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SOLIDARITY

Climate Action
Accelerator

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

SOLIDARITY'S ROADMAP

2026 —— 2030



Towards resilient, sustainable, lowcarbon models of development



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01 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global warming is increasing significantly year after year. Over the last decade, it has rigorously affected our already **fragile climate situation**. As a result, people in Kurigram District (in the north-west of Bangladesh) are constantly suffering from heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, devastating floods, river erosion, storms, tornadoes, droughts, heatwaves, and earthquakes. Climate vulnerability is also driving **displacement** and deepening **economic hardship.**

SOLIDARITY remains deeply committed to supporting **climate migrants** in island char areas, as well as in slums and rural communities. We run a series of courtyard sessions on **climate-friendly environments**, promoting harmonious living among people, animals, and plants.

02 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE

SOLIDARITY operates with a deep commitment to **climate resilience, community empowerment, and adaptive development**. This roadmap outlines the organisation's strategic approach to a**ddressing climate change and its impacts**; particularly for the most vulnerable populations in deep-char and marginalised communities. Climate change is embedded as a **cross-cutting issue** across all of SOLIDARITY's revenue- and donor-funded programmes and projects. This commitment is reflected not only in **programmatic priorities** but also in **internal practices**, including fuel consumption controls and energy-saving measures across all offices.

SOLIDARITY's work is firmly **grounded in local contexts,** guided by a **Rights-Based Approach** (**RBA**) that places gender justice and women's empowerment at the centre of all development priorities.
Risk assessment is conducted through a **Loss & Damage lens,** following government directives, hazard-based guidelines, and donor requirements, using **participatory tools** such as KIIs, IDIs, FGDs, and community consultations.

When crises emerge, SOLIDARITY draws on real-time monitoring, government and media communication, and its **Emergency Preparedness Plan** to deliver responsive and adaptive actions. Resource mobilisation spans local, national, and international levels — engaging local governments, businesses, national NGOs, corporate social responsibility funds, and international donor agencies — to ensure timely and adequate support for **response, recovery, and long-term resilience.**

This roadmap presents a comprehensive framework through which SOLIDARITY continues to institutionalise climate adaptation, strengthen community-level resilience, and scale its impact across all operational contexts.

03 VISION & STRATEGIC DIRECTION

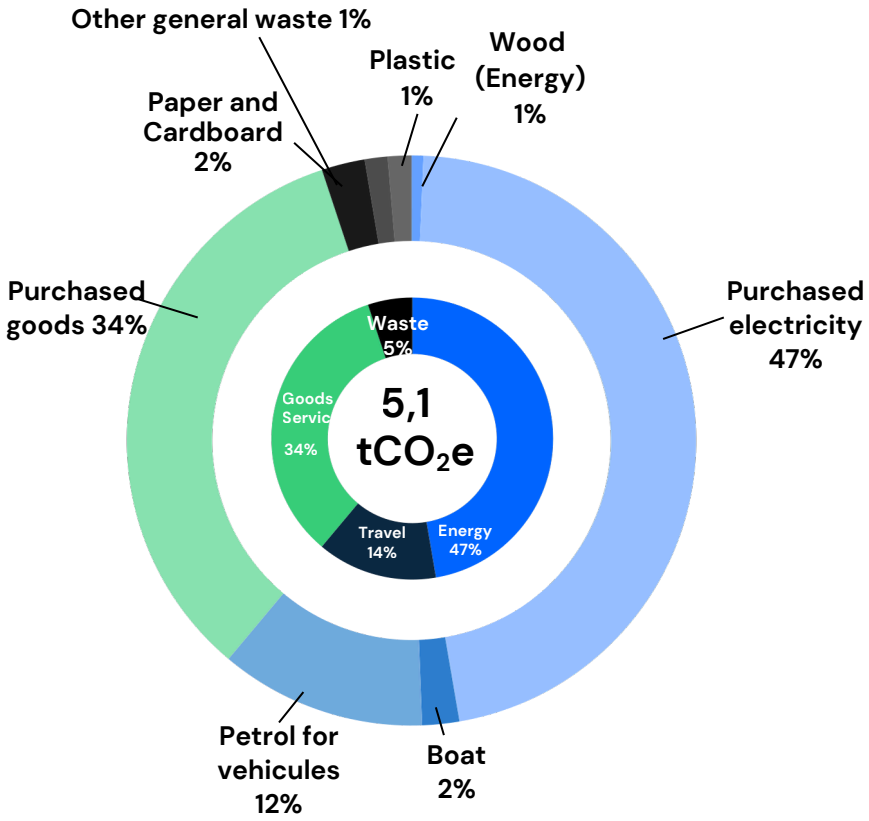
SOLIDARITY's vision is a low-carbon society where migrants live in dignity, security, and prosperity. To work towards this, the organisation has engaged with the Climate Action Accelerator (Accelerator) Capability Programme at different tiers, receiving technical support in carbon footprint mapping, developing an organisational MEAL framework, and building staff capacity — all aimed at **building low-carbon communities**. This vision is further reflected in SOLIDARITY's **organisational structure:** of its ten strategic objectives, one is specifically aligned with climate change under the title Impact of Ecological Environment, **ensuring that climate change is included at every stage of the organisation's work.**

