
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda (FP034)

Accredited Entity: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Date of Report submission: 16 April 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

This report layout is designed to support the drafting of a structured report that assesses, evaluates, documents, and communicates the progress on Funding Proposal (FP) implementation and on its associated Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). The layout aims to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of key objectives, progress, and risks, drawing on project implementation related data provided by Accredited Entities (AEs). Considering the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) evolving strategic direction toward a Risk-Based Approach, the report is intended to:

- Track quantitative and qualitative progress of the project implementation.
- Highlight critical findings and emerging trends.
- Identify risks and propose actionable mitigation strategies.
- Support evidence-based decision-making.
- Promote transparency and accountability.
- Align with strategic and regulatory frameworks.
- Serve as a foundation for AE engagement on project performance

METHODOLOGY

The report's layout mirrors, to the extent possible, the structure of the Funding Proposal (FP) to maintain coherence with the presented information. However, the FP and the Report differ in scope and strategic intent; thus, while the FP serves a functional role in informing the Report, it does not dictate a strictly parallel structure.

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		16 April 2026												
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public											
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 24.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 24.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 22.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 22.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 46.2</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 24.1	Grants	Mill. USD 24.1	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 22.0	Grants	Mill. USD 22.0	Total Financing	Mill. USD 46.2
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 24.1												
	Grants	Mill. USD 24.1												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 22.0												
	Grants	Mill. USD 22.0												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 46.2													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From 30 June 2017 to 31 December 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 B											
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)										
Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda	Uganda	Public sector – Government	Lead Executing Entity	Alfred Okot Okidi, alfred.okidi64@gmail.com, ps@mwe.go.ug										

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)
UNDP	Uganda	Nwanneakolam VWEDE-OBATOR, nvwede-obator@undp.org	Multilateral	Member countries
Government of Uganda	Uganda	Alfred Okot Okidi, alfred.okidi64@gmail.com, ps@mwe.go.ug	Government Entity	Government of Uganda

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Uganda	14 April 2026	NA	NA	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☐

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The project is in its ninth year of implementation and received an extension from the GCF Secretariat following a request by the Accredited Entity (United Nations Development Programme) and the Executing Entity (Ministry of Water and Environment). In 2025, implementation efforts focused primarily on corrective actions related to social and environmental safeguards and livelihood delivery. These actions addressed identified structural, engineering, social, and environmental gaps across project investment sites, including water retention facilities, fishponds, and irrigation schemes.

Through coordinated efforts by the Accredited Entity, Executing Entity, and partners, previously identified compliance gaps were addressed while preparations were undertaken to resolve shortcomings in livelihood delivery. However, the concentration of effort on safeguards and livelihoods limited progress in advancing wetland and catchment restoration activities. Consequently, no additional hectares of degraded wetlands or associated catchments were restored in 2025 compared to 2024. The cumulative area of restored wetlands remains at 55,131.90 hectares, representing 85.6% of the End-of-Project (EOP) target. Restoration of associated catchments totals 4,009 hectares, equivalent to 34% of the EOP target of 11,630 hectares.

Investments in climate and early warning information systems continued to yield results, enabling the generation and regular dissemination of accurate, up-to-date weather and early warning information to project communities.

In 2025, a comprehensive stock-taking of alternative livelihood distributions since project inception was conducted. The findings informed the development of a Livelihood Implementation Plan to address outstanding gaps for profiled wetland users who have not yet received support. Implementation of this plan is expected to begin in 2026, subject to GCF approval.

In 2026, the Accredited Entity, Executing Entity, and GCF Secretariat are expected to finalize a project restructuring plan to support achievement of remaining targets, including livelihood delivery. Discussions on the scope and structure of the restructuring were ongoing at the time of reporting.

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)

Output 1: Restoration and management of wetland hydrology and associated catchments

In 2025, the project did not carry out direct restoration activities related to wetland hydrology or catchment rehabilitation. Instead, the year was dedicated to addressing compliance and other corrective actions outlined in the Risk Management Action Plan (RMAP) developed during the GCF Secretariat's ad-hoc compliance mission. The RMAP focused largely on strengthening social and environmental safeguards, improving documentation, addressing gaps in livelihood implementation, and ensuring that project procedures aligned with GCF and UNDP standards.

Further, a Default Notice issued to UNDP necessitated full focus to meeting obligations within the resultant cure period. Since these cure requirements were closely aligned with the RMAP, nearly all project operational capacity and AE attention shifted toward compliance.

Activity 1.1: Small-scale water storage and detention facilities designed and constructed or rehabilitated in critical waterways for communities to benefit from enhanced ecosystem functioning

Although no new construction occurred under this activity in 2025, significant progress was made in ensuring Social and Environmental Standards (SES) compliance of existing water retention facilities. The project implemented a range of safeguard measures including installation of warning signages, fencing, and GRM posters across all relevant sites. These actions strengthened safety, accountability, and operational standards, ensuring that water retention structures met SES and were deemed fit for continued use. The compliance-focused improvements helped mitigate potential risks to communities while enhancing responsible facility management.

Activity 1.2: Improved inlet streams to increase water delivery

No inlet stream improvement activities were undertaken.

Activity 1.3: Degraded catchment areas rehabilitated, and land productivity improved

In 2025, no catchment area improvement activities were undertaken.

Activity 1.4: Strengthened wetlands management practices

In 2025, the project developed a Wetland Wise Use and Alternative Livelihood Implementation Framework and Plan. This framework guides the process for the provision of alternative livelihoods and promotes the adoption of the principles and concept of wetland wise use. To increase awareness and domesticate the application of wetland wise use concepts and principles, the project developed a wetland wise use poster which was distributed to project communities and sites.

Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment

In 2025, the project made significant contributions toward livelihood improvement, despite earlier delays in implementation. A total of 1,080 beneficiary households across Mbale, Butaleja, Kabale, and Kisoro districts received livelihood assets whose procurement had been initiated in late 2024.

To ensure comprehensive accountability and determine outstanding needs, the project carried out a detailed stock take of livelihood delivery progress from inception to date. This assessment revealed that out of 133,681 profiled beneficiaries, 59,098 individuals (14,071 households) had benefitted from alternative livelihood support, leaving 74,584 individuals (17,758 households) yet to benefit. In response, the project developed a Livelihood Implementation Plan to close this gap. The plan adopts a multi-layered financing strategy combining GCF resources, UNDP co-financing, and Government of Uganda support through its existing projects. This approach, under discussion with the GCF Secretariat at the time of reporting, is expected to ensure that the project closes out successfully and responsibly.

Activity 2.1: Crop diversification and resilient agricultural best practice adopted

No activities promoting crop diversification or climate-resilient agricultural practices were conducted in 2025.

Activity 2.2: Economically viable and sustainable agri-based livelihood and income generating interventions introduced, promoted and supported in the wetland and immediate catchment

The project successfully procured and supplied livelihood assets to 1,080 beneficiaries (432 female, 648 male). These assets were selected to enhance the resilience of wetland-dependent communities by providing alternative income sources that reduce pressure on wetland ecosystems. By promoting economically viable enterprises outside direct wetland exploitation, the project aims to create incentives for conservation and support sustainable household economies.

In 2025, the project procured and installed 24 units of fish-feed making machines in the 24 project districts. These machines allow beneficiaries to produce fish feed locally, lowering input costs for fish farmers and creating new micro-enterprise opportunities. As beneficiaries run these machines as sustainable businesses, they are expected to both generate income and strengthen local aquaculture value chains.

Output 3: Strengthening access to climate and early warning information to farmers and other target communities to support wetland management.

Under this output, the project continued to invest in systems that improve community access to weather and climate information. In 2025, activities such as maintaining Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), conducting radio talk shows, and disseminating climate advisories helped ensure that farmers and wetland communities received timely information for planning farming activities, protecting assets, and building resilience against climate variability.

These actions contributed significantly to enhancing the capacity of communities to make informed decisions, anticipate risks, and adjust livelihood activities in alignment with seasonal patterns and extreme weather warnings.

Activity 3.1: Meteorological and hydrological infrastructural investments supported including additional manual and automatic weather stations, lightning sensors, hydrological monitoring equipment, agro-meteorological stations, forecasting equipment, and data archiving systems.

In 2025, the project maintained 24 automatic weather and hydrological stations, ensuring continuous climate data essential for forecasting and early warning. It also installed a diesel generator, chosen over a solar option following technical review and guidance to guarantee uninterrupted power for data generation, supporting climate-sensitive sectors like agriculture through reliable information.

Activity 3.2: Capacity building of relevant staff on operation and maintenance of climate monitoring equipment, data interpretation, modeling and forecasting

During the reporting year, the Department of Meteorological Services conducted a comprehensive inspection, maintenance, and calibration exercise covering 24 AWS units across Eastern and South-western Uganda. All 12 AWS in Eastern Uganda were fully functional, although the assessment recommended more frequent monitoring and timely replacement of faulty components to maintain optimal performance.

In the South-western region, general servicing was successfully completed, but four stations remained offline due to modem and SIM card reader issues. These minor challenges will be rectified. However, the data is manually recorded and downloaded onto the server to generate the required weather analysis and forecast. Overall, through improved maintenance and staff capacity strengthening, the functionality and reliability of climate monitoring equipment improved considerably.

Activity 3.3: Climate-related information/services provided to target areas, such as early warnings on flash floods and extreme weather, agricultural extension advice for a wide variety of crops, and short- to long-range weather forecasts.

In 2025, the Department of Meteorology used radio talk shows across eight FM stations to disseminate seasonal forecasts to project districts. This medium proved highly effective in reaching communities, including last-mile users who traditionally lack access to timely climate data. A field assessment across 24 districts revealed that more than 80% of farmers received and applied the seasonal forecasts in their planning.

Hydrological assessments conducted at eight wetland stations contributed to improved flood-risk planning, despite minor operational hurdles. These efforts collectively strengthened early warning systems, enhanced community preparedness, and supported climate-resilient decision making.

Activity 3.4: Customized ICT, mobile platforms, and other public and private communication channels identified and/or developed to support dissemination of the above information/services to the 'last mile' users to enable timely and urgent responsive action as well as short/medium/long-term planning for climate-dependent activities in sectors such as agriculture

The project relied on radio talk shows to deliver tailored seasonal climate forecasts and advisories to rural farmers and wetland-dependent households. This approach significantly expanded access to actionable climate information, enabling communities to adjust farming activities, anticipate extreme weather events, and deepen their understanding of the importance of wetlands in local climatic stability. The use of radio as an ICT solution ensured equitable, accessible, and sustained information flow to even the most remote users.

C.2. Performance against the Funding Proposal Logical Framework Indicators

For each of the indicators please report only the 'annual value' for the reporting year; this means reporting solely the values achieved from January 1st, 2025, to December 31st, 2025. The "cumulative value" will automatically be updated by the system by aggregating reported annual values since project FAA effectiveness.

