
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Safeguarding rural communities and their physical and economic assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste (FP109)
Accredited Entity:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of Report submission:	15 June 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		15 June 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)				
	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 22.4	
	Grants		Mill. USD 22.4	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 37.1	
	Grants		Mill. USD 37.1	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 59.4	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 November 2017 to 9 March 2026			
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 Tourism and Environment (MTE)	Timor-Leste	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	NA

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 Timor Leste Office, Timor Leste	Timor-Leste	katyna.argueta@undp.org	UNDP	UNDP
Ministry of State Administration (MSA)	Timor-Leste	antonioguterres66@gmail.com	Government	Municipalities of Aileu, Baucau, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Viqueque
Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery (MAF)	Timor-Leste	raimundomau31871@gmail.com	Government	Municipalities of Aileu, Baucau, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Viqueque

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Secretary of State for Civil Protection (SSPC)	Timor-Leste	doc.ndmd@gmail.com	Government	Municipalities of Aileu, Baucau, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Viqueque

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP (NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)

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)
Timor-Leste	23 December 2021	Timor-Leste will strengthen climate resilience through targeted infrastructure investments, including climate-resilient BEmONC health centres and safe spaces for vulnerable women and girls, integrating SRHR and GBV into preparedness systems and HMIS.	The GCF project directly implements these priorities by: 1. Climate-proofing 130 rural infrastructure units (roads, water, irrigation, flood protection) in 6 priority municipalities; 2. Restoring 300 ha through agroforestry and reforestation to reduce erosion and landslide risk; 3. Embedding climate risk data into municipal planning via MHVRA/TERS systems; 4. Strengthening institutional capacity through the revised Rural Roads Master Plan and National Water Supply Strategy, both cited in the NDC and NAPA as key adaptation actions.	4%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
16 June 2026	

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 “Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate-Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste” aims to strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in six priority municipalities (Aileu, Baucau, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Viqueque) by addressing institutional, financial, and technical barriers to the development of climate-resilient rural infrastructure.

Its two core outcomes are:

- 1) Enhanced climate risk-informed decision-making, achieved through the development of Timor-Leste’s first national Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment System (MHVRA) and Timor Emergency & Response System (TERS), which provide real-time early warnings and have already protected over 730,000 people (52% of the population); and
- 2) Implementation of climate-proofed infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation cumulatively delivered 106 climate-resilient infrastructure units (42 through GCF financing and 64 through Government co-financing) and restored 1537.34 hectares (337.34 ha GCF+1200 ha government Co-finance) through agroforestry and reforestation, exceeding original targets.

The project has significantly reduced climate vulnerability: economic losses in target areas have dropped by nearly 70%, road flood risks by 30%, and soil erosion by 40%. It has improved access to health, education, and markets for over 174,000 direct beneficiaries and created an estimated 2000 jobs. In addition the project has e developed the resilient infrastructure development guideline and strengthened local ownership through community-based O&M groups.

With a design life of 20 years, the project’s infrastructure and digital systems are now institutionalized under national authorities mainly the Ministry of State Administration (MSA) and the Civil Protection Authority (CPA), ensuring long-term sustainability. By integrating engineering solutions with catchment rehabilitation and robust early warning systems, the project delivers transformational adaptation impact, protecting lives, livelihoods, and public assets from intensifying floods, landslides, droughts, and erosion driven by climate change.

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)

Outcome 1: Climate risk information is developed, monitored, and integrated into policies, regulations, and institutions to support climate-resilient planning and management of small-scale rural infrastructure.

In 2025, Timor-Leste's first national Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment System (MHVRA) and the loss and damage data system titled Timor-Leste Emergency Response System (TERS) were fully institutionalized under the Civil Protection Authority. These systems issued 29 updated hazard maps covering all municipalities and reached 291,859 residents with early warning primarily in Covalima, Ermera, and Viqueque through assessment of flood and landslide hazards.. The project completed integration of MHVRA/TERS into six municipal budgeting cycles and finalized a national Loss & Damage methodology, enabling Timor-Leste to submit evidence-based claims to international climate finance mechanisms. Implementation of climate-proofed infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation has delivered 106 climate-resilient infrastructure units and restored 1537.34 (337.34 ha GGF+1200 ha government Co-finance) hectares through agroforestry and reforestation, exceeding original targets.

Output 1: Climate risk information is developed, monitored, and integrated into policies, regulations, and institutions to support climate-resilient planning and management of small-scale rural infrastructure.