04 CURRENT FOOTPRINT AND SOLUTIONS

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 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.

2024 CARBON FOOTPRINT

Scope:
Baseline year : 2024
Number of staff : 87 FTE
Budget: 390 mBDT



Detailed results

	Benchmark
Total	5tCO2e
Intensity	0,06 tCO2e/FTE 0,01 gCO2e/BDT
Equivalent	1 Bangladeshi households* 🏠 1 hectares of forest in one year** 🌳 4trees throughout its lifetime*** 🌲

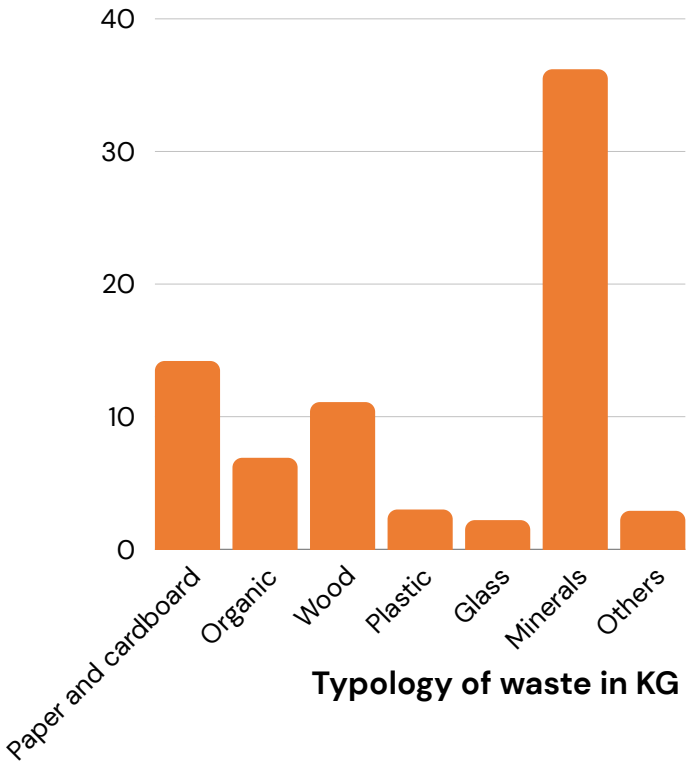
Sources :
*CEI Data : Household size ; Emissions per houseold
** IPCC Report : $7.4.2.3
*** FAO : Climate Change and forest

The carbon footprint of SOLIDARITY **totals 5.1 tCO_2e** - a comparatively modest footprint reflecting a smaller-scale organisation.

