

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

**INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR**

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.
4. *Fields in green are new additions since last year's PIR.*

**1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION**

**1.1. Project details**

*This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers*

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 5456	Umoja WBS: <i>SB-007724</i>
	<i>SMA IPMR ID: 34181</i>	<i>Grant ID: S1-32LDL- 000045</i>
	<i>Project Short Title: Bangladesh EbA</i>	
Project Title	Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-Prone Barind Tract and Haor Wetland Area Project (EbA Project)	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i> <i>Age</i>	<i>48 months</i>
Project Type	<i>Full size Project</i>	
<i>Parent Programme if child project</i>	<i>N/A</i>	
Project Scope	<i>National</i>	
Region	<i>Asia Pacific</i>	
Countries	<i>Bangladesh</i>	
GEF Focal Area(s)	<i>Climate Change</i>	
GEF financing amount	USD 4,955,000	
Co-financing amount	USD 54,792,000	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	2 December 2016	
<i>UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)</i>	<i>Insert the date as per Decision Sheet</i>	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	<i>February 2018</i>	
<i>Date of Inception Workshop, if available</i>	Aug 2020	
Date of First Disbursement	7 May 2018	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	USD 636,424	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	USD 636,424	
<i>Midterm undertaken?</i>	<i>No</i>	
<i>Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken</i>	<i>NA</i>	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	<i>November 2023</i>	

Completion Date	<i>Planned – original PCA</i>	<i>July 2023</i>
	<i>Revised – Current PCA</i>	<i>December 2025</i>
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		July 2025
Expected Financial Closure Date		Dec 2025

## 1.2. Project description

<p>The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) has approved the full-time project entitled “Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-Prone Barind Tract and Haor Wetland Area Project (EbA Project)” in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a land of diverse ecosystems which contain 25 Bio-Ecological Zones (BEZ). The Barind Tract and the Haor basin are two BEZ with unique Biodiversity, Topographies and special land use patterns. Barind Tract and Haor wetland areas of Bangladesh contain high productive ecosystems that provides valuable goods and services to the local communities. The country is also the most vulnerable to climate change impact. Erratic rainfall, temperature rise, and flash flood is the revelation of the climate in this area which affects crop production and ecosystems degradation.</p> <p>The objectives of the project are to increase the capacity of the Government and local communities living in the Barind Tract and Haor area and to reduce the negative effects of climate change using Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA). The project has three outcomes:</p> <p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened technical capacity of local and national government officials to plan, implement and upscale EbA.</p> <p><b>Outcome2:</b> Local communities at project intervention sites are implementing EbA to restore degraded ecosystems and maintaining hard infrastructure that Complements EbA by promoting topsoil and water conservation.</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Government Ministries and Institutions in Bangladesh have access to improved scientific and traditional information on EbA to promote up-scaling of this approach.</p>
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## 1.3. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	<i>Ecosystems Division,</i>
Name of co-implementing Agency	NA
Executing Agency(ies)	Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
Names of Other Project Partners	NA
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	<i>Jessica Troni</i>
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Moon Shrestha
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	<i>Bwiza Wameyo Odemba</i>
UNEP Support/Assistants	<i>Ruth Mutinda</i>
EA Manager/Representative	<i>AKM Rafiqul Islam</i>
EA Project Manager	<i>Currently vacant (UNOPs is in the process of recruiting for the position)</i>
EA Finance Manager	<i>Fakhrul Majid</i>

EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Currently vacant
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## 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

### 2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	<b>Thematic: Climate Change</b>
PoW Indicator(s)	<p><b>Strategic objective 1:</b> “Climate stability”.</p> <p><b>PoW 2023-2023 Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</li> <li>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</li> <li>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</li> </ul> <p><b>Strategic Objective 2:</b> “Living in harmony with nature”.</p> <p><b>PoW 2022-2023</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity</li> <li>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</li> <li>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	NA
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Aligned with priority thematic area 3 "Resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change"
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	“Resilience, disaster risk reduction and climate change”
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	SDG goals 13 (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and 15 (protect, restore and promote sustainable management of forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

### 2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

*GEF Core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results.*

As this project is GEF 6 project, this is not applicable.

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value	Materialized to date
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	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
<i>Insert relevant indicator</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated indicators.</i>
<i>Insert relevant indicator</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated indicators.</i>

### 2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

*[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; .... Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]*

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
PIR #	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
Rating towards <b>outcomes</b> (section 3.1)	N/A	MS	U		
Rating towards <b>outputs</b> (section 3.2)	N/A	MS	U		
<b>Risk rating</b> (section 3.3)	M	L	M		

The Development Project Proposal (DPP) is an internal document of Government of Bangladesh in which all technical assistance projects needs to translate the information into the DPP template and get it approved from Planning commission. The DPP for this project expired in June 2022. There were discrepancies in the approved DPP regarding approved period and work plan/budget. The original DPP was prepared for 4 (four) years with four year's budget and work plan for the period of 1 July 2018 – 30 June 2022) but due to delay in getting the approval, the approved DPP was active for only 3 years from 1 July 2019 – 30 June 2022. PMU prepared and submitted the revised document to Planning Commission through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). The Planning Commission made few recommendations, mainly to remove the position of International Technical Advisor (ITA). UNEP TM undertook monitoring mission in July 2022 and raised concerns about unclear role and responsibilities within PMU, consultants and staff members involved in the project implementation. Based on the mission report of UNEP Task Manager, a joint UNEP mission was organized in January 2023 comprising of Head of CCAU, Regional CC coordinator from ROAP and UNEP Task Manager. The observation of the mission was communicated to the Secretary, MoEFCC during in person meeting as well as via letter dated 9 February 2023. The mission recommended reform within PMU as well as recommended to add Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Advisor in PMU team to comply with strengthened environmental and social safeguards policies include gender equity. Based on it, RDPP was revised and resubmitted. However, until June 2023, the RDPP was not approved. RDPP is approved by the Planning Commission on 14<sup>th</sup> August 2023 with extension of the Project period up to December 2025. In the approved RDPP,

the planning commission removed the position of ITA, includes M&E expert, Gender specialist and ESS safeguard expert.