All core components of Output 1 were delivered in 2025 per the implementation plan. The MHVRA and TERS platforms are now operational on the national TIC-Timor server, with five high-performance workstations and 47 verified drone flights supporting real-time monitoring. Training reached 120 government staff (50% women), 119 engineers, and 690 community members. Digital asset catalogues for all 42 GCF-funded infrastructure units were embedded in TERS, and municipal disaster planning now routinely uses MHVRA hazard layers for annual budgeting and recovery allocations.

Activity 1.1: Develop and deliver climate risk information services and vulnerability mapping to all sectoral institutions.

In 2025, the project finalized the operational deployment of MHVRA and TERS, transferring 29 updated hazard layers to the Civil Protection Authority's permanent GIS archive. Four drones (DJI Mavic 2) were handed over and resulted in landslide monitoring and search and rescue operations, and all 42 climate-resilient infrastructure assets were digitally catalogued with live condition monitoring. Training cascades certified 120 public-sector staff and 119 engineers. Despite delays from inter-ministerial approvals, two high-level validation workshops in November 2025 secured full policy adoption and accelerated capacity-building before year-end.

Activity 1.2: Establish a database system for monitoring, recording, and accounting for climate-induced damages to inform climate risk reduction planning and budgeting.

Under this activity line, the project fully institutionalized Timor-Leste's national Loss and Damage accounting system in 2025 by integrating it into the updated TERS-MHVRA platform that is publicly accessible. Following 8 national and 2 municipal workshops (Oct–Nov 2025) involving participants from all targeted municipalities, the validated PDNA/DaLA-aligned methodology was adopted across housing, agriculture, and infrastructure sectors. A targeted training program directly trained 201 participants (29% women), resulting in over 1,800 gender and disability-disaggregated loss records entered into the Timor-Leste Disaster Database and TERS by December 2025, enabling Timor-Leste to prepare its first L&D Fund claims for 2026–2027.

Activity 1.3: Refine ordinances, regulations, and associated codes and standards to enable climate-proofing of small-scale rural infrastructure.

The project has finalized the National Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Framework, mandating MHVRA hazard screening for all new water infrastructure proposals. This framework links water access to Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, strengthening WASH outcomes. Additionally, 80 engineers and municipal planners in six target municipalities received technical training, and five new Tetum-language courses on climate resilience and environmental safeguards were rolled out. All updates align with the Government's confirmation that target areas have achieved or committed to ODF status.

Outcome 2: Climate risk reduction and climate-proofing measures for small-scale rural infrastructure are implemented to build the resilience of vulnerable communities in six priority districts.

By the end of 2025, the project had delivered 106 of 130 planned climate-resilient infrastructure units comprising 42 GCF-funded and 64 government-co-financed assets across all six target municipalities. Despite the suspension of formal project extension approval since November 2024, the team completed 8 units in 2025 using existing approvals and close coordination with municipalities. All works met full environmental and social safeguards, with ANLA certificates secured and GRM boxes operational at every site, directly benefiting 35,228 people (50.3% women).

Output 2: Climate risk reduction and climate-proofing measures for small-scale rural infrastructure are implemented to build the resilience of vulnerable communities in six priority districts.

Under this output, the project has completed 26 units (8 GCF-funded, 18 co-financed) and handed over 106 assets to municipalities and community O&M groups. Activities included rehabilitating 81.4 km of rural roads, restoring 10 irrigation systems benefiting 29,771 farmers, and delivering clean water to 50,314 people. All 42 GCF projects secured ANLA environmental certification, and 24 alternate schemes under pending extension received full EIA and GRM setup, positioning them for rapid approval if extended.

Activity 2.1: Climate risk reduction measures for small-scale rural infrastructure are fully integrated into the planning and budgeting cycles of Village and Municipal development plans.

In 2025, the project will support the final validation of climate-responsive municipal investment plans across six municipalities. Twenty-four public consultations engaged 3,234 community members (52% women, 5% PwD) to validate designs and co-develop O&M agreements. Twelve joint monitoring missions verified asset functionality, while 20 new GRM focal points were trained. Despite limited ANLA staffing, dedicated focal points and digital tracking resolved certification delays, ensuring all 2025 infrastructure works met 100% compliance before handover.

Activity 2.2: Implementation of climate-proofing measures for small-scale rural infrastructure.

The project completed all planned infrastructure excluding 8 still ongoing in 2025 and delivered 101 completed infrastructure projects in total. In total, 8 GCF-funded and 18 government-led projects, using streamlined payment certification co-developed with municipal engineers, cutting disbursement timelines from 35 to under 5 days. Around 70% of materials were sourced locally, injecting \$8.1 million into local economies. All assets were formally handed over to municipalities and 42 community O&M groups by December 2025.

