
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh (RHL) (FP206)

Accredited Entity: Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (Bangladesh) (PKSF)

Date of Report submission: 15 April 2026

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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		15 April 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 42.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 42.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeniorLoans</td> <td>Mill. USD 6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 50.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 42.2	Grants	Mill. USD 42.2	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 7.8	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 6.6	InKind	Mill. USD 1.2	Total Financing	Mill. USD 50.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 42.2														
	Grants	Mill. USD 42.2														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 7.8														
	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 6.6														
	InKind	Mill. USD 1.2														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 50.0														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to NA															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B													
A.8. Executing Entity Information																
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)												
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	Bangladesh	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Lead Executing Entity	Md. Fazlul Kader, Managing Director (md@pksf.org.bd)												

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	Bangladesh	Md. Fazlul Kader, Managing Director (md@pksf.org.bd)	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Government of Bangladesh

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Bangladesh	23 March 2023	Build long-term climate resilience through sectoral and local adaptation actions including climate-resilient agriculture, water and ecosystem management, disaster risk reduction, and strengthening institutional capacity for climate risk management.	The project aligns with the NAP's strategic priorities by implementing locally led adaptation measures, promoting climate-resilient livelihoods, strengthening ecosystem-based adaptation practices, and enhancing institutional capacity at local levels. It contributes to the NAP objective of scaling community-based adaptation and integrating climate resilience into local development planning.	80%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Should any information/data prefilled in Section “B” be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF’s Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

B.1. Summary

The Resilient Homestead and Livelihood (RHL) project aims to enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable coastal households in Bangladesh by integrating climate-resilient housing, diversified livelihoods, and improved basic services. Implemented by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) with support from the Green Climate Fund, the project focuses on communities exposed to climate-induced hazards.

This summary outlines the progress of the RHL project, which became effective on August 17, 2023, following its approval at the 36th GCF Board Meeting. After a successful inception phase—which included establishing the Project Management Unit (PMU), selecting 18 Implementing Entities (IEs), and finalizing beneficiary criteria—the project moved into intensive execution during the 2025 reporting period.

Under Outcome 1, the project significantly enhanced physical resilience by constructing 1,264 climate-resilient homesteads, reaching nearly half of the 3,000-unit target. These homes provide a comprehensive safety package, including raised plinths, solar energy, and rainwater harvesting systems. To bolster environmental protection, over 129,000 trees were planted across homesteads and public spaces.

Outcome 2 focused on diversifying livelihoods against increasing salinity. The project supported 7,339 beneficiaries with slatted houses for livestock hygiene and 5,271 individuals with saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation. Notably, the project made strides in the crab value chain by developing a new hatchery, supporting 52 nurseries, and providing technical assistance to 4,160 crab farmers.

Finally, Outcome 3 strengthened local capacity and knowledge management. The project formed 3,200 Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs), facilitating over 31,000 monthly meetings to build community awareness. Institutional support was reinforced through 632 training batches for beneficiaries, the publication of technical manuals in Bangla, and the signing of MoUs with five universities for crab research. With 84,434 beneficiary profiles recorded and real-time monitoring systems in place, the project remains on track, operating strictly within the GCF-approved timeline and implementation guidelines.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

The project was approved at the 36th Board Meeting of GCF, and subsequently, PKSF signed the FAA on 16 July 2023. The FAA was effective from 17 August 2023, and PKSF received its 1st disbursement on 27 September 2023. The project has achieved the milestones of the inception phase in earlier years, including the establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU), hiring PMU staff, selection of Implementing Entities (IEs), finalizing beneficiary eligibility criteria, conducting stakeholder consultations and PRAs, logistic arrangements, organizing Inception Workshops at the national and local level, selecting beneficiaries, etc.

During this reporting period (01 January 2025 to 31 December 2025), the project achieved the following milestones:

Outcome 1: Decreased risk of loss of assets and life from extreme weather events

Output 1.1: Climate-resilient homesteads constructed

Activity 1.1.1: Design and building of homesteads: Following the overall target for designing and building 3000 climate-resilient homesteads, the RHL project constructed 1,290 resilient houses so far. During the reporting period, 1,090 new homesteads have been constructed. Along with the construction of houses, the project provided a comprehensive package, including a raised plinth, a rainwater harvesting system, an environmentally friendly twin-pit offset latrine, and a solar energy system tailored to the needs of individual beneficiaries.

Activity 1.1.2: Homestead tree planting: During the reporting period, the project planted 97,496 climate-resilient trees in the beneficiary homesteads, education institutions and roadsides in the project areas. The plantation included a variety of species, including coconut, guava, sapodilla, wood apple, betel nut, and neem, contributing to both environmental conservation and the livelihood needs of the communities. To support the healthy growth and protection of these trees, beneficiaries were also provided with garden trellis nets, ensuring enhanced care and sustainability of the planted trees.

Outcome 2: Livelihoods resilience to SLR/storm surge and salinity

Output 2.1: Traditional farming practices climate-proofed

Activity 2.1.1: Construction of slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing: To enhance hygiene, reduce disease risk among livestock, and contribute to better livelihoods for the beneficiaries, the project constructed 6,045 slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing in 2025.

Activity 2.1.2: Introduce the cultivation of saline tolerant vegetables within homestead areas: During the period, the project provided support to 1,551 beneficiaries with saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation practices in homestead areas, including ginger cultivation in the sack method. The support included seeds, plants, nets, bags, and watering cans for cultivating vegetables using the bed method.

Output 2.2: Community-based farmed crab supply chain created.

Activity 2.2.1: Development of crab hatcheries (1st stage): In 2025, the project provided support to develop one crab hatchery. Additionally, the project is working with hatchery owners in Cox's Bazar to develop more crab hatcheries.

Activity 2.2.3: Technical and financial support for "crab nurseries" (2nd stage): During the reporting year, the project provided technical and financial support to 49 new beneficiaries to establish crab nurseries.

Activity 2.2.4: Technical and financial support to "crab farmers" (3rd stage): In 2025, the project provided technical and financial support to 4,137 beneficiaries for crab farming in saline ponds. This initiative aims to enhance livelihoods and promote sustainable aquaculture practices in saline-prone areas.

Outcome 3: Improved climate planning and implementation by communities and local-level institutions.