Please ensure that targets are clearly defined and reported using the following categories:

- *Midterm Target: The results to be achieved by the midpoint of implementation.*
- *Final Target: The results to be achieved by the conclusion of project or programme implementation.*
- *Lifetime Target: The total results expected over the entire operational period of the project or programme.*

Note that the baseline, midterm, final and lifetime targets will be prefilled based on your previous Annual Performance Report and/or Funding Proposal. It is imperative that you carefully review, verify and update where relevant.

Should the project be Multicountry, please report the achievement by Country.

Lastly, avoid using commas or periods as thousand separators. Periods should only be used as decimal separators.

For REDD+ Results-Based Payment (RBP) projects, you are only required to report on the progress of activities.

Should any prefilled information/data in the Logical Framework be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead for appropriate corrective action.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	280,000	800,000	177,685	1,080	178,765

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	196,000	400,000	115,495	702	116,197
Female	0	84,000	400,000	54,790	378	55,168

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Uganda	0	280,000	800,000	177,685	1,080	178,765

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	1,183,909	1,973,183	786,087	4,536	790,623

(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	828,736	986,592	369,461	2,132	371,593
Female	0	355,173	986,591	416,626	2,404	419,030

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Uganda	0	1,183,909	1,973,183	786,087	4,536	790,623

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource–based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	7,440	36,000	27,499	2,722	30,221
Female	0	8,060	39,000	14,807	1,814	16,621

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

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Uganda	0	15,500	75,000	42,306	139,915	182,221

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by gender.

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	1,917	760,498	1,774,496	24,269,903	0	24,269,903
Female	1,033	409,502	955,504	13,068,490	0	13,068,490

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by country.

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Uganda	2,950	1,170,000	2,730,000	37,338,393	0	37,338,393

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			
7,525	32,748	76,000	56,994	0	56,994

(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, disaggregated by country.

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Uganda	7,525	32,748	76,000	56,994	0	56,994

(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, disaggregated by ecosystem type.

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Wetland	7,525	32,748	76,000	56,994	0	56,994

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
1.1 Wetlands and natural grasslands rehabilitated	Hectares	525	25,748	64,370	54,930	0	54,930
1.2 Surface areas restored, rehabilitated or enriched with grassed, herbaceous and wooded vegetation, reducing loss of topsoil, protecting riverbanks and improving infiltration in critical areas	Hectares	0	7,000	11,630	4,009	0	4,009
2.1. Percentage change in agricultural incomes and alternative livelihoods in the project sites.	Percentage	30	60	100	23	0	23
3.1. Percentage of population with access to improved climate information and drought, flood and severe storm warnings (disaggregated by gender).	Percentage	20	35	70	95	0	95
1.4 Area (ha) of agricultural land made more resilient to climate change through agricultural practices (e.g. planting times, new and resilient native varieties, efficient irrigation systems adopted).	Hectares	30	4,000	12,500	1,824	0	1,824
4.1 Area (ha) of habitat or kilometres of coastline rehabilitated (e.g. reduced external pressures such as overgrazing and land degradation through logging/collecting); restored (e.g. through replanting); or protected (e.g. through improved fire management; flood plain/buffer maintenance)	Hectares	0	7,000	11,630	4,009	0	4,009
4.1 Area (ha) of habitat or kilometres of coastline rehabilitated (e.g. reduced external pressures such as overgrazing and land degradation through logging/collecting); restored (e.g. through	Hectares	624	20,000	64,370	55,132	0	55,132

replanting); or protected (e.g. through improved fire management; flood plain/buffer maintenance)							
4.2 Area of agroforestry projects, forest-pastoral systems, or ecosystems – based adaptation systems established or enhanced	Hectares	2,000	10,000	35,000	8,909	0	8,909
2.2. Number of women involved in livelihoods and employability interventions in the project sites.	No. of Persons	244	1,000	11,200	11,247	0	11,247
1.2 Number (Percentage) of households adopting a wider variety of livelihood strategies/coping mechanisms.	No. of Households	150	15,500	75,000	10,044	1,080	11,124
7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	No. of Households	1,000	15,500	75,000	42,185	1,080	43,265
7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	No. of Persons	2,950	1,170,000	2,730,000	3,733,839	0	3,733,839

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Output 1.Restoration andmanagement ofwetland hydrologyand associatedforests	84	6,871,410.93	10,618,652	64
Output 2.Improvedagriculturalpractices andalternativelivelihood optionsin the wetlandcatchment	97	8,384,768.65	8,674,019	96
Output 3.Strengtheningaccess to climateand early warninginformation tofarmers and othertargetcommunities	78	2,671,435.41	3,732,469	71
Project Management Unit	63	631,584.22	1,115,020	56