Activity 2.3: Supporting catchment management and rehabilitation measures to enhance climate-resilient infrastructure and communities.

In 2025, the project planted a total of 104,789 native seedlings across 137.34 hectares, bringing the cumulative total to 337.34 ha (206.18 ha agroforestry, 131.16 ha reforestation). Survival rates reached 90%, attributed to cluster-planting with nurse crops and timely aftercare. 43 agroforestry training sessions engaged 1,240 participants (68% women). Legume-based intercropping was scaled up across 149 ha, and 12 producer groups were formed to link farmers to markets in Baucau and Dili, directly supporting 475 farmers, including 86 women-headed households.

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
Infrastructure and built environment	33,000	75,000	175,840	139,398	35,228	174,626

(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
Female	33,000	38,250	89,678	68,305	17,720	86,025
Male	33,000	38,250	89,678	71,093	17,508	88,601

(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
Timor-Leste	33,000	75,000	175,840	139,398	35,228	174,626

(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
Infrastructure and built environment	0	186,000	346,160	224,158	121,203	345,361

(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
Female	0	94,860	176,542	109,837	58,299	168,136
Male	0	94,860	176,542	114,321	62,904	177,225

(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
Timor-Leste	0	186,000	346,160	224,158	121,203	345,361

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(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
Female	33,000	38,250	89,678	69,141	17,720	86,861
Male	33,000	38,250	89,678	70,257	17,508	87,765

(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
Timor-Leste	33,000	75,000	175,840	139,398	35,228	174,626

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				
0	100	300	206	131	337	

(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
Timor-Leste	0	100	300	206	131	337

(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.						
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest	0	100	300	206	131	337

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
2.1 # of infrastructure units built to new climate resilient standards	No. of Items	13	31	130	80	26	106
1.1 # of hazard risk maps and information developed and adopted/ embedded into sectoral policies and legislations	No. of Items	0	4	4	4	0	4
2.2 # Hectares of agroforestry implemented in target infrastructure catchments	Hectares	0	100	300	206	131	337
A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	Percentage	11	25	75	45	24	69
A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable)	No. of Items	13	31	130	80	26	106
M5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for lowemission planning and development and their effective implementation	No. of Policy Instruments	0	6	6	5	1	6

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1: Develop and deliver climate risk information services and vulnerability mapping to all sectoral institutions	90	1,535,133.61	1,883,515	81

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.2: Establish a database system for monitoring, recording, and accounting for climate-induced damages to inform climate risk reduction planning and budgeting.	49	474,033.67	790,511	59
Activity 1.3: Refine ordinances, regulations, and associated codes and standards to enable climate-proofing of small-scale rural infrastructure.	55	323,413.31	573,234	56
Activity 2.1 Climate risk reduction measures for small-scale rural infrastructure are fully integrated into the planning and budgeting cycles of Village and Municipal development plans.	66	906,279.22	1,186,049	76
Activity 2.2: Implementation of climate-proofing measures for small-scale rural infrastructure.	62	9,186,626.05	14,128,803	65
Activity 2.3 Supporting catchment management and rehabilitation measures to enhance climate-resilient infrastructure and communities.	72	2,717,611.15	3,129,732	86

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			

N/A	
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	

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	ML/TF exposure in project financial flows and procurement		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	The project "Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical and Economic Assets from Climate-Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste" is implemented with the Ministry of Tourism and Environment as the implementing partner, while UNDP provides oversight in accordance with its fiduciary standards. Project resources are managed through UNDP financial systems, with co-financing channeled through government entities and service providers to support policy and regulatory improvements, disaster risk reduction, institutional capacity strengthening, and climate-resilient local infrastructure investments. All financial transactions and procurement processes involving contractors, consultants, vendors, and service providers are subject to UNDP due diligence procedures, including beneficial ownership verification and screening against UN and partner sanctions lists. Infrastructure procurement is conducted by the Ministry of State Administration in accordance with its regulations and guidelines and must comply with Timor-Leste's national procurement legislation, including Procurement and Public Contracts Decree Law 1/2025.		
Consequences	Any misuse of funds or ML/TF related incident could result in reputational to UNDP and the GCF, suspension of disbursements, regulatory action under national law, and potential recovery of funds.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	UNDP's enterprise wide AML/CFT framework applies across the project lifecycle. All payments are processed through tracked institutional systems, and vendor due diligence and sanctions screening is mandatory prior to contract award and during implementation.		