- **Energy** is the largest contributor at **47%**, driven almost entirely by purchased electricity, pointing to office-based energy consumption as the primary emission source.
- **Goods and services** follow at **34%**, composed predominantly of purchased goods, indicating that procurement and supply chains represent a significant share of the organisation's indirect emissions.
- **Travel** accounts for **14%**, with petrol for vehicles (12%) being the dominant mobility source and boat travel (2%) reflecting the waterway-dependent geography of operations in coastal or delta regions.
- **Waste** contributes **5%,** broken down across paper and cardboard (2%), other general waste (1%), plastic (1%), and wood energy (1%) - small in absolute terms but meaningful relative to the organisation's overall footprint sise.

Overall, **Electricity consumption** and **procurement practices** are the priority areas for targeted emission reductions.

WASTE CHARACTERISATION



Detailed results

Minerals: 47%

Paper and cardboard : 19%

Wood: 15%

Organic: 9%

Various: 7%

Plastic: 3%

A waste characterisation analysis has been conducted, during which we collected data from 15 November 2025 to 15 December 2025 and have had the Accelerator process the information. This helped us understand the primary sources of waste generated by our activities and identify opportunities for action.

In **one month** only, SOLIDARITY's **general waste profile totaled 76.50 kg** across two projects SPiRiT (Sports for Protection, Resilience and Transformation) and SFSCP (Strengthening food security for char poor people) which stands out for an unusually mineral-dominated composition. Extrapolated to one full year it would represent almost **918kg of waste, including 36kg of plastics.**

- **Minerals** represent by far the largest category at **47%** (36.20 kg), a striking figure that likely reflects construction, renovation, or infrastructure-related activities across the organisation's project sites, which are located in a geographically significant region encompassing the Kailash glacier, the Himalayan mountain range, and the Brahmaputra river basin.
- **Paper and cardboard** follow at **19%** (14.20 kg), consistent with administrative and documentation demands typical of an NGO operating across multiple projects.
- **Wood** accounts for **15%** (11.10 kg), suggesting the use of wooden materials in field or construction activities, while organics represent a relatively low 9% (6.30 kg) - notably lower than most other organisations analysed, indicating limited food service or canteen activity.
- **Plastic** (4%), **glass** (3%), and **other waste** (4%) make up the remainder.

Breaking down by project, Project 1 contributes 55% of total waste (41.90 kg) and Project 2 contributes 45% (34.60 kg), suggesting broadly comparable operational scales. The dominance of mineral waste points to construction and site works as the priority area for waste reduction, while paper and wood waste present secondary opportunities for recycling and responsible sourcing initiatives.

SOLUTIONS, ACTIONS, TARGETS

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 **15 solutions** are related to Resilience (climate adaptive agriculture, disaster risk reduction, prottection of ecosystems, livelihood and tree plantation, waste management) and Mitigation (Organic waste, Energy, Transport, Lifecycle of goods) Many of these solutions support both resilience and mitigation together in practice.

PROGRAMME RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION

1 BUILD CLIMATE-RESILIENT CROP PRODUCTION THROUGH DIVERSIFIED AND ADAPTIVE AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

- Introduce flood- and drought-tolerant rice varieties (e.g., BRRI Dhan-51, BRRI Dhan-52, BINA-11, BINA-12) to sustain yields under increasing climate stress
- Promote diversified crop production including spices and vegetables using raised beds, rooftops, and jute-based containers to maximise limited land and reduce flood impacts
- Develop community-based seed production systems and local seed banks to strengthen seed security, generate income, and build agricultural self-reliance
- Strengthen coordination with government agencies and research partners to integrate climate-smart agriculture (CSA) into local development plans and agricultural extension programmes

2 REDUCE AGRICULTURAL CARBON EMISSIONS BY TRANSITIONING COMMUNITIES TOWARD ORGANIC FERTILISER USE AND LOW-CARBON FARMING PRACTICES