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 ☐

Yes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

No changes envisaged

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	Accidental drowning or injury for people and animals at project investment sites		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Caretakers and beneficiaries at project investment sites may be exposed to drowning at water retention facilities and fishponds. The risk may materialize where there is no adequate fencing for the investment sites, and even where fencing exists, beneficiaries and caretakers may not have access to and/or knowledge of how to use safety equipment, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and where a caretaker or beneficiary accidentally falls into the water retention facility and ponds.		
Consequences	The consequence of the risk is death or injury to caretakers, beneficiaries and domestic animals at the project investment site.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The following actions are being undertaken to mitigate the risk. 1. Training site caretakers and beneficiaries in EHS. 2. Providing safety gear such as life jackets, life buoy rings, water floating ropes, and Ladders at all the 19 project sites. 3. Conducting regular site supervision. 4. Communicating existing hazards -Install warning signages displaying information on potential hazards and safe practices. 5. Install secure fencing around fishponds and the water retention facilities. 6. Create controlled entry and exit points for workers and fish farmers.		
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	Workers may be exposed to hazardous chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, fishpond treatments) and unsafe machinery. Risks of injuries from machinery, falling objects, exposure to hazardous materials		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	The project involves construction activities and establishment of mini-irrigation schemes. There is risk of exposure to fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals from fishpond treatments. Injuries from machinery used for construction activities and other unsafe conditions at construction sites also exist. Lack of protective equipment while undertaking construction activities at sites and while handling hazardous materials including fertilizers, pesticides as well as lack of awareness among workers on the risks can lead to occurrence of these risks.		
Consequences	Exposure to hazardous chemicals can cause, ill health, fatalities to people and animals at the project investment sites where these chemicals are used. Accidental injury from the use of machinery and other unsafe conditions present at the site can occur.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Provide safety gear, conduct worker training on health and safety measures, ensure site supervision. 2. Provide workers with daily updates on potential hazards, safe practices, and emergency procedures. 3. Provide workers with personnel protection equipment (especially gumboots). 4. Ensure construction equipment are in good working conditions with qualified operators.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Gender Based Violence		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Unequal financial control and economic empowerment gaps may lead to tensions in households, potentially increasing Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases within the community.		
Consequences	The livelihood interventions under the project could lead to women earning more additional income compared to their male counterparts at home. This could lead to manifestation of GBV such as injury and fatalities to the victim and long-term consequences on community development.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Involve both women and men in decision making about alternative livelihoods 2. Conduct community awareness programs, ensure women's participation in decision-making		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Variation and limitation in technical capacity will reduce the efficiency of project implementation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		

Description	Limited skills among staff coupled with frequent staff turnover among partners. Officers in Government who lead the project implementation are often assigned or seconded to the project, and these officers are changed frequently.		
Consequences	Limited skills among staff coupled with frequent staff turnover among partners could negatively impact the implementation of the project in terms of quality and meeting timelines for implementation of the project activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Continuously build technical capacities of central and local governments officials responsible for implementation of the project activities. 2. Engage international or external experts to enhance capacities of central and local government offices in implementing project interventions where national expertise is not available.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Weed infestation of wetlands		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Wetland restoration activities include use of machinery to open and close channels, boundary marking, and introduction of wetland friendly rhizomes. The use of machinery and introduction of rhizomes, boundary marking could lead to accidental introduction of invasive species which can colonize and disrupt the ecology of the wetland ecosystem.		
Consequences	The introduction of invasive species could have negative consequences for biodiversity in the wetland system, invasion and colonization could lead to loss of biodiversity and may also affect functionality of the wetlands		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Develop and implement a weed/invasive species management plan at the restored wetland sites, where risk of introduction of weeds/invasive species occurs.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 1 - None	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 1 - None	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Political instability		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political instability may arise from changes in government leadership, election related tensions, localized civil unrest, shifts in public policy, or disruptions in governance that could affect project implementation, timelines, stakeholder engagement, and continuity of funding or institutional support.		
Consequences	As a consequence of political instability, project implementation may be disrupted, stakeholder engagement constrained, and continuity of funding or institutional support affected, potentially resulting in delays and failure to achieve the project's objectives and intended outcomes within the stipulated timeline.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will mitigate political instability risks through alignment with national development priorities and close collaboration with government institutions at national, district, and sub-county levels, ensuring continuity across political transitions. Decentralized implementation and strong community engagement through local governments, beneficiary groups, management committees, and grievance redress mechanisms will enhance local ownership and resilience during periods of uncertainty.		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Installed hydro-meteorological equipment fails because it is vandalised or not maintained.		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The risk is related to potential vandalism, theft or non-operational hydro and meteorological station installations. Non fencing of these installations could lead to vandalism and theft. Additionally, lack of ownership and required capacity of staff to maintain these installations could also be a contributing factor.		
Consequences	Key infrastructure parts are stolen, and lack of maintenance will result in non-functional or non-optimal functioning of the equipment leading to poor quality data generation from the stations, which in turn impacts the timelines and quality of weather and climate information that is processed and shared with project beneficiaries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Continuous capacity building for project staff who oversee operation and maintenance of the hydromet stations. 2. Fencing all hydromet stations		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Lack of commitment from communities where restoration activities, alternative livelihoods established undermines the effectiveness of the GCF project demonstrations		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	As a result of low awareness of the project benefits and interventions, communities may be less interested in or active in the implementation.		
Consequences	The timeliness, quality and sustainability of project interventions will be impacted negatively.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Develop and implement stakeholder engagement plan throughout the project implementation span.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	NA 1		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	NA 2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 11	NA 3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 12	NA 4		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

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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
Uganda	Grants	USD	24,140,160	20,109,366	3,033,057.53	18,559,199.21	0%	100%
Total		USD	24,140,160	20,109,366	3,033,057.53	18,559,199.21	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

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

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Government of Uganda	Grants	USD	18,122,000	18,122,000	770,103	18,122,000	0%	100%
UNDP	Grants	USD	2,000,000	1,941,737.88	401,641.88	1,941,737.88	0%	100%
Total		USD	20,122,000	20,063,737.88	1,171,744.88	20,063,737.88	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: PIMS 5711_APR_2025_Grant-Financial Progress Detail_cleared by QM.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 ☐

Noting FAA Clause 9.02 (c) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times with the recommended requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and the Social and Environmental Screening Template, which were provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision. The project reported in the 2024 APR that spite specific ESMPs being developed as best practice and to manage site specific risks that a broad ESMP or framework may not deal with adequately. In 2025, all 19-site specific ESMPs have been concluded for project investment sites, covering water retention facilities, fishponds, and irrigation schemes. A monitoring checklist aligned with the ESMPs has been developed and used to routinely monitor and oversee the implementation of mitigation measures specified in the ESMPs.