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 2	UN Security Council sanctions exposure in project engagements		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	The project engages government agencies and registered national contractors and verifies consultants, and suppliers for the implementation of enhanced climate risk-informed decision-making and implementation of climate-proofed infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation. In line with UNDP policy, mandatory sanctions screening is applied to all counterparties prior to engagement and on an ongoing basis. Screening includes the UN Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, UNDP Vendor Sanctions List, and Timor-Leste are not subject to UN sectoral sanctions, and no sanctioned individuals or entities have been engaged under the project.		
Consequences	Engagement with a sanctioned entity would constitute a breach of UN obligations, leading to immediate contract termination, reporting to the GCF and relevant UN bodies, possible asset freezing, and reputational damage.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Systematic sanctions screening is embedded in UNDP procurement and partner management processes and continues throughout project implementation and closure.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Risk of fraud and corruption in project procurement and implementation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The project is implemented in a country context with moderate levels of public sector corruption, placing the country above the global average and in line with the broader Asia-Pacific regional average. Project activities involve procurement of civil works, equipment, consulting services, and operational support. To address inherent risks, UNDP applies a zero tolerance Anti Fraud Policy, mandatory prohibited practices clauses, segregation of duties between procurement and finance, competitive bidding, and independent evaluation panels for higher value contracts that are not part of co-financing. No fraud, bribery, corruption, or collusion cases have been reported or substantiated during the reporting period.		
Consequences	Materialization of fraud or corruption risk could lead to OAI investigations, suspension of disbursements, contract termination, legal proceedings under national law, recovery of funds, and reputational damage.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Robust UNDP procurement controls, financial oversight, independent evaluations, and continuous monitoring are applied throughout project implementation and remaining procurement phases.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	COI exposure among project personnel, evaluators, and institutional counterparts		
Risk Origin	Project Related		

Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	The project involves close coordination among national ministries, agencies, local governments, consultants, and evaluation panels. UNDP enforces mandatory COI disclosures for project personnel, consultants, evaluators, and committee members at recruitment, contract award, and annually thereafter. Where national institutions act as both beneficiaries and implementing counterparts, functional separation and oversight arrangements are in place. No COI incidents or disclosures requiring management action were recorded during the reporting period.		
Consequences	Undisclosed conflicts of interest could compromise procurement integrity, equitable resource allocation, and credibility of project outcomes, potentially resulting in audits, investigations, or reputational impact.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	COI disclosure requirements are strictly enforced, procurement panels include independent members, and oversight mechanisms ensure separation between decision making and implementation roles.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	National Political		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Due to governmental restructuring and challenging political dynamics in the current administration, the NDA No-Objection Letter (NOL) could not be secured to process the project extension		
Consequences	The prolonged delay in requesting project extension put the project at risk of discontinuation, cost overruns, and reputational risk, and consequently disrupted the completion of the project activities (24 remaining infrastructures) and leading to the return of unspent funds to GCF.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Briefing Vice Prime Minister (VPM) on GCF procedures, assigning a UNDP liaison, pre-submitting approval packages, and escalating to high-level champions to prevent disruptions and engage Responsible parties.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
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
Timor-Leste	Grants	USD	22,356,805	20,841,582	3,978,863.54	15,550,951.43	0%	100%
Total		USD	22,356,805	20,841,582	3,978,863.54	15,550,951.43	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
Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery	Grants	USD	12,000,000	12,000,000	917,215.6	12,000,000	0%	100%
Secretary of State for Civil Protection	Grants	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	488,496	5,000,000	0%	100%
Ministry of State Administration	Grants	USD	19,687,062	19,687,062	11,087,265	19,687,062	0%	100%
UNDP	Grants	USD	400,000	394,559.54	50,422.34	394,559.54	0%	100%
Total		USD	37,087,062	37,081,621.54	12,543,398.94	37,081,621.54	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: 5910_APR_2025_SECTION-3_Timor Leste clean version.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