- Promote sustainable, low-carbon alternatives to chemical inputs within agricultural communities, raising awareness of their environmental and health impacts
- Train farmers in composting techniques to convert animal and plant waste into nutrient-rich organic fertiliser, reducing dependency on synthetic products
- Integrate organic fertiliser use into agricultural training and extension services to support widespread and long-term adoption across farming communities
- Conduct awareness campaigns on the environmental and soil degradation impacts of chemical fertilisers to build farmer motivation for sustainable alternatives

Target : By April 2026 to December 2030, we will arrange awareness session with interested farmers in 10 villages.

3 STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY-LEVEL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESILIENCE THROUGH EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS, INCLUSIVE WASH PRACTICES, AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

- Establish and reinforce early warning systems (EWS) at identified disaster-prone points to ensure timely, reliable alerts that enable communities to respond effectively to climate-related hasards
- Train existing community volunteers on the operation and maintenance of early warning systems, building local human capacity to sustain preparedness efforts independently over time
- Raise awareness on gender-friendly WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) practices and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), ensuring that disaster preparedness and response frameworks are inclusive and address the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls
- Form and capacitate youth groups at disaster-prone points to actively engage young people as agents of community resilience, early warning dissemination, and disaster response.

Target : By July 2026 to December 2030, we will set up near 10 villages, Early Warning systems in disasterprone points.

4 EXPAND GREEN COVER AND BIODIVERSITY THROUGH TREE NURSERIES AND AGROFORESTRY AT INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY LEVELS

- Establish tree nurseries at institutional and homestead levels, propagating timber, fruit, and medicinal species suited to local ecological conditions
- Promote agroforestry practices that integrate trees into farming systems, improving soil health, carbon sequestration, and household livelihoods simultaneously
- Plant nurseries and trees near homesteads and alongside roadsides to increase shade, reduce ground heat, and contribute to broader urban and peri-urban cooling

Target : From September 2026 to December 2030, establish and support 5 nursery owner groups focused on environmentally friendly plant cultivation.

5 STRENGTHEN RIVERBANK AND LANDSCAPE RESILIENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY-LED AFFORESTATION AND FARMER CAPACITY BUILDING

- Strengthen riverbank resilience through organised community-led afforestation, prioritising erosion-prone and ecologically vulnerable stretches
- Train existing traditional nursery farmers on improved and environmentally sustainable nursery concepts, bridging indigenous knowledge with modern agroforestry practices
- Develop organised farmer groups dedicated to environment-friendly fruit and fodder cultivation, building collective capacity for sustainable land management and green livelihood generation

6 PROMOTE CLIMATE-RESILIENT HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND STRATEGIC TREE PLANTING TO REDUCE COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY TO MULTIPLE CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISKS

- Support the planting of palm trees in farmers' open fields to provide natural protection against strong winds, lightning strikes, and soil erosion in exposed char areas
- Encourage and promote the construction of climate-resilient housing designed to withstand heat, flooding, cold, thunderstorms, and earthquakes, particularly in vulnerable char and coastal communities
- Conduct community awareness campaigns on climate-resilient construction techniques and standards, equipping households with the knowledge to make informed decisions when building or upgrading their homes
- Integrate palm tree planting into broader community greening and disaster risk reduction efforts, recognising the tree's role as a natural lightning conductor and windbreak in flat, exposed landscapes

Target : From April 2026 to December 2030, support at least 25 char-dwelling families to establish eco-friendly housing and plant palm trees.

