
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through the restoration of the productive bases of salinized lands (FP003)
Accredited Entity:	Centre de Suivi Ecologique (CSE)
Date of Report submission:	22 June 2026
Version number	V1.0



GREEN
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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		22 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 7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 7.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.546</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.546</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 8.2</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 7.6	Grants	Mill. USD 7.6	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 0.546	Grants	Mill. USD 0.546	Total Financing	Mill. USD 8.2
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 7.6												
	Grants	Mill. USD 7.6												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 0.546												
	Grants	Mill. USD 0.546												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 8.2													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 13 February 2027													
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)										
International Union for Conservation of Nature	Switzerland	.	Executing entity	Youssouph.DIEDHIOU@iucn.org										
Institut National de Pédologie	Senegal	.	Executing entity	medare85@hotmail.fr										
Réseau Africain pour le Développement Intégré	Senegal	.	Executing entity	dsall@orange.sn										

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)
0	Senegal	.	.	.

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The project (FP003), “Increasing the Resilience of Ecosystems and Communities through the Restoration of Productive Bases on Salinized Lands,” is a strategic initiative to combat soil salinization in Senegal, particularly in the departments of Fatick and Foundiougne. Its central objective is to strengthen the resilience of rural communities to the effects of climate change by rehabilitating degraded ecosystems and restoring the land's productive capacity. This action aims to sustainably improve the livelihoods of local populations, for whom agriculture, livestock farming, and fishing remain the main sources of income.

By 2025, the project had made a significant contribution to national efforts to rehabilitate lands affected by salinization and promote sustainable natural resource management practices. Specifically, 3,375 hectares were protected and strengthened through mineral and organic amendment activities, representing 83.9% of the targeted areas under impact indicator 4.1, which relates to the coverage of restored ecosystems. This result illustrates the scale of the project's ecological impact and its role in restoring ecosystem services. Furthermore, 78,671 producers, both men and women, benefited from the adoption of diversified and climate-resilient livelihood options (impact indicator 1.2), reflecting strong ownership of the promoted approaches and a tangible improvement in food security and incomes.

Beyond the quantifiable results, the PARETS project combines ecological restoration, improved living conditions, and adaptation to climate change. It strengthens local governance and creates a sustainable framework for land and natural resource management. The performance indicators recorded in 2025 demonstrate the relevance and effectiveness of the intervention, while reinforcing its demonstrative value for national and regional climate resilience policies. This replicable model serves as a benchmark for other regions facing the same challenges, thus amplifying the strategic scope of the action.

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)

Result 1: Strengthening Institutional Frameworks and Knowledge Systems for Climate Change Management

By 2025, the project had fully achieved its objectives by consolidating institutional frameworks and knowledge-sharing mechanisms related to climate change. The integration of climate issues and sustainable natural resource management into local planning tools is now effective, as evidenced by the adoption of a departmental development plan that complements the final target set by the project. The cumulative number of local agreements and planning documents integrating climate change in the departments and municipalities has reached twenty.

During the year, eight local development plans integrating climate were disseminated to partners, and fourteen sharing meetings facilitated the dissemination of these documents to stakeholders, including the World Food Programme (WFP) and several local NGOs. In this context, a Forum on Salt Lands was co-organized with the municipality of Loul Sessène, bringing together researchers and financial partners committed to combating soil salinization.

In parallel, fourteen local institutions, including the six municipalities involved in the project, the CPDTs (Local Development Committees), ANCAR (National Association of Rural Councils), and SDDRs (Local Development and Rural Planning Services), participated in consultations organized by the Local Climate Change Committees (COMLCCs). These committees were strengthened through the updating of their internal regulations and the development of work plans. They also participated in radio broadcasts and follow-up activities related to the development of ponds, dams, and aquaculture basins. These activities directly contributed to improving governance and institutional resilience indicators, ensuring the sustainability of achievements and the coherence of actions taken in the face of the effects of climate change.

The achievement rate for Result 1 is 100%. The progress made reflects a lasting ownership of climate governance mechanisms and confirms the effectiveness of the approaches adopted to strengthen institutional and community resilience. It provides a solid foundation for sustaining achievements and continuously improving local climate governance indicators.

Result 2: Improved Knowledge Base on Salinized Lands

By 2025, the project implementation had significantly strengthened the knowledge base on saline lands by providing stakeholders with practical tools and reliable information. The number of outputs generated in the fight against land salinization increased by six, bringing the total to fifty. These outputs include six thematic maps covering different salinity parameters, such as pH and conductivity, which were developed and disseminated to specialized users, as well as radio programs designed to raise community awareness about the sustainable management of saline lands. The dissemination of climate information and public awareness were intensified through the organization of thirty-three radio programs in partnership with five community radio stations (Foundiougne FM, Diofior FM, Ndef Leng FM, Niombato FM, and Sokone FM). Linked to the project through memoranda of understanding, these radio stations designed and broadcast tailored content, fostering direct interaction with local communities. In addition, a website and a georeferenced database (GIS) were established to facilitate access to the collected data and information.

These programs contributed to a better understanding of the effects and impacts of climate change, more effective adaptation of crop calendars, better anticipation of adverse weather conditions, and the identification of optimal periods for agricultural activities. They also strengthened local knowledge of techniques for combating salinization in agricultural and forest lands. An evaluation of the results revealed that more than half of the listeners surveyed expressed a favorable opinion, with a rating of "good" or "excellent" reaching 98%.

The level of participation from public and private institutions, as well as producers who benefited from decisions based on climate information produced by the project, also increased by six in 2025, bringing the total number to fifty institutions. Overall, the various actions undertaken under Result 2 have strengthened the capacity of communities and institutions to anticipate the effects of climate change and implement appropriate strategies. They now constitute a strategic decision-making tool, promoting more effective planning and contributing to local resilience in the face of climate challenges.

Result 3: Adoption of Good Sustainable Land Management Practices for the Recovery and Prevention of Salinized Land Loss

In 2025, the project consolidated the adoption of sustainable land management practices in the intervention municipalities. Based on a site and species identification report, reforestation activities restored 10.30 hectares in the municipality of Loul Sessène, despite ongoing challenges related to protecting sites from stray animals. The total area reforested now reaches 191.94 hectares. Mangrove restoration was also strengthened through several self-

assessment exercises, which identified the conditions for success, including site selection, the optimal reforestation period, the quality of seed propagules, and the active involvement of communities.

A major step forward was achieved with the dissemination and adoption of salt-tolerant seed varieties. More than 367,475 hectares have been cultivated, including 144,975 hectares in 2025. Beneficiary farmers confirmed the adaptation of the introduced varieties (Isriz-12, Isriz-10, and Warr 77) to local ecosystems, as well as their productivity. The training provided promoted better adoption of technical procedures, the use of compost, and phosphate application, strengthening economic empowerment and dietary diversification for households. An evaluation conducted on the extension plots revealed that 62.5% of farmers expressed a positive assessment of the introduced varieties, confirming their suitability for the plateaus and lowlands. Furthermore, the upland varieties allow for crop rotations between cereals and vegetables, contributing to more sustainable soil management.

Fertilization activities have also improved agricultural productivity, with 10,575 hectares amended with natural phosphate and 144,975 hectares with compost by 2025. Finally, the establishment and training of livestock farmers on communal rangelands and in protected areas, initiated in 2024, have strengthened the sustainable management of pastoral spaces.

Overall, these results reflect the effective adoption of good practices in sustainable land management, confirming their central role in reclaiming salinized lands, preventing salinization, and strengthening the resilience of rural communities.

Result 4. Reduction of Runoff and Leaching Through Water Management Structures

In 2025, the project completed a set of hydraulic infrastructure designed to strengthen water resource management and reduce losses due to runoff and leaching. Two water retention dams were constructed: the Miw Miw dam with a capacity of 300,000 m³ and the Keur Fafa Wely dam with a capacity of 400,000 m³, providing a total regulated volume of 700,000 m³ for the coming years. These structures increase farmers' access to productive water and improved land. In addition, twenty-five extra frame dikes were built, reinforcing sustainable water resource management and land protection.