In this reporting period of July 2022-June 2023, the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA), the implementing partner for the Barind Tract has done maintenance activities in the earlier re-excavated 19 ponds, maintenance of earlier established 9 rainwater harvesting facilities, established 17 more rainwater harvesting ponds, re-excavated a khal (canal) and planted 90,000 saplings in the Barind Tract. Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the implementing partner for the Haor area has re-excavated 6 ponds out of 18 and re-excavated one 5.8 km khal (canal) in the Haor area. The BWDB issued work orders for all 18 ponds, 3 beels and one khal but the re-excavation work of 12 ponds and 3 beels could not be started due to flooding the area from upstream water flow and local rain in the Haor area. The BWDB has made all necessary preparation for rest of the EbA activities in the coming dry season. The draft final report of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Haor part has been done and Barind part is ongoing. The Second Progress Report of Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) has been done. The Sub-PMUs were involved with all the activities done by the implementing partners. The 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) have been held so far. The Task Manager of the UNEP for the EbA Project has been **included** as a member of the PSC in the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the PSC according to the proposal from the Project Director.


In July 2022, the Task Manager from UNEP visited Bangladesh, interacted with PMU team and also visited Project sites in the Barind Tract. Task Manager raised concerned over the performance of Project Manager and PMU team. As follow up, in January 2023, a mission headed by Chief of Climate Change Adaption Unit (CCAU), UNEP along with Regional Climate Change Coordinator and Task Manager visited Bangladesh to have intensive discusion on management isuses of the Project. The team visited the project site in the Haor Wetland area. During the mission they had meeting with the concern DoE officials, consultants of the EbA Project and Focal points and officials of the implementing partners (BMDA & BWDB) to have clearer understanding of issues of the Project from all stakehodlers' perspectives. They had meetings with Directors and the Director General of the Department of Environment; Additional Secretary of the Economic Relations Division (ERD) of the Ministry of Finance in presence of the officials from the Planning Commission, Finance Division of the Ministry of Finance, Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), and the Department of Environment. Finally, they had meeting with the Secretary of the MoEFCC in presence of high officials of the MoEFCC. The mission raised concerns over performance of PMU, recruitment process of PMU and experts and clarity on role and responsibilites within PMU. The team recommended to discontinue PM, Finance officer of PMU and Barind, ITA, CCNRM expert.

Due to absence of PM, ITA and experts in PMU, here is delay in submission of reports, expense report and supporting documents as requested by UNEP.

Due to absence of essential positions in PMU and delay in getting the RDPP approved, the Project interventions has been impacted while the operation cost is increasing. UNEP is supporting the Project in recruitment and it is expected that once PMU becomes fully functional, the Project interventions will pick up. However, in this reporting period, the Project was focused on addressing management issues and therefore it is rated as Unsatisfactory.



During this reporting period, the project had to address the management challenges and for long time, critical positions of PMU were vacant, the RDPP was not approved and project was not able to submit reports, expense reports, Audit reports on time. Therefore, the overall rating is médium/High and these issues needs to be addressed effectively in coming months.

#### 2.4. Co-financing

<p><b>Planned Co-finance</b> Total: USD 34,020,464</p> <p><b>Actual to date:</b> Total Progress of 2022-2023: USD 33,690,183 (99%) Previous years: USD 20,206,673 2022-23: USD 13,483,510</p>	<p>The total co-financing reported in this reporting period: USD 13,483,510 BMDA total co-finance from 3 projects: USD 4,096,561 BWDB total co-finance from 1 project: USD 9,386,949</p> <p>The co-finance report is attached.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">               Revised co-financing.xls         </div>
<b>Progress</b>	

#### 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p><b>Date of project steering committee meeting</b></p>	<p>Three PSC meetings were organized in this reporting period. The minutes are attached.</p> <p>PSC 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting: 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2021</p> <p>PSC 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting: 25<sup>th</sup> November 2021</p> <p>PSC 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting: 20 June 2023</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">               EbA PSC_Minutes of the 2nd Meeting.pdf         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">               PSC_EbA Project_1st Meeting.pdf         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">               PSC_EbA Project_3rd Meeting.pdf         </div> </div>
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<p><b>Stakeholder engagement</b></p>	<p>The project has prepared stakeholders' engagement plan and was reported during previous reporting period.</p> <p>During this reporting period, different stakeholders were addressed. Some of them are Deputy Commissioner (head of the District administration) of Moulvibazar district; Upazilla Nirbahi Officers (UNO- head of Sub-district administration) of Tanore, Nachole, Gomostapur and Pirgonj of the Barind Tract and Borolekha, Juri and Kulaura of the Haor area; officials of the Department of Fisheries (DoF), Department of Cooperatives, Forest Department; members of the Village Conservation Groups (VCG); citizens of the village society; community/users of the ponds, canal and beels; and the members of the Project Steering Committee in national level. The details of the meeting conducted with stakeholders in Barind and Haor is attached as Annex 2 and Annex 3. The meeting minutes are in local language and the link of the meeting is shared below for reference.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">               Annex 2 Barind              Tract_VCG Meeting InArea_VCG Meeting Ini         </div> <div style="text-align: center;">               Annex 3 Haor         </div> </div> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17A5GiZhNe62tw7VHxcplk_rqBQ82qO_m">https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17A5GiZhNe62tw7VHxcplk_rqBQ82qO_m</a></p> <p>Besides, three Project Executive Committee meeting was organized during this reporting period, mainly to discuss the RDPP. The details of the meetings and participation is as below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 1245 1341 1627"> <thead> <tr> <th>Purpose</th> <th>Stakeholder</th> <th>Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1<sup>st</sup> PEC Meeting on DPP Revision</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>❖ Economic Relations Division (ERD)</li> <li>❖ Programming Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Finance Division- in Virtual Platform</li> <li>❖ Department of Environment</li> </ul> </td> <td>23 November 2022</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Purpose	Stakeholder	Date	1 <sup>st</sup> PEC Meeting on DPP Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>❖ Economic Relations Division (ERD)</li> <li>❖ Programming Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Finance Division- in Virtual Platform</li> <li>❖ Department of Environment</li> </ul>	23 November 2022
Purpose	Stakeholder	Date					
1 <sup>st</sup> PEC Meeting on DPP Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>❖ Economic Relations Division (ERD)</li> <li>❖ Programming Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Finance Division- in Virtual Platform</li> <li>❖ Department of Environment</li> </ul>	23 November 2022					