7 BUILD COMMUNITY CAPACITY THROUGH LOCAL TRAINING CENTRES FOCUSED ON CLIMATE-SMART AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

- Establish local training centres as hubs for knowledge exchange on climate-smart agriculture, sustainable fishing, and nature-based solutions
- Train traditional farmers on improved fruit and fodder growing concepts, blending indigenous knowledge with modern sustainable practices
- Strengthen IGA and afforestation efforts at group and community level to ensure training translates into tangible livelihood and environmental outcomes

8 STRENGTHEN FINANCIAL RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY THROUGH COLLECTIVE SAVINGS AND DIVERSIFIED HOME-BASED LIVELIHOODS

- Create a community common fund through regular group savings to provide a collective safety net for emergencies and group-based investments
- Develop home-based IGAs - including livestock, poultry, fish farming, vegetable gardening, and handicrafts - to diversify income and strengthen food security
- Ensure livelihood activities are environmentally sustainable and integrated into broader community resilience frameworks.

Target : From November 2026 to December 2030, grants are provided to support 50 groups for income-generating activities (IGA) and forestry initiatives.

9 ESTABLISH COMMUNITY-LEVEL BIOGAS AND COMPOSTING SYSTEMS TO CONVERT ORGANIC WASTE INTO CLEAN ENERGY AND FERTILISE

- Collect and recycle animal, plant, and food waste at community level to produce compost and biofertilisers for agricultural use
- Set up community biogas plants to process animal waste, food scraps, and organic matter into clean, usable energy
- Distribute biogas to island families and community beneficiaries for daily household energy needs, reducing reliance on fossil fuels
- Conduct community awareness campaigns on waste management, composting, and the benefits of organic waste valorisation.

10 TRANSITION AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES TOWARD ORGANIC FERTILISER USE AND LOW-CARBON FARMING PRACTICES

- Train farmers in composting techniques using animal waste, plant matter, cow dung, and bio-pesticides to produce nutrient-rich organic fertiliser
- Integrate organic fertiliser and pesticide use into agricultural training and extension services to support widespread, long-term adoption
- Raise awareness on the environmental impacts of chemical fertilisers, including soil degradation, greenhouse gas emissions, and biodiversity loss
- Promote sustainable, low-carbon agricultural alternatives to reduce emissions and protect long-term soil fertility.

Target : From August 2026 to December 2030, 20 waste management groups are established to support community members.



OPERATING MODEL

11 PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE COW DUNG MANAGEMENT TO PRODUCE ORGANIC COMPOST AND ELIMINATE HIGH-EMISSION TRADITIONAL USES

- Collect cow dung from cowsheds and preserve it in dedicated pits to produce high-quality compost fertiliser
- Promote the use of compost as an environment-friendly alternative to chemical fertilisers, improving soil health and reducing agricultural emissions
- Discourage the traditional practice of producing dry fuel sticks from cow dung, redirecting this resource toward higher-value and lower-emission composting use
- Conduct community awareness campaigns on sustainable cow dung management, highlighting its long-term environmental and agricultural benefits

Target : From April 2026 to December 2030, farmer groups are trained organised across 5 deep and attached char (island) areas along major, medium, and small river basins, covering a total of 500 farmers.

12 EXPAND ACCESS TO CLEAN, RELIABLE ENERGY IN CHAR LAND COMMUNITIES THROUGH HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL SOLAR POWER ADOPTION

- Promote household solar power systems as a practical and sustainable alternative to traditional lamp and lantern lighting in off-grid char land areas
- Organise and mobilise char land dwellers to understand the benefits and operation of solar energy, building community confidence in modern clean energy solutions
- Support the installation of efficient solar systems at the household level, prioritising the most energy-deprived and vulnerable families
- Raise awareness on the broader benefits of solar energy adoption, including improved living conditions, reduced reliance on fossil fuels, and access to modern energy services
- Phase out diesel generators and switch to renewable energy where possible

Target :

- From April 2026 to December 2030, train farmer groups across five deep and attached char (island) areas along major, medium, and small river basins, covering at least 50 households.
- As of 2028, all diesel generators will be replaced by renewable energy, with exception to back up systems.

13 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
- Promote the adoption of energy-efficient lighting solutions, including electric and solar-powered bulbs, across the organisation to reduce energy consumption.