Output 3.1: Climate-Change Adaptation Groups (CCAG) formed and operationalized.

Activity 3.1.1: Beneficiary selection and group formation: To raise awareness on environmental and climate change issues and to enhance beneficiaries' engagement in project interventions, the project formed 3,200 Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs). In 2025, a total of 160 CCAGs were formed, in addition to the 3040 groups from previous years.

Activity 3.1.2: Prepare Beneficiary socio-economic profile: The project has already prepared a list of 84,434 beneficiaries' socio-economic profiles.

Activity 3.1.3: Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues for CCAG: Every CCAG is scheduled to hold at least one meeting every month. A total of 39,234 CCAG monthly meetings were organized.

Output 3.2: Capacity build among IEs and relevant institutions apprised on the project.

Activity 3.2.1: Prepare training manuals on adaptation technologies and crab value chain: The project printed a training manual on crab hatchery and nursery operation, and a training manual (Flip-chart) on crab farming. Considering the audience, the both of the manuals have been prepared in the Bangla language following a proper manual development method.

Activity 3.2.2: Prepare guidelines for project management: The project prepared a Project Implementation Manual, and a Finance and Accounts Management Guideline for supporting the smooth operation of the project. Additionally, the project prepared Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), Environment and Social Management Guideline (ESMG), Gender Assessment and Action Plan.

Activity 3.2.3: Organize training for beneficiaries and stakeholders: During the reporting period, the project organized 769 training batches for beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Activity 3.2.4: Organize training for IEs' staff: The project organized 06 batches of training for IEs' staff.

Activity 3.2.5: Implement workshops and seminars: The project organized 02 Progress Review Workshops in 2025. Also, Crab Environmental Guideline review workshop at PKSf and a Workshop with Crab Hatchery Owners was organized at Cox's Bazar.

Activity 3.2.6: Organize exchange visits for beneficiaries and IEs' staff: During the period, 25 persons participated in the exchange visits for beneficiaries, and IE staff were organized.

Activity 3.2.7: Improve data for crab research and development: A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with 05 (five) public and private universities to engage them for crab research and development.

Output 3.3: Knowledge products prepared and disseminated:

Activity 3.3.1: Prepare and disseminate knowledge products: In 2025, 04 (Four) volumes of Quarterly Newsletter were published and disseminated. Please find the latest volume here. Besides, the project published and disseminated success stories on Crab farming, Vegetable cultivation, and Goat/Sheep rearing in slatted houses.

Activity 3.3.2: Real-time evaluation and M&E of the project activities: The project conducted 02 real-time evaluations of the progress of the project activities. Besides, the PMU of the project and PKSf programme staff and management regularly conduct on-site monitoring exercises of the project activities.

According to the Funding proposal (Annex 1 of FAA) para 156, PKSf implements the project through the selected 18 (Eighteen) Implementing Entity(ies), who are the Partner Organizations (POs) of PKSf.

There is no change to the project's timeline. Any changes during implementation will be discussed with the PKSf (as DAE), submitted for clearance by the PMU, and approved by GCF in line with the FAA and GCF policies. The project is being executed in accordance with the implementation guidelines, with the executing entity implementing it in line with the approved funding proposal, effective August 17, 2023, between the PKSf and GCF.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	30,225	60,550	7,807	11,780	19,587
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	1,500	3,000	200	1,090	1,290
Infrastructure and built environment	0	1,500	3,000	200	1,090	1,290
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	40,000	82,500	8,400	20,000	28,400

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	75,000	181,328	10,289	37,400	47,689
Female	0	75,000	181,328	49,895	149,600	199,495

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bangladesh	0	150,000	364,656	60,184	187,000	247,184

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	133,000	266,000	34,500	52,000	86,500
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	6,750	13,500	900	4,900	5,800

Infrastructure and built environment	0	6,750	13,500	900	4,900	5,800
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	200,000	400,000	42,000	10,000	52,000

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	161,710	385,025	18,300	32,400	50,700
Female	0	161,710	385,025	69,000	129,500	198,500

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bangladesh	0	323,400	770,050	87,300	251,200	338,500

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	12,000	21,000	1,028	3,500	4,528
Female	0	21,000	41,000	11,675	9,000	20,675

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bangladesh	0	22,000	60,550	12,703	12,500	25,203

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	10,575	24,750	264	980	1,244
Female	0	10,575	24,750	536	3,925	4,461

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bangladesh	0	21,750	51,000	800	4,900	5,700

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	33,500	74,250	10,289	10,500	20,789
Female	0	133,650	297,000	49,895	42,200	92,095

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by country.						
Unit				No. of Beneficiaries		
Disaggregation by: Project Countries				Annual value		
Bangladesh				52,700		

Infrastructure and built environment

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas.	

Unit					United States dollars
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	9,016,000	22,540,000	815,045	9,692,891	10,507,936

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions						
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						United States dollars
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bangladesh	0	9,016,000	22,540,000	815,045	9,692,891	10,507,936

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions						
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas, disaggregated by asset type.						
Unit						United States dollars
Disaggregation by: Physical asset types (made more resilient)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Buildings	0	9,016,000	22,540,000	815,045	9,692,891	10,507,936

(IRMF) Supplementary 2.6 Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved protection from climate-related hazards due to resilient buildings or infrastructure, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	10,575	24,750	297	0	297
Female	0	10,575	24,750	603	0	603

(PMF) A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (IRMF) Supplementary 3.1 Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention					
Provide the total reduction in expected economic loss of physical assets (USD) due to climate-related hazards as a result of GCF support.					
Unit					United States dollars
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	9,016,000	22,540,000	815,045	9,692,891	10,507,936

(PMF) A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention (IRMF) Supplementary 3.1 Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention						
Provide the total reduction in expected economic loss of physical assets (USD) due to climate-related hazards as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by infrastructure category.						
Unit						United States dollars
Disaggregation by: Infrastructure category	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Basic services infrastructure	0	9,016,000	22,540,000	815,045	9,692,891	10,507,936