Noting, FAA clause 9.02(d) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall obtain, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity, and shall promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity. As of December 2025, all the 37 MOUs at 10 of the investment sites have been updated. The revised MOUs have a duration of 15 years with sections on adoption and practice of wetland wise use principles by the project beneficiaries and landowners.

Noting FAA clause 9.02(f) The detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan related to the relevant construction works will be submitted to the GCF Secretariat prior to commencing any construction works. All site specific ESMPs for project investment sites have been concluded.

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
<i>In 2025, the project made significant progress in strengthening Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) compliance across all investment sites. All 19 site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for water retention facilities, fishponds, and irrigation schemes were finalized. A corresponding monitoring checklist was developed and systematically applied to track implementation of mitigation measures. In line with FAA clause 9.02(d) on land and land rights, all 37 Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) across 10 sites were updated by December 2025. The revised 15-year MOUs explicitly integrate wetland wise-use obligations for beneficiaries and landowners. Consistent with FAA clause 9.02(f), all construction-related ESMPs were completed and ready for submission prior to commencement of works. Safeguards capacity was strengthened through designation of 127 ESS Focal Points (47 females, 80 males) across 24 districts, all trained on SES requirements, GRM tools, and oversight responsibilities. In addition, 567 beneficiaries and caretakers were trained in facility operation and maintenance, Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) practices, and GRM procedures. UNDP conducted quarterly oversight missions in Eastern (February and October 2025) and Southwestern Uganda (February and September 2025). Initial missions identified gaps including incomplete fencing, inadequate GRM and safety signage, and lack of rescue equipment. These were formally communicated to the Executing Entity, and subsequent missions confirmed full remediation and compliance. No incidents were reported, though monitoring continues. Social and environmental screening was undertaken for rainwater harvesting tanks, with mitigation measures defined for safe installation and operation. GRM functionality assessments conducted throughout the year resulted in notable improvements, including recruitment of an SES Officer, training of focal persons, updated GRM manuals, and installation of signage. Safety was further enhanced through fencing, lifesaving equipment, and EHS/GRM signage at all sites. Ongoing stakeholder engagements complemented these efforts, substantially strengthening safeguards systems and compliance performance.</i>
Outputs during the reporting period
<i>During the reporting period, the project made strong progress in strengthening Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) capacity and compliance. A dedicated SES Officer was recruited in April 2025, significantly improving safeguards oversight, capacity building, and documentation. To support local implementation, 127 SES focal points (47 females, 80 males) were designated across Southwestern and Eastern regions and trained on SES requirements, roles, and the use of GRM tools. Regular coordination with RBA, BPPS, CO, and PMU teams enabled effective planning, monitoring, and reporting. Key safeguard documents including updated ESMPs, the SESP, GRM manual, EHS guidelines, and monitoring reports were systematically uploaded to PIMS+. All 37 MOUs with landowners across 10 sites were updated to integrate wetland wise-use principles. SES refresher training reached 180 participants. Compliance assessments of water retention facilities and fishponds informed corrective actions and strengthened EHS measures. An operation and maintenance guideline for water retention facilities, incorporating E&S requirements, was finalized and operationalized. A total of 567 beneficiaries and caretakers (392 males, 175 females) were trained on EHS and GRM procedures. Quarterly GRM assessments, supported by updated tools, signage, and 600 posters, improved reporting and community awareness, while site fencing enhanced safety for communities and livestock.</i>
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation
<i>In 2025, the project addressed key environmental, social, and gender related risks through targeted mitigation actions. 1. Inadequate implementation of safeguard measures at investment sites Initial assessments identified safety and environmental gaps at fishponds and water retention facilities, including lack of fencing, insufficient warning systems, unmanaged vegetation, and absence of incident reporting procedures. In response, the Implementing Partner, with oversight from the AE, implemented comprehensive corrective measures. All investment sites were fully fenced, Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) signages were installed, and surrounding vegetation was managed to improve visibility and reduce hazards. The Executing Entity developed detailed EHS guidelines, incident reporting procedures, and standardized construction and operation protocols for water retention facilities and fishponds. To strengthen community engagement and sustainable land management, all 37 MOUs with landowners were updated to integrate wetland wise use principles and clearly define stakeholder roles. 2. Capacity gaps on Social and Environmental (SES) Standards Limited initial understanding of safeguard roles among district officials, beneficiaries, and caretakers was addressed through extensive capacity building. A total of 567 beneficiaries and caretakers were trained on EHS and GRM procedures, while 127 SES focal points across Eastern and Southwestern regions received structured training on safeguard roles, tools, and reporting. Refresher trainings involving 180 participants further strengthened compliance and monitoring. Gender inclusion was emphasized, ensuring women's participation among SES focal points and trainees and enhancing their role in site level decision making. 3. Grievance management improvements The GRM system was strengthened through quarterly functionality assessments, installation of site level GRM signage, and dissemination of 600 awareness posters. Community sensitization improved understanding of complaint channels under MWE, UNDP, and GCF's IRM, with enhanced accessibility for women and vulnerable groups and strengthened capacity for timely, gender responsive grievance resolution.</i>
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