In parallel, six pastoral ponds were rehabilitated in Fambara, Ndiouar Mack, Babasamaké 1, Babasamaké 2, Diomboss, and Thiaméne Birane, ensuring water availability for at least seven months a year. These facilities are managed by local committees, established and trained to ensure their maintenance and long-term viability.

Similarly, a salt-control dike was completed in Ndooff, enabling the development of a 100-hectare area. To support this main dike, fifty secondary dikes were constructed to enhance its effectiveness. As with the ponds, the salt-control dike has an operational management committee trained in management and maintenance techniques.

Finally, all projects were subject to technical monitoring reports, guaranteeing quality control and compliance with specifications.

Result 5. Improved Food and Nutritional Security of Communities through Increased Agricultural Production and Farm Income

As part of its interventions, the project implemented an integrated strategy to increase the food and nutritional security of rural communities. The multiplication and distribution of locally produced, salt-tolerant seeds that meet national standards were accompanied by targeted training sessions. A total of 3,258 farmers were trained, including 148 in 2025, significantly exceeding the initial target of 600 farmers, with an achievement rate of 543%. This result illustrates the adoption of agricultural innovations and their direct contribution to the resilience of production systems.

In parallel, the project invested in essential post-production infrastructure for crop storage and processing. By 2025, ten grain storage facilities and ten grain banks had been completed and commissioned, benefiting approximately 7,201 farmers. To ensure their sustainability, management committees were established and trained, guaranteeing transparent and effective governance. In addition, six multi-purpose processing units were made available to women processors, strengthening their economic and social role. These units are now managed by committees equipped with accounting and financial management tools, ensuring their long-term viability.

The project also facilitated the structuring of eight producer cooperatives covering various sectors: agriculture, trade, livestock farming, agricultural product processing, mechanical services, seed production and marketing, market gardening, and fruit and vegetable processing. Finally, by 2025, 616 producers had benefited from training on innovative techniques for managing saline land, contributing to improved productivity and the sustainable use of resources.

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 Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	40,000	25,000	54,528	6,546	0	6,546
Female	40,000	25,000	54,528	3,602	0	3,602

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	150,000	309,758	59,453	0	59,453
Female	0	150,000	309,758	34,174	0	34,174

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options	
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.	

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	20,000	25,000	54,528	5,620	0	5,620
Female	20,000	25,000	54,528	4,239	0	4,239

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
27,942	8,765	27,942	7,500	0	7,500

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Indicator 2.1 Georeferenced and information systems and maps of salinized lands are created by and for specialized users	No. of Institutions	2	20	50	44	0	44
Indicator 2.2 Number of public/private institutions and producers regularly using the climate information produced by the project to make decisions	No. of Institutions	0	20	50	44	0	44
Indicator 3.1 Reforested land	Hectares	350	85	350	181	0	181
Indicator 3.1 Reforested land: person trained on reforestation technique and maintaining trees planted	No. of Persons	0	90	180	828	0	828
Indicator 3.2 Mangrove restored in ha under the project	Hectares	800	100	800	260	0	260
Indicator 3.3 Coverage (ha) of salt tolerant seed varieties tested and disseminated	Hectares	0	100	500	222	0	222
Indicator 3.4 Improving soil fertility in ha through mineral and organic enrichment	Hectares	6,578	400	6,578	62	0	62

Indicator 3.4 Improving soil fertility in ha through mineral and organic enrichment	Hectares	340	6,000	13,500	3,601	0	3,601
Indicator 3.5 Fenced communal rangelands and forest areas in ha	Hectares	31,248	500	31,248	3,102	0	3,102
Indicator 4.1 number of small dams and artificial basins constructed	No. of Items	14	7	15	0	0	0
Indicator 4.2 Number of ponds rehabilitated for communities to ensure water availability for at least seven months per year	No. of Items	11	5	11	0	0	0
Indicator 4.3 Number of anti-salt and anti-erosion works constructed and ha rehabilitated	No. of Items	21	2	21	0	0	0
Indicator 4.3 Number of anti-salt and anti-erosion works constructed and ha rehabilitated	No. of Items	6	100	200	0	0	0
Indicator 4.3 Number of anti-salt and anti-erosion works constructed and ha rehabilitated	Hectares	3,087	500	3,087	0	0	0
Indicator 4.4 Area under drip irrigation and water saving technologies in ha	Hectares	0	5	10	0	0	0
Indicator 5.1 Number of producers using locally produced salt tolerant seeds	No. of Persons	2,700	300	2,700	3,398	0	3,398
Indicator 5.2 Warehouses constructed as grain banks and tonnage of cereals stored	No. of Households	0	500	1,000	0	0	0
Indicator 5.2 Warehouses constructed as grain banks and tonnage of cereals stored	Metric tonnes	0	200	400	0	0	0
Indicator 5.2 Warehouses constructed as grain banks and tonnage of cereals stored	No. of Items	0	10	20	0	0	0
Indicator 5.3 Number of local processing units and number of food products processed by the units	No. of Entities	0	3	6	0	0	0

Indicator 5.3 Number of local processing units and number of food products processed by the units	No. of Entities	0	900	1,800	0	0	0
Indicator 5.4 Number of producer cooperatives created and fully operational	No. of Institutions	0	3	7	7	0	7
Indicator 5.5 Number of producers trained on innovative salinized land management techniques	No. of Persons	176	500	1,000	555	0	555
Indicator 5.6 Number of producers trained and applying salt extraction techniques	No. of Persons	0	250	500	326	0	326
Indicator 6.1 Number of agro-sylvo-pastoral activities [hectares reforested areas around ponds]	Hectares	0	10	25	0	0	0
Indicator 6.1 Number of agro-sylvo-pastoral activities	No. of Households	0	1,000	2,000	0	0	0
Indicator 6.2 Number of vegetable gardens and fodder production plots developed around the ponds [Vegetable gardens and fodder production plots developed]	No. of Items	0	5	10	0	0	0
Indicator 6.2 Number of vegetable gardens and fodder production plots developed around the ponds [Warehouses constructed and equipped]	No. of Items	0	5	10	3	0	3
Indicator 6.2 Number of vegetable gardens and fodder production plots developed around the ponds [Women trained and applying improved vegetable and animal fodder techniques]	No. of Persons	0	90	180	180	0	180
Indicator 6.3 Number of fish farms installed and production [fish farm]	No. of Items	3	1	3	0	0	0
Indicator 6.3 Number of fish farms installed and production [beneficiaries trained on management and	No. of Persons	123	90	180	0	0	0

production technique in fish farming]							
Indicator 6.3 Number of fish farms installed and production	Metric tonnes	14,000	5,000	14,000	0	0	0
Indicator 1.1 Number of local conventions and planning documents integrating climate change in departments and communes	No. of Studies/assessments	2	9	20	19	0	19
Indicator 1.2 Number of consultations and participation level in climate change committees	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	0	3	6	6	0	6
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Persons	0	10,000	25,000	6,250	0	6,250
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Items	0	1	2	2	0	2

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

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒

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	Money Laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	The risk of money laundering and terrorist financing is considered to be nil, insofar as all planned activities are financed exclusively by the project's own resources, without recourse to external financing or uncontrolled financial channels.		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
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	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	CSE and the project's implementing partners have not been subject to any sanctions by the United Nations. All actors involved in the project adhere to international standards of probity and integrity, thus ensuring full compliance with ethical and regulatory standards.		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Fraud, corruption, collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The annual audits conducted as part of the project revealed no cases of fraud, corruption, collusion, or other prohibited practices. The governance and internal control system in place ensures transparent management that complies with institutional standards.		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	No conflicts of interest were identified in connection with the project. The selection and management procedures in place ensure impartiality and transparency in decision-making. Furthermore, an annual internal ethics audit is conducted by the Works Council to assess and prevent any potential conflicts of interest.		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

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

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Senegal	Grants	USD	7,610,000	7,156,000	554,444	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	7,610,000	7,156,000	554,444	0	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

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

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
0	Grants	USD	0	0	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	0	0	0	0	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 mobilized information provided.