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of trainees whose knowledge and capacity has been improved	No. of Persons	0	65,000	128,125	3,692	23,000	26,692
Number of groups formed and operationalized	No. of Entities	0	2,000	3,200	3,040	200	3,240
Number of new homesteads constructed that include house, water harvesting, facilities and green windbreaks	No. of Items	0	1,500	3,000	200	1,090	1,290
Number of beneficiaries involved in crab supply chain using new in vitro model of production with 3F	No. of Persons	0	42,990	96,525	15,373	18,850	34,223
Number of knowledge products disseminated	No. of Knowledge Products/Resources	0	15	31	4	10	14
Number of beneficiaries that reduce their coping strategies to climate events compared with pre-intervention years	No. of Persons	0	180,000	360,000	1,500	57,031	58,531
No. of Households cultivating saline tolerant vegetables	No. of Households	0	8,000	20,000	4,123	1,551	5,674
Number of slatted houses constructed for sheep/goat rearing	No. of Items	0	8,000	20,000	2,419	6,064	8,483
Number of women and adolescent girls not having to go to communal shelters	No. of Persons	0	3,500	7,000	400	2,500	2,900

Number of services providers providing new services to resilient housing market and crab supply chain	No. of Entities	0	200	500	50	100	150
Number of beneficiaries migration away due to livelihood issues	No. of Persons	0	30	75	0	38	38
Share of earnings and time spent on repairs from climate hazard events	Percentage	0	60	30	5	15	20
Percentage of target with embedded personnel with disaster preparedness and response knowledge	Percentage	0	40	100	20	30	50
Percentage of collectors collecting from the wild from target villages	Percentage	0	50	100	5	29	34

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Design and building of homesteads	43	9,692,891.66	22,785,600	42
Homestead tree planting	35	566,702.43	1,625,000	34
Construction of slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing	42	1,195,472.53	2,825,000	42
Introduce the cultivation of saline tolerant vegetables within homestead areas	28	398,634.65	1,405,000	28
Development of crab hatcheries (1o stage)	6	57,316.79	1,205,000	4
Technical and Financial support for "crab nursers" (2o stage)	11	103,018.22	885,000	11
Technical and Financial support to "crab farmers" (3o stage)	27	2,620,990.03	9,685,000	27
Beneficiary selection and group formation	100	232,992.28	233,000	100

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Prepare Beneficiaries' socioeconomic profile	100	232,993.53	233,000	100
Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues for CCAG	20	177,778.58	870,000	20
Prepare training manuals on adaptation technologies and crab value chain	82	49,751.24	60,100	82
Prepare guidelines on project management	85	47,507.9	55,500	85
Organize training for beneficiaries and stakeholders	20	352,485.78	1,725,000	20
Organize training for IEs' staff	41	50,066.64	119,500	41
Implement workshops and seminars	38	36,498.82	95,200	38
Organize exchange visits for beneficiaries and IE staff	8	7,201.07	87,000	8
Improve data for crab research and developmen	0	0	60,000	0
Prepare and disseminate knowledge products	1	1,542.88	121,200	1
Real time evaluation study and M&E of the project activities	24	120,485.5	500,000	24

C.2.1. Subprojects

Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>There is no change to the project's timeline. Any changes during implementation will be discussed with the PKSf (as DAE), submitted for clearance by the PMU, and approved by GCF in line with the FAA and GCF policies.</i> But the crab component, hatcheries (8%) and nurseries (19%) underperformed due to high mortality and unavailability of imported artemia and seed shortages, leading PKSf to pivot toward prototype testing. Consequently, PKSf has downsized its target to 10 prototypes for 2026, focusing on facilities to refine technology before scaling. In 2025, the crab component faced significant technical hurdles. Hatchery progress reached only 8% (3/30) due to high megalopa mortality despite the use of imported technologies. Consequently, PKSf shifted to a "cautious approach," targeting 5–10 prototype hatcheries by 2026. Nurseries achieved 19% (59/300) of their target, limited by the scarcity of hatchery-produced crablets.	

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	Integrated Implementation and Climate Hazard Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	This multifaceted risk stems from the project's operation in Bangladesh's highly vulnerable southwest coastal zone. The root causes include: 1) Climate Exposure: Geographic vulnerability to intensifying cyclones and salinity; 2) Institutional Capacity: Varying technical expertise among local Implementing Entities (IEs) managing complex adaptive technologies; and 3) Socio-Integrity Vulnerabilities: Potential for SEAH incidents during disaster displacement and fiduciary risks (fraud/collusion) due to the decentralized nature of procuring materials for 3,000 resilient houses. These factors converge to create a high-stakes implementation environment where natural hazards can exacerbate existing technical and integrity gaps. Effectively managing this requires a holistic approach that treats climate resilience not just as a structural goal, but as a safeguard-heavy operational process.		
Consequences	This multifaceted risk stems from the project's operation in Bangladesh's highly vulnerable southwest coastal zone. The root causes include: 1) Climate Exposure: Geographic vulnerability to intensifying cyclones and salinity; 2) Institutional Capacity: Varying technical expertise among local Implementing Entities (IEs) managing complex adaptive technologies; and 3) Socio-Integrity Vulnerabilities: Potential for SEAH incidents during disaster displacement and fiduciary risks (fraud/collusion) due to the decentralized nature of procuring materials for 3,000 resilient houses. These factors converge to create a high-stakes implementation environment where natural hazards can exacerbate existing technical and integrity gaps. Effectively managing this requires a holistic approach that treats climate resilience not just as a structural goal, but as a safeguard-heavy operational process.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation is integrated across structural, technical, and social dimensions: Structural: Construction of 3,000 houses with raised plinths and disaster-resistant materials, supported by 3,200 CCAGs for early warning. Capacity and Oversight: Strict IE selection (FAA Schedule 9), continuous technical support, and monthly progress monitoring to lower the likelihood of implementation failure. Integrity and Safety: Zero-tolerance policies for SEAH and Prohibited Practices, enforced through mandatory training, annual external audits, and a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). These measures significantly lower the Impact of climate hazards and the Likelihood of fiduciary or technical failures. Current Likelihood: 3 (Likely – due to climate trends) Current Impact: 3 (Medium – due to high mitigation coverage) Current Residual Risk Score: 9 (Severity: Medium)		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Hinderance of Activity Implementaion		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Unexpected heavy rain and flooding in the project area		
Consequences	Delay the project activities implementation at filed level		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project implementation activity needs to be rescheduled at the field level to avoid the rainy season.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Reluctant of partner for lo g term sustainability of the activities		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Some IEs have limited capacity (knowledge and finnnce) to make the project activities sustainable after completion of the project		
Consequences	Sustainability of the activities will be threatened		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Throughout the project period, vigorous knowledge-building activities are taking place to enhance the capacity of the partners (IEs). The community people will go hand in hand with the partners to make the activities sustainable.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Go beyond the primary selected project area		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Sometimes it needs to move to a new area to implement project activities that were not selected at first. Especially for implementing the carb culture and carb nursery, as this activity depends on the availability of good-quality salt water		
Consequences	Takes more time to select the new project area		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	In the initial phase, select more than the project implementation area's requirements (i.e., the village) to facilitate quick adjustment.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	ML&TF		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Money Laundering could be happened during implementation of the project		
Consequences	ML and FT could hamper the implementation of the project activities		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Given that both ML and FT are typically committed through abuse of financial institution, thereby it will be mitigated through: i) Maintain strong KYC database for the POs ii) Regular audit the bank statement and expenditure of the POs iii) Strongly monitor the POs' activities, grading project implementation and expenditure balance sheet.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Sanction		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	The project may face sanctions due to unfair means adaptation, i.e., Money Laundering		
Consequences	Stop of project activities		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Flow strictly according to the Bangladesh government rules and regulations and report to the authority regularly.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Fraud		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Adopt unfair means for getting benefit from the project,		
Consequences	May compromise the project quality, or even stop the project implementation		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Strictly follow the organisation rules and regulation against fraud and unfair measure adoption		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Project implementing partners may take benefit from the project		
Consequences	Hampered the project implementation and the poor quality of works		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Strictly follow the organization procure of maintaining the conflict of interest and stonerg filed supervision and monitoring from PMU		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Bangladesh	Grants	USD	42.2	26.28	12.91	15.38	0%	100%
Total		USD	42.2	26.28	12.91	15.38	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	Loans	USD	6.6	6.19	2.1	3.11	0%	100%
Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	In-kind	USD	1.18	0.31	0.19	0.31	0%	100%
Total		USD	7.78	6.5	2.29	3.42	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilised information provided.

