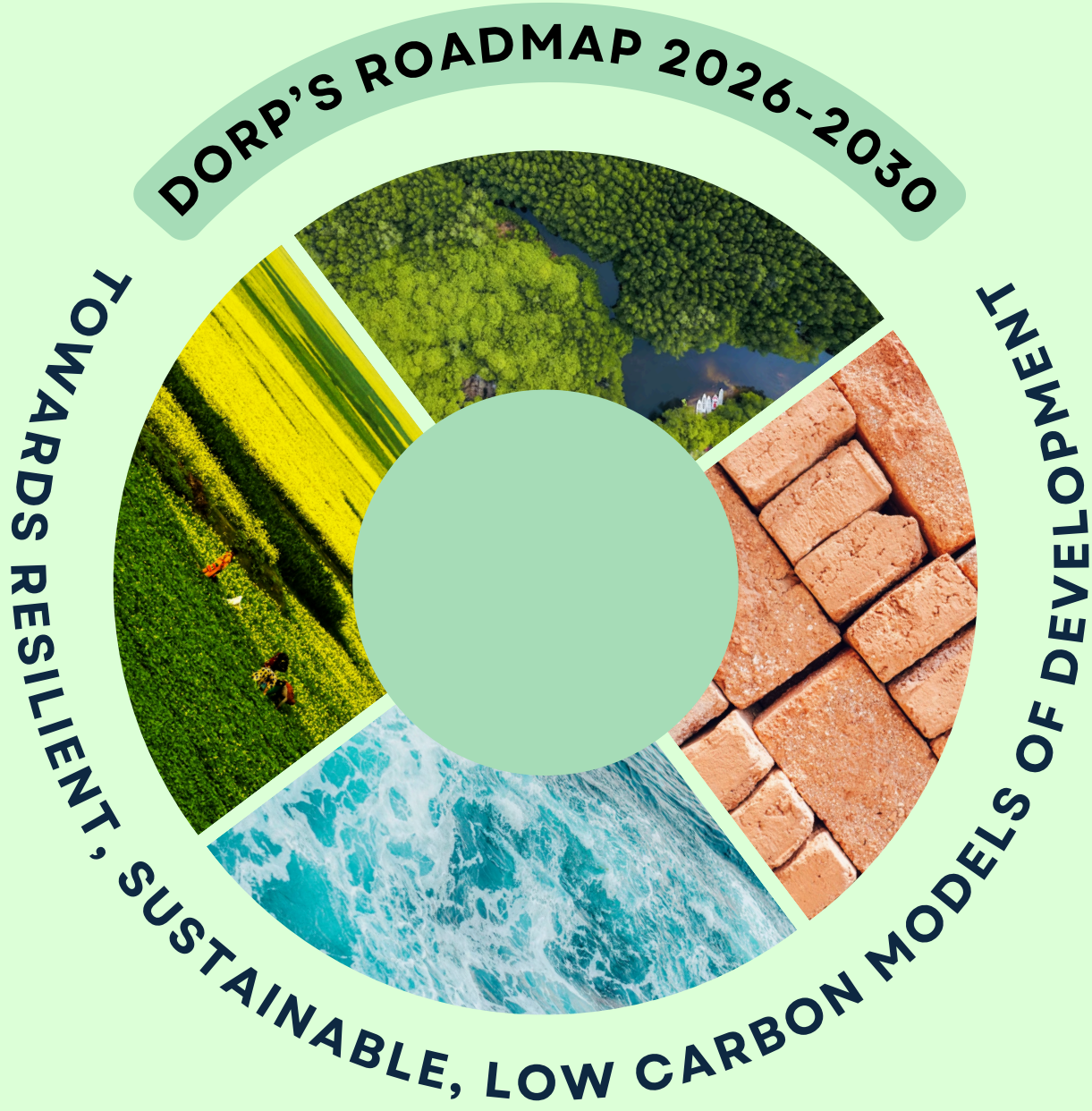
DORP WE WORK

Climate Action Accelerator

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT



Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP)

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FOREWORD

DORP recognises that **climate change and environmental degradation** are no longer future risks; they are present realities affecting the lives, livelihoods, and wellbeing of vulnerable communities across Bangladesh, particularly in the coastal belt. Rising sea levels, salinity intrusion, cyclones, water scarcity, biodiversity loss, and pollution continue to intensify social and economic vulnerabilities.

As a development organisation working closely with marginalised communities, **DORP is committed to advancing resilient, sustainable, and low-carbon models of development that protect both people and ecosystems.**

DORPS has decided to **join the Climate Action Accelerator's** (Accelerator) **capacity-building programme**, which brings together 8 national NGOs in a collective cycle to develop organisational roadmaps aimed at **strengthening resilience and advancing sustainable, low-carbon models of development**.

This **Climate and Environment Roadmap 2026–2030** outlines our l**ong-term vision, strategic priorities, and institutional commitments** to strengthen community resilience, reduce environmental impacts, and contribute to national and global climate action efforts through inclusive and community-led approaches.