	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> PEC Meeting on DPP Revision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>❖ Economic Relations Division (ERD)</li> <li>❖ Programming Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Finance Division- in Virtual Platform</li> <li>❖ Department of Environment</li> </ul>	<p>12 June 2023</p>	
	<p>PSC 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting Virtual Meeting but officials of the MoEFCC were in person in the MoEFCC conference room including honbl'e Secretary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Ministry Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>❖ Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Programming Division of the Planning Commission</li> <li>❖ Finance Division</li> <li>❖ Economic Relations Division (ERD)</li> <li>❖ Ministry of Water Resources</li> <li>❖ Department of Bangladesh Haor and Wetlands Development</li> <li>❖ Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)</li> <li>❖ Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)</li> <li>❖ Department of Environment</li> </ul>	<p>20 June 2023</p>	



**2.6. Gender**

<p><b>Does the project have a gender action plan?</b></p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>Gender mainstreaming</b></p>	<p>Gender Assessment and action plan was drafted and reported in previous reporting period. During monthly meeting, both male and female members actively participate in the VCG meeting. But participation of female member is less in number. It will be improved during rest of the implementation period of the project. The project has target to increase the female member at least 40%. The VCG members are regularly advised to involve female members in the discussion and decision making process.</p> <p>Annex 2 and annex 3 has list of meeting with VCG and the information has gender segregated data.</p>



	 Annex 2 Barind Tract_VCG Meeting  Annex 3 Haor InArea_VCG Meeting In
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**2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management**

<b>Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)</b>	Was the project classified as <b>moderate/high risk</b> ?  No
<b>New social and/or environmental risks</b>	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?  No
<b>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (To be filled in by TM and EA)</b>	Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?  The Adaptation expert sent an email to UNEP about unpaid remuneration. During UNEP’s monitoring mission in January 2023, UNEP team discussed the issue with the consultant/s and PMU team. The unpaid remuneration is due to delay in approval of RDPP. After discussion, it was agreed that PMU will settle all dues to the consultants and staffs. All dues have been settled by the project.
<b>Environmental and social safeguards management</b>	<p>The environmental and social safeguards management report has been drafted by reviewing the literature, and procedures have been followed by the implementing partner organizations (BMDA and BWDB). In addition, a regional workshop has been conducted to validate the report in the Barind Tract and reported in previous reporting. The implementing partner organizations also followed the procedures during the activities during this reporting period.</p> <p>Beside that, the project did detail EIA of EbA interventions in Barind and Haor area. The environment impact assessment (EIA) did detail assessment of physical EbA interventions including social aspects and prepared environment management plan with suggested mitigation measures. EIA of Baring and Haor Area is attached as Annex 4 and Annex 5.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Annex 4 EIA-Barind Tract.pdf                 Annex 5 EIA-Haor Area.pdf         </p>

**2.8. Knowledge management**

<b>Knowledge activities and products</b>	No knowledge product is produced during this reporting period.
<b>Main learning during the period</b>	Some of main lessons learning in the drought-prone Barind Tract Haor Wetland Area:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community people in both the Barind and Haor area are positive to EbA idea and EbA Project as they have seen the physical intervention like necessary re-excavation of canals, ponds and rainwater harvest ponds implemented and they are getting benefits from those interventions.</li> <li>2. The story of life and livelihood including health of of ecosystems in both the drought-prone Barind Tract and flood-prone Haor wetland area is written in the script of water.</li> <li>3. Scarcity of water has been reduced as people in the drought-prone Barind Tract could use water from the re-excavated ponds including rain water harvest ponds for their domestic as well as agricultural and homestead gardening uses.</li> <li>4. People are benefitting from re-excavated Madhabchhara canal by using its water for irrigation as well as its capacity of quick removal of water during April was desirable to the farmers of paddy growers in flood plains of Hakaluki Haor.</li> <li>5. Re-excavation of the totally degraded ponds are ensuring water conservation and water security for the community as well as for the ecosystems.</li> <li>6. Life and joy of life has been re-awakened by re-excavating the totally degraded ponds and canals in the both Barind and Haor area especially in the Barind Tract.</li> <li>7. The hardworking tribal Santal community are using the re-excavated ponds as the holly water resources.</li> <li>8. Community were organised with formation of Village Conservation Groups (VCG) in the Barind Tract and re-mobilized in the Hakaluki Haor area. Their common interest, faith and confidence increased in the way of coping with adverse effect of climate change.</li> <li>9. VCG members are getting confidence by regular visiting of Regional Managers and sometimes visiting of the Project Director in both the Barind and Haor area.</li> <li>10. VCGs took preparation for their regular annual audit, for this purpose coordination of Sub-PMU Office of Haor Area with Upazila Cooperative Offices helped the VCG to a great extent.</li> <li>11. Regular visits to VCGs and communication with VCG office bearers/ leaders is very useful to motivate VCG members to be organised and to take conservation activities.</li> <li>12. Seasonal variation in Haor area very is important. During rainy season, farmers do not have more work to do, training programs will be easier as compared to their busy times.</li> <li>13. Zero tillage spice cultivation is conditional, the lands which get silted, farmers can grow there mustard. The proper time to grow zero tillage mustard is October month, it would be better to provide listed farmers mustard seed enough time before October or just after receding of flood water from the Haor wetland.</li> <li>14. The EbA Project are implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for the people and ecosystems of the Barind and Haor area. The more interventions can ensure more solutions in the changing climatic condition.</li> <li>15. Many of degraded ponds are needed to be re-excavated in the Barind area. Using extra money of adjusted exchange rate, 31 more totally degraded ponds in the Barind Tract will be re-excavated according to the approved revised DPP.</li> </ol>
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	16. By implementing the EbA Project, the BMDA and the BWDB are getting a significant transformation of ecosystem conservation in re-excavation interventions instead of without consideration of ecosystem conservation in re-excavation activities.
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**2.9. Stories to be shared**

<b>Stories to be shared</b>	The project has already some significant success. Stories will be prepared and will be shared next reporting period.
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### 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**<sup>1</sup> will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2



Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

#### 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

*[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]*

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<sup>1</sup> For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End of project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
<p><b>Objective:</b> To decrease the vulnerability of local communities living in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to the negative impacts of climate change using Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches (EbA).</p>	The number of individuals benefitting from project interventions is disaggregated by Gender.	Zero		At least 6,000 beneficiaries of which at least 40% will be women.	15%	<p>DPP expired in June 2022 and PMU worked with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) and Planning Commission to get the RDPP approved. As a valid RDPP was not approved, during this reporting period, the project is able to execute only limited interventions that were agreed upon with BMDA and BWDB.</p> <p>In this reporting period of July 2022-June 2023, the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA), the implementing partner for the Barind Tract established 17 more rainwater harvesting ponds, re-excavated a khal (canal) and planted 90,000 saplings in the Barind Tract. About 1400 individuals are benefitting from re-excavated 17 rainwater harvesting ponds and about 3000 individuals will be benefitting from the re-excavated canal.</p> <p>Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the implementing partner for the Haor area has re-excavated 6 ponds and re-excavated one 5.8 km khal (canal) in the Haor area. About 1000 individuals are benefitting from these facilities.</p>	U
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Strengthened capacity of the local and national government to plan, implement and upscale EbA.</p>	<p>The degree to which capacity of regional, national and sub-national government institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures is strengthened.</p>	1. Baseline study to be conducted at the project inception stage.			100%	<p>The project has conducted and the report has been finalized. The report is attached as Annex 6 and Annex 7.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Annex 6 EbA_Baseline Evaluati </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Annex 7 EbA_Baseline Evaluati </div> </div>	S
		2. Currently organizations/ institutions including the Department of		1. Increase by 3 in the capacity score assessment of each institution. <sup>3</sup>	20%	<p>2. The Government has included the Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the 8<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (July 2020-June 2025) in the page no. 489-490. The link of it is the Bangladesh Planning Commission website: <a href="https://plancomm.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/planncomm.portal.gov.bd/files/68e32f08_13b8_4192_ab9b">https://plancomm.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/planncomm.portal.gov.bd/files/68e32f08_13b8_4192_ab9b</a></p>	S

<sup>2</sup>Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End of project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
		Environment (DoE) are identifying climate change risks and adaptation options, but not appropriate EbA interventions to manage these risks. Government institutions do not prioritize the implementation of EbA interventions.				<a href="#">abd5a0a62a33/2021-02-03-17-04-ec95e78e452a813808a483b3b22e14a1.pdf</a>  Proper implementation of the EbA Project will be enhancing the significance of integration of EbA into policy and development planning and implementation in environment conservation initiatives.	
		3. Officials of relevant government departments including DoE, DAE, FD, DoF,			20%	No additional training was conducted in this reporting period as the RDPP was not approved.  However, in previous reporting period, 10 training were conducted.	MU

<sup>3</sup>Verified through Scorecard Scoring methodologies adapted from AMAT (2014)<sup>2</sup>. The indicator is based on five-step criteria of the capacity assessment framework (expressed as questions): 1. Are the institutions in the process of identifying climate change risks and appropriate EbA interventions? 2. Are the institutions in the process of prioritizing EbA interventions, integrating this approach into relevant policies and strategies and specifying budget allocations and targets for these interventions? 3. Have the institutions – including the CCC – defined clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of EbA interventions? 4. Is there evidence of effective implementation of EbA interventions by the institutions? 5. Is there evidence of strengthened institutional capacities within the **Climate Change Cell**, BMDA, BWDB, BHWDB, DEA, BFD, and DLS through gender-sensitive training – for the continuous assessment, learning and review of EbA strategies and measures? Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/ completely (= 2). An overall score is calculated, with a maximum score of 10 given five criteria. These five criteria will be reviewed and validated at the inception phase of the project.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End of project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
		SRDI, Department of Cooperatives (DoC), BMDA and BWDB, etc have been trained on: i) the effects of climate change; ii) management and relief of climate-related disasters, and iii) climate-resilient crops for adaptation. However, government staff have not received training on EbA.					
Outcome 2: Adaptation technologies including EbA demonstrated in the Barind Tract and Haor Area to restore degraded ecosystems and promote topsoil and water conservation.	1. Number of Village Conservation Groups (VCG) implementing and maintaining EbA interventions in the Barind Tract and Haor Area.	1. Zero		1. Twenty-Five	75%	Fifteen Village Conservation Groups (VCG) in the Barind Tract and One VCG in the Haor area were engaged with implementation and maintenance of EbA interventions on the ground.	MS
	2. Number of hectares of EbA demonstrated in	2. Zero		2. EbA will be implemented in at least: (i)	25%	In Barind area, new areas for plantation has been identified and 90,000 sapling have been planted in the area during this reporting period. The total	MS


Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End of project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
	degraded dry land and swamp forests.			50 hectares of degraded swamp forests; (ii) 50 hectares of degraded upland forests; (iii) 80 hectares of degraded dry land forests; (iv) 130 km of strips along roads, canals, ponds and embankments.		plantation now is 210,000 (including plantation done in previous reporting period).  No plantation yet in Freshwater Swamp Forest in Haor area.	
	3. Number of homesteads plantations established by the project.	3. Zero.		3. 125 nos. homestead plantations.	0%	Until date, no homestead plantation has been done.	MU
	4. Number of adaptation technologies implemented to support EbA by conserving topsoil and water.	4. Zero		4. (i) 50 ponds re-excavated in the Barind area; (ii) 18 ponds re-excavated in the Haor area; (iii) 2 canals re-excavated in the Barind area; (iv) 1 canal re-excavated in the Haor area; (v) 3 beels re-excavated in the Haor area; and (vi) 27 rainwater harvesting facility demonstrated	40%	In this reporting period, 17 rainwater harvesting pond and 1 canal re-excavation has been done in Barind. All together there are 19 ponds, 26 rainwater harvesting ponds has been established till date. Additional 31 ponds will be re-excavated according to the approved RDPP.  In Haor area, 6 ponds and one canal of 5.8 km has been re-excavated in this reporting period. The RDPP has increased the target of canal from 5.8 km to 16 km reaching the source of water for Hakaluki Haor (wetland) and it will be executed in next reporting period.	MS



Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End of project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
				in the Barind area.			
	5. Number of climate-resilient livelihoods introduced at intervention sites through providing equipment, training and technical support.	5. Zero		5. 1,545 (in at least four categories- fish production, farming gardens and spice cultivation).	0%	With pond re-excavation in Barind, communities are benefitting from irrigation of agricultural lands and some communities are benefitting from fish farming and duck rearing. However, no direct livelihood related interventions have not been implemented yet as planned in the project document.	U
<b>Outcome 3</b> Improved access to scientific and traditional information on EbA to promote upscaling of this approach in Bangladesh.	1. Number of government agencies using knowledge management tools developed by the project to share information on EbA.	1. Zero		1. At least 6 (including MoF, MoA, MoP, MoEFCC, MoL and MoWR).	0%	No knowledge product has been produced by the project yet.	U
	2. Number of PhD candidates and post-doctorate researchers conducting research focused on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the EbA interventions and hard infrastructure implemented through the LDCF-financed project in the Barind Tract and Haor areas.	2. Zero		2. At least two PhD students and 1 post-doctorate researcher have been/are conducting research.	10%	University of Rajshahi and Sylhet Agricultural University have been selected to conduct PhD and Post-doctorate level research. This activity will be started after approval of the revised RDPP. The researchers will generate knowledge on climate change, biodiversity, and Nature-based solutions (NbS) on EbA specific to project sites. Knowledge gained in terms of transfer to the various communities for wider adaptation in different regions of the country.	MU
	3. Number of strategies and models promoting	3. Zero		3. At least 3 (One nationwide	0%	Not yet	NA

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End of project target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating <sup>2</sup>
	the replication and upscaling of EbA interventions validated by the local and government.			EbA upscaling strategy for Bangladesh and two business case models).			

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Outputs/Activities <sup>4</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>6</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<b>Component 1: Capacity development for implementing EbA and up-scaling into national and local Plans.</b>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Policy briefs developed (and training provided) on proposed revisions to policies and strategies related to dry land and wetland ecosystem management to promote EbA,	December 2025	5%	5%	No progress has been done in this reporting period	MU
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Technical guidelines produced for the implementation of EbA to reduce the vulnerability of local community livelihoods to climate change.	December 2023	25%	25%	No additional technical guide has been prepared besides reported last time	MU
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Training provided to national and local government staff, and VCG members on planning and implementing EbA Interventions.	December 2025	30%	30%	No additional training has been provided in this period	MU
<b>COMPONENT 2: EbA interventions that reduce climate change vulnerability and enhance natural capital.</b>					
<b>Output 2.1.</b> Vulnerability Impact Assessments (VIA) (following UNEP-led PROVIA guidance) to select target communities in the Barind Tract and Haor Area;	December 2023	2%	60%	<p>The VIA consultant came onboard, and they have completed field assessment for vulnerability assessment in both the sites and submitted the second progress report. The consultant is finalizing the final report and will submit soon. The final draft of VIA is attached as Annex 8</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Annex 8 Second Progress Report_Vuln</p> </div>	MS

<sup>4</sup> Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project log frame (and work plan) or any updated project revision.

<sup>5</sup> The completion dates should be as per the latest work plan (latest project revision).

<sup>6</sup> As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

<sup>7</sup> To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities <sup>4</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>6</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<b>Output 2.2.</b> Local authorities, communities, committees and user groups in the Barind Tract and Hoar Area trained on EbA, maintaining hard infrastructure, and developing livelihoods to strengthen Adaptive capacity to climate change;	December 2025	0%	20%	In Barind VCGs have already been formed. Existing VCGs in Haor area will be explored and strengthened. These local groups and other community groups will be trained on EbA and strengthen their capacity to maintain the EbA interventions including implementation of livelihood related activities.  Some VCG members participated in the regional trainings conducted at upagilla level as progressive farmers in previous reporting period.	MU
<b>Output 2.3.</b> Degraded forests in the Haor area and Barind Tract rehabilitated using EbA	December 2025	0%	50%	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) has already identified the degraded forest land from the recent inventory of the Forest Department. Out of 249,000 target, Barind area has already planted 210,000 (90,000 this year)  No plantation done in Haor area.	MS
<b>Output 2.4.</b> Hard infrastructure that reduces erosion in the Hoar Area and conserves water constructed in the Barind Tract and Haor area	December 2025	25%	30%	In Barind area, 19 pond have been re-excavated. In RDPP, the target has been increased to 50 ponds. In Haor area, total of 6 pond re-excavated out of 18 planned.	MS
<b>Output 2.5.</b> Additional livelihoods are demonstrated to enhance the resilience of local communities to climate change.	December 2025	2%	2%	A detailed work plan on homestead gardening, fish cultures, spice cultivation and nursery establishment in each Upazila (sub-district) is being developed. These livelihood options will be implemented by LTA with the assistance of the Department of Agricultural Extension, and the Department of Fisheries in the project implementations sites.  In this reported period, the plans are not executed.	MU
<b>Component 3: Research and knowledge management for appropriate EbA design</b>					
<b>Output 3.1:</b> A central database for information on EbA lessons learned and cost-effectiveness from the Haor Area, Barind Tract and other regions across Bangladesh established or strengthened	December 2025	0%	0%	In coming days PMU will initiate discussion with stakeholders and ministry to prepare plan for central database for EbA lesson learnt and cost effectiveness.	MU

Outputs/Activities <sup>4</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>5</sup>	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification <sup>6</sup> , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating <sup>7</sup>
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Financial support provided to post-graduate and post-doctorate researchers to research specific climate change risks and the EbA interventions that are implemented by the project.	December 2025	0%	10%	The project has initiated dialogue with two academic institutions but the support to research students yet to be done.	MU
<b>Output 3.3:</b> A knowledge management plan developed to capture and share information on climate change impacts.	December 2025	0%	0%	Knowledge management plan has not been developed yet	MU
<b>Output 3.4</b> Frameworks that support replicating and upscaling of EbA in Bangladesh developed.	December 2025	0%	0%	This will be undertaken in the last year of the project implementation.	NA
<b>Component 4 M&amp; E</b>					
Monitoring and evaluation of the project	December 2025	0%		Project has allocated budget for M&E expert and got it approved from Planning Commission	MS

#### 4. Risk Rating

##### 4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	<i>H: Project Manager is absent and Project Director has to do day to day management of the project. Project director also had to work with government ministries and Planning Commission to get RDPP approved.</i>	<i>H: Monitoring mission of Task Manager raised concerns that PMU management lack defined structure and that PM, ITA and consultants do not have defined role and responsibilities. UNEP undertook a joint mission to discuss this and suggested few corrective actions including recruitment of the staffs and experts in based on competency.</i>
2. Governance structure – Oversight	<i>M: Planning Commission has approved for the position and budget of M&amp;E expert.</i>	<i>M: Due to lack of M&amp;E expert, the project's monitoring and oversight is weak.</i>
3. Implementation schedule	<i>M: RDPP has revised implementation time up to December 2025 to address the implementation delays.</i>	<i>H: During this reporting period, there was no valid RDPP and due to management issues, most of the critical positions are vacant. Therefore, in this reporting period, most of the project interventions could not happen.</i>
4. Budget	<i>M: RDPP has revised the budget but given the large area of the project sites, the budget is not sufficient to address the vulnerability of the area.</i>	<i>L: The project has unspent budget.</i>

