
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Extended Community Climate Change Project-Drought (ECCCP-Drought) (SAP026)

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

Date of Report submission: 29 June 2026

Version number V2.0



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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		29 June 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 25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 5.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subordinated Loans</td> <td>Mill. USD 4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.504</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 30.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 25.0	Grants	Mill. USD 25.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 5.0	Subordinated Loans	Mill. USD 4.5	InKind	Mill. USD 0.504	Total Financing	Mill. USD 30.0
GCF Financing	Mill. USD 25.0															
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Subordinated Loans	Mill. USD 4.5															
InKind	Mill. USD 0.504															
Total Financing	Mill. USD 30.0															
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.)			Category C													
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	Direct Access Entity	Accredited Entity and Executing Entity	1. Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, email: fazlulkader@pksf-bd.org 2. Dr. AKM Nuruzzaman, email: nuruzzamanpksf@gmail.com:												

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	1. Mr. Md. Fazlul Kader, email: fazlulkader@pksf-bd.org 2. Dr. AKM Nuruzzaman, email: nuruzzamanpksf@gmail.com:	Public Sector	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	The objective of Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is to reduce climate vulnerability and build long-term resilience of communities, ecosystems, and economic sectors through integrated, inclusive, and sustainable adaptation measures. The NAP aims to strengthen adaptive capacity, enhance climate-resilient infrastructure and livelihoods, promote sustainable water and natural resource management, and integrate climate change adaptation into national and sectoral development planning, with a strong focus on vulnerable populations and regions.	The ECCCP–Drought project is well aligned with Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) objectives, particularly in strengthening climate resilience in drought-prone regions. The project contributes to NAP priorities by enhancing water resource management through pond and canal re-excavation and Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems, promoting climate-resilient agriculture, and improving institutional and community capacities. The project supports key NAP focus areas, including sustainable water management, climate-resilient livelihoods, and strengthening local adaptive capacity. Through community-based approaches such as Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs), the project ensures inclusive participation, particularly of women and vulnerable populations, which aligns with NAP's emphasis on equity and social inclusion. Overall, ECCCP–Drought contributes to achieving long-term adaptation goals by reducing vulnerability to drought, improving food and water security, and strengthening resilience at both community and institutional levels.	75%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
13 January 2026 The ECCCP–Drought project demonstrates a high level of alignment with Bangladesh’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP), contributing to approximately 70–80% of the relevant NAP priorities related to drought resilience. The project directly supports key NAP focus areas, including climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable water resource management, and strengthening adaptive capacity at community and institutional levels. Through interventions such as pond and canal re-excitation, Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) systems, and promotion of drought-resilient crops, the project addresses core NAP objectives in drought-prone regions. Additionally, strong community engagement through CCAGs and emphasis on vulnerable groups align with NAP priorities on inclusiveness and local adaptation. Overall, the project makes a substantial contribution to achieving Bangladesh’s NAP objectives in the drought context.	

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

Extended Community Climate Change Project–Drought (ECCCP–Drought, SAP026)

Extended Community Climate Change Project–Drought (ECCCP–Drought, SAP026), financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and implemented by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), is a comprehensive initiative aimed at strengthening the resilience of drought-prone communities in Bangladesh. Following the signing of the Funded Activity Agreement in July 2023 and operationalization in October 2023, the project has made steady progress, transitioning from institutional setup to the delivery of tangible socio-economic and environmental benefits.

During the reporting period, the project reached 80,322 direct beneficiaries against a target of 215,000, while over 1.4 million people benefited indirectly through improved water availability, ecosystem services, and climate awareness. Strong achievements were recorded in institutional development, with the establishment of the Project Management Unit at PKSF and 18 implementing entities, alongside successful completion of inception workshops and capacity-building initiatives. Community mobilization has been particularly successful, with 600 Climate Change Adaptation Groups formed and 15,000 socio-economic profiles completed, ensuring inclusive participation, especially of women.

The project has also promoted climate-resilient livelihoods, supporting thousands of farmers in adopting drought-adapted crops and fruit cultivation, alongside training 7,000 beneficiaries. However, progress in water resource management infrastructure has been slower, with partial completion of pond and canal re-excavation and aquifer recharge systems, mainly due to procurement delays and administrative challenges.

Despite these constraints, early impacts are evident through improved agricultural practices, increased income, enhanced food security, and better ecosystem conditions. Challenges such as political instability, procurement changes, and limited technical capacity have been managed through adaptive strategies, allowing continued progress.