CONTEXT, AMBITION AND LINK TO INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY

Bangladesh is widely recognised as one of the world's most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change due to its geographic location, high population density, widespread poverty, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and natural resources. The country frequently experiences **climate-induced disasters** including cyclones, floods, tidal surges, riverbank erosion, droughts, and prolonged waterlogging.

These **hazards** are increasing in both **frequency and intensity,** particularly in coastal regions where communities face growing threats from sea level rise, salinity intrusion, ecosystem degradation, and resource scarcity. Such **environmental pressures** significantly affect food security, safe drinking water, public health, livelihoods, housing, and social stability.
The impacts of climate change are closely linked with environmental degradation and socioeconomic vulnerability. Salinity and unpredictable weather patterns are reducing agricultural productivity and threatening rural livelihoods, while freshwater scarcity and poor sanitation increase health risks for vulnerable populations.

Women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalised communities are **disproportionately affected** because they often have limited access to resources, services, and adaptive capacities. Climate-induced displacement and migration are also placing increasing pressure on urban and peri-urban areas. At the same time, unsustainable resource use, deforestation, pollution, poor waste management, and ecosystem destruction continue to erode the resilience of communities and natural systems.

Bangladesh's coastal ecosystems, including the Sundarbans mangrove forest, wetlands, rivers, and agricultural landscapes, are ecologically significant and provide essential environmental and economic services. These **ecosystems** support biodiversity, protect communities from disasters, regulate water systems, and sustain millions of livelihoods. However, they are increasingly threatened by climate change, industrial pollution, and unplanned development. Protecting and restoring these ecosystems is therefore essential for ensuring long-term resilience and sustainable development.

In this context, **DORP recognises that climate resilience and environmental** sustainability must be integrated into **all development interventions** rather than addressed as separate issues. DORP's long-standing engagement with vulnerable communities has shown that poverty reduction, health, education, livelihoods, gender equality, and community empowerment are deeply interconnected with environmental conditions and climate risks. Without addressing these challenges, development gains remain fragile and vulnerable to recurring environmental shocks and disasters.

Through this **Climate and Environment Roadmap 2026–2030,** DORP aims to establish a **strategic framework** for integrating climate action and environmental sustainability across all thematic and operational areas. **The roadmap reflects DORP's commitment to strengthening adaptive capacities, promoting sustainable resource management, reducing environmental footprints, and supporting inclusive and low-carbon development pathways.** It seeks to build resilience at community and institutional levels through climate awareness, disaster preparedness, climate-smart livelihoods, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy promotion, water resource management, afforestation, and environmentally responsible practices.

The roadmap also emphasises **inclusive participation and community ownership**. DORP recognises the importance of engaging women, youth, marginalised groups, and local communities in climate decision-making and adaptation processes. **Community-based approaches, local knowledge, and partnerships** with government institutions, civil society organisations, research bodies, and development partners will be strengthened to ensure effective and sustainable climate action.

This roadmap is closely aligned with DORP's **institutional strategy and long-term vision** of resilient, inclusive, and sustainable development. Climate and environmental considerations will be mainstreamed into programme design, implementation, monitoring, advocacy, partnerships, and organisational governance. The roadmap will also strengthen institutional capacities, improve climate-responsive planning, and support evidence-based decision-making within the organisation.

At the national and global levels, the roadmap contributes to **Bangladesh's climate priorities and international commitments, including the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement.** Through this roadmap, DORP reaffirms its commitment to safeguarding vulnerable communities and ecosystems while contributing to a resilient, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable future for Bangladesh.

KEY COMMITMENTS

Through this roadmap, DORP commits to **promoting climate resilience, environmental protection, and low-carbon development across both its programmes and operational practices.** The organisation will work to restore ecosystems, improve water and food security, strengthen community-based waste management systems, expand renewable energy solutions, reduce dependence on single-use plastics, and minimise operational carbon emissions. DORP also commits to strengthening collaboration with government institutions, civil society, local communities, and development partners to ensure sustainable and inclusive climate action. Through continuous monitoring, learning, and innovation, DORP will strive to create measurable environmental and social impact while empowering vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change and build resilient futures.

CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

Understanding where our impact as an organisation comes from will allow us to act on it and thorough our approach towards a sustainable and low carbon development model.

The situation is analysed as follow :

Ecosystem degradation

The coastal ecosystems of Bangladesh are increasingly under pressure due to climate change, unsustainable resource use, deforestation, salinity intrusion, and unplanned development activities. Mangrove forests, wetlands, ponds, canals, and other natural ecosystems continue to degrade, reducing biodiversity and weakening natural protection systems against cyclones, tidal surges, and flooding. The degradation of ecosystems has also negatively affected livelihoods dependent on fisheries, agriculture, and forest resources. DORP recognises the urgent need for ecosystem restoration and community-led conservation initiatives that strengthen biodiversity, improve carbon sequestration, and enhance the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities.