<i>There are pending grievances mostly related to delayed delivery of livelihoods. However, the AE has developed a Alternative Livelihood and Wetland Wise Use Framework and related Livelihood Implementation Plan to guide the process of livelihood delivery. Once the Livelihood Framework and related Implementation Plan are operationalized, the stated grievances shall be addressed accordingly.</i>	
Remarks/Notes	
<i>Overall, ESS implementation was strengthened in 2025 through timely corrective actions that reinforced safeguards systems and capacities for the remainder of the project. Environmental and social risk screening was systematically applied across investments, with site-specific mitigation measures implemented in line with approved ESMPs. The project GRM was assessed and improved to effectively address concerns, alongside continuous stakeholder engagement. Capacity-building initiatives increased community awareness of environmental protection, occupational health and safety, and sustainable wetland use. Regular monitoring missions enabled early risk identification, prompt corrective action, and improved compliance, reflected in the absence of reported incidents.</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 ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
During the reporting period, stakeholder engagement activities were implemented through a mix of information sharing, learning, and skills transfer approaches, including focus group discussions and training sessions. These engagements generated stakeholder informed feedback that guided project improvements and informed lessons for implementation. 1. SES focal points engagement: The project conducted refresher trainings at regional and local levels focusing on gap analysis, safeguarding requirements, and lessons learned. Participants included officials from District Local Governments, MWE, and UNDP. Trainings emphasized the roles and responsibilities of SES focal points, use of safeguard instruments, and reporting procedures to strengthen compliance and coordination. 2. Operations and maintenance training: Project beneficiaries and site caretakers at all investment sites in Eastern and Southwestern regions were trained on operations and maintenance and Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guidelines. The sessions enhanced skills related to facility operation, safety measures, environmental management, and application of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) procedures, improving sustainability of project investments. 3. Livelihoods stock take: A livelihood stock take exercise was conducted in project affected wetland adjacent communities in both regions. Focus group discussions explored alternative livelihoods and captured community perspectives. Stakeholders engaged included District GCF Focal Persons, senior district leadership, LC1, LC5 leaders, enterprise group leaders, and beneficiaries, ensuring inclusive representation and locally informed planning. 4. GRM functionality assessments: GRM functionality assessments were carried out across all project districts in Eastern and Southwestern regions. These included focus group discussions with community members and local leaders, as well as key informant interviews with district and sub county officials and SES focal persons. The assessments strengthened community awareness, accessibility, and responsiveness of grievance management systems. Collectively, these engagements strengthened participation, informed adaptive management, and enhanced community ownership of project outcomes.	

Dates and venues of engagement activities
Stakeholder engagement activities in 2025 were conducted across multiple regions and timelines. SES focal points engagements were held on 15–16 April 2025 in Eastern Uganda and 13–14 May 2025 in Southwestern Uganda. Operations and maintenance trainings at all investment sites took place from 18–24 June 2025 in seven Eastern districts and 21–27 June 2025 in nine Southwestern districts. Livelihood stock take engagements occurred between 17 July–3 August 2025 in Eastern districts and 4 June–5 July 2025 in Southwestern districts. GRM functionality assessments were conducted across all project districts between February and October 2025.
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
Numbers of stakeholders engaged disaggregated by gender: 1. SES focal points engagement – 127 total: 77 (26 Female and 51 Male) SES focal points in Southwestern region; and 50 (21 Female and 29 Male) focal points in Eastern region. 2. Operations and maintenance – 567 total: 356 (103 Female and 253 Male) in Eastern region and 211 (70 Female and 141 Male) in Southwestern region 3. Livelihood Stock-take: 108 stakeholders 4. GRM Functionality: 120 total (40 Female and 80 Male) across the 24 project districts
Information shared with stakeholders
Under the SES refresher training, designated SES Focal Points strengthened their capacity to implement safeguards, monitor ESMPs, manage the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), conduct stakeholder engagement, and prepare routine safeguards reports. The training covered key safeguards concepts, UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, project risk screening, and the ESMF's risks, mitigation measures, and regulatory requirements. Strong emphasis was placed on GRM documentation and resolution procedures, including survivor centered approaches for GBV, SEA, and SH. Practical sessions addressed grievance registers, incident reporting, occupational health and safety, and monitoring and evaluation. At local level consultations, caretakers, beneficiaries, GRC members, and local leaders received hands on training on Operations and Maintenance (O&M), Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), and GRM procedures. Participants were oriented on the ESMF and ESMPs and briefed on past drowning incidents that informed updated O&M and EHS guidelines. Training focused on routine maintenance, hazard identification, PPE use, emergency response, and drowning prevention measures, reinforced through demonstrations, posters, and signage. During livelihood stock take meetings, facilitators clarified that alternative livelihoods are incentives, not compensation to support voluntary exit from wetlands. Communities were guided on beneficiary profiling, enterprise selection, distribution processes, and locally appropriate wetland wise use options.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
During the SES Focal Points training, participants identified several operational and safeguard-related challenges affecting effective project implementation. A key concern was weak administrative and verification procedures for livelihood intervention selection and distribution. Cases of beneficiaries receiving poor-quality livestock or inputs without adequate technical assessment highlighted the need for stronger coordination and mandatory verification by veterinary officers and relevant district technical departments. In response, the revised Livelihood Implementation Framework provides for strengthened technical verification of livelihood assets by district officers prior to distribution. Participants also noted beneficiary capacity and behavioral challenges, including the sale of distributed livestock, undermining long-term sustainability. Facilitators emphasized the need for enhanced capacity building, communication, and follow-up to support mindset change and discourage practices such as re-encroachment into restored wetlands. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) were reported to be largely non-functional due to limited tools, weak capacity, and unclear procedures. Recommended actions included revitalizing GRCs through membership review, provision of tools, and refresher training. These issues have been incorporated into the revised Livelihood Implementation Framework and restructuring paper to clarify roles, strengthen systems, and improve implementation quality. During local-level consultations in Eastern and Southwestern regions, stakeholders raised additional concerns regarding sustainability of water retention facilities, fishponds, and irrigation schemes. Many sites lacked formal management structures, leaving caretakers without effective oversight. Deteriorating conditions such as blocked inlets, overgrown vegetation, and eroded embankments were linked to weak maintenance regimes and limited caretaker capacity. Safety