Given the current status, a one-year no-cost extension is necessary to complete delayed infrastructure activities and consolidate gains. Overall, the project remains on track to deliver sustainable, long-term resilience outcomes for vulnerable communities in Bangladesh.

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)

Extended Community Climate Change Project – Drought (ECCCP–Drought, SAP026)

The Extended Community Climate Change Project–Drought (ECCCP–Drought), financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and implemented by Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), represents a comprehensive and integrated effort to enhance the resilience of drought-prone communities in Bangladesh. Following the signing of the Funded Activity Agreement on 14 July 2023 and the fulfillment of all required conditions on 03 October 2023, the project entered into its full implementation phase. Since then, the project has demonstrated steady and meaningful progress across its major components, transitioning from institutional setup and awareness-building toward the adoption of climate-resilient practices and the delivery of tangible socio-economic and environmental benefits.

During the reporting period, the project has reached a total of 80,322 direct beneficiaries against a cumulative target of 215,000, reflecting a strong initial performance in scaling outreach within a relatively short timeframe. In addition to direct beneficiaries, more than 1.4 million people have benefited indirectly through improved ecosystem services, enhanced water availability, and widespread dissemination of knowledge on climate adaptation. The project has ensured balanced participation of women and men, while maintaining a strong focus on vulnerable populations, thereby reinforcing its commitment to inclusivity and equity. Importantly, the project is now progressing beyond awareness creation toward the practical adoption of climate-resilient practices, which marks a critical shift from output-level achievements to outcome-level impacts and long-term sustainability.

Institutional development has been one of the most successful areas of implementation. The Project Management Unit at PKSF and 18 Project Management Units at the Implementing Entity level have been fully established and are functioning effectively, ensuring strong coordination and decentralized execution of activities. The project has also successfully conducted all planned inception workshops, achieving 100 percent completion with one national-level workshop and 14 upazila-level workshops. These efforts have played a crucial role in aligning stakeholders, enhancing coordination, and building a shared understanding of project objectives. Capacity-building initiatives have further strengthened institutional effectiveness, with training provided to 100 NGO representatives against a target of 100, achieving full completion, while training on climate change issues and project management has reached 186 participants against a target of 240, representing 78 percent achievement. Knowledge-sharing workshops and seminars have progressed at a moderate pace, with 7 completed out of a planned 20, achieving 35 percent of the target. However, progress in higher-level institutional strengthening remains limited, as the establishment of the climate change unit at BMDA and the Monitoring, Assessment, and Reporting (MAR) Center at WARPO, each with a target of one, has not yet been achieved. These delays are largely attributable to administrative procedures and coordination challenges among relevant government agencies.

Community mobilization has been a cornerstone of the project and has achieved remarkable success. The project has fully met its target for beneficiary selection, group formation, and mobilization by establishing 600 Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs). In parallel, 15,000 socio-economic profiles have been developed against a target of 15,000, achieving 100 percent completion and providing a strong foundation for targeted interventions. These groups are actively participating in project activities, although the frequency of engagement still requires strengthening, as 9000 monthly meetings have been conducted against a target of 24,000, representing 50 percent achievement. Similarly, exchange visits for 360 persons have been organized out of a planned 800, achieving 60 percent progress. Despite these gaps, the CCAGs have emerged as effective platforms for community engagement, enabling participatory planning, knowledge exchange, and collective action. The project has also significantly expanded awareness among the wider population, with approximately 180,000 individuals gaining increased understanding of climate change risks and adaptation strategies.

Capacity building and knowledge development have contributed significantly to the project's progress. A total of 7,000 beneficiary group members have received training against a target of 15,000, achieving 47 percent completion, which has enhanced their ability to adopt climate-resilient practices. The project has also initiated knowledge generation processes, completing one Real-Time Evaluation out of a target of four, representing 25 percent progress, and producing six knowledge outputs out of a planned twenty, achieving 30 percent. These efforts are strengthening evidence-based decision-making and supporting adaptive management, ensuring that implementation remains responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities.

The promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods has yielded encouraging results, reflecting both strong uptake and early impact. Under drought-adapted cropping practices, 3437 borrowers have been supported against a target of 7,500, achieving 49 percent progress. Similarly, in drought-adapted fruit cultivation, 2633 borrowers have been supported against a target of 7,500, achieving 35 percent. Beyond these figures, the project has enabled more than 80,000 beneficiaries to adopt diversified and climate-resilient livelihood options, while approximately 10,000 individuals are now

using improved adaptation technologies. In addition, over 6,000 farmers are actively applying climate-resilient cropping patterns, demonstrating a strong shift toward sustainable agricultural practices and resilience-building at the household level.