During the 2025 reporting period, all Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) activities were fully implemented in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and site-specific ESMPs. Key activities included: 1. Completion of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and ANLA certification for all 42 GCF-funded infrastructure units. 2. Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) at every project site, including 66 physical GRM boxes and WhatsApp-based channels. 3. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) consultations with 3,234 community members (52% women, 5% persons with disabilities) across 24 sucos. 4. Finalization of the national Loss & Damage (L&D) accounting system through 8 national and 10 municipal workshops. 5. Integration of MHVRA hazard layers into municipal budgeting cycles. 6. Monitoring was conducted through 24 joint field missions (4 per municipality), quarterly drone-based validation flights (47 verified), and real-time digital tracking via the Timor Emergency & Response System (TERS). All activities complied with Timor-Leste's Decree-Law No. 15/2016 on environmental licensing and UNDP's ESS standards. 7. The project has also conducted four monitoring assurance visits in coordination with the UNDP Country Office focal points to verify progress and compliance across infrastructure projects and schemes, focusing on alignment with project objectives and risk management, validation of beneficiary data, and the provision of immediate action and recommendations. It has also reviewed gender and LNOB commitments, as well as the functionality of grievance redress mechanisms (GRMs). The team has also engaged relevant community authorities and community members/beneficiaries to assess progress, identify project results, and document lessons learned.

Outputs during the reporting period

In 2025, the project delivered: (i) full completion of 98 climate-resilient infrastructure units (34 GCF (excluding 8 at advanced construction)-funded, 64 co-financed), including rural roads, irrigation systems, water supply schemes, and flood protection structures; (ii) institutionalization of MHVRA and TERS under the Civil Protection Authority, with 29 updated hazard maps issued; (iii) completion of 337.34 ha of agroforestry/reforestation with 97–99% seedling survival; (iv) formal adoption of the national L&D methodology by line ministries; (v) establishment of 42 community-based O&M groups (50% women-led); and (vi) training of 120 government staff (50% women), 119 engineers, and 690 community members in climate-resilient design, bioengineering, and digital monitoring. All outputs met ESS compliance requirements, with zero unresolved grievances.

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

Key ESS issues identified and addressed included: (i) land-use conflicts during infrastructure siting resolved through intensified FPIC consultations and integration of 85% of feasible community requests (e.g., extra taps, drainage). Delayed ANLA certifications due to limited staffing were mitigated by assigning dedicated focal points and introducing digital tracking, reducing approval time from 35 to less than 5 days. Gender exclusion risks are countered by ensuring 52% female participation in consultations and establishing 28 women-led water user committees. Customary land disputes addressed through engagement with suco chiefs and traditional leaders, resulting in full community buy-in; and high staff turnover in key institutions offset by over-delivering capacity building (187 trained officials) and uploading all Tetum-language materials to a permanent national repository. All 42 GCF-funded assets secured ANLA certification and GRM setup, with no adverse environmental or social impacts reported. Gender mainstreaming was embedded in contractor selection (3 women-led firms awarded contracts) and in O&M governance (48% of leadership roles held by women).

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

Due to documented political challenges, the project extension request was not submitted, which effectively froze the construction of 24 climate-resilient infrastructure units and will affect the completion of ongoing construction that will not be completed by the project completion date. This may create SES concerns, especially if the project closes with uncompleted infrastructure and construction activities. The long-term sustainability of GRMs and O&M groups depends on continued municipal budget allocations beyond project closure. While all 42 GRM boxes were formally handed over to suco councils in December 2025, their continued functionality relies on local ownership. Similarly, while women's participation in O&M is strong (50% leadership), sustained gender-responsive maintenance requires ongoing refresher training. The only cross-cutting risk is the pending approval of project extension, which, if not approved, could delay the scaling of losses and damage reporting, as well as the MHVRA/TERS upgrades planned for 2026–2027. Furthermore, the 8 ongoing infrastructures require project extension to ensure safe completion and handover UNDP recommends that GCF monitor Timor-Leste's decision on the no-objection letter and support rapid endorsement to secure legacy systems.

Remarks/Notes

All ESS standards were fully met. Zero non-compliance incidents. GRMs were effective, accessible, and culturally appropriate. The project exceeded gender targets and set a national precedent for losses and damage and early warning integration.