risks, including past drowning incidents, highlighted gaps in safety equipment, signage, and awareness. Additional concerns included weak community-level GRCs, vandalism, unmet community expectations, low participation in monitoring, and inconsistent provision of personal protective equipment. Across all engagements, proposed solutions focused on strengthening management and reporting systems, enhancing technical, improving community engagement, broadening livelihood options, and reinforcing grievance handling mechanisms to ensure sustainability and accountability.
Remarks/Notes
In 2026, the project will consistently apply the tools, guidelines and protocols developed in 2025 to enhance the implementation and compliance to ESS standards of both UNDP and GCF. Particularly, for the operationalization of the Livelihood Implementation Plan, the safeguard principles described in the Implementation Framework will be consistently and systematically applied during the distribution of alternative livelihoods to project beneficiaries.

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	
Routine SES Monitoring and Compliance Activities Develop an Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) to clarify requirements, roles, and responsibilities, with a draft shared with GCF under the restructuring proposal. Regularly and systematically monitor environmental and social risks across all sites, guided by updated site-specific ESMPs. Consistently update SES instruments and records, including ESMPs, GRM tools, and EHS guidelines, in UNDP's PIMS+ system. Conduct routine monitoring visits to restored wetlands, water retention facilities, fishponds, and irrigation systems to verify compliance and provide technical support. Develop an EHS plan for fish feed machines and an Operations and Maintenance manual for rainwater harvesting tanks. Oversight and Verification Activities Perform quarterly oversight missions to assess safeguards performance, particularly EHS implementation, with checks on fencing, signage, emergency preparedness, and use of safety tools. Monitor the central grievance registry, ensuring timely updates in reporting. Verify stakeholder identification and mapping to include all stakeholders, irrespective of gender and social disparities. GRM-Related Activities Continuously implement the project GRM per the GRM Manual, ensuring accessibility across village, sub-county, district, and national levels. Update the grievance registry. Quarterly test GRM functionality, including responsiveness, documentation, escalation compliance, and reporting consistency. Resolve all open grievances, especially those relating to delayed livelihoods, infrastructure quality, internal group conflicts, and beneficiary selection complaints. Continue quarterly awareness-raising and visibility activities, including disseminating GRM posters, signage, and community sensitization. Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Support Update the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the project's remainder. Engage stakeholders through ongoing consultations, trainings, and awareness sessions, ensuring inclusive participation of caretakers, beneficiaries, GRCs, women, and youth. Utilize SES TA support for GRM strengthening and risk management, including learning from best practices in other countries. Maintain continuous community engagement on livelihoods delivery, ESS issues, GRM, and access rights.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
The project recorded strengthened stakeholder engagement on social and environmental safeguards, contributing to a reduction in grievances reported through implementation partners. A total of 127 SES Focal Points were designated and trained across Eastern and Southwestern regions, enhancing local capacity for safeguards monitoring, grievance management, and compliance oversight. This was complemented by community level training of 567 caretakers and beneficiaries on Environmental Health and Safety (EHS), operations and maintenance, and grievance handling, promoting safer facility use and increased community ownership. Safeguards systems were reinforced through updates to the GRM Manual and development of comprehensive operations and maintenance guidelines. These informed corrective actions, including fencing of all 19 investment sites, installation of EHS and GRM signage, and provision of safety equipment such as life jackets, buoy rings, ladders, and ropes, significantly reducing drowning risks. Strong collaboration among UNDP, the Ministry of Water and Environment, and District Local Governments supported regular monitoring, grievance resolution, and infrastructure improvements. Enhanced GRM visibility through posters, radio messages, and community sensitization contributed to resolution of 62 percent of grievances by 2025, reflecting strengthened safeguards governance and community safety.	
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 ☐		
• Through an updated manual, the GRM strengthened its procedures, provided a unified grievance registry, and clearer reporting. Awareness expanded via posters, signposts, social media, and planned radio outreach. Training for 567 stakeholders improved grievance handling, while monthly reviews and quarterly checks strengthened oversight. • The project undertook quarterly GRM functionality assessments in Eastern and Southwestern. Findings indicated that community-elected GRCs enhance legitimacy; communities accessed the GRM procedures through the posters, and contacts displayed at project sites; GRCs attempted to respond to grievances within 7–14 days while transparency on the escalation pathways of grievances was still average. Awareness raising on the GRM had been done across all the regions. • District Focal Persons report to the National Safeguards Coordinator. In 2025, 62 grievances were recorded. 37 of those grievances are closed and 25 open. The grievances related to livelihoods are to be addressed largely through the Livelihood Framework and related Implementation Plan which has been developed and shared with GCF. Discussions are on-going with GCF to finalize and approve the plan for implementation. The grievances related to quality of infrastructure and theft of site components are part of the remedial works action plan developed to address OAI audit recommendations.			
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan			
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>			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px;">GAP Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> GAP Activity 1: Train all (LG & CG) project team members on gender concepts/gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and response including HIV/AIDS During the reporting period, full implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP) was constrained due to substantial time and resources dedicated to addressing safeguard-related Cure Period requirements. Nevertheless, the project advanced gender equality efforts by conducting a two-day workshop in Mbale City to strengthen Gender Transformative Approaches (GTA) within the Building Resilient Communities and Wetland Ecosystems initiative. Participants included staff from the Ministry of Water and Environment, District Local Governments from 12 eastern districts, and representatives from NFA, UNMA, NEMA, Environmental Alert, and the Environmental Protection Police Unit. In total 13 females and 37 males were trained. The workshop deepened participants' understanding of GTA, examined structural causes of gender and social </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		GAP Activity	GAP Activity 1: Train all (LG & CG) project team members on gender concepts/gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and response including HIV/AIDS During the reporting period, full implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan (GAP) was constrained due to substantial time and resources dedicated to addressing safeguard-related Cure Period requirements. Nevertheless, the project advanced gender equality efforts by conducting a two-day workshop in Mbale City to strengthen Gender Transformative Approaches (GTA) within the Building Resilient Communities and Wetland Ecosystems initiative. Participants included staff from the Ministry of Water and Environment, District Local Governments from 12 eastern districts, and representatives from NFA, UNMA, NEMA, Environmental Alert, and the Environmental Protection Police Unit. In total 13 females and 37 males were trained. The workshop deepened participants' understanding of GTA, examined structural causes of gender and social
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inequalities in wetland management, and co-designed practical measures to embed gender responsiveness in project implementation. Discussions highlighted persistent constraints such as male-dominated land ownership, cultural taboos, GBV risks, unequal benefit sharing, and political interference in beneficiary selection. Emphasis was placed on shifting from superficial inclusion to transformative change that challenges discriminatory norms. Key outcomes included enhanced participant capacity as gender “change agents,” development of targeted strategies such as a 30% women’s quota, financial literacy training, and communal livelihood models for vulnerable groups. The Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines were strengthened with GTA principles, numerical targets, and provisions for marginalized populations. The workshop concluded with a commitment to institutionalize transformative practices and integrate gender equity into long-term wetland and climate resilience planning.

