
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Community Resilience Partnership Program (FP215)

Accredited Entity: Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Date of Report submission: 21 April 2026

Version number V1.0



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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		21 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 120.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 100.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeniorLoans</td> <td>Mill. USD 20.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 630.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 95.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SeniorLoans</td> <td>Mill. USD 535.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 750.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 120.0	Grants	Mill. USD 100.0	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 20.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 630.0	Grants	Mill. USD 95.0	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 535.0	Total Financing	Mill. USD 750.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 120.0																
	Grants	Mill. USD 100.0																
	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 20.0																
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 630.0																
	Grants	Mill. USD 95.0																
	SeniorLoans	Mill. USD 535.0																
Total Financing	Mill. USD 750.0																	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)																	
A.6. Implementation period	From NA 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.)			Intermediation 2															
A.8. Executing Entity Information																		
Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)														
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Philippines (the)	Multilateral or other international organization – entity formed by treaty, agreement or	Lead executing entity	Arghya Sinha Roy asinharoy@adb.org														
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Government agency	Executing or implementing agency	Bouahong Khamha khamha.bh@gmail.com														
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Government agency	Executing or implementing agency	Bountheung Douangsavanh bountheung.d@laomoic.org														
Council for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund / Ministry of Public Works	Timor-Leste	Government agency	Executing or implementing agency	Mauricio Borges mborges@sgp.tl														
Sindh Irrigation Department	Pakistan	Government agency	Executing or implementing agency	Fareed Memon														

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
ADB	Philippines (the)	Arghya Sinha Roy	MDB	Not Applicable

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)
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	16 October 2025	The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2025-2035 aims to reduce climate vulnerability by strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience, and to mainstream adaptation coherently into policies, programmes, and development planning across sectors and levels. The NAP has sets medium- and long-term priorities and measures for nine sectors: agriculture; forestry and land use change; public works and urban development; energy; water resources; health; education; tourism; and labour and social welfare. The NAP has identified developing anticipatory actions and strengthening social protection instruments are essential components of strategic adaptation pathways. These measures help reduce residual risks, particularly for vulnerable populations, by ensuring that proactive responses and safety nets are in place before climate shocks occur	CRPP Output 4 focuses on information and systems for delivering applied climate-risk informed investments at scale improved, including strengthening anticipatory actions and climate risk-informed social protection systems to support proactive responses and reduce residual risks for vulnerable populations.	0%
Pakistan	30 June 2023	Enhance the sustainable development of vulnerable communities by fostering social, economic, and environmental resilience. This can be achieved through a progressive empowerment process that ensures equitable resource utilization, building on gender-responsive, participatory, transparent, and socially inclusive approaches.	The project is aligned with Pakistan's National Adaptation Plan (2023) NDCs (2019). It contributes directly to targets in Pakistan's NDC (2021), including coastal ecosystem restoration, flood resilience, and community-based adaptation.	0%

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)
Cambodia	16 July 2025	Cambodia's NDC 3.0 outlines the strategic priorities identified to strengthen national adaptation measures and resilience across key economic and vulnerable sectors. It recognizes that poor vulnerable and at-risk populations are disproportionately affected by climate change. Agriculture, FOLU, Infrastructure, Livelihood and ecosystems, Disaster and climate risk management are identified as key economic and vulnerable sectors. Food systems have also been explicitly included as a priority area for adaptation, and Disaster and climate risk management, Livelihood and ecosystems, have been enhanced and treated as distinct and critical components of climate resilience.	Output 5 of the CRPP implements climate resilient pro-poor livelihoods investments, including climate resilient agriculture and food systems, to strengthen resilience across key economic and vulnerable sectors, enhance livelihoods and ecosystems, and build adaptive capacity of poor, vulnerable and at-risk populations disproportionately affected by climate change.	0%
Indonesia	20 November 2025	Indonesia's NAP identifies five interdependent security domains (food, water, energy, health and ecosystems) as the thematic anchors of the national adaptation agenda. Adaptation options are closely aligned with the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN 2025–2045) Food security constitutes a central pillar of Indonesia's adaptation framework, as agriculture and fisheries directly sustain livelihoods, nutrition, and rural economies. Water security underpins Indonesia's entire adaptation framework, linking agriculture, settlements, energy generation, and ecosystem integrity.	CRPP Output 5 implements climate resilient pro-poor livelihoods investments, including in climate resilient agriculture and food systems that support food security as a central pillar of resilience, strengthen rural livelihoods, and promotes integrated approaches across agriculture, water, and ecosystems.	0%
Papua New Guinea	12 April 2023	Papua New Guinea's first National Adaptation Plan provides a strategic framework to support country-driven efforts to mainstream adaptation to climate-induced risks across sectoral planning, with priority areas focusing on agriculture, health, transport, and	Output 5 of the CRPP focuses on implementing climate resilient pro-poor livelihoods investments, including those that promote climate resilient agroecological systems and agriculture supply chains, building adaptive capacity of poor and vulnerable people,	0%