5. Financial Management	M: As the RDPP expired, there were challenged in financial management.	M: Due to RDPP approval delay and gap in PMU team, the project is not able to be executed including financial reporting and audit.
6. Reporting	M: the reporting is challenge as there are no M&E expert and other consultants	M: Due to RDPP approval delay and gap in PMU team, the project is not able to be executed including progress reporting, financial reporting and audit.
7. Capacity to deliver	L: The project has strong partners BMDA and BWDB.	L: Once the RDPP is approved, vacant positions filled, the project has strong executing partners in the regions.

*If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.*

**4.2 Table B. Risk-Log**

*Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.*

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation with respect to the last rating	
	Outcome/Outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justifications
1. Political instability at the national level.	Project interventions are delayed because of uncertain role allocation at the central level.	L	L	L		L				Country's political situation is stable. There is no scope for delaying project activities.
2. Disagreement between stakeholders on the allocation of roles in the project	Project interventions are delayed because of uncertain role allocation. The effectiveness of project management is reduced.	M	M	L		L				The project has completed the inception workshop by sharing the relevant information with the participation of stakeholders.  Draft Stakeholders Engagement Plan has been prepared by distributing the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder.
3. The central information database established in the MoEFCC is not utilized or maintained over time leading to limited inter-institutional data sharing or collaboration.	Limited transfer of relevant project information amongst role players and end users resulting in the delayed or ineffective implementation of interventions.	M	M	M		L				Mitigation measures on the central information database will be prepared and shared with the pertinent personnel within the project timeframe.
4. The long-term nature of adaptation, in particular EbA, may lead to limited government support for project activities in the selected area.	Loss of government support may result in a lack of prioritization of project activities.	M	M	M		L				Awareness will be strengthened to government officials through consultation meetings, training, workshops, etc. with other stakeholders. It will expect that government support may increase.

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Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation with respect to the last rating	
	Outcome/Outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justifications
5. High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies (in particular MoEFCC, DoE and CCU).	Changes in project-related government priorities and poor institutional memory result in disruptions or delays in project implementation and coordination.	M	M	M		M				<p>During UNEP’s mission, it was observed that staffs and consultants do not have clear role and responsibilities. Other issues were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to bring in a stronger set of skills into the PMU such as contract management, technical and financial reporting ; EbA, experience and communication skills;</li> <li>• Over-staffing on Administrative and Finance Officers;</li> <li>• Lack of diversity in the PMU team.</li> </ul> <p>Draft Staff Guidelines have been prepared and implemented to reduce turnover. The alternative representative will be assigned.</p>
6. Increasing Overseas Development Assistance increases demands on time/capacity.	Increasing Overseas Development Assistance results in increased demands on time for implementing agency officials, which in turn results in disruptions or delays in project	M	M	M		L				<p>More coordination and support to implement the project activities so that the team will be able to deliver reports and returns in time.</p>



Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation with respect to the last rating	
	Outcome/Outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justifications
	implementation and coordination.									
7. Limited acceptance of stakeholders to accept change i.e., the adaptation alternative over the business-as-usual. This has the potential to affect the scaling up of project activities.	Communities may not adopt ecosystem restoration for adaptation activities during or after the project resulting in continued unsustainable use of resources.	M	M	M		L				The project will conduct regular consultation with the stakeholders including VCGs by raising awareness, providing documents, case studies, guidelines, policy briefs, etc.
8. Disagreement over allocation of land for implementation of project activities.	Disagreement among stakeholders about site selection.	L	L	L		L				There is no disagreement among the stakeholders over the allocation of land for the implementation of project activities.
9. Under-developed land tenure system of property rights undermines project interventions.	An insecure/unsure land tenure system decreases buy-in to EbA interventions by local communities.	M	M	M		L				EbA protocol will be developed after getting the assessment reports.
10. Unfavourable climate conditions including current climate and seasonal variability and/or extreme weather events.	Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results.	M	M	M		L				EbA protocol will be developed inclusive climate resilient species and adaptation technologies on infrastructures.
11. Limited local technical capacity hinders project interventions.	Capacity constraints of local institutions and	L	L	L		L				Capacity will be strengthened to the local institutions and experts through

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation with respect to the last rating	
	Outcome/Outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justifications
	experts may limit the ability to undertake research and demonstration activities.									consultation meetings, training and technical support.
12. Limited commitment/ buy-in from local communities.	Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in the failure of demonstration projects.	M	M	M		L				Local communities and stakeholders will be trained and engaged in project interventions.
13. Unsustainable land and natural resources use.	Unsustainable use of natural resources continues, leading to further degradation of ecosystems.	H	H	H		L				Capacity will be strengthened in various ways so that they will refrain from unsustainable use of natural resources.
14. Implemented interventions are not cost-effective.	Priority interventions are not cost-effective which results in limited demonstration and will hamper the success of the interventions. Economic loss and budget allocation to other activities are reduced.	L	L	L		L				Implemented interventions implemented in the project sites such as rain water harvesting, canal excavation conservation ponds are adaptation measures that are proven to be cost effective.
15. Local communities cannot access sufficient support to implement EbA interventions successfully.	Lack of sufficient support to implement EbA for local communities	M	M	M		L				Building the capacity of the local communities through conduction of training, and providing technical as well as financial support.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation with respect to the last rating	
	Outcome/Outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3 (this)	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justifications
	may result in the failure of demonstration projects.									
<b>Consolidated risk</b>			M	M		L				

**Table B.** Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks  
*List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR***

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR <sub>t-1</sub> , MTR, etc.)	Actions undertook this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	Bywhom
High turnover of staff members in implementing agencies (in particular MoEFCC, DoE and CCU).	Draft Staff Guidelines have been prepared and implemented to reduce turnover. The alternative representative will be assigned.	After evaluation of performance, Project Manager, 2 AFOs and consultants' contract has been terminated. New recruitment process is undertaken.	<p>The project Manager's recruitment process is underway. M&amp;E Expert, Gender Expert and safeguard experts has been included in the procurement plan. UNEP will closely monitor the recruitment of the positions.</p> <p>Vacant positions of PMU will be recruited with fair and transparent process.</p> <p>As the RDPP has been approved and recruitment for vacant position is underway, the implementation is expected to be on track. Once PM is on board, detail plan will be prepared</p>	Dec 2023	PMU, TM-UNEP, UNOPs

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.