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

14

1.REDUCE LIQUID FUEL CONSUMPTION AND TRANSPORT-RELATED EMISSIONS FROM COUNTRY BOATS AND MOTORBIKES THROUGH TECHNICAL UPGRADES AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS

- Equip engine-powered country boats with smoke-control silencers to reduce fuel combustion emissions and improve engine efficiency on waterways
- Encourage motorbike users to adopt fuel-efficient practices and install silencers to control exhaust emissions, particularly among users with large-engine, high-consumption vehicles
- Organise awareness sessions at char and village level targeting country boat owners and operators on reducing liquid fuel use and managing engine-related pollution
- Conduct awareness campaigns for motorbike users and Solidarity staff at both office and field level on responsible fuel use, emission reduction, and sustainable transport practices
- Use low-emission and non-motorised transport options such as bicycles, rickshaws, easy bikes, and solar or battery-powered vehicles

Target : From April 2026 to December 2030, engage communities in five char (river island) areas along major, medium, and small rivers to reduce transport-related emissions by working with 100 engine-powered country boat operators, 100 local motorbike users, and 50 motorbike users through technical upgrades (e.g., installation of smoke-control silencers) and awareness activities on fuel-efficient and environmentally responsible transport practices.

15

EMBED SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT AND PLASTIC REDUCTION PRINCIPLES INTO ALL ORGANISATIONAL PURCHASING AND OPERATIONAL PRACTICE

- Apply circular economy principles before purchasing new items or equipment, prioritising repair, reuse, and second-hand options over new acquisitions
- Favour suppliers and providers with low-carbon energy sources and demonstrated environmental commitments when making procurement decisions
- Identify the highest-impact purchased items and systematically seek alternatives with reduced climate, waste, and environmental footprints, developing clear sustainability criteria for procurement
- Ban single-use plastics from all office activities and restrict their use in project activities to strictly unavoidable cases only
- Promote reusable alternatives such as stainless steel bottles, reusable containers, and durable equipment as the default option across all office and field operations
- Manage office equipment such as laptops, printers, scanners, mobile devices, and photocopiers in accordance with manufacturer warranty periods to define asset lifecycles and ensure responsible use at organisational level.

Target :

- By 2026, a Circular economy procurement policy is drafted and adopted and, Single-use plastic ban is formally implemented in all office locations.
- By end 2026, goods purchased will be tracked.
- By 2027, 100% of office procurement decisions are guided by sustainability criteria.
- By 2028 Single-use plastics are eliminated from offices and reduced to strictly unavoidable uses in project activities.

05 IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

To guide the implementation of the roadmap, an implementation plan with priority projects is designed as a high-level framework to guide the rollout of the roadmap's priorities, providing strategic direction rather than detailed operational steps. It outlines key areas of action while allowing flexibility for adaptation based on context and evolving needs. More detailed planning and contextualisation can be carried out by individual teams and by the entity responsible for coordinating, implementing, and monitoring the overall roadmap.

HIGH LEVEL ACTION PLAN

Project	Objectives and first delivrables	Timeline	Responsibility	Financing
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
Climate-resilient crops	Awareness sessions on climate-smart agriculture practices, including flood/drought-tolerant rice, crop diversification, and community seed banks, are organised in 10 villages.	Apr 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Coordinator	SFSCP and SPiRiT Project budget
Organic fertiliser adoption	Awareness sessions on composting, low-carbon alternatives to chemical inputs, and the use of organic fertilisers are organised for farmers in 10 villages.	Apr 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Coordinator	SFSCP Project budget
Early warning & community resilience	Early warning systems (EWS) are established in disaster-prone areas near 10 villages alongside training of volunteers, formation of youth groups, and awareness sessions on gender-sensitive WASH and SRHR.	Jul 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Staff	SPiRiT Project budget