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)
		infrastructure. Agriculture is a priority sector given its importance for rural livelihoods and food security, and strengthening resilience requires addressing its high vulnerability to climate impacts that reduce productivity and increase pests and diseases.	contributing to ensuring access to sufficient, quality food, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.	
Timor-Leste	24 March 2021	Timor-Leste's NAP aims to build a climate resilient development trajectory for the country and its people by reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and integrating climate change adaptation into relevant policies, programmes and development planning processes across sectors and levels. Priority actions include; reducing climate vulnerability in the agricultural sector through promotion of sustainable and conservation agriculture; improving physical infrastructure and natural vegetation methods to prevent landslides; strengthening institutional and community capacity to prepare for and respond to climate change-induced natural disasters; and integrating water conservation, water use management, and climate risk reduction approaches into traditional systems such as Tarabandu.	Output 6 of CRPP focuses on pro-poor climate adaptation infrastructure investments implemented, including ecosystem-based infrastructure such as natural vegetation and slope stabilization measures to reduce landslide risks and small-scale, community-based protection infrastructure to limit exposure to climate hazards while supporting adaptive capacity.	0%
Vanuatu	30 September 2025	Vanuatu's NDC 3.0 identifies enabling and expanding support for grassroots adaptation as the highest priority of the Government. It has prioritized transformative adaptation action including implementing activities that enable Vanuatu to absorb and quickly bounce back from climate shocks and stresses. The NDC includes commitments to devolved decision-making, has incorporated LLA principles into all climate programs and investments, from planning to	The CRPP focuses on scaling up pro-poor, gender responsive, local level adaptation, supporting bottom-up approaches that empower communities—particularly poor and vulnerable groups—to participate in decision-making and implement climate-resilient solutions aligned with local needs and priorities. Output 6 of the program supports pro-poor climate adaptation infrastructure investments, including investments in adequately designed emergency shelters that reduce	0%

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)
		implementation and monitoring and aims to eliminate gender disparities through the recognition of gender equality and women's empowerment in all commitments. Emergency shelter provision is integrated within broader disaster risk management objectives across the NDC 3.0 along with strengthening evacuation center systems, applying DRR-compliant building standards, and addressing gaps in accessibility for vulnerable groups.	vulnerabilities, safeguard human and social capital, and support adaptive capacity	

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

CRPP in 2025: The CRPP has continued to expand its portfolio across the two components of the program. The CRPP Trust Fund (Outputs 1-3 and Outcomes 1 and 2), approved 16 projects, amounting to \$8.37 million. The CRPP Investment Fund (Outputs 4-6 and Outcomes 3 and 4) approved the grants and loans for 3 CRPP linked investment projects.

Outcome Level Achievements: In 2025, two policy level outcomes were achieved in Bangladesh - the national framework for advancing investments in local level adaptation, and the Guidelines for the Employment Generation for the Poorest Programme (**Outcome 1**). A total of \$267.56 million of adaptation finance was approved from projects linked to CRPP support (**Outcome 2**). This outcome was achieved through one CRPPTF linked grant, namely, the Green Primary Care Project (Lao PDR); and three CRPP IF linked grants, namely, the Sustainable Agrifood Systems Sector Project (Lao PDR); Sindh Coastal Resilience Sector Project (Pakistan); and the National Road Networks Upgrading Project (Timor-Leste).

Outputs delivered: In 2025, the CRPP TF delivered **16** studies on gender responsive, pro-poor adaptation solutions and **7** policy dialogues with **859** participants (**Output 1**). **520** individuals were trained at the community level on developing, financing, implementing adaptation measures with participatory and gender-responsive climate risk assessment tools developed in Nepal and Indonesia (**Output 2**). CRPP provided resources for **9** ADB investment projects to support project preparation and design, including the Smallholder Resilient Economic Development Sector Project (Cambodia), the Greater Port Vila Urban Resilience Project (Vanuatu) and the Coffee and Agroforestry Livelihood Improvement Project (Timor-Leste), all of which are potential candidates for receiving CRPP IF support in 2026/2027 (**Output 3**). Finally, \$6m of GCF funding was disbursed as part of \$10.65m adaptation financing for the Building Rural Resilience and Reducing Poverty Project (approved in 2024) (**Output 4**).

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)

Note: This progress described below is for the overall CRPP, which includes progress made under the CRPP TF and CRPP IF. While GCF financing is only for the CRPP IF, it is important to capture the wider progress including progress made under the CRPP TF, since it allows shaping the activities supported through the CRPP IF and vice versa, thereby demonstrating the benefits of a regional program.

Outcome 1: Improved enabling environment for knowledge, finance and implementation of local adaptation measures. This Outcome tracks progress against two indicators: (1) No. of CRPP countries that have new/improved national and local policies, plans, programs that integrate climate information for financing community-level adaptation and (2) No. of CRPP countries where poor and vulnerable people (women and men) report improved meaningful participation in adaptation-related decision-making (disaggregated by age, sex, physical/mental impairment, rural-urban). Baselines for both indicators are zero. In May 2025, the National Framework and Action Plan for Locally Led Adaptation in Bangladesh was approved by the Cabinet. The framework represents a paradigm shift from traditional decision-making by promoting investments in climate change adaptation through a bottom-up approach.

Outcome 2: Pro-poor adaptation finance mobilized at scale. This Outcome tracks progress against two indicators: (1) At least \$668.5 million mobilized for pro-poor, gender-responsive community level investments in participating countries and (2) At least 10 investment projects that promote building climate resilience at the community level in participating DMCs are identified. In 2025, a total of \$267.56 million of adaptation finance was mobilized from sub-projects linked to CRPP support (i.e., sub-projects that benefited from support from the CRPPTF and/or CRPPIF). In this context, mobilized finance is defined as the additional capital (in US dollars) attracted from ADB's own financing and/or other sources of financing for implementing adaptation-related measures, for CRPP-supported sub-projects. This brings the cumulative total for this indicator to \$375.79 million, substantially exceeding initial expectations at this stage of program implementation. In 2025, the CRPP supported four investment sub-projects, out of which one is financed by the CRPP TF and three by the CRPP IF.