Water & food security challenges

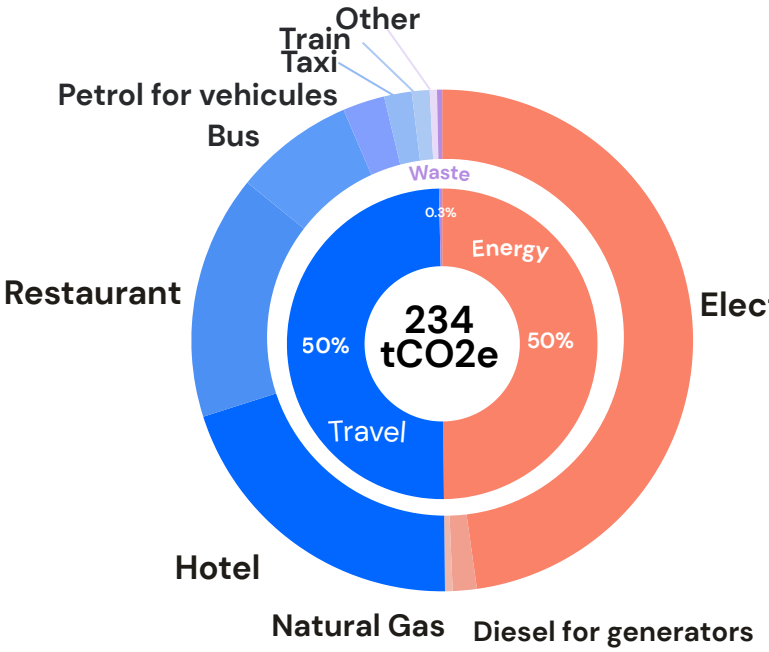
Climate-induced salinity intrusion, erratic rainfall, prolonged dry periods, and recurring disasters are creating severe challenges for freshwater availability and food production in coastal areas. Many households face difficulties accessing safe drinking water, while agricultural productivity and fish production are increasingly threatened by changing environmental conditions. Poor and marginalised communities are disproportionately affected due to limited adaptive capacity and inadequate infrastructure. DORP aims to address these challenges through integrated interventions focused on water resource restoration, climate-resilient food systems, rainwater harvesting, sustainable aquaculture, and community awareness on climate adaptation practices.



2025 Carbon Footprint

Scope
Baseline year : 2025
Number of staff : 170 FTE
Budget: (270 mBDT)

The perimeter does not include carbon sequestration in plants and soils from mangrove plantation, nor other positive biodiversity impacts; including them at a later stage should be an objective, as doing so could render the overall footprint neutral or even negative.



Detailed results

		Benchmark
Total		234tCO2e ☁️
Intensity		1,38 tCO2e/FTE
		0,87 gCO2e/BDT
Equivalent	54	Bangladeshi households* 🏠
	23	hectares of forest in one year** 🌳
	167	trees throughout its lifetime*** 🌲

Sources :
*CEI Data : Household size ; Emissions per houseold
** IPCC Report : $7.4.2.3
*** FAO : Climate Change and forest

The carbon footprint of DORP, **totals 234 tCO_2e** , with an equal split between its two dominant categories.

- **Travel and Energy** each account for exactly **50%** of total emissions, reflecting a dual dependency on both mobility and power consumption at scale.
  - Within the travel category, the largest contributors are **hotel stays** and **restaurant/per diem** spending, alongside petrol for vehicles, bus, taxi, train, and other transport modes - this shows how DORP has extensive field operations requiring frequent staff deployment across multiple locations.
  - On the energy side, **electricity** is the primary driver, supplemented by **diesel** for generators and **natural gas** , suggesting reliance on backup power generation, likely in areas with unreliable grid supply.

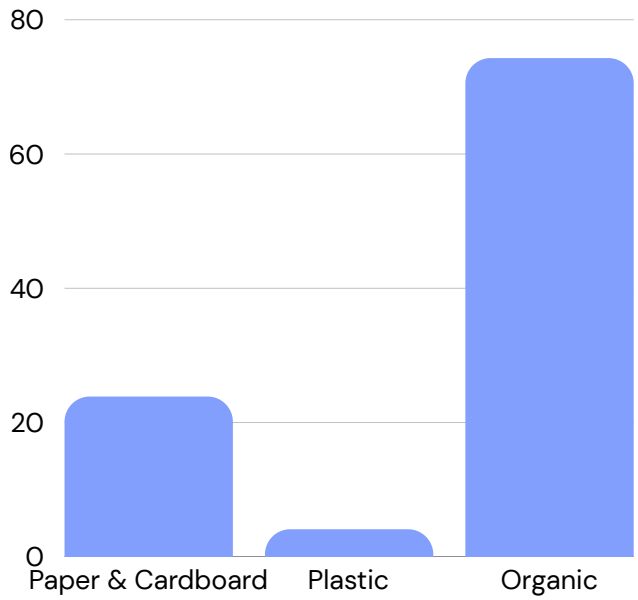
- **Waste** contributes a negligible **0.3%**, indicating this is not yet a priority area for emissions.

On the operating model, it is important to address both travel practices and energy sources, particularly the shift away from diesel generators toward renewable alternatives.

Waste and Pollution Landscape

A waste characterisation analysis has been conducted, during which data was collected from the 15th of November to the 15th of December 2026 and processed through the Accelerator methodology. This analysis provided important insights into the primary sources of waste generated through DORP's operations and field activities, helping identify opportunities for sustainable waste management interventions and circular economy approaches.