Tree nurseries & agroforestry	Nurseries are established at homestead and institutional levels, promoting agroforestry (timber, fruit, and medicinal plants) and roadside planting to reduce heat, with 5 nursery owner groups formed.	Sep 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Coordinator	Farmers' own funds
Riverbank afforestation	Community-led planting is carried out at erosion-prone sites, alongside training for traditional nursery farmers on modern practices and the formation of farmer groups for fruit and fodder cultivation.	Sep 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Coordinator	Farmers' own funds
Climate-resilient housing & palm planting	Support palm tree planting in open fields, promote climate-resilient housing (heat, floods, earthquakes), and conduct awareness on safe construction standards, targeting 25 char-dwelling families.	Apr 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Staff	No funds required
Local training centres for green livelihoods	Training hubs on climate-smart agriculture, fishing, and nature-based solutions (NbS) are established, with farmers trained in fruit and fodder cultivation and community-level IGA and afforestation strengthened.	Nov 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Coordinator	Project funds
Savings groups & home-based IGAs	Community common funds are established and environmentally sustainable income-generating activities (livestock, poultry, fish farming, gardening, and handicrafts) are supported, with grants provided to 50 groups.	Nov 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Coordinator	Project funds
Biogas & composting systems	Organic waste is collected for composting and biofertiliser production, community biogas plants are established, gas is distributed to island families, and awareness campaigns are conducted, with 20 waste management groups formed.	Aug 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Staff	No funds required

Cow dung composting	Cow dung is collected and pit-preserved for composting, replacing dry fuel stick production, and awareness on sustainable cow dung management is promoted, targeting 500 farmers across 5 char areas.	Apr 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Staff	No funds required
Household solar energy in char areas	Solar systems are promoted as an alternative to lanterns, communities are mobilised on their benefits, and vulnerable households are prioritised for installation, targeting 50 households across 5 char areas.	Apr 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Staff	No funds required
Low-emission boats & motorbikes	Engine-powered boats are equipped with smoke-control silencers, fuel-efficient practices are promoted among motorbike users, and awareness sessions are conducted for operators and solidarity staff, targeting 100 boat operators and 150 motorbike users.	Apr 2026 – Dec 2030	Project Staff	No funds required
Sustainable procurement & plastic reduction	Circular economy principles are applied, low-carbon suppliers are prioritised, single-use plastics are banned in offices, and reusable alternatives are promoted across operations, with the policy adopted by end 2026 and 100% sustainable procurement achieved by mid-2027.	Jan 2026 – Jun 2027	Head of Programme	10% time allocated



MONITORING, EVALUATION. LEARNING

Solution	Targets from your roadmap	Indicators to track progress	Unit of measurement	Input, Output, Outcome
PROGRAMMES (RESILIENCE)				
Build climate-resilient crop production through diversified and adaptive agricultural practices	By April 2026 to December 2030, arrange awareness sessions with interested farmers in 10 villages at Kurigram District, Rangpur Division	Number of farmers trained in climate-smart agricultural practices	Number of farmers	Output
Reduce agricultural carbon emissions by transitioning communities toward organic fertiliser use and low-carbon farming practices	By April 2026 to December 2030, arrange awareness sessions with interested farmers in 10 villages at Kurigram District, Rangpur Division	Number of farmers adopting organic fertiliser and low-carbon farming practices	Number of farmers	Outcome
Strengthen community-level disaster preparedness and resilience through early warning systems, inclusive WASH practices, and youth engagement	By July 2026 to December 2030, set up early warning systems near 10 villages in disaster-prone areas	Number of functional early warning systems established in targeted villages	Number of early warning systems	Output
Expand green cover and biodiversity through tree nurseries and agroforestry at institutional and community levels	September 2026 to December 2030, establish and support 5 nursery owner groups focused on environmentally friendly plant cultivation	Number of nursery groups established and operational	Number of nursery groups	Output