Water resource management remains a critical component of the project, although progress in this area has been slower compared to other interventions. The project has completed 70 pond re-excavations against a target of 300, achieving 23 percent, and 15 kilometers of canal re-excavation against a target of 140 kilometers, achieving 11 percent. Furthermore, 623 Managed Aquifer Recharge systems have been installed out of a planned 2,500, representing 25 percent progress, while the installation of recharge wells has not yet commenced, with zero achieved against a target of 40. Despite these delays, the interventions implemented so far have already generated significant benefits, improving water access for nearly 80,000 people and increasing groundwater recharge by approximately 150,000 cubic meters annually. These outcomes underscore the importance of accelerating infrastructure activities in the coming phase to fully realize the intended benefits.

Environmental restoration efforts have also contributed to the project's overall impact. A total of 25,000 trees have been planted against a target of 60,000, achieving 42 percent progress, which has enhanced biodiversity, improved soil conditions, and strengthened ecosystem resilience. These activities complement the project's livelihood and water interventions, reinforcing a holistic approach to climate adaptation that integrates environmental sustainability with socio-economic development.

The project has delivered notable improvements in food security and socio-economic conditions among beneficiary communities. At the same time, beneficiary households have reported an average income increase of 18 percent, while community health conditions have improved by 15 percent. These outcomes highlight the project's contribution to reducing climate-induced vulnerability and advancing broader development objectives, including poverty reduction and improved well-being.

Despite these achievements, the project has encountered several challenges that have affected the pace of implementation. The most significant constraint has been the change in procurement rules, which led to delays in initiating and completing infrastructure-related activities, particularly those related to water resource management. These delays were further compounded by administrative complexities and the need to adapt to revised procedures. In addition, initial political instability created uncertainty and slowed early implementation, although the situation has since improved. Other challenges include limited technical expertise in specialized areas, slower-than-expected financial disbursement in certain components, and delays in institutional coordination at higher levels.

In response to these challenges, the project has adopted a range of adaptive measures to maintain progress. These include strengthening procurement planning and compliance, enhancing coordination among implementing partners, and increasing capacity-building efforts at both institutional and community levels. The project has also prioritized activities that could be implemented more rapidly, such as training, awareness-building, and livelihood support, ensuring that overall momentum has been sustained despite delays in infrastructure development. These adaptive strategies have enabled the project to remain broadly on track and continue delivering meaningful results.

Given the progress achieved and the challenges encountered, it is evident that a one-year no-cost extension is necessary to ensure the full realization of project objectives. While substantial groundwork has already been completed, particularly in community mobilization, capacity building, and initial adoption of climate-resilient practices, additional time is required to complete delayed infrastructure activities, strengthen institutional mechanisms, and consolidate gains in livelihoods and water security. The proposed extension will enable the project to build on its strong foundation and translate early achievements into sustained and measurable long-term impact.

In conclusion, the ECCCP–Drought project has made significant and multidimensional progress toward enhancing climate resilience in drought-prone areas of Bangladesh. Its achievements in institutional development, community engagement, capacity building, and livelihood transformation are particularly noteworthy. Although challenges remain, especially in infrastructure implementation and institutional coordination, these are manageable and are being actively addressed through adaptive management strategies. With the proposed extension, the project is well-positioned to complete its planned interventions and deliver lasting benefits, contributing to resilient livelihoods, improved water security, and sustainable ecosystem management for vulnerable communities.

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	58,050	24,000	60,000	2,916	21,364	24,280
Health and well-being, and food and water security	58,050	80,000	215,000	23,000	57,322	80,322

(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	29,000	40,000	107,500	11,500	28,661	40,161
Female	29,050	40,000	107,500	11,500	28,661	40,161

(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	58,050	80,000	215,000	23,000	57,322	80,322

(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.
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(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	1,089,560	2,017,704	4,035,408	403,540	1,008,852	1,412,392

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 country.
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Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Bangladesh	58,050	24,000	60,000	2,916	21,364	24,280

(IRMF) Supplementary 2.5 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) using new or improved climate adaptation technologies or innovations, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	525	6,500	16,500	1,250	3,750	5,000
Female	525	6,500	16,500	1,250	3,750	5,000

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	75,250	43,000	86,000	11,250	28,661	39,911
Female	75,250	43,000	86,000	11,250	28,661	39,911