File Name: grant-financial-progress-detail-template DERNIER CANAVA VJEK.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

In 2025, operations were marked by the gradual completion of construction work, site restoration, and continued environmental and social monitoring. The winding down of construction sites proceeded in an orderly manner and in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Management Plan (PGES), including the removal of materials, the remediation of degraded areas, and the ecological restoration of project sites, thereby ensuring a controlled transition to the post-construction phase. The implementation involved multiple levels of stakeholders. At the local level, municipalities and management committees provided on-site supervision and approved rehabilitation operations. At the departmental level, the DREEC, IREF, DRDR, DREPA, and ANCAR provided technical oversight of activities, verified compliance with best practices, and assisted producers in implementing corrective measures. At the regional and national levels, the DIREC ensured compliance with environmental standards, while the DEFCCS oversaw the restoration of forested areas and the protection of ecosystems. The CSE, as the implementing entity, coordinated the entire program and validated the monitoring reports. This collaboration among local, technical, and institutional stakeholders ensured the quality of the work, regulatory compliance, and the effective restoration of the sites. At the same time, awareness-raising campaigns were conducted among local communities to strengthen the prevention of health risks related to construction site activities. The sessions focused on hygiene, waste management, the prevention of waterborne diseases, and accident risk reduction, helping to foster greater community buy-in for safety measures. Reforestation efforts were a key component of the mitigation measures.

Outputs during the reporting period

In 2025, significant progress was made thanks to the gradual completion of construction work, site restoration, and ongoing environmental and social monitoring. The winding down of construction sites proceeded in an organized manner and in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (PGES), including the removal of materials, the thorough cleanup of construction sites, and the ecological restoration of degraded areas. The sand from excavations was reused to fill flood-prone depressions, helping to improve the living conditions of nearby villages. At the same time, awareness-raising initiatives were conducted with local communities to strengthen the prevention of health risks associated with construction activities. These sessions focused on hygiene, waste management, the prevention of waterborne diseases, and accident reduction, fostering greater community buy-in for safety measures. Compensatory measures were reinforced by reforestation efforts around the constructed ponds. These plantings helped stabilize the banks, strengthen ecological resilience, and promote natural regeneration. Close monitoring confirmed that the seedlings were thriving and made it possible to anticipate the need for replanting. The results achieved are generally positive, with 65 hectares reforested and 236 beneficiaries educated and engaged.

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

As part of the monitoring of environmental and social safeguards, several major issues were identified and addressed to ensure the project's compliance and minimize negative impacts. From an environmental perspective, the main risks involved temporary damage to fields and areas surrounding structures due to heavy equipment traffic, disturbances caused by excavation, potential erosion around hydro-agricultural infrastructure, and the generation of inert waste from demolition activities, particularly at the Ndof and Diasmane sites. These risks were mitigated through systematic restoration of the project right-of-ways, including cleanup, stabilization of sensitive areas, and ecological rehabilitation. The reuse of excavated sand to fill flood-prone depressions also helped improve the local living environment. On the social front, the main challenges centered on the safety of local residents, health risks associated with the construction work, and managing interactions between workers and communities. To address these issues, awareness campaigns were conducted on hygiene, waste management, the prevention of waterborne diseases, and accident reduction, helping the affected households better adopt safety measures. Signage along the route also helped mitigate the risk of crop damage and to avoid obstacles to the movement of people and livestock. The approach adopted was resolutely participatory. Communities, village representatives, management committees, and local authorities were involved in every stage of social monitoring. Their active participation in consultation meetings, field visits, and discussion sessions enabled the early identification of risks, the adjustment of mitigation measures, and the strengthening of collective vigilance around construction sites. This ongoing involvement of local stakeholders fostered a better understanding of the issues at stake, the joint development of solutions, and sustained adherence to best practices in safety and social management.

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

From a social perspective, the challenges centered on the safety of local residents, health risks associated with the construction work, and managing interactions between workers and communities. Awareness campaigns were conducted on hygiene, waste management, the prevention of waterborne diseases, and accident reduction, with support from departmental technical services. The approach adopted was participatory, involving communities, village representatives, management committees, and government agencies (DREEC, DRDR, ANCAR, DREPA). Their participation in consultation meetings and field visits facilitated the rapid identification of social risks, the adjustment of mitigation measures, and the strengthening of collective vigilance around construction sites. Thanks to this inclusive approach, only one conflict was recorded—between a contractor and workers—and it was resolved amicably through mediation by the management committee. A second critical issue concerns potential land degradation linked to poor agricultural practices. Excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers could lead to groundwater contamination, eutrophication of water bodies, and loss of microbial biodiversity. Although these risks are not directly attributable to the project, they remain critical to the sustainability of the results. The accredited entity, with support from the DREEC and agricultural services, must maintain heightened vigilance and strengthen preventive awareness-raising.

Remarks/Notes	
<i>The implementation of ESS standards requires a rigorous monitoring system based on ongoing coordination between the accredited entity, decentralized technical services, and community-based organizations. To this end, particular attention must be paid to maintaining the capacity of local committees, ensuring the traceability of mitigation measures, and systematically documenting incidents or emerging risks.</i>	
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 ☒

No stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken during the reporting period.

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
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 ☒
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
NA	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>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.</i>	
GAP Activity	
The activity is presented as an integrated approach structured around several adaptation sectors, each contributing to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities to land salinization and the effects of climate change. In the agricultural and production sector, it prioritizes innovative management of salinized lands, the use of salt-tolerant seeds, the diversification of vegetable and forage crops, the mineral and organic amendment of lands through base phosphatization and composting, and the sustainable management of livestock rangelands. In the environmental and ecosystem sector, actions focus on reforestation and mangrove restoration, the preservation of local ecosystems, and sustainable salt extraction. Economically, they aim at the conservation and storage of agricultural products, the development of inclusive and resilient marketing channels, and the improvement of food security through the development of post-production infrastructure. Finally, in terms of technical skills, the activity includes a training and capacity-building program in empowering management, enabling men and women to sustain adaptation practices beyond the project's duration, while promoting women's inclusion in resilient value chains. Overall, these interventions constitute a coherent response that combines technical innovations, ecosystem restoration, economic diversification, and social empowerment. This simultaneously contributes to food security, the preservation of natural resources, and gender equity in resilience strategies.	
Indicator	
Number of women and men benefiting from the adoption of diversified and climate-resilient livelihood options	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	40000