File Name: FP 206 grant-financial-progress-detail-template-20-1 (1).xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	
<i>This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.</i>	
F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards	
Key Environmental and Social Changes <i>Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.</i>	Yes ☐ No ☒
Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates <i>Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.</i>	Yes ☐ No ☒
F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.	
Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?	Yes ☐ No ☒
There was no change in the project's baseline. RHL remains a Category B project. The main update during the reporting period was the operationalisation and strengthening of these baseline requirements. In line with the FAA Clause 10 / Clause 10.2(i), PKSf prepared and disclosed the Subproject Disclosure Package Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) at least 30 days prior to approval. The ESAP also explicitly references this covenant and confirms that screened activities were checked against the FAA and the ESMF. Link of ESAP: https://pksf.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Disclosure_ESAP_English.pdf Link of ESMG: https://pksf.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/ESMG-for-website.pdf Link of ESIM Report: https://pksf.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/ESIM-APR-2025.pdf	
F.3. ESS standards implementation progress	
Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.</i>	
Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	

During the reporting period, the project implemented environmental and social safeguard activities across the main intervention areas: design and building of homesteads, construction of slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing, development of crab hatcheries, technical and financial support for crab nurseries, and support to crab farmers. Safeguard implementation was guided by the ESMF and ESAP framework and supported through stakeholder engagement, CCAG-based awareness, grievance handling, and field-level mitigation measures. Monitoring was carried out through a structured Environmental and Social Impact Monitoring (ESIM) system using digital data collection tools “Kobo Toolbox”. From January to December 2025, field officers from the Implementing Entities (IE’s) collected 2290 geo-tagged and time-stamped samples across the seven project districts. Monitoring covered pre-implementation, implementation, and post-implementation stages and tracked compliance with key ESS indicators, including environmental pollution risks, water and sanitation safeguards, OHS, PPE use, safe drinking water and first aid, child/forced labour risk, remuneration discrimination, SEAH awareness, community safety, and stakeholder engagement. The reporting period also included active community-level engagement and grievance management. ESIM shows that CCAG meetings were used for awareness raising and community discussions, while local administration remained informed about project activities. The project GRM remained operational at both central and local levels, with complaints received through complaint boxes, written or verbal submission, phone/text, and email, and recorded in grievance registers. GRM reporting data indicates very low complaint incidence (only 74 during the reporting year-25) and 100% resolution of reported grievances in the sampled activities. Overall, the reporting period focused on implementation and routine safeguard monitoring, with follow-up needs identified primarily to sustain post-implementation OHS and pollution-prevention practices.

Outputs during the reporting period

During the reporting period, key environmental and social safeguard outputs were achieved. A structured Environmental and Social Impact Monitoring (ESIM) system was fully operationalised across all seven project districts, generating 2290 geo-tagged, time-stamped monitoring samples using KoboToolbox. This included 1090 samples for climate-resilient homesteads (100% of the annual target), 734 for goat/sheep rearing, 416 for crab farming (10% of the annual target) and a full assessment of 1 crab hatchery and 49 crab nurseries. The project also developed and implemented key safeguard instruments and measures, including the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP), the Environmental and Social Management Guideline (ESMG), and functioning GRM and field-level monitoring arrangements. Monitoring results show strong outputs in safeguard practice: 100% grievance resolution for reported complaints, high CCAG participation, no reported involuntary resettlement or land acquisition, and no reported SEAH incidents in monitored activities. Tangible safeguard-related outputs at the field level included tree plantation and homestead greening, improved composting and manure management, safe storage and drainage protection, PPE and first-aid arrangements, and increased adoption of solar technology and improved cookstoves (ICS). Overall, these outputs strengthened environmental management, worker and community safety, and stakeholder engagement across project interventions.

Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation

During implementation, the key environmental issues and risks identified and addressed included: localised soil/air/water pollution risks from construction and livestock activities; manure and waste disposal; drainage and waterlogging concerns; dust and air emissions during construction; and protection of groundwater and surface water. These were addressed through mitigation such as composting and improved manure management, drainage protection, site housekeeping, water spraying/polythene coverage for dust suppression, safe distance between sanitation facilities and water sources, and promotion of solar, improved cookstoves, and other cleaner practices. ESIM shows pollution risks remained generally low, though some post-implementation goat manure discharge risk into nearby water bodies still requires follow-up. The main social risks addressed were occupational health and safety (OHS), access to safe drinking water and first aid, use of PPE, and prevention of child labour / forced labour. Monitoring found strong improvement in OHS arrangements and PPE use across activities, and no remuneration discrimination in monitored samples. Land-related safeguards also remained strong, with no involuntary resettlement, no reported land acquisition, and no use of disputed or khas land. The key gender-related issues addressed included women’s limited decision-making power and broader risks of exclusion, unequal labour conditions, and SEAH. The project responded through gender sensitisation, leadership strengthening, SEAH awareness, CCAG-based engagement, and equal-opportunity monitoring. ESIM found no reported sexual harassment incidents in monitored activities and improved SEAH awareness over the reporting period, though refresher support is needed to sustain these gains.

Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

There are no pending key environmental, social, and gender issues requiring accredited entities’ actions or GCF attention.

Remarks/Notes

On track	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
During the reporting period, the project undertook several measures to strengthen stakeholder engagement, particularly on environmental, social, and gender elements. Beneficiary selection was carried out through consultation with local government institutions and community members using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs). A total of 3,200 CCAGs held 33154 monthly meetings, which served as key platforms for discussing project activities, community priorities, disaster preparedness, gender sensitisation, leadership, and SEAH awareness. Monitoring findings show that project activities were discussed in CCAG meetings and community opinions were prioritised in 100% of monitored cases, while local administration awareness and institutional engagement also reached 100%. Stakeholder engagement was further supported through 2 progress review workshops, 5 batch training for Maosn, 1 batch training for crab hatchery owner, 1 Crab Hatchery Consultation and Coordination Seminar and 1 crab guideline review workshops, and 74 PMU field visits conducted to assess progress, identify gaps, and engage stakeholders throughout implementation. The project also maintained an active and accessible GRM, with low complaint incidence and 100% resolution of reported grievances in the monitored sample.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Detailed in Annex	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Detailed in Annex	
Information shared with stakeholders	
During consultations, stakeholders were informed about the project's purpose, intervention areas, and the beneficiary selection process. Key topics included climate-change adaptation activities, environmental and social risks, and associated mitigation measures. Stakeholders were briefed on potential risks such as topsoil loss, drainage congestion, dust/noise pollution, water contamination, occupational health and safety (OHS) concerns, wage inequality, and SEAH risks, along with solutions like safe siting, tree plantation, composting, first aid, equal wages, and community-level grievance redress mechanisms (GRM). The consultation process involved discussions on the project's design and its potential environmental and social impacts, with a strong emphasis on gender sensitivity, including a zero-tolerance policy for SEAH/GBV and promoting women's active participation in project activities. Additionally, stakeholders were informed about grievance procedures and the importance of transparency, service quality, and participation throughout the project. The local government institutions and community members were directly involved in beneficiary selection through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), and decisions from CCAG meetings were documented for follow-up planning.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	

During the reporting period, key stakeholder issues were addressed through a collaborative approach, yielding several important outputs. A major concern raised was the shortage of technical expertise in crab hatchery operations, particularly regarding disease management. To mitigate this, stakeholders recommended training programs and collaboration with external experts to enhance local knowledge. Additionally, entrepreneurs voiced concerns about the financial feasibility of crab hatcheries, highlighting the need for cost-benefit analyses and exploring financing options, such as support from PKSF and other financial institutions. The absence of disease management systems and water quality controls in hatcheries was also a significant issue, prompting the proposal to establish disease diagnostic laboratories and improve hatchery environments to enhance production efficiency. Environmental concerns, including waste management and ecosystem protection, were discussed, with suggestions to integrate best environmental practices, such as tree planting and the use of alternative materials, into softshell crab farming. Gender equality and social inclusion were also emphasised, with stakeholders advocating for gender-sensitive practices, equal wages, and the inclusion of women in decision-making roles in crab farming. Stakeholder feedback contributed to the development of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and related mitigation strategies, ensuring that project impacts, such as localised pollution and drainage congestion, were adequately addressed. Community consultation was prioritised in CCAG meetings, with community views considered in nearly all monitored cases. The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) proved effective, resolving all reported complaints. Additionally, women's initial hesitation in participating in CCAGs and climate discussions was addressed through motivation, information sharing, and targeted training. These efforts culminated in improved mitigation planning, active community engagement, and strengthened gender-responsive participation. Through these discussions, solutions were outlined, including more focused technical training, improved financial support structures, environmental safeguards, and better gender inclusivity, all aimed at promoting sustainable and resilient livelihood practices.
Remarks/Notes
On track

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
For the next reporting period, the project plans to continue and strengthen ESS implementation based on the 2025 ESIM findings. Priority activities include: (i) continued subproject screening and implementation of mitigation measures under the ESAP and ESMP; (ii) regular refresher training through CCAG meetings on OHS, safe waste disposal, manure management, biodiversity conservation, SE6AH prevention, and gender rights; (iii) keeping ESS and safety information visibly displayed at implementation sites; (iv) maintaining zero tolerance on child labour through contractual provisions, site checks, and corrective action; (v) systematic monitoring of wage and labour practices to sustain equal opportunity and pay equity; (vi) scaling up good practices such as composting, homestead greening, RWHS filter use, improved cookstoves, and solar technologies; (vii) strengthening low-cost pollution-control measures such as drainage management and controlled manure disposal; and (viii) keeping the GRM visible, accessible, and inclusive, especially for women and other vulnerable groups. Planned ESS deliverables/products for the next period include quarterly/half-yearly ESIM reports, quarterly PMU field monitoring reports, an annual ESIM report, updated CCAG meeting records, grievance registers and resolution records, and continued documentation of ESS good practices and lessons learned for wider dissemination. The monitoring schedule for the next annual period will continue the current stage-wise ESIM approach, covering pre-implementation, implementation, and post-implementation with periodic field data collection by IEs, quarterly monitoring visits by PMU ESS staff, and annual reporting. Screening for women and other vulnerable groups will continue through CCAG and GRM processes. For Indigenous Peoples, the project will maintain screening readiness and applicable procedural safeguards; if any tribal/indigenous issue arises, the ESMF require appropriate support, including representation in grievance handling and FPIC-related procedures where relevant.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	