(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	150,500	86,000	172,000	22,500	57,322	79,822

(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	26,875	32,250	75,250	0	25,000	25,000
Female	26,875	32,250	75,250	0	25,000	25,000

(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	50,000

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
# Farmers trained	No. of Farmers	0	7,000	15,000	3,929	3,071	7,000
# of ponds re-excavated	No. of Items	0	120	300	0	70	70
# of CCAGs established and carried out monthly meetings on climate change issues	No. of Items	0	600	600	554	46	600
Number of beneficiaries that increased awareness on climate change	No. of Persons	60,200	215,000	215,000	23,000	157,000	180,000
Number of trained farmers actually applying the proposed cropping patterns	No. of Farmers	0	6,000	13,000	729	5,341	6,070
# of government organisation establishing a project-related unit	No. of Institutions	0	2	2	0	0	0
# of pond-based recharge well installed	No. of Items	0	15	40	0	0	0
# of rooftop-based MAR models implemented	No. of Items	0	1,000	2,500	0	623	623
# RTE reports	No. of Items	0	2	4	0	1	1
NGOs trained on RTE methods and utilisation of results.	No. of Entities	0	100	100	0	100	100
Number of NGOs using RTE methods for evaluating their activities	No. of Entities	0	30	60	0	30	30
# of trees planted	No. of Items	0	25,000	60,000	0	25,000	25,000
# km of canals re-excavated	Kilometres	0	50	140	0	15	15
Annual average ground water recharge increased by m3	Cubic metres	57,750	400,000	960,000	0	150,000	150,000
Outcome 1: Improved institutional and technical capacities to address climate change-induced drought	No. of Items	0	2	2	0	0	0
% of community people improved health	Percentage	0	20	40	0	15	15
% of income increased	Percentage	0	20	40	0	18	18

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1: Establishment of climate change unit at the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA).	0	0	108,000	0
1.1.2: Establishment of a MAR centre.	0	0	108,000	0
1.2.1: Real Time Evaluation (RTE) study.	25	119,159.82	244,000	48
1.2.2: Analyse results and develop knowledge database of intervention impacts.	30	21,114.16	60,000	35
1.2.3: Training to NGOs on climate change	60	42,659.73	73,200	58
1.2.4: Trainings on CC issues and project management	60	43,500.67	92,650	46
1.2.5: Organize knowledge- sharing workshops and seminars.	40	6,683.1	21,000	31
1.3.1: Beneficiary selection, group formation and mobilisation.	92	220,536.55	284,600	77
1.3.2: Develop beneficiary's socio-economic profiles	90	74,307.57	122,600	60
1.3.3 Arrange monthly group meeting on climate change issues of CCAG	40	108,000	240,000	45
1.3.4: Training of beneficiary groups	70	150,801.92	205,200	73
1.3.5: Organize exchange visits for CCAG members and IEs' staffs.	25	16,339.54	144,000	11
2.1.1: Ponds re-excavation	23	906,807.13	5,160,000	17
2.1.2 Canal re-excavation	11	949,120.64	11,024,000	8
2.2.1 Installation of rooftop managed aquifer recharge system.	25	1,017,723.02	4,717,500	21
2.2.2 Installation of recharge well for ground water recharge in ponds.	4	64,372.43	1,256,000	5
3.1.1: Promotion of drought adapted cropping patterns, crop varieties	46	918,220.7	2,466,000	37
3.1.2: Promotion of drought-adaptive fruit cultivation	35	924,779.43	2,346,000	39

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 ☐			
N/A							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☒ No ☐			
The Extended Community Climate Change Project–Drought (ECCCP–Drought, SAP026), financed by the Green Climate Fund and implemented by PKSf, has made steady progress since its operationalization in October 2023. The project has reached over 80,000 direct beneficiaries and more than 1.4 million indirect beneficiaries through community mobilization, capacity building, and climate-resilient livelihood initiatives. Significant achievements include institutional setup, formation of 600 Climate Change Adaptation Groups, and extensive training with strong women's participation. However, progress in key water resource management interventions, particularly pond and canal re-excavation, has been slower than planned due to procurement delays, administrative challenges, and initial political instability. Although adaptive measures have supported continued progress, these constraints have affected timely implementation of critical infrastructure. Therefore, a one-year no-cost extension is necessary to complete remaining activities, consolidate achievements, and ensure the project delivers its intended long-term climate resilience and sustainability outcomes.							