Output 1: Knowledge and action research on climate risk-informed pro-poor community level solutions strengthened. In 2025, CRPP TF continued convening regional and national events that brought together government, development partners, civil society, and researchers to exchange experiences and share research on pro-poor, community-level climate adaptation. Over 400 participants attended platforms such as the Annual CRPP Partnership Forum, Insight Thursday, CRPP Talks, and the Project Clinic. Topics ranged from urban resilience to financial inclusion and climate-resilient poverty graduation. Feedback indicated strong relevance and practical value, while discussions informed new initiatives and technical assistance, including work to strengthen climate resilience among community health workers in Vanuatu.

Output 2: Institutional and community capacity to develop and deliver climate adaptation investments at community level strengthened. In 2025, CRPP TF supported institutional and community capacity for climate adaptation. Assistance to governments included targeted training, skills development, and mechanisms to strengthen their ability to design and implement local adaptation measures. At the community level, the CRPP TF is supporting grassroots women's group members of the Huairou Commission in Indonesia and Nepal, build capacity to conduct participatory climate risk and vulnerability analysis.

Output 3: Investments supporting inclusive, pro-poor community-level adaptation prepared. In 2025, CRPP TF approved several technical assistance projects to support governments undertake feasibility studies and early-stage preparation of investment projects focused on pro-poor, community-level adaptation. For example, in Cambodia, \$600,000 in technical assistance grants from the CRPP TF is supporting the preparation of the proposed Smallholder Resilient Economic Development Sector Project, which is expected to mobilize \$70 million in adaptation finance for community-led solutions, including from the CRPP IF and ADB. CRPP also strengthened its focus on gender equality by integrating design support and eligibility criteria that place women at the center of climate resilience investments.

Output 4: Information and systems for delivering applied climate-risk informed investments at-scale improved. CRPP is strengthening social protection systems to be more climate and gender responsive. For example, in Lao PDR, CRPP IF is supporting the Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty program integrate climate and disaster risk information in social protection systems such as the socioeconomic registry and the management information system and link them with early warning systems for improved preparedness and shock responsiveness. This will include building and integrating a geographic information system (GIS) that maps climate change risk areas. Building on the social protection program and the Poverty Eradication and Management Information System (PEMIS), the CRPP IF is also supporting the first gender-responsive, climate-resilient poverty graduation program in Lao PDR, that

will support 4500 women beneficiaries with resources (skills, capacity, assets, finance) to undertake climate-resilient livelihood activities to help graduate from poverty.

Output 5: Pro-poor livelihood adaptation investments implemented. CRPP sub-projects are supporting local communities to adopt new livelihood options that promote climate resilience while addressing poverty. For example, CRPP IF is supporting the Sustainable Agrifood Systems Project in Lao PDR, which aims to build the climate resilience and adaptive capacities of 27,000 individuals by promoting site-specific climate-resilient agricultural production systems and technologies through community-based advisory services, training, and on-farm demonstrations; expanding access to finance for smallholders, microentrepreneurs, and agrifood enterprises to invest in climate-resilient crop and livestock production, aquaculture, agroforestry, micro-processing, and climate-resilient value chain functions (e.g., post-harvest handling, processing, logistics, certification, and export readiness); and implementing a multidimensional nutrition program in food-insecure and climate-vulnerable communities to strengthen adaptive capacities to slow-onset climate change and extreme weather events.

Output 6: Pro-poor climate adaptive-infrastructure investments implemented. CRPP IF is supporting the development of local infrastructure that enables climate resilience in communities, using nature-based solutions and green infrastructure where possible. In Pakistan, the Sindh Coastal Resilience Sector Project, supported by the CRPP IF, is expected to directly benefit about 92,000 people (around 45% poor; 50% women) by reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate-related hazards in the coastal region emanating from salinity intrusion and flooding. In Timor Leste, CRPP IF supports the National Roads Upgrading Project, by strengthening climate resilience and adaptive capacity of six sucos through protective infrastructure and NbS along the 42 km of priority national road (Lospalos–Iliomar) which will directly benefit around 24,000 people.

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 Multicountry, 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) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Timor-Leste	0	0	3,792	3,792	0	0	0

Forestry and land use



(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions					
(IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices					
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	50,000	106,000	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems					
Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha).					
Unit				Hectares	
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	5,000	12,000	0	0	0

(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	548,000	1,370,000	0	0	0
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	383,600	959,000	0	0	0
Infrastructure and built environment	0	72,160	180,400	0	0	0
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	203,200	508,000	0	0	0

(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	845,760	1,609,700	0	0	0
Female	0	845,760	1,609,700	0	0	0

(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
Cambodia	0	884,000	1,300,000	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	480,000	1,200,000	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	0	72,800	141,000	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	195,200	488,000	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	6,800	10,000	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	44,400	60,000	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	8,320	20,400	0	0	0

(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
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	575,400	1,438,500	0	0	0
Infrastructure and built environment	0	234,000	585,000	0	0	0
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	800,000	2,000,000	0	0	0