Typology of waste in KG



Detailed results

Paper and cardboard : 23%

Plastic: 4%

Organic: 73%

In **<u>one month</u>** only, our **activities' general waste profile totals 102.26 kg** and is heavily concentrated in just two categories. Extrapolated to one full year it would represent almost 1.2 tonnes of waste, including 50kg of plastics.

- **Organics** overwhelmingly dominate at **73%** (74.29 kg), making it by far the largest waste stream - a figure consistent with the organisation's significant restaurant and per diem activity identified in the carbon footprint analysis, suggesting that food consumption across staff travel and field operations generates substantial organic waste.
- **Paper and cardboard** represent the second largest category at **23%** (23.87 kg), likely linked to office documentation, reporting, and administrative activities typical of a large NGO.
- **Plastic** accounts for a modest **4%** (4.10 kg), while wood, glass, metal, textiles, minerals, and other categories are entirely absent from the waste stream.

The waste profile shows that targeted interventions such as composting of organic waste and paper reduction , single use plastic ban or recycling programmes could address over 96% of the total waste footprint with relatively focused effort.

OUR INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

After analysing our programmes and activities, we have identified the **main areas** where **resilience can be improved and solutions** that would help mitigate the environmental impact of our operating model. Understanding our main emissions categories has enabled us to develop time bound and targeted actions that both strengthen programme resilience and address our primary emission sources. These **8 solutions** are related to Resilience (Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, waste collection) and Mitigation (Energy, Lifecycle of goods, Travel). Many of these solutions support both resilience and mitigation together in practice.



PROGRAMME RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

1 STRENGTHEN COASTAL ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY-MANAGED MANGROVE MICRO-RESTORATION

- Mobilise and engage local communities to establish clear roles, build ecological awareness, and ensure long-term ownership of restoration efforts
- Select vulnerable sites and install micro-enclosures to protect young vegetation during the critical early growth phase
- Establish community-managed nurseries to propagate locally adapted species including mangroves, timber, fruit, and medicinal plants
- Extend planting to homesteads and roadsides to broaden green cover and foster a wider culture of environmental stewardship
- Replant and restore degraded mangrove areas adjacent to the Sundarbans to reinforce the ecosystem's role as a carbon sink and natural coastal buffer

Target :

- By 2026, select 2 sites in the adjacent areas of Sunderban and practice Community Based Ecological Mangrove Restoration (CBEMR) method for regeneration of mangrove trees around 1 Acre.
- By 2026 and beginning 2027, plant 5000 saplings at homestead, roadsides and bank of ponds & canals.

2 RESTORE PONDS AND CANALS THROUGH COMMUNITY-LED INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- Rehabilitate ponds through desilting to increase freshwater storage capacity and improve water availability during dry seasons
- Strengthen embankments around water bodies to reduce saline intrusion and protect freshwater resources in coastal and low-lying areas
- Improve rainwater harvesting infrastructure at the household level to diversify water sources and reduce dependency on surface water bodies
- Stock climate-resilient fish species in restored water bodies in coordination with local fisheries authorities, supporting food security and community livelihoods
- Conduct awareness campaigns on climate-resilient water and food security practices, equipping communities with the knowledge to adapt to changing hydrological conditions
- Advocate with government authorities for policy review and stronger regulatory frameworks on climate adaptation, water management, and environmental protection

Target :

- By 2026, more than 500+ households get improved access to freshwater.
- By 2027 around 5% increase in fish-based food production is achieved.
- By 2027 climate and environmental resilience awareness and capacity strengthens 300 vulnerable households.

3 LEVERAGE COMMUNITY DYNAMICS TO ESTABLISH A COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LOCAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Centralise waste collection and treatment at the community level, establishing clear collection points, schedules, and responsibilities to ensure systematic and inclusive waste management
- Set up local composting sites to process food waste and organic matter, reducing landfill dependency while producing valuable compost for use in community agriculture and homestead gardens
- Develop a structured system for aggregating and sending plastic waste to Dhaka through designated site managers for resale, creating a local circular economy loop and generating supplementary income for communities
- Run national awareness campaigns advocating for a ban on single-use items, engaging policymakers, retailers, and the public to drive systemic change beyond the community level

Target :

- By 2027, two waste collection sites are set up engaging Union Parishad (UP) in 2 villages in Khulna and Barguna district.
- By 2027, two composting sites are set up engaging Union Parishad (UP) in 2 villages in Khulna and Barguna district.