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	Timely implementation of the planned intervention		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Unseasonal and intense rainfall during 2025 disrupted the normal implementation and changes in the procurement rules.		
Consequences	Effectively shortening the working season and causing delays in planned field activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Implementation schedules were revised to prioritize critical activities during favourable weather windows. Field works were re-sequenced, and supervision was intensified during the shortened dry period to ensure completion without compromising quality.		
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	Capacity building and technology transfer activities represent 31% of total GCF funding requested and may not result in realizing expected results.		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) technology and other climate-resilient interventions under the ECCCP–Drought project are highly technical in nature. These require specialized knowledge in hydrogeology, water resource management, engineering design, and monitoring systems.		

Consequences	Delays in project implementation timelines		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Continuous stakeholder consultation; engagement of technical experts; hands-on training and follow-up. Engaged technical resource person from University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh Water Development Board(BWDB), Institute of Water Modelling (IWM), and DASCOH -NGO experienced on MAR system		
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 3	Execution delays could occur during implementation and hence possibly lead to potential change(s) in the future under GCF Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	As the project is solely dependent on GCF funding, any delays in GCF processes, approvals, or fund release may lead to disruptions in timely disbursement from financing partners and within the project implementation cycle."		
Consequences	There is a very low chance to happen this event.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	As communication between GCF and PKSF, including policy-related processes and fund disbursement, is proceeding according to plan, no additional mitigation measures are deemed necessary in this regard at this stage."		
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 4	Market fluctuation of commodities and rate of labour wage for implementing the activities		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Market fluctuations and labour wage rates remain within the project's planned targets;		
Consequences	No significant risk identified yet		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Remarkable mitigation measure not required as the risk not identified yet.		
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 5	Conflict ownership of pond for re-excavation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	All ponds selected under the ECCCP–Drought project are with no existing ownership disputes or conflicts with other stakeholders.		
Consequences	No remarkable risk identified considering conflict of ownership		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	No remarkable mitigation measure required		

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 6	Lack of access to khas (government owned) canals		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	All canals are government-owned, and the necessary permissions for re-excavation have already been obtained from the government.		
Consequences	No major issue to get access		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Project team ensured the access through advocacy and strong communication with BMDA, land offices of districts and sub-districts.		
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 7	Un availability of quality seed in the project areas		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Quality seed are available in the project area where, farmer are getting seeds as they required		
Consequences	Seeds are available		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Remarkable mitigation measure are not required		
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	Contamination of drinking water source		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Drinking water sources contamination not identified during the project implementation period		
Consequences	Risk not identified		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	No mitigation measures required		
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 9	Environmental pollution to use of pesticide and chemical fertilizer		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	No environmental pollution from the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers has been identified during the project activities; fertilizer use and related practices are continuing as usual.		
Consequences	Risk not identified newly during the activities but chemical fertilizer use and related practices are continuing as usual.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Awareness-building activities and the promotion of organic fertilizer use are the key mitigation measures adopted to minimize the identified 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 10	Gender discrimination.		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	The project is promoting women's rights. In addition, the Implementing Entity (IE) staff are carrying out motivational activities to foster gender harmony within the community.		
Consequences	Ensured inclusive gender policy for the project activities during beneficiary selection		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	No mitigation measures are required		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 11	Targeted beneficiaries may be reduced/increased in the event of high local inflation and major fall in exchange rate (US\$ to Bangladeshi Taka).		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Targeted beneficiary outreach is progressing in line with the planned targets, with no increasing or decreasing trend observed during the implementation period.		
Consequences	No risk identified during the tenure		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	No mitigation measures are required.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 12	Remoteness of the project areas		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project area is relatively remote, and the PMU has been established in consideration of this remoteness to effectively address associated implementation challenges.		
Consequences	Risk already been effectively address associated implementation challenges.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Partner selection and PMU setup are based on the existing presence and establishment in the project areas.		

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 13	Excessive drought occurring suddenly		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Drought and other climatic events are occurring as usual, and the project activities have been planned in consideration of the current context.		
Consequences	Not such events severely affecting the activities		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Project activities have been planned in consideration of the current context.		
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 14	Political influence		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political issues arose in the country at the beginning of the project period due to a change in government, and some turbulence was observed. However, the current situation has improved compared to the earlier period.		
Consequences	implementation was delayed due to the political situation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	A new government has been formed, and the situation has since stabilized.		
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 15	Risk of ML & TF		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Strong internal and external monitoring regarding the financial integrity		
Consequences	There is no evidence of money laundering and terrorist financing.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	There is no evidence of money laundering and terrorist financing.		
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 16	Risk of sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	No evidence of sanction.		