Strengthen riverbank and landscape resilience through community-led afforestation and farmer capacity building	April 2026 to December 2030, support at least 25 char-dwelling families to establish eco-friendly housing and plant palm trees	Number of palm trees planted along riverbanks and char areas	Number of trees planted	Output
Promote climate-resilient housing construction and strategic tree planting to reduce community vulnerability	April 2026 to December 2030, support at least 25 char-dwelling families to establish eco-friendly housing and plant palm trees	Number of households living in climate-resilient eco-friendly housing	Number of households	Outcome
Build community capacity through local training centres focused on climate-smart and sustainable practices	November 2026 to December 2030, grants provided to support 50 groups for income-generating activities (IGA) and forestry initiatives	Number of community groups receiving grants and engaged in climate-smart IGA or forestry activities	Number of groups	Output
Strengthen financial resilience and food security through collective savings and diversified home-based livelihoods	November 2026 to December 2030, grants provided to support 50 groups for income-generating activities (IGA) and forestry initiatives	Number of households reporting improved food security and income through diversified livelihoods	Number of households	Outcome
Establish community-level biogas and composting systems to convert organic waste into clean energy and fertiliser	August 2026 to December 2030, 20 waste management groups established to support community members	Number of functional biogas or composting systems operational at community level	Number of systems	Output
Transition agricultural communities toward organic fertiliser use and low-carbon farming practices	August 2026 to December 2030, 20 waste management groups established to support community members	Number of community groups actively applying organic waste management and low-carbon practices	Number of groups	Outcome

OPERATING MODEL				
Promote sustainable cow dung management	April 2026 to December 2030, train farmer groups across 5 deep and attached char areas, covering 500 farmers	Number of farmers trained in cow dung composting and organic waste management	Number of farmers	Output
Expand access to clean energy	April 2026 to December 2030, train farmer groups across 5 char areas, covering at least 50 households	Number of households with functional solar power systems installed	Number of households	Output
	As of 2028, all diesel generators will be replaced by renewable energy, with exception to back up systems.	Diesel fuel consumption from generators per year	Litres/year	Outcome
Reduce organisational electricity consumption	Energy-saving measures fully implemented by December 2026, including enforcement of 24°C air conditioning rule by July 2030	Percentage reduction in organisational electricity consumption compared to baseline	Percentage (%) / kWh	Input
Reduce liquid fuel consumption and transport-related emissions	April 2026 to December 2030, engage 100 engine-powered country boat operators and 50 motorbike users through technical upgrades and awareness activities	Number of boats and motorbikes equipped with emission-reducing upgrades; volume of fuel saved compared to baseline	Number of vehicles / Litres saved	Input
Sustainable procurement and plastic reduction	By 2026, a Circular economy procurement policy is drafted and adopted, and Single-use plastic ban is formally implemented in all office locations	Circular economy procurement policy adopted and single-use plastic ban implemented in all offices	Yes/No (milestone)	Output
	By end 2026, goods purchased will be tracked	Procurement tracking system	Yes/No (milestone)	Output
	By 2027, 100% of office procurement decisions are guided by sustainability criteria	List of sustainability criteria defined	Number of criteria defined	Output
	By 2028, single-use plastics are eliminated from offices and reduced to strictly unavoidable uses in project activities	List of single-use plastic items identified for phase-out (baseline inventory)	Number of item categories	Output

FINANCING STRATEGY

Through existing projects, SOLIDARITY dedicates a minimum amount of space to promoting climate-friendly crops, vegetables, and organic fertiliser, funded through donor-approved project budgets.

PROJECT CONTINUITY & ADAPTATION

Organised annual general meeting, senior management team meeting, monthly staff meeting and discussed out the climate change as well as carbon footprint and waster catagorisation. Organised different stakeholders meeting and discussed out the climate change issue, mobilise resource different donors as well as community.

06 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Executive Director of SOLIDARITY and the entire team would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Climate Action Accelerator for their invaluable support in developing this roadmap, conducting the carbon footprint and waste mapping, and finalising the project documents.



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