
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	TWENDE: Towards Ending Drought Emergencies: Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Rangelands (FP113)
Accredited Entity:	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
Date of Report submission:	30 July 2026
Version number	V1.0



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

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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		30 July 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 23.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 11.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subordinated Loans</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 34.5</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.2	Grants	Mill. USD 23.2	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 11.4	Grants	Mill. USD 10.6	Subordinated Loans	Mill. USD 0.800	Total Financing	Mill. USD 34.5
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.2														
	Grants	Mill. USD 23.2														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 11.4														
	Grants	Mill. USD 10.6														
	Subordinated Loans	Mill. USD 0.800														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 34.5														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 June 2019 to 26 November 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)												
Conservation International Foundation	United States	International Organization	Executing Entity	Dr. Seif Hamisi shamisi@conservation.org												
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	Kenya	Government Department	Executing entity	Hon. Jonathan Mueke pslivestock@kilimo.go.ke												
National Drought Management Authority	Kenya	Government Corporation	Executing entity for component 1 of the project	Hared Adan hared.hassan@ndma.go.ke												

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)
Conservation International	United States	Dr. Seif Hamisi	a 501(c)(3) nonprofit environmental organization	Not a private company, and therefore does not have owners

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
MoAI/GoK	Kenya	Mueke Jonathan	Public Institution	No owners
National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)	Kenya	Hared Adan Hared Hassan	Public Institution	No owners
Water Resources Authority (WRA)	Kenya	Mohamed Mouldid Shurie	Public Institution	No owners
IUCN	Switzerland	Janie Roux	Hybrid International Organisation	Member states, CSOs

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)
Kenya	30 April 2025	Enhance resilience to climate change in Kenya's climate-vulnerable sectors and ASALs through mainstreaming adaptation in national and county planning; strengthen drought risk management and ending drought emergencies; improve resilience in water, agriculture, livestock and ecosystems/rangelands; expand climate information, inclusive participation, capacity, and access to climate finance.	TWENDE directly supports these objectives by increasing resilience of livestock and land-use systems through restoration and better governance of rangeland ecosystems in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands, across 11 counties. The project strengthens county/community adaptive capacity through evidence-based landscape planning, better access to climate data and information, ecosystem-based adaptation, and improved access to markets and financial services. This maps closely to the NAP's emphasis on drought risk management, water, livestock, agriculture, devolution/county mainstreaming, and to Kenya's NDC emphasis on adaptation, gender-responsive implementation, capacity building, technology/innovation, and climate finance access.	10%

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

This Annual Performance Report presents progress under the FP113 TWENDE project for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025. During the year, the project delivered strong results in strengthening climate resilience, institutional capacity, and community-led natural resource governance across 11 ASAL counties, directly reaching 201,403 beneficiaries (76,689 women and 124,714 men), with additional indirect benefits through improved services and systems.

A key achievement was the restoration of 83,706 hectares of degraded rangeland through strengthened communal governance, enforcement of grazing bylaws, and capacity building of 42 peace and grazing committees, extension actors, and pastoral field schools. This contributed to reduced land degradation, improved vegetation recovery, enhanced livestock productivity, and strengthened drought preparedness, while integrating indigenous and modern approaches for long-term adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Climate risk management improved through 276 early warning bulletins and the operationalization of the Climate Resilience Dashboard, enabling timely early actions such as water provision, livestock feed support, and emergency borehole rehabilitation. These interventions reduced livestock losses, minimized distress sales, and lowered the cost of drought response.

At the community level, 39 action plans strengthened resource governance and reduced conflicts. Livelihoods improved through support to 45 enterprises with investments of USD 783,019, generating revenue growth of 5–75%. Women-led initiatives produced 10,998 kg of grass seed and over 6,000 hay bales, generating KES 8.8 million while supporting restoration.

The Climate Resilience Facility further expanded access to finance, with 1,237 people (78% women) sensitized and five groups funded.

Implementation faced challenges, including delays from the e-GP system and below-average October-November-December rainfall. These were mitigated through adaptive planning and strengthened local governance, highlighting the importance of flexibility and strong community institutions in sustaining climate resilience outcomes.

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)

During the reporting period, the project made substantial progress toward achieving its logical framework indicators, particularly in strengthening climate-resilient governance systems, restoring degraded ecosystems, and enhancing climate-resilient livelihoods across the target landscapes. These gains were driven by integrated policy support, institutional strengthening, and coordinated implementation, contributing to improved adaptive capacity and sustainability of interventions.

At the national level, a major milestone was the submission of the National Land Reclamation Policy initiated in 2024 to Cabinet in December 2025, marking significant progress toward institutionalizing land restoration, nature-based solutions, and climate adaptation. At the county level, the development of the Marsabit Rangeland and Natural Resources Management Policies, alongside Landscape Grazing Management Plans, strengthened policy coherence and integration of climate priorities into County Annual Development Plans, while laying the foundation for inclusion in future CIDPs. Complementary community by-laws further reinforced local ownership and implementation of sustainable rangeland management practices.