(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	821,000	2,232,500	0	0	0
Female	0	821,000	2,232,500	0	0	0

(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
Cambodia	0	546,000	1,365,000	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	36,000	450,000	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	0	457,200	1,143,000	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	480,000	1,200,000	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	10,200	25,500	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	96,600	241,500	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	16,000	40,000	0	0	0

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	274,000	685,000	0	0	0
Female	0	274,000	685,000	0	0	0

(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
Cambodia	0	520,000	1,300,000	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	0	12,000	30,000	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	0	12,000	30,000	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	4,000	10,000	0	0	0

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(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	191,800	479,500	0	0	0
Female	0	191,800	479,500	0	0	0

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 <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	6,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	0

(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
Timor-Leste	0	1,600,000	8,000,000	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	29,000,000	145,000,000	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	20,000,000	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	2,600,000	13,000,000	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	12,000,000	60,000,000	0	0	0

(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
Protective and coastal infrastructure	0	29,600,000	148,000,000	0	0	0
Transport infrastructure	0	1,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	0
Productive and market infrastructure	0	12,000,000	70,000,000	0	0	0
Buildings	0	2,600,000	13,000,000	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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
Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty Project	USD	6	26	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	N/A	137,500	27,500
Sustainable Agrifood Systems Sector Project	USD	8	55	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	N/A	27,000	76,725
Sindh Coastal Resilience Sector Project	USD	40	140	Pakistan	N/A	41,850	630,000
National Road Networks Upgrading Project	USD	3	84	Timor-Leste	N/A	24,297	45,539

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants

Yes ☒ No ☐

All legal agreements have been complied with.

C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year

Yes ☐ No ☒

Implementation arrangements have not changed.

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's 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	Implementation delays due to COVID-19		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	COVID 19 has caused delays in the preparation and implementation of many ADB projects at the time of the CRPP IF funding proposal. It affected schedules for feasibility studies, implementation of detailed designs, and initiating construction.		
Consequences	Delays due to COVID-19-related risks are unlikely at this stage of the program implementation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate any risks, ADB has adjusted its approaches and strategies to respond to the situation such as use of online consultation meetings and maximize engagement of available local experts to do sections of feasibility studies that require ground work.		
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	Lack of prioritization by governments for sub-projects related to community-level adaptation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Governments may be unwilling to prioritize sub-projects related to community-level. This may occur for a variety of reasons, including political sensitivities, competing priorities, or domestic crises.		
Consequences	Low government prioritization may impact ADB's ability to design sub-projects that respond effectively to local contextual dynamics or community needs for building resilience.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The program will work closely with the governments to promote country ownership and demonstrate how community-level adaptation measures are aligned with the priorities of NDCs and NAPs. The CRPP TF is particularly important in this regard to work with governments in undertaking upstream analytical work to demonstrate such benefits and to build capacity of national and local stakeholders. This can be done through supporting policy dialogues to influence for transformational planning and programming and investing in local adaptation, and targeted technical assistance which aims to strengthen institutions and capacity to access funding, prepare and implement adaptation projects.		
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 3	Procurement (including local project procurement)		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Lack of understanding of governments and compliance with ADB procurement rules; limited capacity in resolving procurement related issues.		
Consequences	Impacts the ability of CRPP to procure goods and services, which can affect delivery.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	All procurement to be financed under the program must be carried out in accordance with ADB's procurement policy and regulations. As required, and on a project-by-project basis, ADB will support procurement processes and offer training from procurement planning to contract management. Support will also be provided to implementing agencies in the completion and monitoring of procurement related documents such as procurement plans, bidding documents, requests for quotation, contract monitoring forms, among others. Such measures will lower the probability of the occurrence of procurement related risks.		
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 4	Project level: ESS and GESI alignment		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Beneficiaries' limited capacity to comply with national regulations and/or ADB and GCF environmental and social policy requirements and gender and inclusion requirements		
Consequences	Impacts CRPP programming responsiveness to environmental and social issues, and its ability to course correct as needed when issues arise.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	To ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts of CRPP IF supported applications are managed, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is in place that will apply to any project that utilizes GCF funds through the program. The ESMF will be implemented and maintained by CRPP IF as part of its risk		

	assessment process and environmental and social safeguards compliance undertaking in order to meet ADB safeguards requirements as per ADB SPS, GCF's Environmental and Social Policy, Good International Industry Practices and national and local laws of recipient governments. The policies, set of procedures and designated staff responsible for implementation detailed in the ESMF will guide CRPP-IF in managing its overall exposure to environmental and social risks of its current and future portfolio of adaptation investments. The set of procedures integrated in the ESMF include screening and categorization, conduct of due diligence, monitoring and managing non-compliance.		
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 5	Financial		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Lack of ability of borrowers to meet repayment of debts from the program.		
Consequences	Impacts project financing and ongoing operations.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	ADB's comprehensive due diligence and technical support will mitigate the risk that the borrower may have related to inability to service the loan due to insufficient net operating cash flow to meet the debt service. In addition, all loans from the program will be aligned with ADB sovereign loans and thus be covered by the similar sovereign guarantees. As such the credit or loan default risk on repayment of program loans is low and related only to risks of the sovereign itself.		
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 6	Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	GCF financing through CRPP IF results in money laundering, terrorist financing or other prohibited practices.		
Consequences	Inadvertent financing of illicit activity.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	GCF financing will be provided as loans and/or grants to sovereign entities. As GCF funds will be provided alongside co-financing from ADB, ADB anticorruption and integrity policies and required due diligence will apply at project level, which will mitigate this risk. ADB conducts integrity due diligence (IDD) on nongovernment counterparts or recipients of ADB financing, to assess any previous involvement in integrity-related or money-laundering issues. In addition, ADB conducts proactive integrity reviews on ongoing sovereign projects to mitigate integrity risks. Kindly check the word version for more details.		
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 7	potential for FP to engage entities that may have been sanctioned by other actors		
Risk Origin	Project Related		

Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is an insignificant risk that the project may engage entities (executing, implementing, or through procurement) that are under sanctions by other actors for fraudulent practices, including corrupt, coercive, collusive or obstructive practices.		
Consequences	If the project was to unknowingly or knowingly engage sanctioned parties, then the FP would be in violation of ADB and GCF procedures and processes, resulting in immediate cessation of activities, need for corrective actions, and potentially more severe penalties depending on independent assessments. This would impede project delivery and eventual delivery of results.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	ADB verifies during due diligence, contracting, and implementation, as to whether an entity that will be or is engaged in the project is on our risk integrity portal or sanctions list. To ensure a consistent approach, MDBs, including ADB, have agreed on harmonized principles for sanctions and treatment of corporate groups. Potential instances that deem further investigation are reported directly to the ADB Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity (OAI) that investigates such claims and recommends appropriate action. OAI also carries out proactive integrity reviews (PIRs) of ongoing operations to help prevent and detect such violations. PIRs assess project integrity risks by identifying any red flags through capacity assessments, inspection of project outputs and implementation, procurement and financial assessments. PIRs recommend measures to protect project resources. Follow-up reviews are conducted to assess the implementation progress of the PIR recommendations, and to assist the executing/implementing agencies and ADB in implementing any recommendations.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Potential contractors or engaged agencies engage in fraudulent practices, including corrupt, coercive, collusive or obstructive practices.		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The FP engages entities or the AE itself engages in corrupt, fraudulent, coercive, collusive and abusive practices. Reasons to engage in such behavior could be because of individual and corporate pressures or incentives to win contracts or to cover up mismanagement of resources or past behaviors or be in positions of undue influence. These behaviors are exacerbated by weak controls and governance processes.		
Consequences	While this is an insignificant risk in this FP, the discovery of such behavior could lead to (a) suspension of activities under this FP, (b) reputational damage that affects the AE, GCF, government, and private entities involved in delivering the FP, (c) mandatory internal investigations, remediation, and potential legal and/or regulatory proceedings leading to disbarment, loss of licenses to operate, or access to markets, capital facilities, and/or procurement processes, amongst any other consequences so recommended by internal investigations.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	ADB verifies during due diligence, contracting, and implementation, as to whether an entity that is engaged in the project is on our risk integrity portal or sanctions list. To ensure a consistent approach, MDBs, including ADB, have agreed on harmonized principles for debarment, sanctions and treatment of corporate groups. Potential instances that deem further investigation are reported directly to the ADB Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity (OAI) that investigates such claims and recommends appropriate action. OAI also carries out proactive integrity reviews (PIRs) of ongoing operations to help prevent and detect such violations. PIRs assess project integrity risks by identifying any red flags through capacity assessments, inspection of project outputs and		

	implementation, procurement and financial assessments. PIRs recommend measures to protect project resources. Follow-up reviews are conducted to assess the implementation progress of the PIR recommendations, and to assist the executing/implementing agencies and ADB in implementing any recommendations.		
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 9	Involved stakeholders fail to report and manage conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	The FP engages entities or the AE itself fails to: (a) appropriately disclose; and (b) take reasonable measures to manage a conflict of interest which is any situation in which these parties have interests that could improperly influence their performance of official duties or responsibilities, contractual obligations, or compliance with applicable laws and regulations.		
Consequences	While this is an insignificant risk in this FP, the discovery of such behavior could lead to (a) suspension of activities under this FP, (b) reputational damage that affects the AE, GCF, government, and private entities involved in delivering the FP, (c) mandatory internal investigations, remediation, and potential legal and/or regulatory proceedings leading to disbarment, loss of licenses to operate, or access to markets, capital facilities, and/or procurement processes, amongst any other consequences so recommended by internal investigations.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	ADB verifies during due diligence, contracting, and implementation, as to whether an entity that is engaged in the project is on our risk integrity portal or sanctions list. To ensure a consistent approach, MDBs, including ADB, have agreed on harmonized principles for debarment, sanctions and treatment of corporate groups. Potential instances that deem further investigation are reported directly to the ADB Office of Anti-Corruption and Integrity (OAI) that investigates such claims and recommends appropriate action. OAI also carries out proactive integrity reviews (PIRs) of ongoing operations to help prevent and detect such violations. PIRs assess project integrity risks by identifying any red flags through capacity assessments, inspection of project outputs and implementation, procurement and financial assessments. PIRs recommend measures to protect project resources. Follow-up reviews are conducted to assess the implementation progress of the PIR recommendations, and to assist the executing/implementing agencies and ADB in implementing any recommendations.		
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 10	Subproject Cofinancing Targets for Timor Leste not met		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	FP215 has a minimum co-financing ratio of at least 1:4 (GCF: ADB own resources). Government of Timor Leste has expressed little appetite to borrow for adaptation-related projects, reducing how much ADB cofinance can be provided these projects		
Consequences	On a sub-project level for Timor Leste, FP215 might not be able to meet the co-financing requirement, thus making it difficult to deploy allocated resources for the country.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High