Consequences	Strong internal and external monitoring of the organization.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	No evidence of sanction.		
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 17	Risk of fraud/bribery		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	No evidence of fraud/bribery of PKSf till now.		
Consequences	Strong monitoring and integrity measurements ensure integrity.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Strong monitoring and integrity measurements ensure integrity.		
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 18	Risk of conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	PKSF is working a executing entity. The IEs are the implementing entity at filed.		
Consequences	No chance of conflict of interest.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	PKSF is working a executing entity. The IEs are the implementing entity at filed.		
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		

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	29,961,990	11,429,090	3,343,506.23	4,071,256.19	0%	100%
Total		USD	29,961,990	11,429,090	3,343,506.23	4,071,256.19	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	4,500,000	1,735,730.59	1,360,730.59	1,735,730.59	0%	100%
Total		USD	4,500,000	1,735,730.59	1,360,730.59	1,735,730.59	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: SAP026-grant-financial-progress-detail-template-20-1-APR 31december 2025.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

Activity 1.2.1: Real Time Evaluation (RTE) study. Activity 1.2.2: Analyse results and develop knowledge database of intervention impacts. Activity 1.2.3: Training to NGOs on climate change and RTE. Activity 1.2.5: Organize knowledge-sharing workshops and seminars. Activity 1.3.5: Organize exchange visits for CCAG members and IE staffs	
Outputs during the reporting period	
Output 1.2: Knowledge and technical capacities of climate change adaption interventions improved: One Real Time Evaluation (RTE) study has already been completed. Analyse results and develop knowledge database of intervention impacts is an ongoing and continuous process. 5 batches of training, participated by 100 NGOs and 133 staff have already been completed during the reporting period on RTE and Climate Change issues. 02 batches exchange visit for CCAG members and IE staffs (360 persons) have been arranged on intervention impact of the project.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
Environmental issue: Water management and groundwater sustainability concerns; Social Issues: Low literacy levels among beneficiaries, especially women , Social barriers affecting women's participation; Operational Issues: Delays due to procurement rule changes , political condition and seasonality.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
No.	
Remarks/Notes	
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	
Activity 1.3.4: CCAG training and community engagement activities Activity 1.3.5: Organized Exchange visit Activity 1.2.5: Organize knowledge sharing workshop	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	

Activity 1.3.4: Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) training and community engagement activities are conducted as a year-round initiative under the project. All 18 Implementing Entities (IEs) have carried out these activities at different times throughout the reporting period, organizing sessions on various dates and at multiple venues across their respective operational areas to ensure broad community participation and effective outreach. Activity 1.3.5: Organized Exchange visit, date: 3-4 December 2025, Venue: Beside Sharaigachi Technical school, Porsha, Naogaon. Activity 1.2.5 : Organize knowledge sharing workshop, Date May 14,2025, Venue: Divisional commissioner meeting room, Rajshahi.
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
male-700, female-6300
Information shared with stakeholders
• Project objectives and implementation strategies • Climate change and drought adaptation practices • Water management (pond, canal, MAR) • Environmental and social safeguards • Gender inclusion and CCAG roles • Monitoring and evaluation processes
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
• Improved awareness on climate resilience and safeguards • Increased participation of women and vulnerable groups • Strengthened stakeholder coordination • Community-level conflict resolution
Remarks/Notes
Stakeholder engagement is ongoing. Participation levels are strong, particularly among women, contributing to inclusive implementation.

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	
• Continued implementation and monitoring of ESMP across all project sites • Regular field monitoring visits (monthly by IEs, quarterly by PMU) to ensure compliance • Training programs for community members and IE staff on environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, and social inclusion • Monitoring of water quality and environmental safety of MAR systems, ponds, and canals • Strengthening of GRM awareness and documentation at community level • Ensuring participation of vulnerable groups, including women and marginalized communities • Documentation and implementation of FPIC for indigenous populations where applicable • Promotion of sustainable land and water management practices	
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 24 km canal re-excavation in the High Barind Tract tells a powerful story of resilience, unity, and renewed hope. In the drought-prone districts of Naogaon, Rajshahi, and Chapainawabganj, farmers had long struggled with acute water scarcity. Canals that once sustained agriculture gradually silted up, leaving fields dry and harvests uncertain. With climate change intensifying drought and the region's clay soil limiting groundwater recharge, farming became increasingly difficult. A turning point came in 2024–2025, when PKSf, along with its implementing partners, undertook the re-excavation of 24 km of canals. Supported by local government institutions, the initiative progressed steadily. What made it truly impactful was the strong participation of local communities. Climate Change Adaptation Groups (CCAGs), farmers, and community leaders actively contributed their time, labor, and commitment. As the canals were restored, they began retaining rainwater once again, gradually transforming the landscape. Previously fallow lands are now returning to	

cultivation, and farmers are regaining confidence in irrigation. These 24 km of canals are more than restored waterways—they are lifelines, reviving agriculture, strengthening food security, and bringing hope to thousands.