4 STRENGTHEN MUNICIPALITIES AND CITY CORPORATIONS' CAPACITY FOR EFFECTIVE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION

- Advocate with government stakeholders and formalise collaboration through Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) to support coordinated waste management efforts
- Organise targeted training programmes for municipal and City Corporation staff to enhance technical skills, operational efficiency, and understanding of waste management policies
- Demonstrate the installation and proper use of waste bins at the ward level, showcasing practical, scalable models for local waste management systems
- Conduct awareness campaigns and promotional activities to educate city, town, and village residents on proper waste management practices, encouraging community participation and behavioural change

Target :

- By 2027, 3 trainings programs are organised
- By 2028, 150 waste bins at ward level are set up
- By 2028, campaign program in 3 municipalities are launched

OPERATING MODEL

5 PROMOTE THE USE OF CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ENERGY TO SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Run campaigns and promotional initiatives, in partnership with external stakeholders, to increase the adoption of renewable energy—particularly solar thermal solutions—for diverse community and commercial applications
- Install solar-powered water systems (e.g., reverse osmosis units, piped water networks, pond-sand filters, and water storage tanks) to ensure reliable and sustainable access to clean water
- Promote the uptake of solar energy at both household and commercial levels through awareness campaigns, demonstrating cost savings, environmental benefits, and long-term resilience
- Phase out the use of diesel generators and switch to renewable energy

Target :

- By 2026, 20 solar powered Water Points are installed.
- By 2027, all of our programme hardware support will run on renewable energy.
- As of 2028, all diesel generators will be replaced by renewable energy, with exception to back up systems.

6 REDUCE ORGANISATIONAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION THROUGH AWARENESS, EQUIPMENT UPGRADES, AND BEHAVIOURAL STANDARDS

- Run staff awareness campaigns on energy-saving practices to build a culture of responsible electricity use across all offices and facilities
- Replace existing bulbs with LED lighting throughout all premises to reduce energy consumption and lower electricity costs
- Establish a policy setting all air conditioning units to 24°C or higher as the organisational standard, minimising unnecessary energy use

Target :

- Energy-saving measures are fully implemented by December 2026, including the enforcement of a 24°C air conditioning rule by July 2026.

7 ELIMINATE SINGLE-USE PLASTICS IN OFFICE OPERATIONS AND MINIMISE THEIR USE IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Identify and promote viable alternatives to single-use items, prioritising sustainable and locally available options
- Build awareness among central and field-level staff on the environmental impact of single-use plastics and the benefits of adopting reusable alternatives
- Engage network member organisations and institutions through campaigns to encourage the widespread adoption of alternatives to single-use items
- Promote the use of locally produced, reusable materials (e.g., stainless steel, glass, or jute-based containers) to support both sustainability and local economies
- Formalise the transition by issuing an office order banning single-use plastics in office activities, with clear guidelines and compliance measures

Target :

- By 2027, single use plastic items are banned from our office purchases.
- By 2027 we will work with 2 other organisations to ban single use items from their office purchases.

8 REDUCE EMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH STAFF TRAVEL, ACCOMMODATION, AND OPERATIONAL MOBILITY WHILE MAINTAINING EFFECTIVE FIELD ENGAGEMENT

- Promote the use of virtual coordination meetings and hybrid workshops where feasible to reduce unnecessary travel between project locations and central offices.
- Develop sustainable travel guidelines prioritising shared transport, public transport, fuel-efficient routing, and reduced dependency on high-emission travel practices.
- Encourage the selection of environmentally responsible hotels and accommodation facilities that apply energy-saving, water conservation, and waste reduction practices.
- Introduce travel planning and approval mechanisms to optimise field visits by combining multiple activities within single trips, reducing repeated journeys and operational costs.
- Promote sustainable catering and meal practices during workshops, training sessions, and field activities by prioritising local food sourcing, minimising food waste, and reducing excessive restaurant dependency.
- Encourage gradual transition toward low-emission or fuel-efficient vehicles for organisational operations where financially and operationally feasible.
- Review DORP's fleet and identify low carbon criteria when renting, leasing or buying new vehicles
- Develop awareness among staff regarding the environmental impacts associated with travel, accommodation, food consumption, and operational logistics to foster more climate-conscious decision making.

Target :

- By 2026, at least 30% of internal coordination meetings are conducted virtually or through hybrid formats.
- By 2027, sustainable travel guidelines are formally adopted and applied across all departments.
- By 2027, fuel consumption and travel-related emissions are reduced through optimised travel planning and shared transportation practices.
- By 2028, environmental sustainability criteria are integrated into hotel and event venue selection processes for organisational events and travel.
- As of 2028, all new vehicle rentals or acquisitions will incorporate low-carbon criteria at the purchasing stage.



IMPLEMENTATION

After analysing our programmes and activities, we have identified the main areas where resilience can be improved and solutions that would help mitigate the environmental impact of our operating model. Understanding our main emissions categories has enabled us to develop time bound and targeted actions that both strengthen programme resilience and address our primary emission sources. These 8 solutions are related to Resilience (Protection of ecosystems and biodiversity, waste collection) and Mitigation (Energy, Lifecycle of goods, Travel). Many of these solutions support both resilience and mitigation together in practice.