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	54528
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Over the period under review, progress has helped to remove structural barriers to accessing climate-resilient livelihoods. This represents a major step forward in reducing inequalities. In 2024, an additional 37,051 women adopted diversified and resilient options, followed by 31,468 in 2025, bringing the cumulative total to 68,519 women. This increase is directly linked to the completion of post-production infrastructure, including grain storage facilities and grain banks, which benefited 7,201 households (3,087 for banks and 4,114 for warehouses). These results mark a turning point, as women, while central to small-scale farming and family subsistence, have historically had limited access to this infrastructure, which is often managed by men. The observed improvement reflects a dynamic of social and economic transformation, where the inclusion of women in the management and use of infrastructure strengthens their role in food security and local governance. The challenge will be to sustain these gains by institutionalizing women's leadership within governance bodies, thereby ensuring effective ownership of adaptation strategies and structural resilience of communities in the face of climate challenges.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its launch, the project has made significant progress in climate resilience and reducing gender inequalities. A total of 68,519 women have adopted diversified and resilient livelihoods, far exceeding the final target of 54,528, representing an achievement rate of 125.7%. This illustrates not only the effectiveness of the actions undertaken but also a greater-than-expected level of ownership among beneficiaries. These results are closely linked to the completion of post-production infrastructure, particularly storage facilities and grain banks, which benefited 7,201 households by 2025 (3,087 for the banks and 4,114 for the warehouses). By facilitating women's access to means of preserving and securing harvests, this infrastructure helps to reduce a historical inequality, as access to such facilities was often reserved for men. Beyond the figures, this overall progress reflects a genuine social transformation and demonstrates the increased integration of women into infrastructure management. This strengthens their role in food security and local governance. The priority will be to solidify this equality through meaningful participation of women in decision-making bodies, a key lever for ensuring ownership and strengthening the climate resilience of communities.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of this activity involves various institutional and community actors. Decentralized technical services (Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Environment, Livestock) provide methodological support and monitor the activities. Local communities, particularly women organized into groups, play a key role in the adoption and dissemination of resilient practices. Local authorities coordinate interventions at the municipal level, while ISRA provides scientific support. At the heart of the system, the CSE, through the PMU and the gender focal point, oversees implementation, monitoring, and reporting, ensuring compliance with the updated requirements of the GCF's gender policy.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because it reflects performance exceeding initial expectations. Indeed, the cumulative total of 68,519 women who have adopted diversified and resilient livelihoods far surpasses the final target of 54,528, representing an achievement rate of 125.7%. The color green is used to signal that the target has not only been met but exceeded, reflecting a positive and encouraging result. It illustrates the effectiveness of the interventions, increased ownership by women, and constitutes a strong signal of progress toward reducing gender disparities and strengthening community resilience.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 4.0: Improving Ecosystem Services Activity 4.0 aims to improve ecosystem services by strengthening the resilience of areas affected by salinization. It combines actions for the restoration, protection, and enhancement of land and natural resources. Specifically, the project implements a set of complementary interventions, including the reforestation of 170 hectares of land and 25 hectares around ponds, the restoration of 250 hectares of mangroves, and the strengthening of 1,000 hectares of protected areas (community forests, protected zones). In agriculture, it promotes the use of salt-tolerant seeds on 500 hectares, mineral amendments on 13,500 hectares, and organic amendments on 1,000 hectares, contributing to improved soil productivity. Furthermore, the project manages 1,000 hectares of communal rangelands and forest areas and rehabilitates 1,000 hectares of salinized land through the construction of salt-control and erosion-control structures. Finally, it introduces innovative irrigation and water-saving practices on an additional 10 hectares. In summary, this initiative promotes the restoration of degraded ecosystems, the preservation of biodiversity, and the improvement of food security, while strengthening the capacity of local communities to adapt sustainably to the effects of climate change.	
Indicator	
The indicator "Ratio of women/men benefiting from additional protected and enhanced areas" measures the relative proportion of women and men who directly benefit from newly restored, rehabilitated, or protected areas. It allows for monitoring not only the extent of access to enhanced ecosystem services but also the equity in the distribution of benefits between the sexes. In practice, it highlights whether interventions such as reforestation, mangrove restoration, soil amendment, or the strengthening of protected areas fully integrate women, who are traditionally underrepresented in natural resource management. A balanced ratio reflects successful inclusion and inclusive governance, while an imbalance signals the need to adjust strategies to ensure equal access and participation. Thus, this indicator plays a dual role: it quantitatively measures the impact of actions on beneficiaries and also serves as a qualitative signal on gender integration in ecosystem enhancement, contributing to sustainability and community resilience.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	27942
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	27943
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the period under review, significant progress was made, representing a major step forward in reducing gender disparities in access to protected and developed land. By 2025, 3,375 hectares had been restored, contributing to an overall target of 17,530 hectares, of which 5,259 hectares were specifically allocated to women, representing approximately 30% of the restored area. This result illustrates a tangible improvement in the ratio of women to men benefiting from additional protected and developed areas, confirming greater inclusion of women in access to productive resources and in the management of restored land. These advances address a gender disparity where women, despite being central to small-scale agriculture and family subsistence farming, were marginalized in access to land and infrastructure. This observed trend reflects a dynamic of social and economic transformation, where the increased integration of women in the development of natural resources strengthens their role in food security, local governance, and climate resilience. The challenge ahead will be to consolidate these gains by strengthening women's access to productive land. This approach will help increase community resilience to the effects of climate change and ensure the sustainability of the collective benefits derived from restoration efforts.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its inception, the project has made significant progress in land restoration and reducing gender disparities in access to productive resources. By 2025, 3,375 hectares had been restored, bringing the cumulative total to 14,543 hectares, or 83% of the final target. This result reflects a notable improvement in the indicator "Ratio of women/men benefiting from additional protected and developed areas," with greater inclusion of women in access to restored land.	

This performance is the result of complementary interventions, namely the dissemination of salt-tolerant seeds, the implementation of hydro-agricultural infrastructure such as water retention dikes, and post-production infrastructure, including storage facilities and grain banks. These achievements have strengthened community resilience and improved food security. Historically marginalized in access to land and infrastructure, women are now more integrated into its management and development. This evolution reflects a social and economic transformation where their increased inclusion contributes to local governance and climate resilience. As part of the exit strategy, the project will focus on consolidating these gains by promoting the participation of women and youth in decision-making bodies, in order to ensure sustainable ownership and strengthened community resilience to the effects of climate change.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026

Responsibility

The implementation of the indicator "Ratio of women/men benefiting from additional protected and enhanced areas" is ensured by the CSE, through the PMU and the gender focal point, which oversees implementation, monitoring, and reporting, guaranteeing compliance with the updated requirements of the GCF's gender policy. However, institutional and community actors, in synergy with decentralized technical services (Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Environment, Livestock), provide methodological support and monitor interventions. Local communities, particularly women organized into groups, disseminate resilient practices and ensure social ownership. Local authorities coordinate actions at the municipal level, while ISRA provides scientific expertise.

Remarks/Notes

The indicator "Ratio of women to men benefiting from additional protected and enhanced areas" is highlighted in GREEN because the target is well on its way to being met. With an achievement rate of 83%, the final objective is within reach, even though the completion of hydro-agricultural works remains necessary to consolidate the gains. The progress made reflects a major step forward in the inclusion of women, historically marginalized, who are now better integrated into the access to and management of restored lands. This development strengthens food security, local governance, and climate resilience.

GAP Activity

Activity 1.1 aims to integrate the challenges of climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources into key territorial planning instruments and local agreements at the municipal level. It supports departmental and municipal councils in revising their departmental (PDD) and municipal (PDC) development plans to include climate vulnerability assessments, adaptation options, and guidelines for sustainable land management.

In total, twelve local agreements and eight municipal and departmental development plans integrating climate change have been developed and validated. The project supports the updating of local agreements and codes by incorporating a specific dimension on natural resources and climate, particularly to address land tenure issues, land management, salinization, and climate risks, which are rarely addressed in current planning techniques.

This participatory approach engages local authorities, decentralized technical services, and community organizations, ensuring ownership of the content and inclusive governance. It helps to strengthen the resilience of territories, improve the coherence of local policies and sustainably integrate environmental and social issues into development planning tools.