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, the project conducted 24 community consultations and 66 FPIC sessions across Aileu, Baucau, Ermera, Lautem, Liquica, and Viqueque. These included design validation workshops, co-development of O&M agreements, and GRM orientation. Joint field missions with MSA, CPA, MTE, and municipal teams verified asset functionality and collected feedback. Traditional leaders and women's groups were actively involved in resolving land disputes and finalizing site plans. All activities used culturally appropriate methods (e.g., community meetings, visual aids in Tetum) and ensured accessibility for people with disabilities.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Consultations were held monthly from January to December 2025 at 24 sucos across six municipalities, including Manusae (Aileu), Uatuhaco (Baucau), Letefoho (Ermera), Mehara (Lautem), Dato (Liquica), and Ossu (Viqueque).	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
- Total participants: 3,234 (1,679 male, 1,555 female = 52% women, 5% PwD). - CSOs/NGOs consulted: Raebia, Permatil, FCOTi, Prospek, PDIM, UNESCO. - Other stakeholders: Suco chiefs, Municipal Presidents, MSA, CPA, MALFF, ANLA, UNDP.	
Information shared with stakeholders	
Communities received clear information on project scope, climate-resilient design features, expected benefits (e.g., reduced travel time, flood protection), O&M responsibilities, and GRM access. Technical details (e.g., water yield, road specifications) were simplified using visual aids and Tetum-language brochures.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
Key issues raised: (1) requests for additional water taps and drainage, 85% integrated into final designs; (2) concerns over wage delays, contractors formally reminded, payments verified; (3) sand quality complaints, engineers intervened, materials replaced. All 24 infrastructure schemes achieved full community acceptance before handover.	
Remarks/Notes	
All ESS standards were fully met. GRMs were functional, accessible, and culturally appropriate.	

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	
The project successfully embedded ESS compliance into six municipality systems. All 106 climate-resilient infrastructure units secured ANLA certification and operational GRMs. Community-based O&M groups (50% women-led) now manage assets. The use of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) in all 24 sucos ensured full community ownership. Survival rates for agroforestry exceeded 97% through adaptive sub-village level planting with nurse crops. Traditional leaders co-signed all handover protocols, and GRM boxes were formally transferred to suco councils, ensuring continuity beyond project closure and sharing responsibility with the Municipality decision-makers.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i> 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 ☐
<i>12 minor grievances were recorded in 2025 (see Annex 3), including: delayed wage payments (resolved via contractor reminders), sand quality concerns (engineer intervention), requests for additional drainage/taps (85% integrated), and equipment damage (immediate repair). All were resolved within 14 days through joint UNDP-municipal field missions. No SEAH-related complaints were reported. Communities confirmed satisfaction during final handover ceremonies.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
All GAP targets were met by project closure (31 Dec 2025). Direct beneficiaries reached 50.3% women; 48% of O&M committee leadership roles are held by women. Three women-led contractors were awarded infrastructure contracts. 17 women-managed nurseries generate income for 162 women. Gender-sensitive templates were integrated into Losses & Damages reporting, and 43 agroforestry trainings achieved 68% female participation. The project exceeded its 50% female inclusion target across technical, governance, and economic domains.	
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</i>	

on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
The project implemented mandatory gender-responsive consultation protocols across all 42 sucos in six municipalities, ensuring female participation of 50% or more in Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) sessions. Gender criteria were integrated into procurement scoring, requiring bidders to demonstrate women's inclusion in the workforce and leadership. Three women-led contractors were awarded infrastructure contracts in Aileu, Baucau, and Ermera.	
Indicator	
% of women in stakeholder consultations; number of women-led contractors awarded.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	14
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	49
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, 52% of participants in 24 FPIC consultations were women. Three women-led firms were contracted, exceeding the target. All consultations used Tetum-language materials and were held at times accessible to women.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
By the time of project closure, 48% of O&M committee leaders were women, demonstrating strong female leadership in infrastructure stewardship. A total of 3,560 women actively participated in agroforestry initiatives, managing 337 hectares of restored land across six municipalities. These efforts were supported by 17 women-led community nurseries, which have now become sustainable income-generating enterprises. The nurseries produced over 104,000 native seedlings in 2025 alone, with survival rates exceeding 97%. Women's participation was further strengthened through targeted training, with 68% of agroforestry trainees being female. These outcomes reflect full achievement and, in many cases, surpass the Gender Action Plan targets.	
Budget	166,900
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
UNDP Gender Specialist; Ministry of State Administration (MSA) Procurement Unit; Municipal Focal Points.	
Remarks/Notes	
*Baseline: 14% female participation in infrastructure planning; zero women-led contractors. *Target: At least 49% women participated in the consultations; at least one woman-led contractor.	
*Remark Targets met or exceeded through targeted training, income-linkage, and formal recognition of women's groups by municipal authorities.	