Indicator

Number of women, men, female, and male youth (project team members) trained on gender concepts, gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and response

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, a total of 13 females and 37 males were trained in Gender Transformative Approaches (GTA).

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The cumulative figure for the entire project period ending to December 2025 is 126 (47 females and 79 males).

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027

Responsibility

Ministry of Water and Environment

Remarks/Notes

The target has been surpassed.

GAP Activity

GAP Activity 2: Increase adoption of diversified crops for women in target communities
The project successfully procured and supplied livelihood assets to 432 women (out of a total of 1,080 beneficiaries). These assets were selected to enhance the resilience of wetland-dependent communities by providing alternative income sources that reduce pressure on wetland ecosystems. By including women in promoting economically viable enterprises outside direct wetland exploitation, the project aims to create incentives for conservation and support sustainable household economies in a way that benefits them.

Indicator

Number of women that adopt diversified crops in the target communities

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
432 females were provided with multiple livelihood options.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Cumulatively 4551 females have been provided with various alternative livelihood options.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), District Local Governments (DLGs)	
Remarks/Notes	
NA	
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 ☐
<i>The Gender expert is seconded by the Implementing Partner -Ministry of Water and Environment to provide technical leadership and coordination for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. The workshop on Gender Transformative Actions (GTA) was designed and coordinated by the Gender Expert. The Expert will continue to provide technical guidance and leadership for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) of the project.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>Implementation of the GAP has been done in accordance with the FAA and Gender Policy of the GCF. This reporting period, no specific activities in the GAP was implemented, since significant time of the project team and partners was dedicated to implementation of the Cure Period actions, which were largely related to social and environmental safeguards issues.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

Implementation of GAP is on track based on actions in previous years despite limited implementation in 2025 as significant time was dedicated to the implementation of the Cure Period actions and UNDP OAI audit of the project.	
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 ☐
Due to theDespite significant time and resources being dedicated to implementing the Cure period actions in 2025, which led to, the GAP was not being fully implemented robustly this year. However, based on progress reported against the GAP in previous APRs, the project is on course to meet the sex-disaggregated targets for the beneficiaries across its indicators.	
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 ☐
The implementation of livelihoods has an implication for gender-related targets. Delayed provision of livelihoods implies delayed access to livelihoods by additional women and youth. As alluded to earlier, once the draft Livelihood Implementation plan has been approved by the GCF, delivery of livelihoods to project beneficiaries will be accelerated. This will imply additional women, youth benefit from alternative livelihoods that are resilient and sustainable.	
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	
At the time of reporting, discussions are ongoing with the GCF on the restructuring of the project, particularly to address gaps in livelihood delivery. Thus the work plan for the next reporting period is not yet developed as this will depend on the outcome and details of the restructured work plan. Following the decision on the restructuring gender-related activities to be implemented in the next reporting period will be finalized and included in the revised plans.	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: 5.2a GRM-POSTER-FINAL.pdf File Name: Comms publication.pdf File Name: Comms publication-SES training.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Grievance registry database.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Updated Timetable for 2026-2028.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: Reversal of vehicle cost.pdf File Name: Reversals for decommissioned sites completed.pdf