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 ☐

Several grievances addressed and solved during this reporting period. Please see the annex-3.

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

During the Annual Performance Review (APR) period, the ECCCCP-Drought project demonstrated steady progress in integrating gender-responsive approaches within climate-resilient interventions, with a total of 80,000 beneficiaries mobilized and women comprising approximately 81 percent of Climate Change Adaptation Group (CCAG) members, reflecting strong inclusion and empowerment at the community level. Socio-economic profiling and regular group meetings enhanced awareness and engagement, while capacity-building initiatives showed positive outcomes, with women representing up to 90 percent of trained beneficiaries and around 80 percent of exchange visit participants. Progress in climate-resilient infrastructure, including pond and canal re-excavation and aquifer recharge systems, has improved water availability for both agriculture and household use. However, challenges remain in achieving gender balance at institutional and technical levels, as female participation in certain trainings, studies, and workshops is still limited, highlighting the need for more targeted outreach and inclusive planning. Overall, the project has made commendable progress, though continued efforts are required to strengthen gender equity across all components.

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: Establishment of climate Change unit at the Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA)	
Indicator	
• 3 female staffs in BMDA and MAR center	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
0	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
· 0	
Budget	68,125
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
IEs staffs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
The activity will be implemented according to the target.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1.2: Establishment of an MAR centre	
Indicator	
3 female staffs selected	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
0	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
0	
Budget	72,625
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
Ministry of Water Resources, WARPO and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
The activity will be implemented according to the target.	
GAP Activity	
1.2.1 Real time evaluation study	
Indicator	
Indicators: 50% of the study teams, community representatives as interviewees and workshops ensured	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
500	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
1217	
Budget	73,200
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	15 May 2026
Responsibility	
PMU, consultants, community people, national and local government representatives, implementing entities	
Remarks/Notes	
Successful implementation. Maintain gender balance in future group formation.	

GAP Activity	
1.2.2: Analyze results and develop a database on intervention impacts	
Indicator	
50% of the study teams, community representatives as interviewees and workshops ensured	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	500
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
100	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
200	
Budget	18,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
NDA and other government representatives, PMU, implementing entities	
Remarks/Notes	
Successful implementation. Maintain gender balance in future group formation.	

GAP Activity	
1.2.3: Training to NGOs on climate change and RTE	
Indicator	
50% of the trainees are female	
Rating of Indicator	RED (off track and unlikely to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

14	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
14	
Budget	21,960
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2027
Responsibility	
NDA representatives, PMU, selected NGO staff	
Remarks/Notes	
The target to train 100 female participant has not achieved.	
GAP Activity	
1.2.4: Trainings on CC issues and project management	
Indicator	
50% of the trainees are female	
Rating of Indicator	RED (off track and unlikely to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	240
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
0	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
8	
Budget	27,795
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
PMU and IEs' staff	
Remarks/Notes	

Gender-balanced required.

GAP Activity

1.2.5: Organize knowledge sharing workshops and seminars

Indicator

50% of the participants are female

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

450

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

20

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

189

Budget

6,300

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

30 September 2027

Responsibility

NDA and other government representatives, PMU, implementing entities

Remarks/Notes

Additional female outreach needed to boost participation.