Mitigation Measure(s)	We have financed 2 subprojects in Timor Leste on limited terms. We are speaking with the GCF on potentially relaxing the co-financing requirements for the country; and still meeting the overall co-financing volume through other subprojects.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 11	Sub-project processing timelines are delayed		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Ongoing sub-project origination & development could be delayed if governments change their priorities or if due diligence takes additional time		
Consequences	This might mean that there may be 1 or 2 sub-projects that need to be approved in 2028, delaying outcomes and impact of the program.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The FP team is working diligently and closely with identified sub-project teams to design, hasten due diligence, and obtain Board approval as well as government support for implementation to reduce this risk.		
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
Cambodia	Grants	USD	16,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Indonesia	Grants	USD	16,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Grants	USD	14,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	0%	100%
Pakistan	Grants	USD	20,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Pakistan	Loans	USD	20,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Papua New Guinea	Grants	USD	12,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Timor- Leste	Grants	USD	12,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Vanuatu	Grants	USD	10,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	120,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	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
Government of UK	Grants	GBP	45,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
ADB	Grants	USD	20,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
ADB	Loans	USD	535,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Nordic Development Fund	Grants	EUR	6,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Agence Francaise de Developpement	Grants	EUR	2,000,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	624,949,200.04	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

Note: Totals are shown in USD. Currency conversion has been performed using current exchange rates.

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>

Institution Type (public/private)	Instrument	Currency	Cumulative Value	Final Target (estimation)
Public	Grants	USD	4,590,000	N/A
Public	Grants	USD	500,000	N/A
Public	Grants	USD	3,000,000	N/A
Public	Grants	USD	13,480,000	N/A
Public	Grants	USD	957,670	N/A
Total		USD	22,527,670	0

File Name: Report on AE Fee FP215 FY2025.pdf

File Name: 2025 APR grant-financial-progress-detail-FP215.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

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.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

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 ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☐ No ☒

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.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Outputs during the reporting period	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Title of the sub-project	Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty Project (BRRRP)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
BRRRP integrates stakeholder engagement on ESS through its Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP), which has been disclosed and serves as the operational reference for ensuring cultural sensitivity in project rollout. Implementation is coordinated through a National Social Safeguards Specialist (mobilized 1 October 2025), district and provincial focal points, and the gender, M&E, and CCT teams. Key elements include establishing and operationalizing a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), conducting regular training for government and project staff on EGDP implementation, ensuring continuous monitoring and reporting of safeguards compliance, and submitting timely safeguards progress reports. The project also maintains stakeholder engagement through inception workshops, district-level orientations, and coordination meetings to align central, provincial, and district stakeholders on project objectives.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	

Title of the sub-project	Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty Project (BRRRP)
Stakeholder engagement in BRRRP is undertaken through the gender action plan and Ethnic Group Development Plan, both of which contain guidance on stakeholder engagement.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
In the Lao PDR context, the project uses the term “ethnic groups” rather than “Indigenous peoples.” BRRRP has an Ethnic Group Development Plan (EGDP), which has been disclosed and serves as the operational reference for ensuring culturally appropriate and inclusive project interventions. The national social safeguards specialist was mobilized on 1 October 2025 and has begun organizing EGDP related capacity building for provincial, district, and PMU teams, as well as setting up monitoring arrangements to track compliance in ethnic communities. The project targets 16 districts across 4 provinces (Savannakhet, Khammouane, Louangphabang, and Xaignabouli) where ethnic communities are present. District-level orientation sessions conducted in August and September 2025 included engagement with stakeholders from these areas. The EGDP will guide how all project activities including social registry updating, CCT beneficiary enrollment, SBCC delivery, and the poverty graduation pilot, are adapted to ensure meaningful participation and culturally appropriate support for ethnic communities.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During Q3 2025, no safeguard or gender activities were implemented, as the Gender and Social Safeguard Specialist had not yet assumed duty and only joined the project in October 2025. Key issues/risks identified include: (i) The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is not yet fully operational, resulting in the Safeguards performance indicator being rated as Amber (0.7 out of 1.0), classified as “For Attention” under ADB’s PAI 5.07 criteria; (ii) No gender specific activities were implemented during Q3 2025 due to the specialist not being on board; (iii) Government restructuring affecting MAE and MPI has caused delays in staffing assignments and the commencement of field activities. No unexpected environmental or social impacts were reported, and no grievances were filed during the reporting period. The project is classified as Category C for environment and involuntary resettlement, and Category B for Indigenous Peoples.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity’s actions and GCF attention	
Several pending ESS issues were identified: (i) Establishing and operationalizing a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) - the GRM was to be submitted to ADB by early November 2025, operationalized by end of November 2025, and shared with ethnic beneficiaries by December 2025; (ii) Conducting regular training for government and project staff on EGDP implementation; (iii) Ensuring continuous monitoring and reporting of safeguards compliance; (iv) Allocating adequate resources for safeguards activities; (v) Submission of the first Social Safeguards and EGDP Progress Report, due 30 January 2026; (vi) Integrating safeguard requirements into ongoing and planned activities under each project output, particularly CCT enrollment, SBCC delivery, and the poverty graduation pilot; (vii) Building staff capacity through EGDP focused training and maintaining regular engagement with ethnic leaders and community structures.	