Lesson learned: the main safeguard gap is not initial compliance, but sustaining good practice after implementation; therefore, follow-up visits and refresher support are essential.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project

☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

During the reporting period, 74 complaints were received (53 verbal, 21 written), and all were resolved with documented actions and complainant acknowledgement. Most issues related to beneficiary selection, eligibility and inclusion, grant support and distribution procedures, and construction quality, contractor conduct, or timely delivery of materials during climate-resilient homestead works. Each grievance was logged in the GRM register and database, investigated by the Implementing partner (IE) team, and discussed in hearings and meetings led by the LGR focal point; corrective actions included verification against criteria, clarification and counselling, adjustment of implementation where justified, contractor warnings or rework, and follow-up confirmation from complainants. No cases required escalation beyond the established GRM tiers, and no unresolved grievances remained at year-end. Detailed case-wise information is provided in Annex 3 (List of grievances received).

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

During the reporting period, the GAP remained broadly on track. The agreed actions covered climate-resilient homestead construction and tree planting; women-focused support for goat/sheep rearing, saline-tolerant vegetables, crab hatcheries, crab nursing and crab farming; and CCAG-based beneficiary selection, socio-economic profiling, and workshops/seminars. The GAP set a minimum target of 50% of vulnerable women beneficiaries across these activities, with women-headed households prioritised in selection and in the provision of women trainers, women-only sessions, and household-based training where needed.

Based on the reporting-period implementation data, women's participation met or exceeded the 50% GAP target in most activities and reached the target level in workshops/seminars. ESIM findings also show strong safeguard performance: high community participation through CCAGs, 100% grievance resolution for reported complaints, no SEAH incidents, and improvements in OHS, hygiene, greening, solar/ICS adoption, and waste management practices among women beneficiaries. Remaining challenges are improving women's inclusion in some crab-related operations. Follow-up through CCAG refresher sessions, stronger GRM visibility, and routine labour monitoring are the key corrective actions.

The GAP provides a substantial gender-responsive allocation in line with the project's core activities (total USD 23.89 million) and defines time-bound implementation sequencing from project commencement, which remains the basis for ongoing monitoring and reporting.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1.1: Design and building of homesteads	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the 2025 reporting period, the project continued implementing the Gender Action Plan through climate-resilient housing, women-centred livelihood support, and community-based capacity building for vulnerable coastal households. Progress remained on track overall against planned gender targets. Women's participation was particularly strong in homestead design and construction activities. Of the 1,090 beneficiaries who received support, 763 were women, representing 70% of the total participants. This indicates sustained progress in promoting women's inclusion and participation in key project interventions	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project's start, implementation of the Gender Action Plan has remained broadly on track, with gender-responsive measures integrated across housing, livelihoods, and community capacity-building interventions. The project has made steady progress in resilient homestead development while also strengthening women's access to resources, livelihood opportunities, and climate adaptation knowledge through CCAG-based engagement, local coordination, and targeted support. Overall progress is well aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% participation of vulnerable women beneficiaries in the design and construction of resilient homesteads. This target has been exceeded, with women accounting for 70% of beneficiaries: 897 women out of a total of 1,290 supported beneficiaries. Overall, this reflects steady and meaningful progress in delivering GAP commitments since the project's start.	
Budget	1,200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or the CCAG Chairperson serves as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) support implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively	

and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members and, where relevant, local contractors.

Remarks/Notes

The activity is on track

GAP Activity

Activity 1.1.2: Homestead tree planting

Indicator

About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the 2025 reporting period, women's participation was strong in homestead tree planting activity. Of the 22,673 households that received support for tree planting, 15,871 were female beneficiaries, representing 70% of total participants. This reflects sustained progress in promoting women's inclusion in key project interventions.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since project start, the project has made steady progress in homestead tree planting activity. Progress is well aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% participation of vulnerable women beneficiaries in this activity. This target has been exceeded, with women accounting for more than 70% of total beneficiaries, 23,251 out of 32,521.

Budget

800,000

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

16 August 2028

Responsibility

The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or the CCAG Chairperson serves as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) support implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.

Remarks/Notes

on track

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1.1: Construction of slatted houses for goat/sheep rearing	
Indicator	
About 50% women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, 6,045 beneficiaries received support for the construction of slatted houses for goat and sheep rearing, of which 4,836 were women, representing 80% of total beneficiaries. This indicates strong progress in ensuring women's participation in livelihood-focused interventions.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, the project has made steady progress in slatted houses for goat and sheep rearing activity. Progress is well aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% participation of vulnerable women beneficiaries in this activity. This target has been exceeded, with women accounting for more than 81% of total beneficiaries, 6869 out of 8464.	
Budget	1,400,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or CCAG Chairperson is serving as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) are supporting implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.	
Remarks/Notes	
on track	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1.3: Introduce the cultivation of saline-tolerant vegetables within homestead areas	
Indicator	
About 50% women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the 2025 reporting period, a total of 4174 beneficiaries received cultivation training in saline-tolerant vegetables within homestead areas, of whom 3340 were women, representing 80% of the total beneficiaries. This reflects strong progress in ensuring women's participation in livelihood support interventions.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, the project has made steady progress in slatted houses for the cultivation of saline-tolerant vegetables within homestead areas. Progress is well aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% participation of vulnerable women beneficiaries in this activity. This target has been exceeded, with women accounting for more than 81% of total beneficiaries, 4543 out of 5674.	
Budget	710,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at the field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or CCAG Chairperson is serving as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) are supporting implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.	
Remarks/Notes	
on track	
GAP Activity	
2.2.1: Development of crab hatcheries (1st stage)	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the 2025 reporting period, 1 male beneficiary received support for the development of crab hatcheries at the initial stage. Although the GAP sets a target of 50% women's participation in this activity, field experience indicates that crab hatchery operations are currently dominated by men due to their technical, financial, and management	

requirements. The planned small-scale hatchery approach is expected to create better opportunities for including women beneficiaries in the next phase.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since project start, 2 male beneficiary received support for the development of crab hatcheries at the initial stage. Although the GAP sets a target of 50% women's participation in this activity, field experience indicates that crab hatchery operations are currently dominated by men due to their technical, financial, and management requirements. The planned small-scale hatchery approach is expected to create better opportunities for including women beneficiaries in the next phase.