Project	Objective and First Deliverables	Timeline	Allocating Responsibilities	Financing Strategy
Roadmap implementation and monitoring	*Ensure that roadmap solutions and actions are implemented, targets are met, and the monitoring of the footprint, waste impacts, and overall roadmap impact is carried out effectively. *Integrate in the footprint monitoring the positive impacts of carbon sequestration and biodiversity protection.	All year round	Roadmap Lead	Internal operational budget
Develop a mangrove restoration programme	*Select 2 sites in the Sundarban. landscape *Engage discussions with local stakeholders. *Community mobilisation and engagement. *Develop community ownership. *Preparation of micro-enclosures. *Run project & Monitor their growth	By mid 2026 to mid 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy
Develop a timber, fruits and medicinal plantation programme	*Select 2 local entrepreneurs in 2 different areas. *Develop 2 nurseries for high-quality seeds (e.g., mangroves, timber, fruits, and medicinal plants) *Select local farmers and community people to plant seedlings. *Monitor plantation growth	By Q3 2026 to end 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy

Develop a water security program	*Select 2 sites in the 2 Union Parishad in Khulna Division. *Select ponds for rehabilitation involving desilting to increase storage capacity, *Improving rainwater capture at households. *Run project & Monitor their growth	By mid 2026 to mid 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy
Develop a Climate resilience food security programme	*Select 2 sites in Khulna Division. *Select number of pond rehabilitation involving desilting to increase storage capacity *Select local fishers and community people for aquaculture. *Run project & Monitor their growth	By mid 2026 to mid 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy
Develop a waste management program	* Select two waste collection sites in 2 villages in Khulna and Barguna district. * Select two local entrepreneurs in 2 different areas. Select a waste collection site in 3 villages in Khulna division. *Develop community ownership through series of meetings engaging local Union Parishad. *Set up local community composting sites (eg. food waste, organic matter etc.) *Run project & Monitor their growth	By end 2027 to end 2028	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy
Develop an advocacy and campaign program on Environment policy gap & implementation.	*Develop an engagement strategy *Select advocacy issues and develop communication materials. *Organise bilateral meetings, workshop and dialogue with stakeholders *Run project & Monitor growth	By end 2026 to mid 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy
Develop a comprehensive waste management program.	*Advocacy with government stakeholders and sign MoU for working on waste management. *Organise 3 training program for municipalities/city corporations' staffs. *Demonstrate installation of 150 waste bins and waste management in the ward level.fe *Run project & Monitor their growth	By mid to end 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy
Solar power systems installed in 3 project locations.	*Mobilise communities for operating the solar powered water points. *Select 20 sites in Khulna division to Install 20 solar powered Water Points. *Campaign and promotion for using solar power more at household level and commercial purpose as well. *Run project & Monitor their growth *Solar powered system will be installed at DORP office at Kaliakoir, Gajipur.	By mid 2026 to mid 2027	Programme team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy

Raise awareness to staff on not purchasing single use plastics	*Identify a Champion in the current team *Set a organisation wide workshop *Collect feedback *Promote best practices *Modify procurement guidelines *Issue office order to ban single use plastics in office activities.	By end 2026 to mid 2027	Climate and environment project team	No specific funds required
Discuss in different meetings, seminars, workshops, etc about banning single use items.	*Search alternatives to single-use items. *Campaign for using alternatives to single-use items with networks member organisations and institutions. *Promote reusable options (e.g., stainless steel, glass, or jute- based containers) that are locally produced	Continuous	Climate and environment project team	No specific funds required
Reduce travel emissions	*Conduct an audit of DORP's current vehicle fleet, rental patterns, and travel-related fuel consumption. *Develop and formally adopt sustainable travel guidelines (shared transport, public transport, optimised routing). *Define low-carbon criteria for vehicle rental, leasing, and purchasing decisions. *Pilot a travel planning and approval mechanism to consolidate field visits and reduce repeated journeys. *Set up a system to track virtual vs. in-person coordination meetings.	By 2028	Climate and environment project team	Include in the 2026 fundraising strategy



Ressources to be gathered

The successful implementation of this roadmap will require the mobilisation of technical, financial, and knowledge-based resources through both internal and external support mechanisms. DORP plans to integrate climate and environmental priorities into its fundraising strategy by engaging development partners, donor agencies, government programmes, private sector actors, and climate financing opportunities to support the implementation of priority projects outlined in this roadmap. Existing operational resources will also be gradually aligned to support low-carbon and environmentally sustainable practices within the organisation.

In terms of technical expertise, DORP will strengthen internal capacities while also collaborating with environmental specialists, climate experts, engineers, waste management practitioners, renewable energy providers, researchers, and academic institutions to ensure quality implementation of interventions. Financial resources will be mobilised through project proposals, institutional partnerships, grants, and co-financing opportunities focused on climate adaptation, resilience building, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, and sustainable development. DORP will also prioritise knowledge generation, innovation, and learning by promoting evidence-based practices, community-led solutions, research partnerships, and the use of local knowledge to strengthen adaptive and sustainable approaches across programmes and operations.

Collaboration, Partnerships and Community of Practice

DORP recognises that achieving meaningful climate and environmental impact requires strong collaboration across multiple stakeholders. The organisation will work closely with local communities, government institutions, Union Parishads, municipalities, City Corporations, civil society organisations, academic institutions, private sector actors, donor agencies, and national and international networks to strengthen coordination and collective action. Community participation and ownership will remain central to all interventions to ensure sustainability and local relevance. DORP will also actively contribute to communities of practice, knowledge-sharing platforms, and policy dialogues related to climate resilience, environmental protection, renewable energy, waste management, and sustainable development. These partnerships will support innovation, resource mobilisation, technical learning, and the scaling of successful practices.