GAP Activity	
The project established community-based Operations & Maintenance (O&M) groups with formal mandates for gender parity. It also supported 17 women-managed nurseries and trained women in agroforestry, seedling production, and post-harvest value addition. Legume-based intercropping was promoted to enhance soil fertility and household income.	
Indicator	
% of women in O&M leadership; number of women benefiting from agroforestry.	
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, 48% of O&M leadership roles were held by women. Agroforestry trainings achieved 68% female participation (1,240 women trained). 86 women-headed households received direct support.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
From 2020 to 2025, the project successfully transformed gender inclusion from a design principle into an operational reality, achieving all Gender Action Plan targets. Women represented 50.3% of participants in stakeholder consultations and infrastructure beneficiary groups, ensuring meaningful engagement in project planning and implementation. Gender-responsive procurement measures introduced in 2022 enabled 21 women-led contractors to participate in delivering rural roads and water supply systems across six municipalities while maintaining standards for wage equity, occupational safety, and environmental compliance. The project also strengthened women's participation in environmental restoration and economic activities. A total of 3,560 women engaged in agroforestry initiatives, contributing to the restoration of 340 hectares of land, while 86 women-headed households received targeted livelihood support to improve resilience and income opportunities. Capacity-building activities reached 690 community members and 120 government staff, promoting equitable access to technical skills and knowledge. To sustain 106 climate-resilient assets, the project established 42 community-based operation and maintenance groups, with women holding 48% of leadership positions. In 2025, 28 women-led water user committees were formally recognized during infrastructure handovers, demonstrating that gender mainstreaming strengthened inclusive, sustainable, and community-led infrastructure governance beyond project closure.	
Budget	790,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MALFF); NGOs (Raebia, Permatil, FCOTi, Prospek); UNDP Gender & Inclusion Specialist.	
Remarks/Notes	

Baseline: Minimal formal women's roles in rural infrastructure or nursery management.
Target: 50% women in O&M leadership; 40% female participation in agroforestry.

From 2020–2025, the project achieved all Gender Action Plan targets by combining training, economic opportunities, and institutional support. It empowered 21 women-led firms, engaged 3,560 women in agroforestry livelihoods, and secured 48% female leadership in maintenance groups. Training for 810 stakeholders strengthened inclusive governance of 106 climate-resilient assets.

GAP Activity

Training program directly trained 201 participants, in damage and loss asset management through Timor-Leste Disaster Database and TERS by December 2025. Out of these trainings 29% of participants were women from across Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment, civil society, media, UN agencies, and other stakeholders.

Indicator

Number of gender-responsive damage and loss proformas for documenting gender-specific damage and loss

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

14

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

30

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, 201 participants (29% women) trained from relevant stakeholders and government counterparts who are equipped with the knowledge and skills to better account and manage loss and damage systems.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

N/A

Budget

790,000

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

30 December 2025

Responsibility

Ministry of Social Solidarity (MSS), Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Planning and Strategic Investment, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MALFF); NGOs (Raebia, Permatil, FCOTi, Prospek); UNDP Gender & Inclusion Specialist.

Remarks/Notes

From 2020 to 2025, the project successfully fulfilled its Gender Action Plan by integrating inclusion into every phase of implementation. Between 10 and 29 November 2025, the project implemented a tightly sequenced, multi-tiered capacity-building and validation program. Through hands-on simulations, participants practiced completing sector tables, applying damage/loss definitions, using simplified valuation logic, and consolidating data into the Municipal Workbook. Pre/post self-assessments showed significant learning gains in knowledge.

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>During the reporting period, the project met or exceeded all Gender Action Plan (GAP) targets. Women accounted for 50.3% of direct beneficiaries and held 48% of leadership positions in O&M committees, ensuring meaningful participation in governance. Economic empowerment achievements included the award of major infrastructure contracts to three women-led firms and the establishment of 17 women-managed nurseries generating sustainable income for 162 women. These outcomes were supported by capacity-building efforts, with women comprising 68% of participants in 43 agroforestry training sessions. Gender-sensitive templates were also integrated into Loss and Damage reporting processes.</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>100% of the allocated Gender Action Plan (GAP) budget was executed in full compliance with the Funding Activity Agreement (FAA) and the GCF's Updated Gender Policy. The project institutionalized gender-sensitive criteria across procurement, technical training, and monitoring systems. Key outcomes included the mandatory collection of sex-disaggregated data, the promotion of women's economic empowerment through targeted contracting, and achieving near-parity in leadership and decision-making roles.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes. All planned activities, targets, and indicators under the Gender Action Plan (GAP) remained on track and were successfully met by the project closure. As of 31 December 2025, the project reached 174,626 direct beneficiaries (50.3% women), surpassing the 50% gender parity goal. Key performance indicators in governance and economic empowerment were also exceeded: women hold 48% of leadership roles in O&M committees, and three women-led firms were successfully awarded infrastructure contracts. Furthermore, technical training in agroforestry saw 68% female participation, far exceeding initial projections. No deviations from the approved timeline or indicator framework occurred during the reporting period.</i>	
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 ☒
N/A	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>By the end of the reporting period 2025, all Gender Action Plan (GAP) targets were successful. The initiative achieved a final reach of 174,626 direct beneficiaries, with women representing 50.3% of that total, effectively surpassing the 50% gender parity goal. This inclusive approach extended to indirect beneficiaries as well, resulting in a total project outreach of 519,987 people, 48% of whom were women. The project's impact was particularly significant in governance and economic empowerment. Women secured 48% of leadership positions within O&M committees, ensuring they hold a decisive voice in the long-term management of communal assets. Economically, the project fostered female entrepreneurship and specialized livelihoods; three women-led firms were awarded major infrastructure contracts, while 17 women-managed nurseries now provide sustainable income for 162 women. Capacity building served as a critical foundation for these achievements. Through 43 dedicated agroforestry training sessions, the project saw 68% female participation, ensuring that technical expertise was transferred directly to women. Furthermore, the project institutionalized gender-sensitive reporting by integrating specialized templates into Losses and Damages assessments. These outcomes, spanning the technical, governance, and economic domains, demonstrate that gender mainstreaming was fully embedded throughout the project lifecycle, with no deviations from the original plan.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please	Yes ☐ No ☒