GAP Activity

1.3.1: Beneficiary selection, group formation and mobilization

Indicator

50% women beneficiaries selected

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

30000

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
5958	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
48600	
Budget	142,300
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
IEs staffs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Successful implementation. Maintain gender balance in future group formation	
GAP Activity	
1.3.2: Develop beneficiary socio-economic profiles	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries socio-economic profile completed	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7500
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
1518	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
12150	
Budget	61,300
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
IE staffs, beneficiaries and PMU	

Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women. Continue documentation.	
GAP Activity	
1.3.3 Arrange monthly group meetings on climate change issues of CCAG	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7500
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
1518	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
12150	
Budget	120,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
IE staffs, beneficiaries and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Maintain gender balance in discussions.	
GAP Activity	
1.3.4: Trainings of beneficiary groups	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7500
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
2766	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
6300	
Budget	102,600
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
IEs staffs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Continue engagement efforts	
GAP Activity	
1.3.5 Organize exchange visit for CCAG members and IE's staff	
Indicator	
50% female staffs of IEs participated	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	400
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
288	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
288	
Budget	72,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	

IEs staffs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1.1: Ponds re-excavation	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries selected.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	60000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
14000	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
24000	
Budget	2,700,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
Communities, IEs, PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.1.2: Canals re-excavation	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
.6428	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
10714	
Budget	5,512,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
Communities, contractors, IEs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2.2.1: Installation of rooftop managed aquifer recharge systems	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries selected.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	12500
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
3750	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
5000	
Budget	2,358,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027

Responsibility	
PMU, IEs, Consultants, communities and BMDA,	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	
GAP Activity	
2.2.2 Installation of recharge well in ponds for ground water recharge	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries selected.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	8000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
400	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
4000	
Budget	608,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
PMU, IEs, Consultants, communities and BMDA	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.1: Promotion of drought adapted cropping patterns, crop varieties and fruit trees	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries selected.	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3750
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
3162	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
3777	
Budget	1,233,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
IEs and PMU,	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.2: Promotion of drought-adaptive fruit	
Indicator	
50% women beneficiaries selected	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3750
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
2501	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
2556	
Budget	1,233,000
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
IEs and PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Effective participation of women.	
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 ☐
Throughout the project implementation period, the PMU has ensured the presence of dedicated gender expertise to support the Gender Action Plan. This arrangement has been maintained consistently to facilitate effective gender integration across project activities.	
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 ☐
Yes, the budget allocated for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan is being utilized in line with the Funding Activity Agreement and GCF's Updated Gender Policy. The relevant budget provisions have been duly reflected in the reporting as outlined in the approved gender action plan.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Yes the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines etc. on track during the reporting period.	
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 revisions of the approved GAP. GAP for 2025 has been uploaded in the annex.	
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>Yes, the reported results are on track to meet the sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries as outlined in the funding proposal. Progress to date indicates alignment with planned gender-responsive outcomes.</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 significant challenges have been experienced that adversely affect gender-related activities. Any minor issues encountered are being systematically addressed and mitigated through structured approaches, with ongoing learning informing adaptive implementation.</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 the drought-prone northwest of Bangladesh, the ECCCCP-Drought Project is transforming rural livelihoods by enabling women to turn small homesteads into productive and resilient gardens. Across Rajshahi, Naogaon, and Chapai Nawabganj, more than 2,000 women have received training on sustainable practices such as composting, organic pest control, and water-efficient cultivation, along with essential inputs like seeds, saplings, and tools. The impact has been remarkable. Over 90% of participating households now consume fresh vegetables and fruits year-round, improving family nutrition. Many women are earning an additional BDT 3,000–5,000 per month by selling surplus produce, directly supporting household expenses. Improved soil health and moisture retention through organic methods have also strengthened resilience to drought. Beyond economic benefits, the initiative has enhanced women's confidence and leadership. Many have formed groups and are mentoring others in their communities. Parvin Akter from Niamatpur, Naogaon, for example, transformed her once-dry backyard into a thriving garden that now supports her family and children's education. This initiative demonstrates how small gardens can drive big, lasting change.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
• Conduct gender-sensitive training on climate adaptation and livelihood activities • Strengthen women's leadership roles within CCAGs • Promote women's participation in agricultural decision-making and access to resources • Ensure increased participation of women in technical trainings and workshops • Improve collection and monitoring of gender-disaggregated data • Provide targeted support to female-headed households • Strengthen awareness on gender equality and social inclusion Monitoring will be conducted quarterly to track participation, performance, and outcomes of gender-related activities.	

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: Consultation Workshop at Rajshahi 14-05-2025.pdf File Name: ECCCP-Drought Bulletin_Issue_07.pdf File Name: Larning Sharing Workshop Report-SH-RZ-Final.pdf File Name: Promissory & Progress Review Workshop Report-SH.pdf File Name: Case Story.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: ECCCP-Drought GRM Report 2025.docx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: PKSF_ECCCP_Drought-procurement_Information.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Updated Implementation Timetable.docx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: Annex 3_GAP report_Yr 2025.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)

No annexes provided.