Governance and Responsibilities

DORP will establish an internal coordination mechanism to oversee the implementation, monitoring, and continuous improvement of the Climate and Environment Roadmap. A designated roadmap lead or climate focal team will coordinate across departments to ensure alignment between programme activities, operational practices, and institutional commitments. Programme teams will be responsible for implementing field-level interventions, while administrative and operational units will support the integration of environmentally sustainable practices within office management, procurement, logistics, and travel systems. Senior management will provide strategic oversight, ensure accountability, and support resource mobilisation efforts. Regular progress reviews and reporting mechanisms will be established to monitor implementation progress, address challenges, and ensure that climate and environmental priorities remain integrated into organisational planning and decision-making processes. We will develop an adapted monitoring system allowing us to document DORP's positive contribution to the environment.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) systems will be critical to ensuring the successful implementation of DORP's Climate and Environment Roadmap 2026–2030. The MEL framework will enable DORP to systematically track progress, measure outcomes and impacts, identify challenges, promote accountability, and facilitate continuous learning and adaptive management. Given the dynamic and evolving nature of climate and environmental challenges, a strong MEL system will support evidence-based decision-making and ensure that interventions remain relevant, effective, and responsive to community needs and environmental realities.



MONITORING FRAMEWORK				
Solutions	**Targets from your roadmap**	**Indicators to track progress**	**Unit of measurement**	**Input, Output, Outcomes**
Programme resilience				
Community-Managed Mangrove micro-restoration	*By 2026, select 2 sites in the adjacent areas of Sunderban and practice Community Based Ecological Mangrove Restoration (CBEMR) method for regeneration of mangrove trees around 1 Acre.*	**Number of mangrove restoration sites selected* **Area (acres) under mangrove restoration*	*Number of sites * Acres	Output
	By 2026 and beginning 2027, plant 5000 saplings at homestead, roadsides and bank of ponds & canals.	**Number of homestead seedlings planted* ** Number of roadside plantations established*	*Number of seedlings *Number of plantations	Output
Restoration of ponds and canals through community-led to strengthen climate resilience	*By 2026, more than 500 households gain improved access to freshwater.*	**Number of households with improved water access* ** Number of rehabilitated ponds and canals*	*Number of households *Number of water bodie	Output
	By 2027, fish-based food production increases by 5%.	**Fish production volume per pond (kg/year)* ** Volume of climate-resilient fish species introduced*	*Kg/year * Kg or metric tons	Outcome
	By 2027, climate resilience awareness and capacity strengthen 300 vulnerable households.	*Number of households sensitised on climate resilience * Number of awareness sessions conducted	*Number of households * Number of sessions	Output
Leverage community dynamics for comprehensive waste management.	*By 2027, two waste collection sites are set up engaging Union Parishad (UP) in 2 villages in Khulna and Barguna district*	*Number of operational waste collection sites * Volume of waste collected per site (kg/month)	*Number of sites * Kg/month	Output/ Outcome
	By 2027, two composting sites are set up engaging Union Parishad (UP) in 2 villages in Khulna and Barguna district	*Number of functional composting units * Volume of organic waste processed (kg/month)	*Number of composting units * Kg/month	Output/ Outcome

Strengthening municipalities/City Corporations capacity on policy and rules implementation with demonstration.	*By 2027, 3 trainings programs are organised*	*Number of trainings conducted * Number of interventions for application of knowledge in local waste systems	*Number of trainings * Number of interventions	Output/ Outcome
	By 2028, 150 waste bins at ward level are set up	*Number of waste bins installed * Proper usage rate of waste bins	*Number of bins * Percentage (%)	Output/ Outcome
	By 2028, campaign program in 3 municipalities are launched	*Number of campaigns conducted * Number of participants reached	*Number of campaigns * Number of participants	Output
Operating model				
Promote the use of clean and renewable energy	*By 2026, 20 solar-powered water points are installed.*	*Number of solar systems installed * Number of households served per system	*Number of water points *Number of households	Output / Outcome
	By 2027, all programme hardware support runs on renewable energy.	*% of programme hardware support/facilities using renewable energy * Energy mix ratio (renewable vs non-renewable)	*Percentage (%) * Ratio	Outcome / Outcome
	By December 2026, energy-saving measures are fully implemented (including 24°C AC rule).	*% compliance with 24°C air conditioning policy * Number of LED lights installed * Staff compliance rate with energy guidelines	*Percentage (%) * Number * Percentage (%)	Outcome / Output
	As of 2028, all diesel generators will be replaced by renewable energy, with exception to back up systems.	* Total fuel consumption per year	Litres/year	Outcome