include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	
<i>While the project did not experience any significant operational setbacks, it navigated deep-seated cultural barriers regarding women's roles in technical and leadership positions. To address these, the project implemented a strategy of continuous community advocacy and the promotion of visible role models. By placing women in highly visible positions such as lead engineers on construction sites and managers of commercial nurseries, the project challenged traditional gender norms and demonstrated the tangible value of female leadership. These role models served as "proof of concept" to local authorities and traditional leaders, effectively neutralizing resistance and building community-wide buy-in. The primary lesson learned is that technical targets are best achieved when paired with proactive social advocacy. This approach has informed ongoing actions by ensuring that gender-sensitive communication remains a standard component of all infrastructure handovers and community governance meetings. By institutionalizing these advocacy efforts, the project has ensured that the transition from implementation to local ownership remains inclusive and culturally supported.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Case Study: From Beneficiaries to Managers – Women Leading Climate-Resilient Infrastructure</i> The project supported the establishment of 17 women-managed nurseries that evolved into self-sustaining enterprises and supplied a significant share of the 239,519 native seedlings used for catchment restoration. Applying agroforestry techniques gained through project training, the nurseries achieved exceptional seedling survival rates of 97–99%, while creating sustainable livelihood opportunities for local women. Women's leadership also expanded into water resource management. By 2025, 28 women-led water user committees had been formally recognized by municipal authorities and were independently managing gravity-fed water systems. Through training in technical maintenance and financial management, these committees strengthened local capacity for sustainable infrastructure operation. The project further promoted women's economic participation through gender-responsive procurement. Three women-led firms successfully secured and implemented major climate-resilient infrastructure contracts, demonstrating their ability to meet national occupational safety and environmental standards in a traditionally male-dominated sector. At the community level, women now occupy 48% of leadership positions across 42 Operations and Maintenance (O&M) groups, ensuring meaningful participation in infrastructure governance. Project verification confirms that women represent 50.3% of the 174,626 direct beneficiaries, highlighting the effectiveness of these inclusive leadership models.	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>With project closure on 31 March 2026, efforts are focused on sustaining gender-equitable outcomes achieved during implementation. A sustainability framework has been established to preserve gains in women's leadership, participation, and economic empowerment. Gender-responsive governance has been institutionalized through municipal commitments to fund semi-annual refresher training for suco (village) leaders on the operation and maintenance of climate-resilient infrastructure. This support will help sustain women's representation, currently at 48% of leadership positions in O&M committees. Economic sustainability is being strengthened through the integration of 17 women-managed nurseries into municipal reforestation programmes and contracts. This provides a reliable income stream while ensuring continued availability of high-quality native seedlings for catchment restoration and protection. The Civil Protection Authority has also adopted the project's data standards, requiring quarterly reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated disaster data through the Timor-Leste Event Reporting System (TERS). This institutionalizes the gender-sensitive Loss and Damage reporting tools developed by the project. To support the transition to full national ownership, UNDP will provide technical backstopping during 2026–2027, ensuring these systems remain functional, inclusive, and sustainable beyond project closure.</i>	

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: Annex 2 Communication and visibility material updated.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex 3 List of grievances received.docx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 - Updated Implementation Plan.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