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	
Together with the World Bank and Lao Government, ADB, through the BRRRP (Lao PDR), supported the first 2-day adaptive social protection workshop in May 2025, participated by government agencies from central, provincial and district levels, World Bank, and World Food Programme. 41 participants attended the first day (44% women) and 31 attended the second day (32%). The workshop focused on a strong and adaptive social protection delivery system by leveraging the government social protection system for social assistance and post-disaster response programming. In Q4 2025, the initial DRM assessment was conducted through the consultation with relevant stakeholders at national, provincial, and district level at project target provinces (Luangprabang, Xayabouly, Khammoun, and Savannakhet) to understand the existing institutional framework (including, laws, policies, plans, and standard operating procedures), as	

well as disaster loss and damage assessment processes, and the information flow and reporting mechanisms from local to central levels.
Dates and venues of engagement activities
- Inception Mission and partner consultation workshop: 3-7 March 2025, Vientiane; District-level orientation: - 24-28 August 2025, Savannakhet and Khammouane; - 9-12 September 2025, Louangphabang and Xaignabouli; Workshops: Adaptive Social Protection: May 2025; Social Registry (Decree 348): 8-14 September 2025, Louangprabang Project Management: 23-27 September 2025, Vang-Vieng; Provincial Consultations on DRM: • Xayabouly - 6 to 9 November 2025. • Luang Prabang - 2 to 5 November 2025. • Savannakhet - 17 to 18 November 2025. • Atsaphone district, Savannakhet - 18- 19 November 2025. • Khammoun -20 November 2025. • Boualapha district, Khammoun - 23 November 2025.
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
The project's Design and Monitoring Framework requires gender disaggregated data collection, and this will be reported in future periods as field activities commence. Government stakeholders from central, provincial, and district levels across the four target provinces (Savannakhet, Khammouane, Louangphabang, and Xaignabouli) and 16 target districts participated. Attendees included representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), Department of Rural Development (DRD), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Finance (MOF), Ministry of Health (MOH), Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor (MOLSW). Development partners including the World Bank, UNICEF, and WFP also attended. PMU and PIU staff, TA consultants, and district-level government officials responsible for project implementation were also involved. DRM related consultations are as follows: • DRM consultation at Xayabouly province on 6 to 9 November 2025, total participants 39 people, and 11 females. • DRM consultation at Luang Prabang province on 2 to 5 November 2025, total participants 36 people, and 11 females. • DRM consultation at Savannakhet province on 17 to 18 November 2025, total participants 35 people, and 9 females. • DRM consultation at Atsaphone district, Savannakhet province on 18 to 19 November 2025, total participants 22 people, and 5 females. • DRM consultation at Khammoun province on 20 November 2025, total participants 21 people, and 4 females. DRM consultation at Boualapha district, Khammoun province on 23 November 2025, total participants 28 people, and 7 females.
Information shared with stakeholders
During the inception workshop and development partner consultations, topics shared and discussed included: project design and implementation arrangements; ADB procurement and financial management regulations; SBCC content and nutrition messaging; areas for collaboration on health, nutrition, women's empowerment, and financial inclusion in BRRRP project areas; gender-responsive programming; livelihoods support; climate and disaster resilience; convergence towards a shock-responsive social protection system in Lao PDR; and digital financial services through the CCT. No specific issues or complaints were raised during this period, as field-level activities had not yet commenced. No grievances or safeguards issues arose, as project activities are still in the early stages of implementation. The DRM assessment process the consultation focused on institutional framework, roles and responsibility, assessment and reporting processes and methodologies at national and subnational levels.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period

No specific issues were identified, but insights and reflections have been incorporated into the project design, setting stronger foundations for implementation in 2026.
Remarks/Notes
N/A

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					
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 The PMU organized the First Adaptive Social Protection Workshop in May 2025, which brought together key government agencies including the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Social Welfare of the Ministry of Social Welfare and Labor, representing an important step towards building stakeholder consensus on adaptive social protection. The Inception Mission consultation with development partners (World Bank, UNICEF, WFP) successfully facilitated coordination on health, nutrition, women's empowerment, and financial inclusion, leading to concrete exploration of collaboration and resource sharing. Discussions with UNICEF on SBCC delivery and with the World Bank on convergence interventions also represent early successes in partner engagement. As the project is still in its early implementation stage with community level field activities not yet commenced, community level and ethnic group engagement success stories are expected to emerge in subsequent reporting periods.					
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances					
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>					
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					
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?</td> <td>Yes ☐ No ☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">No grievances have been received.</td> </tr> </table>		Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒	No grievances have been received.	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒				
No grievances have been received.					

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

As stated in the Funding Proposal, the CRPP investment eligibility criteria require all supported sub-projects to be classified as either effective gender mainstreaming (EGM) or gender equity theme (GEN). In line with ADB standard gender policy, this classification explicitly necessitates the development of a Gender Action Plan based on a detailed gender analysis, and therefore the necessary budget is allocated accordingly. The proposed gender category is determined by the resident mission's (country office) gender specialist in the focal country, at the concept stage when the project is in the pipeline. The proposed gender category is confirmed by ADB's gender equality thematic group, which has a member in the CRPP secretariate. At that point, during due diligence, the team proceeds with project preparation, which includes the gender analysis and the development of the GAP.