Eliminate single-use plastics in office operations and minimise their use in project activities	By 2027, single use plastic items are banned from our office purchases.	*Procurement compliance policy revision for sero purchase (sero single-use plastics) *Reduction in plastic waste in offices (%)	*Compliance percentage (%) * Percentage reduction (%)	Outcome
	By 2027 we will work with 2 other organisations to ban single use items from their office purchases.	*Number of joint advocacy initiatives * Number of organisations collaborate with DORP	*Number of initiatives * Number of organisations	Output
Sustainable Travel, Accommodation & Operational Mobility	By 2026, at least 30% of internal coordination meetings are conducted virtually or through hybrid formats	*% of internal coordination meetings conducted virtually or in hybrid format * Estimated number of travel trips avoided due to virtual/hybrid meetings	*% * Number of trips avoided	Output Outcome
	By 2027, sustainable travel guidelines are formally adopted and applied across all departments	*Sustainable travel guidelines developed and formally approved * Number of departments where guidelines have been rolled out *% of departments actively applying the guidelines * Number of staff briefed/trained on sustainable travel guidelines	*Yes/No (milestone) * Number of departments *% * Number of staff	Output Outcome
	By 2027, fuel consumption and travel-related emissions are reduced through optimised travel planning and shared transportation practices	*Total fuel consumption per year * Travel-related GHG emissions *% reduction in number of separate/repeated field trips compared to baseline year * Number/% of trips using shared or public transport	*Litres/year * tCO2e/year * Number of trips *% * Number / % of trips	Outcome Output
	By 2028, environmental sustainability criteria are integrated into hotel and event venue selection processes for organisational events and travel	*Sustainability screening checklist for hotel/venue selection developed *% of organisational events/workshops booked at hotels or venues meeting sustainability criteria	*Yes/No (milestone) *%	Output Outcome
	As of 2028, all new vehicle acquisitions will incorporate low-carbon criteria at the purchasing stage	*Low-carbon vehicle procurement criteria defined and adopted *% of new vehicle purchases meeting low-carbon criteria * Number of low-emission/fuel-efficient vehicles in DORP's fleet * Number of workshops/trainings applying sustainable catering practices (local sourcing, reduced food waste) * Staff awareness sessions delivered on environmental impact of travel, accommodation, food and logistics	*Yes/No (milestone) *% * Number of vehicles * Number of events * Number of sessions / % staff reached	Output Outcome

Results framework

DORP will develop a comprehensive results framework to guide the implementation and measurement of climate and environmental interventions across all thematic areas. The framework will clearly define strategic objectives, expected outcomes, outputs, indicators, baselines, targets, and means of verification. Both quantitative and qualitative indicators will be used to measure progress related to climate resilience, environmental sustainability, community participation, ecosystem restoration, institutional capacity, and behavioral change. The results framework will align with DORP's institutional strategy as well as relevant national and international climate commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Paris Agreement.

Special attention will be given to measuring the inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalised communities in climate adaptation and environmental management initiatives. In addition to programme-level indicators, DORP will also monitor institutional environmental performance, including energy use, waste management practices, sustainable procurement, carbon footprint reduction, and environmentally responsible operations. Periodic reviews of the results framework will be conducted to ensure relevance and responsiveness to emerging climate risks and development priorities.

Data collection methods

Reliable and timely data collection will form the foundation of DORP's MEL system. A combination of participatory, quantitative, and qualitative methods will be used to assess programme performance and environmental impact. Data collection methods may include baseline and endline surveys, household assessments, field monitoring visits, community consultations, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, environmental assessments, case studies, observation checklists, and beneficiary feedback mechanisms. Digital data collection tools and geographic information systems (GIS), where feasible, will be utilised to improve data accuracy, efficiency, and analysis.

Climate and environmental indicators such as land use changes, water quality, biodiversity restoration, disaster preparedness, and adoption of climate-smart practices may also be tracked through community-based monitoring systems and environmental assessments. DORP will ensure that data collection processes are gender-sensitive, inclusive, transparent, and ethically managed. Beneficiaries and community stakeholders will be actively engaged in monitoring and evaluation processes to strengthen accountability, ownership, and local participation.

Community feedback and grievance mechanisms will also be established to ensure that programme implementation remains transparent, responsive, and accountable to the people it serves.

Learning and adaptive management

Learning and adaptive management will be central to the successful implementation of this roadmap. DORP recognises that climate change and environmental conditions are constantly evolving, requiring flexible and responsive approaches. The organisation will therefore establish mechanisms for regular reflection, knowledge sharing, documentation of best practices, and lesson-learning across programmes and operational units.

Monitoring and evaluation findings will be regularly analysed and used to improve programme design, implementation strategies, and policy advocacy efforts. Periodic learning reviews, staff reflection sessions, stakeholder consultations, and knowledge-sharing workshops will help identify successful approaches, operational gaps, innovations, and emerging risks. Lessons learned from field experiences and community practices will be documented and disseminated internally and externally to promote replication and scaling of effective interventions.

Adaptive management approaches will allow DORP to revise strategies, activities, and targets based on evidence, changing environmental conditions, and community feedback. This flexibility will help ensure that programmes remain effective, context-specific, and resilient in the face of climate uncertainties. Collaboration with research institutions, government agencies, development partners, and civil society organisations will further strengthen knowledge generation and innovation. Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning will therefore serve not only as management tools but also as strategic mechanisms for continuous improvement, institutional strengthening, and long-term impact.

Through a robust MEL system, DORP aims to enhance transparency, demonstrate results, strengthen stakeholder confidence, and ensure that climate and environmental interventions contribute meaningfully to resilient, inclusive, and sustainable development.

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