**Moderate Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

## Project Minor Amendments

*Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.*

*Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.*

*To be completed by Task Managers*

### 5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Results framework  | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor project objective change             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Components and cost                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguards                                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Institutional and implementation arrangements | <input type="checkbox"/> Risk analysis                              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial management                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Increase of GEF project financing up to 5% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementation schedule                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Co-financing                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity   | <input type="checkbox"/> Location of project activity               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Executing Entity Category                                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other                           |

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

<b>Minor amendments</b>	<p><i>[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]</i></p> <p>The Project has undergone a No Cost Extension period a Some activities such as as rain wáter harvesting devices have been dropped and the resources are allocated for construction of recharge ponds.</p>
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### 5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

*To be completed by Task Managers*

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument		Extension No cost		30 <sup>th</sup> June 2025	
Amendment 1	Revision		Approved by the Planning Commission: 14 <sup>th</sup> August 2023		<p>(1) The position of Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (M&amp;E Specialist) has been included according to request from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to strengthen the requirements of Global Environment Facility (GEF) and UNEP “on tracking project impact, which needs to be reported at mid-term and end of term project reports”. Notable that, there is an Economist (Monitoring &amp; Evaluation) position is in place in the original DPP and the position of the M&amp;E Specialist will be inserted instead of the position of Economist (Monitoring and Evaluation) also.</p> <p>(2) One short-term national consultant position of Gender, Environment and Social Safeguard Adviser (GESSA) has been included according to request from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and revised UNEP budget.</p>

					(3)
Extension 1	Extension	14 <sup>th</sup> June 2023	1 July 2023	30 December 2025	No cost extension of the project

### GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://www.openstreetmap.org/) or [GeoNames](https://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name (Required Field)	Type of Intervention	Latitude			Longitude			Geo Name ID	Location Description						Activity Description
		LocLatDeg	Local at Min	Local at Sec	Loc Long Deg	Loc Long Min	Loc Long Sec		Name of Division	Name of District	Name of Upazilla (Sub-District)	Name of Union	Name of Village	Word No	
Haor	Vegetable Farming (Person)	24	43	34	92	2	10	60913836	Sylhet	Sylhet	Golapgonj	Shorifgonj	Kadipur	4	Household survey
	Khal (1 no)	24	39	15	92	7	38	60581477	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Sujanagar	Bholarkandi	4	Household survey
	Khal (1 no)	24	39	15	92	7	38	60581477	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Sujanagar	Bholarkandi	4	Household survey
	Khal (1 no)	24	39	15	92	7	38	60581477	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Sujanagar	Bholarkandi	4	Household survey

Location Name (Required Field)	Type of Intervention	Latitude			Longitude			Geo Name ID	Location Description						Activity Description
		LocLatDeg	local at Min	Lo cl at Sec	Loc Long Deg	Loc Long Min	Loc Long Sec		Name of Division	Name of District	Name of Upazilla (Sub-District)	Name of Union	Name of Village	Word No	
Khal (1 no)		24	39	15	92	7	38	60581477	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Sujanagar	Bholar kandi	4	House hold survey
Pond (18 nos)		24	39	5.5	92	12	20.3	60581480	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Uttar Dakshinbha g	Laxmichara	4	Household survey
Beel (3 nos)		24	35	32	90	1	39	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai l	Bhukshimul	4	Household survey
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	53	11.5	92	1	29.4	60915985	Sylhet	Sylhet	Kanaighat	Rajaganj	DewanChawk	1	Household survey
Beel (3 nos)		24	35	32	92	1	39	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai l	Bhukshimul	4	Household survey
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	37	56.5	92	7	19.2	60583555	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	PaschimJuri	Kalonigor	1	Household survey
Beel (3 nos)		24	36	34	92	15	9	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai l	Bhukshimali	5	Household survey
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	53	10	92	1	32.1	60915985	Sylhet	Sylhet	Kanaighat	Rajaganj	DewanChawk	1	Household survey
Pond (18 nos)		24	42	32.1	92	9	59.5	60581494	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Talimpur	Mohodikona	2	The household survey (Hhs)
Spice Cultivation (Person)		24	44	6.5	92	5	36.8	60581415	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Barni	Saliha	4	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	34	11	92	9	31	60583567	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	PurbaJuri	Borodhamai		
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	33	22	92	7	21	60583555	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	PaschimJuri	Khagteka	1	Hhs



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Spice Cultivation (Person)		24	44	6.5	92	5	36.8	60581415	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Barni	Kazirbondho	5	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	69	5337	92	19	1533	60581499	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Borolekha Paurashava	Pakhiwala	7	Hhs
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	67	6.81	90	4	620	60586513	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhatera	Noagaon	5	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	69	5337	92	19	1533	60581499	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Borolekha Paurashava	Pakhiwala	7	Hhs
Spice Cultivation (Person)		24	44	6.5	92	5	36.8	60581415	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Barni	Saliha	4	Hhs
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	38	22	92	7	21	60583555	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	PaschimJuri	Khagteka	1	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	36	34	92	1	5.9	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai	PoschimSosarkandi	1	Hhs
Total Nursery (Nos)		24	67	681	92	4	620	60586513	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhatera	Noagaon	5	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	42	311	92	9	59	60581494	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Talimpur	Mohodikona	2	Hhs
Spice Cultivation (Person)		24	41	59.5	92	6	6.8	60581494	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Talimpur	Khutaura	9	Hhs
Spice Cultivation (Person)		24	44	6.5	92	5	36.8	60581415	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Barni	Saliha	4	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	34	11	92	9	31	60583567	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	PurbaJuri	Borodhamai	2	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	60	9533	92	1	7916	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai	Shosharkandi	1	Hhs