Indicator

Number of institutional and planning frameworks for adaptation and resilience actions, in order to improve the resilience capacities of women and young people.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, a departmental development plan (PDD) was approved, enabling the final target of twenty plans and agreements validated by the relevant administrative authorities to be met. These planning instruments and forest resource management frameworks are strategic tools for strengthening community resilience, particularly that of women and youth, by providing them with broader access to productive resources and consolidating their role in local development dynamics. They also contribute to reducing gender disparities by integrating women, long marginalized in decision-making processes, into climate adaptation and resilience strategies. This progress reflects a growing recognition of their central role in food security, sustainable resource management, and community governance. The major challenge now lies in the effective implementation of these plans and agreements. This will involve ensuring the active and equitable participation of women in decision-making bodies, strengthening local capacities to ensure the sustainable ownership of the tools, and ensuring their consistent application on the ground. The sustainability of the gains will depend on this appropriation and the institutional anchoring of resilience practices.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its inception, the project has made significant progress in integrating climate change and sustainable natural resource management into territorial planning tools. To date, twenty instruments have been validated by the relevant administrative authorities, including twelve local forest management agreements and eight municipal and departmental development plans that incorporate climate considerations. The approval of a departmental development plan in 2025 has enabled the project to reach the final target set by the indicator. These results reflect a tangible improvement in the resilience capacities of local authorities and community stakeholders, particularly women and youth, thanks to better planning of adaptation and resilience strategies. At this stage of the project, the challenge lies in consolidating these achievements through the effective implementation of the plans and agreements, ensuring their long-term ownership by local stakeholders and equitable participation in decision-making bodies. This dynamic will determine the sustainability of the results and the project's real impact on social equity and territorial resilience.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of the indicator "Number of institutional and planning frameworks for adaptation and resilience actions" is ensured by the implementing agencies, with technical support from the CSE's gender focal point and the Project Management Unit (PMU). Decentralized technical services, particularly the Fatick Regional Development Agency (ARD), provide methodological support and monitor progress. Local authorities, in accordance with the Local Government Code, oversee the implementation of plans and agreements, ensuring the integration of transferred powers and sustainable ownership by local communities.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because the target was met, reflecting satisfactory performance that met expectations. During the period under review, one departmental development plan (PDD) was approved, bringing the total number of validated plans and agreements to twenty. These forest planning and management tools strengthen the resilience of women and youth by improving their access to productive resources and integrating gender equity into local climate adaptation and resilience strategies. They thus represent tangible progress toward the sustainability of these achievements.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 2.2 Dissemination of Climate Information and Community Awareness of Salinized Lands Activity 2.2 focuses on disseminating climate information and raising community awareness of salinized lands. It aims to provide reliable and relevant climate data so that public and private institutions can integrate it into their decision-making processes at the local level. The information produced by the project thus constitutes a source of technical support to guide local policies and strengthen adaptation planning. Implementation relies on extension and communication mechanisms tailored to the different stakeholders. Advisory committees, community organizations, and producer groups are mobilized to disseminate data and raise awareness among the population about the issues related to land salinization. This participatory approach promotes local ownership of the information and its practical application in agricultural and environmental practices. Institutions and producers now consider this climate information as a tool for informed decision-making. They help to anticipate risks, adjust production strategies and strengthen the resilience of territories to the effects of climate change.	
Indicator	
Number of communication and information tools have been developed, in partnership with community radio stations, to improve access for women farmers to information on saline lands.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	5
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the project made significant progress in developing communication and information tools for women farmers facing soil salinization. In partnership with community radio stations, 33 programs were produced and broadcast, far exceeding the initial target of 6. This result reflects a substantial achievement and strong ownership by local stakeholders. These programs helped to disseminate adapted agricultural practices, raise awareness about the impacts of salinization, and improve women's access to technical and climate information. The active involvement of community radio stations facilitated inclusive and regular dissemination of messages, reaching a wide audience in rural areas. This exceeding of the target not only demonstrates the effectiveness of the partnerships established with community radio stations but also the relevance of the participatory approaches adopted. It contributes to strengthening the resilience of rural communities, improving equity in access to information, and consolidating the foundations for sustainable management of land affected by salinization.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its launch, the project has seen remarkable progress in developing communication and information tools for women farmers facing soil salinization. In partnership with community radio stations, 58 programs have been produced and broadcast, 25 in 2024 and 33 in 2025. This achievement illustrates not only the effectiveness of the partnerships established with community radio stations, but also the relevance of the participatory approaches adopted. The programs have helped to disseminate adapted agricultural practices, raise awareness about the impacts of salinization, and strengthen women's access to technical and climate information. They have contributed to better decision-making and the adoption of sustainable land management strategies, while fostering an inclusive community dynamic. Thus, the overall progress of the project demonstrates strong ownership by local stakeholders and an ability to significantly exceed the initial objectives. It strengthens the resilience of rural communities and confirms the added value of communication tools as levers for equitable and sustainable environmental governance.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of the activity is primarily ensured by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the project's implementing agency. The IUCN coordinates the design and dissemination of communication tools in partnership with community radio stations, which play a central role in disseminating and ensuring access to information for women farmers. Working in synergy with local communities and producer groups, the radio stations produce audio materials and broadcast them during prime time. They also host interactive programs, thereby strengthening the engagement and ownership of the content by the beneficiaries.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because the target has been met or exceeded. With a total of 58 programs produced and broadcast by partner community radio stations, out of a final target of 5, the achievement rate far exceeds initial expectations. This level of performance reflects effective implementation, strong ownership by local radio stations, and the regular dissemination of relevant information to women farmers. The green color thus indicates that the activity is progressing satisfactorily and fully contributing to the objectives of strengthening equitable access to information and community resilience.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.2 Strengthening Climate Change Advisory Committees in Municipalities to Coordinate Adaptation Efforts Through Activity 1.2, the project established climate change advisory committees in six municipalities to coordinate and strengthen adaptation efforts. These committees provide inclusive spaces for dialogue and consultation, tasked with conducting broad local consultations and mobilizing all relevant institutions and community stakeholders. Their mandate is to foster active and diverse stakeholder participation in identifying vulnerabilities, defining priorities, and developing responses tailored to local realities. The associated indicator measures the number of local institutions that participated in the consultations, thus reflecting the degree of ownership and commitment of stakeholders to local adaptation and resilience strategies. These committees play a crucial role in integrating climate issues into municipal policies and in consolidating participatory governance. Particular emphasis is placed on equity and representativeness. Thus, the committees' governing bodies systematically integrate gender and inclusion principles, ensuring greater participation of women and young people. This approach strengthens the legitimacy of decisions, promotes social balance, and helps to sustainably integrate climate issues into local development dynamics.	
Indicator	
Indicator: Number of capacity-building activities on gender-sensitive adaptation and climate change resilience targeting advisory committee members. Description: This indicator measures the number of capacity-building activities on gender-sensitive adaptation (training sessions, workshops, or capacity-building activities) and climate change resilience targeting advisory committee members. It reflects the project's efforts to equip these local bodies with the technical, organizational, and methodological skills necessary to better integrate climate issues and gender equity into their practices. These activities specifically target the representation of women and youth to ensure inclusive governance of the committees.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	20
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, progress in developing gender-sensitive and climate resilience capacities was particularly noteworthy. By 2025, 1,108 women had benefited from targeted training on key topics related to adaptation and the	

sustainable management of natural resources. Specifically, 285 women and 231 men were trained in innovative salinized soil management techniques, 135 women and 151 men in soil fertility management methods and good agricultural practices, 180 women in the production, marketing, and storage of horticultural and fodder products, 178 women and 304 men in base phosphate application techniques, and 330 women and 330 men in compost production. These capacity-building activities represent a major step towards achieving the target indicator, equipping women with practical and transferable skills that enhance their resilience to the effects of climate change. They also promote greater inclusion of women in local production and governance dynamics, helping to reduce gender disparities and strengthen food security. The impact of these training programs is measured not only in terms of the number of beneficiaries, but also by the consolidation of more equitable and sustainable local governance.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since its inception, the project has consolidated its achievements in capacity building for gender-sensitive adaptation and increased resilience to climate change. Five of the six planned capacity-building activities on gender-sensitive adaptation have already been completed, effectively equipping advisory committees. These activities promote better integration of gender equity and resilience principles into local practices. They have also strengthened the engagement of women and youth in climate dialogue forums, contributing to making adaptation strategies more inclusive and representative of community dynamics.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026

Responsibility

The implementation of the indicator “Number of capacity-building activities on gender-sensitive adaptation and climate change resilience targeting advisory committee members” is primarily ensured by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the project’s implementing agency. Local stakeholders, through community organizations and producer groups, also contributed to mobilizing participants around the training activities.

Remarks/Notes

The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because the target has been met or is well on its way to being met. With five of the six planned training activities already completed, the completion rate reflects satisfactory performance that meets expectations. This progress reflects the effectiveness of the implementation, the commitment of local stakeholders, and the relevance of the activities undertaken to strengthen the capacities of the advisory committees. The green color thus indicates that the indicator is moving positively towards its final objective, confirming the momentum of ownership and consolidation of achievements in gender-sensitive adaptation and climate resilience.