Budget	610,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028

Responsibility

The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at the field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions.

Remarks/Notes

on track

GAP Activity

Activity 2.2.3: Technical and financial support for "crab nurseries" (2nd stage)

Indicator

About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the 2025 reporting period, a total of 49 beneficiaries received Technical and financial support for "crab nurseries" (2nd stage), of which 30 were women, representing 60% of total beneficiaries. This reflects strong progress in ensuring women's participation in livelihood support interventions.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since project start, the project has made steady progress in providing technical and financial support for crab nurseries at the second stage. Progress is aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% participation of vulnerable women beneficiaries in this activity. Women accounted for more than 55% of total beneficiaries, with 32 women out of 58 supported beneficiaries.

Budget	440,000
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or the CCAG Chairperson serves as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) support implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2.2.4: Technical and financial support to “crab farmers” (3rd stage).	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the 2025 reporting period, a total of 4147 beneficiaries received Technical and financial support to “crab farmers” (3rd stage), of which 2903 were women, representing 70% of total beneficiaries. This reflects strong progress in ensuring women’s participation in livelihood support interventions.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, the project has made steady progress in providing technical and financial support to “crab farmers” (3rd stage). Progress is aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% participation of vulnerable women beneficiaries in this activity. Women accounted for more than 70% of the total beneficiaries, with 3828 out of 5412 beneficiaries supported.	
Budget	4,450,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or CCAG Chairperson is serving as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) are supporting implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.	

Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.1: Beneficiary selection and group formation	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the 2025 reporting period, 160 groups were formed, serving 4000 beneficiaries. Of these, 3200 were women, representing 80% of the total group beneficiaries. This reflects strong progress in ensuring women's participation in livelihood support interventions.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, the project has made steady progress in beneficiary selection and group formation. Progress is aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% women's participation in these activities. A total of 3,200 groups were formed, with women accounting for more than 83% of total beneficiaries, 66400 out of 80000 supported beneficiaries.	
Budget	120,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
IE's and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
3.1.2 Prepare Beneficiaries' socio-economic profile	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the 2025 reporting period, a total of 24434 beneficiaries' socio-economic profiles were created; of these, 18815 were women, representing 77% of total beneficiaries. This reflects strong progress in ensuring women's participation in livelihood support interventions.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, the project has made steady progress in creating socio-economic profiles. Progress is aligned with the GAP target of ensuring at least 50% women's participation in this activity. A total of 84,434 profiles have been created, of which 65,015 are for women, representing more than 77% of total beneficiaries.	
Budget	120,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
IEs and RHL PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.3: Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues for CCAG	
Indicator	
About 80% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the project made strong progress in advancing community climate governance, awareness, and peer learning under the Gender Action Plan. A total of 33,154 monthly CCAG meetings on climate change issues were conducted, with women's participation reaching 80%, in line with the target. These meetings provided an active platform for discussing local climate risks, preparedness measures, adaptation practices, grievances, and community priorities.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, progress under this GAP activity has remained on track and well aligned with the intended gender targets. The project has effectively strengthened community climate governance, awareness, and peer learning through regular monthly CCAG meetings. Women's participation has consistently met the GAP target of 80% in this intervention. In total, 39,234 CCAG meetings have been conducted since project start, reflecting steady cumulative progress in delivering GAP commitments.	
Budget	700,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at the field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or the CCAG Chairperson serves as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) support implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2.3 Organize training for beneficiaries and stakeholders	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, beneficiary and stakeholder training was implemented successfully with strong women's participation. A total of 769 training batches were conducted, reaching 15,380 beneficiaries, of whom 12,304 were women, representing 80% of total participants. The training approach was made more gender-responsive through the use of women trainers, flexible arrangements, and household-based sessions for women-headed households where necessary.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, training activities have improved women's access to knowledge and practical skills through supportive measures such as women trainers, flexible arrangements, and household-based sessions for women-headed households. A total of 1,555 training batches have been conducted, reaching 32,941 beneficiaries, of whom 26,443 were women, representing 80% of total participants. This reflects strong cumulative progress in promoting women's participation under the project.	

Budget	1,380,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
The activity is being delivered through the Project Management Unit (PMU) and 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) operating at field level, in coordination with relevant local government departments and institutions. At the local level, the Union Parishad Chairman or CCAG Chairperson is serving as the GRM focal person, while Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs) are supporting implementation within the community. Women beneficiaries are being actively and equitably engaged in implementation, with support from male family members.	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2.4 Organize training for IEs' staff	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, 6 batches of IE staff training were conducted, reaching 157 staff members, of whom 31 were women, representing 20% of the total participants. Women's participation remained limited due to the remoteness of the project area, though efforts will be made to increase the engagement of female staff in future training activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since project start, a total of 24 training batches has been conducted for IE staff. Women accounted for 20% of the total participants in these trainings. Women's participation remained limited due to the remoteness of the project area, though efforts will continue to increase female staff's engagement in future training activities.	
Budget	6,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
IE's and RHL PMU.	

Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2.5 Implement workshops and seminars	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, a total of 4 workshops and seminar conducted among different stakeholders. Where 50% participants were women.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the start of the project, 8 workshops and seminars have been held, with 460 participants. Women comprised 50% of the total participants across these events.	
Budget	5,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 August 2028
Responsibility	
IE's and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.2.6 Organize exchange visits for beneficiaries and IE staff	
Indicator	
About 50% vulnerable women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, 25 beneficiaries participated in exchange visits, of whom 13 were women, representing more than 50% of total participants.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project started, a total of 25 beneficiaries have participated in exchange visits, where women representing 50% of the total participation.	
Budget	7,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	15 August 2018
Responsibility	
IEs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
On track	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
Gender responsibilities remain integrated within project implementation through PMU and IE arrangements, and the GAP specifically provides for gender-focused engagement. The project also applies PKSf's gender policy, GRM, and zero-tolerance approach on SEAH/GBV, which supports continuity of gender oversight and accountability during implementation.	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
GAP implementation is being tracked against the approved RHL Gender Logframe, which clearly links each project outcome and result area to gender-responsive actions, indicators, timelines, and responsible institutions (PMU and IEs). Progress reporting has focused on operationalizing the actions agreed in the GAP, particularly women-inclusive beneficiary targeting (50% women in most livelihood and homestead interventions) and women-led group-based adaptation processes through CCAGs (80% women target for monthly climate meetings and capacity-building actions). The review process also reflects the GAP's implementation modalities, including women trainers, women-exclusive sessions where needed, flexible scheduling, and household-level training options for women-headed households, alongside engagement of men and community elders to address social norms and mobility constraints. These provisions are important for practical implementation in coastal communities and have informed field delivery and outreach approaches. The GAP provides a substantial gender-responsive allocation in line with the project core activities (total USD 23.89 million) and defines time-bound implementation sequencing from project commencement, which remains the basis for ongoing monitoring and reporting.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