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Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	36	34.3	92	1	5.7	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai I	Sosarkandi	1	Hhs
Fish Culture (Person)		24	44	42	92	4	9	60913877	Sylhet	Sylhet	Golapgonj	Uttar Bade Pasha	Shupatek	9	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	35	34.76	92	8	37.88	60583555	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	PaschimJuri	Shilghat	9	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	42	47.5	92	12	21.7	60581413	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Borolekha	Kharargerm	4	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	43	34	92	2	3	60913836	Sylhet	Sylhet	Golapgonj	Shorifgonj	Meherpur	6	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	39	5.5	92	12	20.3	60581480	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Uttar Dakshinbhag	Lakshichhara	8	Hhs
Fish Culture (Person)		24	43	6	91	58	53	60913595	Sylhet	Sylhet	Fenchugonj	Uttar Kushiara	Sultanpur	5	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	42	6.4	92	6	12.1	60581494	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Talimpur	Thuthura	9	Hhs
Pond (18 nos)		24	39	5.5	92	12	20.3	60581480	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Uttar Dakshinbhag	Lakshichhara	8	Hhs
Swamp Forest (ha)		24	67	681	90	4	620	60586513	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhatera	Noagaon	5	Hhs
Beel (3 nos)		0	0	0	0	0	0	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai I	Bhuksimoil	4	Hhs
Fish Culture (Person)		24	44	42	92	4	9	60913877	Sylhet	Sylhet	Golapgonj	Uttar Bade Pasha	Shupatek	9	Hhs
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	43	6	91	58	52	60913595	Sylhet	Sylhet	Fenchugonj	Uttar Kushiara	Sultanpur	5	Hhs

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	Vegetable Farming (Person)	24	41	26	92	6	0	60581494	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Talimpur	Holla	9	Hhs
	Vegetable Farming (Person)	24	609533	0	92	17916	0	60586510	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhukshimai	Shosharkandi	1	Hhs
	Pond (18 nos)	24	35	49	92	6	39	60586513	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Kulaura	Bhatera	Noagaon	4	Hhs
	Pond (18 nos)	24	29	13	92	8	26	60588366	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Sreemangal	Satgoan	Uttar Satgoan	7	Hhs
	Pond (18 nos)	24	31	51	92	7	33	60583529	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	Goalbari	Puthna	8	Hhs
	Fish Culture (Person)	24	36	52	92	6	56	60583547	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Juri	Jaifarnagar	Shimultola		
	Fish Culture (Person)	24	44	42	92	4	9	60913877	Sylhet	Sylhet	Golapgonj	Uttar Bade Pasha	Supertek	9	Hhs
	Spice Cultivation (Person)	24	41	59.5	92	6	6.8	60581494	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	Borolekha	Talimpur	Khutaura	9	Hhs
Barind Area	Pond (19 nos)	24	48	5	88	21	20	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Nolpukur	3	Hhs
	Pond (19 nos)	24	48	5	88	21	20	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Nolpukur	3	Hhs
	Pond (19 nos)	24	48	5	88	21	20	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Nolpukur	3	Hhs
	Pond (19 nos)	24	48	5	88	21	20	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Nolpukur	3	Hhs

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Pond (19 nos)		24	48	5	88	21	20	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Nolpukur	3	Hhs
Fish Culture (Person)		24	48	18	88	23	4	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kalitola	6	Hhs
Fish Culture (Person)		24	47	30.6	88	23	7.7	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	kolobuna	1	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		25	24	41.88	89	17	2.81	55857675	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Roypur	Bahadurpur	6	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	39	47	88	26	12	50819427	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Tanore	Badhair	Jotjibo	6	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	39	44	88	26	12	50819427	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Tanore	Badhair	Jotjibon	6	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		24	38	0	88	26	31	50819427	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Tanore	Badhair	Ramdebpur	8	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	44	7	88	24	46	50705657	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Nachole	Islampur	8	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	44	7	88	24	46	50705657	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Nachole	Islampur	8	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	44	9	88	24	46	50705657	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Nachole	Islampur	8	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	48	11	28	21	25	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	48	11	88	21	22	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs

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Pond (19 nos)		24	48	9	88	21	26	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	48	7	88	21	25	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		24	48	6	88	21	26	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	48	11	88	21	24	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		24	48	7	88	21	26	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	48	9	88	21	21	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Bizlipara	3	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		25	24	41.88	89	17	2.81	55857675	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Roypur	Bahadurpur	6	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	8	88	20	17	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Jorpukur	8	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		0	0	0	0	0	0	55857654	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Kumedpur	Rasulpur	6	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	9	88	20	15	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Jorpukur	8	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	10	88	20	11	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Chandona	1	Hhs

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Pond (19 nos)		24	47	13	88	20	13	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Chandona	1	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		24	47	58	88	23	42	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Khandura	7	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		24	47	58	88	23	42	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Khandura	7	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		24	47	18	88	23	0	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kalitola	7	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		24	47	15	88	23	2	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kalitola	7	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	57	88	23	40	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Khandura	7	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	19	88	23	2	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kalitola	4	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	16	88	23	3	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kalitola	4	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	58.2	88	23	41.2	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Khandura	7	Hhs
Road Side Plantation (km)		24	47	34	88	23	43	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Khandura	7	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	12	88	22	33	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kochrakolabona	6	Hhs

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Pond (19 nos)		24	47	11	88	22	33	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kolabonakochra	6	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		24	47	12	88	22	35	50705638	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	Kochrakolabona	6	Hhs
Rain Water Harvesting		24	48	53	88	21	18	50703784	Rajshahi	Chapai Nowabgonj	Gomostapur	Rohanpur	Bhagolpur	8	Hhs
Spice Cultivation (Person)		25	24	41.88	89	17	2.81	55857675	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Roypur	Bahadurpur	6	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		25	29	33.28	89	22	7	55857663	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Panchgachha	Amodpur	1	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		25	29	50.13	89	15	2.78	55857628	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Bhendabari	Jatbaz	8	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		25	29	50.13	89	15	2.78	55857628	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Bhendabari	Jotbaz	8	Hhs
Pond (19 nos)		25	25	8.17	89	16	25.49	55857675	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Roypur	Shibpur	4	Hhs
Vegetable Farming (Person)		25	30	32.01	89	15	4.09	55857628	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Bhendabari	Panbari	9	Hhs
Block Plantation (ha)		25	29	50.13	89	15	2.78	55857628	Rangpur	Rangpur	Pirgonj	Bhendabari	Jotbaz	8	Hhs

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate. \*

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

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