GAP Activity

Activity 3.3 involves testing and promoting the use of salt-tolerant seeds (Isri10, Isri12, Warr77, and Souna3) among farmers in areas affected by salinization. It aims to increase the area sown with these varieties and promote improved land management practices to strengthen resilience to declining productivity. Implementation is conducted under the scientific and technical supervision of ISRA, which sets targets in terms of hectares to be sown and people to be trained. Activities include selecting pilot sites, distributing seeds, providing technical support to farmers, and training on appropriate cultivation methods. Community radio and field sessions serve as communication channels to disseminate results and encourage wider adoption. This approach promotes the dissemination of concrete and proven solutions while strengthening local capacities to adapt to the effects of salinization.

Indicator

The indicator “Number of Women-Owned Lands Benefiting from Salt-Tolerant Seeds” is defined as a quantitative measure to track the adoption of improved seeds by women farmers in areas affected by salinization. It counts the areas sown with salt-tolerant varieties (Isri10, Isri12, Warr77, Souna3) on land owned by women, in connection with the training packages provided. The target is 250 hectares, reflecting the ambition to strengthen women’s access to

agricultural innovations and consolidate their role in sustainable land management. In practice, the indicator highlights the gradual replacement of traditional seeds with more resilient varieties, while also measuring the impact of training and extension activities. Thus, it measures the number of female beneficiaries and the size of cultivated areas on the one hand and illustrates the contribution of the activity to sustainability and community resilience in the face of declining productivity linked to salinization on the other hand.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	250
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the adoption of salt-tolerant seeds by women farmers. In 2024, the cultivated area reached 162 hectares, while in 2025 it increased to 227 hectares, representing a growth of 65 hectares in one year. This result reflects positive momentum and increasing adoption of improved varieties (Isri10, Isri12, Warr77, Souna3) by women producers in areas affected by salinization. Compared to the final target of 250 hectares, the cumulative total of 227 hectares represents a 91% achievement rate, confirming that the objective has been nearly reached. This progress illustrates the effectiveness of the extension and training activities carried out, as well as the relevance of the partnership established with the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA) to strengthen local adaptation capacities. The indicator highlights not only the increase in cultivated areas, but also improved access for women to agricultural innovations and training programs. These advances contribute directly to the sustainability of interventions and community resilience, strengthening food security and promoting more equitable and sustainable management of saline lands.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its launch, the project has seen significant progress in the adoption of salt-tolerant seeds by women farmers in salinization-affected areas. The cultivated area increased from 162 hectares in 2024 to 227 hectares in 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 65 hectares. This cumulative increase reflects a growing trend of adoption of improved varieties (Isri10, Isri12, Warr77, Souna3) and confirms the effectiveness of the extension and training activities conducted under the scientific and technical supervision of ISRA. Compared to the final target of 250 hectares, the level achieved represents 91% of the objective, demonstrating that the project is on track to fully achieve its goals. This indicator highlights not only the increase in cultivated area but also the improved access of women to agricultural innovations and training programs. These advances strengthen food security, promote equitable access to productive resources, and consolidate community resilience to the effects of climate change. This overall progress demonstrates the effective implementation and sustainable adoption of adapted agricultural practices.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of the activity is ensured by the responsible implementing agency, namely the National Institute of Soil Science (INP), in partnership with the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA). The INP provides its expertise in soil management and salinization monitoring, while ISRA provides scientific and technical supervision of the experiments, sets the target areas in hectares, and oversees the training of farmers. The two institutions work in synergy with local communities and producer groups to ensure the adoption of salt-tolerant seeds and the dissemination of sustainable land management practices.	
Remarks/Notes	

The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because the target has been almost reached. Indeed, the area sown with salt-tolerant seeds increased from 162 ha in 2024 to 227 ha in 2025, representing 91% of the final target of 250 ha. This progress reflects the growing adoption of improved varieties by women farmers and confirms the effectiveness of the extension and training activities carried out under the scientific and technical supervision of ISRA and INP. The green color thus indicates satisfactory performance.

GAP Activity

Activity 3.4 Improving Land Fertility Through Mineral and Organic Amendments and Trellising
Activity 3.4 aims to restore and enhance land fertility through a combination of mineral and organic amendments. Producers benefit from allocations of natural phosphate from Matam (NPM), used to correct phosphorus deficiencies in salinized lands, and from community compost production platforms, designed to improve organic matter content, water retention capacity, and nutrient fixation. This integrated approach addresses both mineral and organic deficiencies simultaneously, promoting improved agricultural productivity and sustainable practices. Implementation relies on providing NPM to farmers, training and technical support for compost production, and raising awareness among producers about the importance of these amendments. By combining these two levers, the activity contributes to increasing yields, limiting land degradation, and strengthening food security in rural communities.

Indicator

The indicator "Number of women-owned lands benefiting from improved soil fertility" is defined as the measurement, in hectares, of the land allocated to women on which the project applies mineral and/or organic amendments. This is followed by a census of plots owned by women and supported by the application of natural phosphate from Matam or by the use of locally produced compost. The target is 6,750 hectares, representing 50% of the total target, reflecting the project's commitment to gender equity and women producers' access to sustainable soil fertility management practices. This indicator allows for the quantitative monitoring of women's integration into land restoration activities, while qualitatively reflecting the impact on their productivity and resilience to salinity and soil degradation.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

6750

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

6751

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, significant progress was made in women's access to fertile land, particularly in rice-growing areas. Of the 10,719 hectares improved with natural phosphate from Matam and compost, 4,823.55 hectares belonged to women, representing nearly 45%. This result marks a remarkable increase compared to 2024, when only 47.7 hectares out of a total of 106 hectares benefited women from the improvements.

This development reflects the growing adoption of sustainable practices by women producers and their improved integration into the dynamics of access to productive inputs. It helps reduce the factors of marginalization that historically limited their access to fertile land, thereby strengthening their economic autonomy and their role in local development. Traditionally confined to unproductive and difficult-to-access land, women now see their capacities expanded in the management of agricultural resources.

These advances are a key lever for strengthening climate resilience and food security in communities, by fully valuing the role of women in subsistence farming and in local governance processes.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since its launch, the project has made significant progress in improving women's access to fertile land through organic and mineral amendments. By 2025, the cumulative total reached 4,871.25 hectares of women-owned land that had received amendments, representing nearly 72% of the final target of 6,750 hectares. This performance reflects the growing adoption of sustainable practices by women farmers, strengthening their role in natural resource management and food security.

Compared to the early years, when women's land under amendments remained marginal, the observed expansion demonstrates greater integration of women into systems for accessing productive inputs and into areas with high agricultural potential, particularly rice-growing regions. This development helps reduce the structural inequalities that historically limited their access to fertile land and consolidates their economic autonomy.

Beyond the quantitative results, the qualitative impact is also significant. Indeed, women are increasingly involved in local governance and climate resilience initiatives, asserting their role in the transformation of agricultural systems. The exit phase of the project will focus on achieving the final target and consolidating the gains to ensure sustainable and inclusive ownership.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026

Responsibility

The implementation of this activity relies primarily on the National Institute of Soil Science (INP) and the Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA), acting as the implementing agency and implementing partner, respectively. The INP provides technical expertise in soil management and amendment monitoring, while ISRA ensures scientific supervision and support for farmers. These institutions work in synergy with decentralized technical services, local authorities, and community organizations to strengthen local ownership and ensure the sustainability of land management practices.

Remarks/Notes

By 2025, 4,871.25 hectares of women-owned land had been improved, representing nearly 72% of the final target of 6,750 hectares. This indicator is highlighted in GREEN, as the activity is progressing in line with the objectives and reflects tangible results in terms of community resilience and the adoption of sustainable practices. This performance confirms the effectiveness of the actions implemented and illustrates significant progress towards equal access to fertile land. The green marking thus signals a positive and encouraging dynamic, consolidating achievements and strengthening the autonomy of women producers.