All four projects supported by CRPP-IF meet the Gender Equality Objective (GEN) or the Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) categorization criteria of ADB, meaning that these projects have specific activities targeted at reducing women's inequality and have identified further actions in the project's gender action plan with associated budget allocation and monitoring and reporting plans.

Kindly check the word document for further information.

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 1.2: Evidence sharing and awareness raising

Indicator

Host multi-stakeholder policy dialogues and knowledge-sharing forums to build a culture conducive to increased investment in women's climate resilience.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

75

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The CRPP Partnership Forum, the project's annual multi-stakeholder forum, supported through the CRPP Trust Fund, had dedicated discussions on how urban poverty reduction programs and financial inclusion programs can be leveraged to address climate risk, reduce poverty, and promote gender equality at the community level. Dedicated discussions sought to help inform practical ways to design and deliver such processes and programs so that they respond to current and future climate risk, address the underlying causes of vulnerability, promote gender equality, and empower communities. A total of 166 participants (Men, 59; Women, 107) from key stakeholder groups across 9 countries attended the forum, with 66 from government (Men, 46; Women, 20), 10 (Men, 3; Women, 7) from civil society, and 8 (Men, 5; Women, 3) from research institutes. The post-event survey (62% response rate), revealed that the Forum increased participants' awareness of building climate resilience through urban development programs and financial inclusion, with 56% reporting a significantly increased awareness and 38% a moderately increased awareness. In terms of where they plan to apply their learnings and insights, program/project design was the top response at 22%, followed by development planning and program/project implementation, both at 18%, and then knowledge management at 16%.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
CRPP has held similar partnership forums since the project's inception, engaging government and non-governmental stakeholders across all contexts in which CRPP operates in the Asia-Pacific Region. The Forum serves as a critical opportunity to share learning and insights on a variety of topics shaping climate resilience, with women's engagement as a critical cross-cutting theme. The Forum also typically features thought leadership from women working on climate resilience, offering the opportunity to share expertise with regional peers, with dedicated sessions on women and climate resilience.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	16 April 2031
Responsibility	
Asian Development Bank, Huairou Commission, and the International Institute for Environment and Development	
Remarks/Notes	
CRPP is on track to facilitate women's participation and thought leadership in policy forums on climate resilience.	
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 ☐
As per the funding proposal, ADB resident missions leading project design include dedicated gender specialists and at least one gender focal point per department, all working full time on gender integration. They support project processing, monitoring, and completion reporting, with progress tracked through quarterly reports. Gender consultants with sector-specific expertise are typically engaged to conduct community consultations, including with women's groups, and to develop gender analyses and action plans. For EGM and GEN projects, hiring a gender specialist is mandatory, with costs covered through project preparation budgets.	
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 ☐
GCF-funded sub-projects are only recently beginning implementation at the time of writing, but all projects have a Gender Action Plan that aligns with the GCF Updated Gender Policy and the Funding Activity Agreements.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
No progress to report for this reporting period, as GCF-funded activities are only recently commencing implementation at the time of writing. The only sub-project to have received GCF funds is the Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty project in Lao PDR. BRRRP is on track with its activities and targets following some delays in implementation due to changes within the government. The sub-project's gender action plan will be implemented under the supervision and management of the government and local coordinators in 16 districts. A national gender and social development specialist will be engaged to help the PMU implement the plan and monitor and prepare the reports.	

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 ☒
<i>There were no revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>No progress to report for this reporting period, as GCF-funded activities are only recently commencing implementation at the time of writing. The only sub-project to have received GCF funds is the Building Resilience and Reducing Rural Poverty project in Lao PDR. BRRRP is on track with its gender-disaggregated beneficiary targets following some delays in implementation due to changes within the government. The majority (80%) of BRRRP beneficiaries are women.</i>	
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 ☒
<i>No implementation challenges were faced.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>In 2025, Huairou Commission finalized four reports drawing on CRPP-supported work to date, covering the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups in poverty reduction and resilience program, the engagement of grassroots women's organizations in national and international policy processes, community-level climate risk mapping, and capacity building in the use of climate risk information. These products articulate key lessons from grassroots practice, challenge prevailing assumptions in community risk assessment and planning processes, and document approaches that can be applied across sectors and geographies at multiple levels. The findings for instance on the extent of indebtedness of communities, the skills of grassroots women in managing resources, and the climate risks faced by specific community groups. The findings from these reports will be used to inform how projects can be designed and implemented differently, putting communities at the centre as agents of change, not passive beneficiaries.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>As current and new GCF-funded sub-projects fully commence implementation, ADB will monitor progress against the CRPP Gender Action Plan and those of the supported sub-projects, working closely with gender focal points in each country.</i>	

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: ADB Approves \$540 Million Financing to Advance SOE Reforms and Coastal Resilience in Pakistan _ Asian Development Bank.pdf File Name: ADB to Build Resilience and Reduce Poverty in Lao PDR.pdf File Name: ADB to Support Agrifood Systems Transformation in Lao PDR.pdf File Name: Community Resilience Financing Partnership Facility (CRFPF) _ Asian Development Bank.pdf File Name: Pakistan_ When Flooding and Salinity Shape Daily Life, Resilience Takes a Village _ Asian Development Bank.pdf File Name: Putting Rural Women at the Heart of Solutions to Overlapping Challenges in Lao PDR _ Asian Development Bank.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 CRPP Implementation timetable.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)

No annexes provided.