Overall, implementation remains aligned with the GAP structure and phased timelines. The GAP specifies early-stage actions (within 2-3 months of commencement) for CCAG formation, beneficiary profiling, and training preparation, followed by livelihood and homestead support actions (commonly within 6-12 months), and then expanded capacity building, exchange visits, and knowledge products. This sequencing supports progressive implementation and is appropriate for field-level mobilization and beneficiary readiness. The core gender targets remain the primary benchmarks: (i) approximately 50% women among direct beneficiaries across homestead and livelihood interventions, and (ii) 80% women's participation in CCAG-related engagement and selected training/dialogue activities. Based on the reporting-period implementation data, women's participation reached 80% in beneficiary selection/group formation and socio-economic profiling, 85% in training, and 50% in workshops/seminars exceeding the corresponding GAP targets of 50%, 80%, and 50%. Across core livelihood interventions, female participation also remained strong: 70% in design and building of homestead and tree planting, 80% in slatted goat/sheep houses and saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation, and above 50% in crab hatcheries, crab nurseries, and crab farmers. These results indicate that the gender targets are being achieved in practice. The ESIM report also concludes that the project remained on track overall, with strong safeguard compliance, active field-level monitoring, and effective stakeholder engagement throughout the reporting cycle. Across these activities, female worker safety was generally 100% during implementation, reported remuneration discrimination was 0%, reported sexual harassment was 0%, and SEAH awareness improved substantially, reaching 81.48% in homestead, 91.3% in goat/sheep rearing, 100% in crab nurseries, and 88% in crab farmers.	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
No formal revision to the approved GAP is reported for this period. Implementation has continued under the existing Gender Log frame and Action Plan framework, using the original gender targets, timelines, and budget allocations as the basis for monitoring and reporting.	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
The reported results are on track and are positively contributing to achievement of the sex-disaggregated direct beneficiary targets in the funding proposal. The project's gender framework states that the RHL project will reach 362,475 direct beneficiaries, with about 50% women among total direct beneficiaries. It also sets a higher participation target for some gender-responsive mechanisms, notably 80% women in CCAG membership. Based on the reporting-period implementation data, women's participation in the main intervention streams is consistently at or above the overall 50% women direct beneficiary benchmark: 70% in homestead design/building, 70% in homestead tree planting, 80% in slatted goat/sheep houses, 80% in saline-tolerant vegetable cultivation, and above 50% across crab hatcheries, crab nurseries, and crab farmers. In enabling processes, women's participation is also strong: 80% in beneficiary selection/group formation and socio-economic profiling, 85% in training, and 50% in workshops/seminars. These figures indicate that the project is not only contributing toward the direct-beneficiary target but is currently exceeding it across most reported activity areas. This is also consistent with the project's broader implementation picture, which the ESIM report assesses as being on track overall. Across these activities, female worker safety was generally 100% during implementation, reported remuneration discrimination was 0%, reported sexual harassment was 0%, and SEAH awareness improved substantially, reaching 81.48% in homestead, 91.3% in goat/sheep rearing, 100% in crab nurseries, and 88% in crab farmers.	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☐ No ☒
The GAP already anticipates the social barriers through women trainers, women-exclusive sessions where needed, flexible timing, and engagement with male family/community actors. Continued use of these approaches is important to maintain participation quality and reduce dropout risk.	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐

Case Study 01: https://pksf.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/RHL-Success-Story_Crab-farming-English-V7.pdf Case Study 02: https://pksf.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/RHL-Success-Story_Crab-farming-English-V5.pdf Case Study 03: https://pksf.org.bd/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/RHL-Success-Story_Crab-farming-English-V8.pdf

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

For the next reporting period, the project will continue implementation of the approved GAP by prioritizing: (i) women-inclusive beneficiary selection across homestead and livelihood interventions; (ii) sustained operation of CCAGs with women's participation targets; (iii) beneficiary and stakeholder trainings, including climate adaptation and crab value chain topics, with gender-responsive facilitation; (iv) capacity strengthening of IE staff on gender issues; and (v) continued use of GRM/SEAH safeguards and sex-disaggregated monitoring through ESIM. Planned activities will remain aligned with the approved Gender Logframe timelines and targets and will emphasize quality participation of women, including women-headed households and other vulnerable groups.

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Crab-Flipchart_RHL-project_20-August-2025.pdf File Name: RHL-project-Newsletter_Volume-5-July-Sep-2025.pdf File Name: RHL-Newsletter_Volume-3-Jan-March-2025.pdf File Name: RHL-project-Newsletter_Volume-4-April-June-2025.pdf File Name: RHL-project-Newsletter_Volume-6-Oct-Dec-2025.pdf File Name: RHL Success Story series _Volume 1 wih one story.pdf File Name: RHL Success Story series _Volume 4_Goat Rearing_One story 4.pdf File Name: RHL Success Story series _Volume 3- one story card.pdf File Name: RHL Success Story series _Volume 2_Goat Rearing with one story.pdf File Name: CCAG Flipchart_RHL project_PKSF.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex-3 GRM APR-25.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: PKSF_RHL_Workplan for the Year-3 (Jan-Dec'2026) .xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.

Additional Annexes (if applicable)

File Name: Dates and venues of engagement activities.pdf

File Name: ESMG RHL Project.pdf

File Name: GCF-RHL RTE-2025.docx