GAP Activity

Activity 4.4 – Distribution of Drip Irrigation Equipment and Training

Activity 4.4 aims to promote sustainable water management in agriculture by disseminating drip irrigation systems and other water-saving technologies to existing farmer groups. It combines the distribution of appropriate equipment with practical training for beneficiaries, with a particular focus on involving women's organizations in small-scale irrigation.

The introduction of these technologies not only increases the area of equipped vegetable gardens but also reduces the physical burden of manual watering, a task often performed by women. By facilitating access to modern techniques (drip and sprinkler irrigation) for women producers, the activity helps improve their productivity, strengthen their economic independence, and increase their role in local water governance. In a context of water scarcity, these water conservation strategies promote the rational use of groundwater resources, while reducing gender disparities in access to means of production. Thus, activity 4.4 is a key lever for increasing the number of hectares benefiting from small-scale irrigation technologies and for strengthening women's active participation in the sustainable management of agricultural resources.

Indicator

Indicator 4.4 measures the expansion of agricultural areas benefiting from water-saving technologies, particularly small-scale irrigation systems that regulate and optimize groundwater use. It incorporates significant improvements to existing systems and reflects the project's capacity to increase the productivity and sustainability of agricultural practices. The measurement covers the number of additional hectares equipped with drip irrigation systems and other water-saving techniques, as well as the number of women's organizations involved in small-scale irrigation. The unit of measurement is expressed in additional hectares and the number of women's organizations. This indicator allows for the simultaneous monitoring of the technical impact on water management and the social impact in terms of gender equity, making progress towards inclusive and resilient agriculture visible.

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, performance levels remained below the target. Of the ten women's organizations planned, only three were actually involved in small-scale irrigation, reflecting a limited implementation rate. Nevertheless, significant progress was made. The beneficiary organizations received agricultural inputs, equipment, and storage facilities to secure their produce. This support strengthens their productive capacities and contributes to improving the market value of their harvests. However, the provision of drip irrigation systems is experiencing delays due to procurement procedures, which hinders the achievement of expected results. This situation underscores the need to focus on this activity to expedite the delivery of equipment and ensure that women producers adopt the technologies. The progress achieved, although partial, provides a solid foundation for intensifying efforts and gradually reducing gender disparities in access to modern agricultural production methods.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its launch, the project has made significant progress in promoting sustainable agricultural practices, although some indicators remain below the established targets. Regarding activity 4.4, of the ten women's organizations slated to receive drip irrigation systems and training, only three are currently involved, reflecting limited cumulative impact. However, these organizations have already received agricultural inputs, equipment, and storage infrastructure, strengthening their productive capacity and autonomy. The areas equipped with water-saving technologies are beginning to expand, contributing to better water resource management and improved vegetable production. Delays in the delivery of irrigation systems, related to procurement procedures, represent a major challenge to overcome in order to achieve the expected results. Nevertheless, the progress made lays the groundwork for intensified efforts, particularly to increase women's involvement in small-scale irrigation. Overall, the activity requires increased attention to accelerate the achievement of the set targets.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of activity 4.4 relies primarily on the National Institute of Soil Science (INP) and the Regional Directorate of Rural Development (DRDR), acting respectively as the implementing agency and the decentralized technical service. The INP provides technical expertise in soil management and the integration of water-saving technologies, while the DRDR plays a key role in supporting producers, providing practical training, and disseminating innovations to women's organizations and local communities. These two institutions work in synergy with decentralized technical services and local authorities to ensure the ownership of equipment, the sustainability of practices, and the achievement of expected results.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is highlighted in ORANGE because the level of implementation is partial and remains below the target. Of the ten women's organizations slated to receive drip irrigation systems and training, only three are actually participating, reflecting a limited implementation rate. Despite this mixed interim result, concrete progress has been noted, including the provision of agricultural inputs, work equipment, and storage facilities. Delays in the delivery of irrigation equipment are primarily due to procurement procedures. The orange level therefore indicates insufficient progress, requiring corrective measures and increased attention to accelerate implementation and achieve the expected results.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 5.1 Replication and dissemination of salt-tolerant seeds to selected farmers in accordance with national standards and training of these farmers Activity 5.1 involves replicating and disseminating salt-tolerant seeds to selected farmers, in accordance with national standards, to strengthen the resilience of production systems in areas affected by salinization. Using a gender-sensitive approach, this activity aims to ensure that women farmers, who are often more exposed to the constraints of land degradation, fully benefit from access to these new varieties. In addition to access to seeds adapted to saline soils, the activity also includes training, taking into account their central role in managing family plots and ensuring food security. The dissemination of locally produced seeds promotes community autonomy and reduces gender disparities by expanding women's access to quality inputs and technical innovations. By strengthening their capacities, the activity contributes to increasing their productivity, their participation in local agricultural governance bodies, and their recognition as key actors in climate adaptation. The associated indicator provides the number of producers (men and women) who have benefited from salt-tolerant seed varieties, reflecting both the technical impact on the management of salinized soils and the social impact on gender equality.	
Indicator	
Indicator – Number of Women's Groups Benefiting from Salt-Tolerant Seeds This indicator measures the total number of women's groups that have adopted locally produced salt-tolerant seeds, in accordance with national standards. It distinguishes between newly beneficiary groups and those that continue to use the seeds continuously, in order to reflect the sustainability of adoption. The count is carried out by organization, with each group recorded only once, regardless of the number of years of application. The unit of measurement is the number of women's groups in the project's intervention area. The indicator allows for monitoring the technical impact on the resilience of production systems to soil salinization, as well as the social impact on gender equity. It highlights women's increased participation in agricultural innovation, their expanded access to quality inputs, and their strengthened role in local resource governance. This indicator thus constitutes a strategic monitoring tool for assessing the diffusion of technologies, the sustainability of their adoption, and the reduction of gender disparities in access to the means of production.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	180
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, activity 5.1 saw significant progress in the replication and distribution of salt-tolerant seeds to farmers. While in 2024 only 70 women farmers' groups benefited from these varieties adapted to soil and climate conditions marked by salinization, this number rose to 120 groups in 2025, representing a 71% increase. This growth reflects increasing adoption and progressive ownership of locally produced seeds. Women's involvement in this process is a key driver of resilience, as it strengthens their economic autonomy and their capacity to cope with the challenges associated with land degradation. Furthermore, the technical training associated with seed distribution has helped consolidate the skills of women farmers, improve their mastery of farming practices, and reduce gender disparities in access to agricultural inputs.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since its inception, the project has made significant progress in implementing activities to replicate and disseminate salt-tolerant seeds adapted to soil and climate conditions characterized by salinization. By 2024, 70 women farmers' groups had benefited from these varieties, and this number had risen to 120 by 2025, representing a 71% increase. This momentum reflects a growing appropriation of locally produced seeds and an improvement in the resilience of production systems. A gender-sensitive approach is fully integrated, promoting women's access to agricultural inputs and reducing disparities in the adoption of technological innovations. However, given the final target of 180 groups, the level of achievement remains intermediate and requires intensified efforts to reach the expected results. The training provided has strengthened the technical capacities of the women producers, improving their mastery of cultivation practices and consolidating their role in local agricultural governance. Overall, the business is progressing towards its sustainability and inclusion goals.	

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of Activity 5.1 is ensured by the National Institute of Soil Science (INP), the principal agent responsible for ensuring compliance with national standards for the selection and dissemination of salt-tolerant seeds. The Senegalese Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA) acts as a technical partner, providing scientific expertise and methodological support for farmer training and the adaptation of farming practices. Beneficiary women's groups play a key role in community mobilization and monitoring of training in the field, strengthening local ownership, sustainability, and the social impact of the results.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because progress towards the target is considered satisfactory. Indeed, out of a target of 180 women farmers' groups, 120 have already benefited from salt-tolerant seeds, representing 67% of the target achieved. This level of progress reflects significant adoption of improved varieties and confirms the effectiveness of the dissemination and training activities carried out. The observed momentum demonstrates that the activity fully contributes to the objectives of building the resilience of production systems and promoting women's inclusion, thus justifying the GREEN designation as a positive performance indicator.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 5.2 Construction of warehouses and grain banks for improved food storage and training in food storage management This activity involves providing producers with ten warehouses and ten storage facilities, along with initial grain stocks, to ensure the safe storage of food products and a regular supply during lean seasons. Beyond the technical aspects, the approach adopted incorporates a strong gender dimension. Indeed, these post-production infrastructures, historically managed by men, will see a significant improvement in the representation of women and young people on management committees. The objective is for women producers, who are on the front lines of household food security, to have priority access to storage services and the initial grain allocation. This approach helps reduce inequalities in access to productive resources and strengthens their strategic role in the local governance of food systems. With the support of the project, local authorities, and technical services, transparency and traceability of stocks will be guaranteed through inclusive management mechanisms, promoting accountability and sustainability. By combining appropriate infrastructure, initial funding, and gender-sensitive governance, the activity strengthens food security, community resilience, and women's economic empowerment, while reducing household vulnerability to climate hazards and market fluctuations.	
Indicator	
This indicator (Indicator 5.2 – Number of warehouses built as grain banks for women's groups and tonnage of grain stored) measures the establishment and use of grain banks within the project, incorporating a gender dimension. It covers three complementary components: the number of warehouses actually built and handed over for women's groups, the quantity of grain stored in these facilities expressed in tonnes, and the number of households with access to the grain banks. The unit of measurement is threefold, comprising the number of warehouses built for women, the tonnes of grain stored, and the number of beneficiary households. This indicator is relevant because it allows for the simultaneous monitoring of supply, through the infrastructure and stocks available to women, and demand, through the number of households served, while highlighting the increased participation of women in the local governance of food systems. It thus constitutes a comprehensive measure of the project's impact on food security and women's empowerment.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, significant progress was made in the implementation of Activity 5.2. The number of warehouses built and completed reached twenty, reflecting the project's significant performance and its ability to accelerate the completion of planned infrastructure. The establishment of warehouses and grain banks directly reached 7,201 households, including 3,087 beneficiaries of grain banks and 4,114 of warehouses. According to ANSD demographic statistics, women represent 49% of the beneficiaries, reflecting compliance with the principles of equity in access to post-harvest infrastructure. Achieving this result illustrates a dynamic of reducing gender inequalities. In a context marked by traditional practices, the project aims to strengthen the integration of the gender dimension into infrastructure governance by promoting greater representation of women and youth on management committees. This approach aims to improve their access to storage services and initial grain allocations. In summary, the activity contributed to reducing post-harvest losses and to the economic empowerment of women, consolidating the overall impact of the project on food security and the sustainability of local systems.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In 2025, the project reached a decisive milestone with the completion of twenty storage facilities. This achievement illustrates a dynamic of acceleration, strengthening food security through the increased availability of storage facilities and grain banks. Beyond quantitative performance, there is a clear focus on reducing gender inequalities in access to post-harvest infrastructure. Indeed, these facilities, historically managed by men, now include greater representation of women and youth on management committees. This evolution reflects a commitment to transforming local practices by giving women producers, who are on the front lines of household food security, priority access to storage services and initial allocations. The exit phase of the project will focus on consolidating the transparency and traceability of stocks to promote more inclusive governance. In summary, the activity allows for a double success, technical and social, by combining the securing of harvests with the economic empowerment of women and the consolidation of their strategic role in local governance.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026
Responsibility	
The implementation of indicator 5.2 is led by the African Network for Integrated Development (RADI), which is responsible for coordination and monitoring. The Regional Office of the Food Security Secretariat provides technical and methodological support, ensuring that actions are aligned with sectoral policies. The Regional Directorate for Community Development and the Promotion of Equity, responsible for implementing gender and social equity policy, provides institutional support and mobilizes local communities, thereby strengthening the sustainability and community ownership of storage infrastructure and grain banks intended for women's groups.	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is highlighted in GREEN because the level of achievement meets or exceeds the target. This color reflects satisfactory performance and confirms the effectiveness of the actions implemented. It signals that the results are in line with the objectives, with tangible progress that strengthens the resilience of beneficiaries and community ownership, thus ensuring the sustainability of the gains.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 5.3 Creation of local processing units and training for the preservation, processing, and marketing of agricultural products	

This activity, specifically aimed at women, involved the establishment of six agri-food processing units dedicated to cereal products (millet, maize, sorghum) and field crops (peanuts). Each unit was equipped with appropriate equipment to process these local products in line with the needs of the women producers. These facilities are a key lever for reducing post-harvest losses, improving preservation, increasing the added value of agricultural products, and generating employment. The women, already trained in preservation, processing, and marketing techniques, now have functional spaces to put their skills into practice and strengthen their integration into value chains. The activity also contributes to the professionalization of women's groups, the diversification of income, and the improvement of food security. Finally, it aims to consolidate the purchasing power and commercial capacity of women entrepreneurs by facilitating their access to local and national markets. Finally, this integrated approach strengthens women's economic empowerment and the sustainability of food systems, by embedding the transformation in an inclusive and resilient value chain logic.

Indicator

The indicator "Number of processing units made available to women's groups" measures the concrete support provided by the project to women's economic empowerment. It is broken down into three complementary sub-indicators: (i) the number of processing units actually installed and operational, (ii) the number of local food products processed using the equipment installed, and (iii) the number of women trained in preservation, processing, and marketing techniques. Together, these dimensions allow for an assessment of the technical and social impact of the activity, integrating infrastructure, production, and capacity building.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	6

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During this reporting period, significant progress was made in the implementation of Activity 5.3. Six agri-food processing units were commissioned and made available to women's groups, confirming the completion of the planned infrastructure. The number of locally produced food products processed increased from zero to four, demonstrating the effective operation of the units thanks to the installed equipment and the added value of cereal and peanut production. In parallel, 203 women received training in preservation, processing, and marketing techniques, strengthening their skills and their integration into value chains. These results reflect a tangible improvement in the beneficiaries' capacity to reduce post-harvest losses, increase added value, and diversify their incomes. The activity thus contributes to women's economic empowerment and the strengthening of food security, while also facilitating their access to local and national markets.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

To date, the project has made significant progress, reflecting a dynamic of sustainable transformation in agricultural product value chains. Six agri-food processing units have been established and made available to women's groups. The effective operation of these facilities is reflected in the diversification of processed products, demonstrating the growth of technical capacities and the strengthening of value chains. In parallel, 203 women have been trained in preservation, processing, and marketing techniques, enhancing their skills and economic inclusion. These combined results illustrate a tangible improvement in food security, a reduction in post-harvest losses, and an increase in beneficiaries' incomes. Overall, the project contributes to women's economic empowerment, professional development, and increased access to markets, while consolidating the foundations for inclusive governance and local ownership of achievements.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	12 August 2026

Responsibility

The implementation of indicator 5.3 is led by the African Network for Integrated Development (RADI), which is responsible for coordinating and monitoring activities. Territorial development promotion centers supported the organization of capacity-building sessions, primarily targeting women producers, to strengthen their organizational dynamics and add value to agricultural products. The Regional Directorate for Community Development and the Promotion of Equity, responsible for implementing the gender and social equity policy, provided institutional support and mobilized women's groups. This collaboration strengthens women's economic empowerment and their equitable access to agricultural product processing infrastructure.

Remarks/Notes

The indicator "Ratio of women to men benefiting from additional protected and enhanced areas" is highlighted in GREEN because the target is well on its way to being met. With an achievement rate of 83%, the final objective is within reach, even though the completion of hydro-agricultural works remains necessary to consolidate the gains. The progress made reflects a major step forward in the inclusion of women, historically marginalized, who are now better integrated into the access to and management of restored lands. This development strengthens food security, local governance, and climate resilience.

F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review

Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.

Yes ☐ No ☒

NA

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 ☒

NA

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

NA

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 ☒

NA

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 ☐
NA	
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 ☒
NA	
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 ☐
NA	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
NA	

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
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
No annexes provided.
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