These policy and institutional gains translated into strengthened community-level governance systems. A total of 39 Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees were established as last-mile structures for early warning dissemination and response, supporting a shift toward anticipatory drought management. In addition, 42 resilience plans (39 ward and 3 landscape), 39 peace committees, and 6 landscape governance structures were operationalized. Capacity strengthening of 1,018 stakeholders enhanced governance, conflict resolution, and climate risk management, while radio programmes and community forums increased awareness and uptake of climate information. As a result, communities reported improved coordination of shared resources, reduced conflicts, and stronger alignment between local priorities and county planning processes.

These efforts were complemented by strengthened climate information systems across all 23 ASAL counties. The dissemination of 276 drought early warning bulletins, operationalization of the Climate Resilience Dashboard, and training and sensitization of over 177 technical officers on the Climate Resilience Dashboard alongside engagement of 234 officers in post-drought assessments have significantly enhanced data-driven decision-making, early warning systems, and recovery planning. This has enabled counties to take timely, evidence-based actions, contributing to reduced vulnerability and improved drought response efficiency.

Inter-county coordination and landscape-level governance also improved markedly. Through 12 multi-stakeholder forums and the establishment or strengthening of 11 inter-county agreements, the project enhanced joint planning, harmonized grazing frameworks, and strengthened conflict-sensitive resource management. Peace-building initiatives, including the establishment of three (3) landscape peace committees that facilitated peace dialogues and the Peace Caravan framework, further deepened collaboration, dialogue and peace accords between different warring communities. As a result, all 11 counties established functional landscape management mechanisms, supported by institutionalized multi-stakeholder platforms that improved coordination, transparency, and inclusive decision-making. Strengthened partner coordination and compliance with gender and social safeguards further enhanced accountability and adaptive management.

Significant progress was also recorded under ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management. A total of 83,70 hectares were put under restoration trajectory with 78,260 hectares were placed under active restoration through reseedling, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), tree planting, soil bunds, and invasive species control, while 84,782 hectares were brought under improved governance. Over 9,895 beneficiaries directly participated in restoration activities. Investments in restoration inputs and systems, including strengthening 23 nurseries and establishing six (6) pasture bulking sites has enhanced seed availability and scalability of interventions.

Integrated land and water management further accelerated restoration outcomes. The construction of 606,354 soil bunds, coupled with natural regeneration supported by improved governance of buffer zones, enhanced soil moisture retention, increased vegetation cover, and reduced erosion. More than 3,000 beneficiaries (60% women and youth) were engaged in construction of soil bunds activities, generating local employment, while 700 farmers independently replicated the interventions, demonstrating strong uptake and scalability. Strategic water infrastructure investments, including 3 water pans, 19 sand dams, and 34 rainwater harvesting tanks, supported by six (6) sub-catchment management plans (SCMPs), benefited 17,900 households (57% women). These investments improved water availability, reduced grazing pressure, and strengthened drought resilience, despite challenges such as insecurity and sedimentation.

Grazing governance was further strengthened through the review of by-laws in 8 wards and the development of 42 grazing plans, supported by capacity building of over 431 grazing committee members and 323 policymakers. These efforts, alongside key policy milestones, reinforced the institutionalization of climate-resilient rangeland management.

Complementary capacity-building initiatives, including training on FMNR, Prosopis management, and climate-smart grazing, training of trainers on gender mainstreaming, and the engagement of 206 grassroots gender champions has enhanced technical capacity, inclusivity, and scaling readiness.

Livelihood and enterprise development interventions delivered strong economic and resilience outcomes. A total of 45 enterprises received USD 783,019 in catalytic in-kind support, improving production systems, compliance, and commercialization across key value chains (honey, camel milk, fodder/meat, and gums and resins). As a result, enterprises achieved revenue growth of 5–75%, alongside strengthened market linkages, certification of their products, and participation in trade fairs. Women-led Grass Seed Banks further demonstrated strong results, with 22 groups producing 10,998 kg of grass seed and over 6,000 hay bales, generating approximately KES 8.8 million while directly contributing to restoration and financial inclusion.

Additionally, the establishment of the Climate Resilience Facility (CRF) marked a critical step toward sustainable, community-driven climate financing. During the reporting period, 37 applications were received, five groups approved for funding, and 1,237 stakeholders (78% women) sensitized on governance and application procedures. Operational systems and governance frameworks were put in place, strengthening investment readiness and laying the foundation for scaling locally led adaptation financing.

Overall, the project demonstrates strong and measurable progress toward its intended outcomes, with integrated investments in governance, restoration, climate information, and livelihoods delivering tangible, scalable, and sustainable climate resilience impacts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	57,296	250,000	500,000	259,558	163,042	422,600

(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	30,000	80,600	114,460	104,730	219,190
Female	0	20,000	74,400	105,655	96,673	202,328

(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
Kenya	0	50,000	155,000	220,115	201,403	421,518

(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	220,000	620,000	930,963	978,271	1,909,234

(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	0	322,400	484,101	508,701	992,802
Female	0	0	297,600	446,862	469,571	916,433

(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
Kenya	0	220,000	620,000	930,963	978,271	1,909,234

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	29,450	60,000	77,500	64,706	84,589	149,295
Female	25,575	40,000	77,500	89,357	116,814	206,171

(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
Kenya	55,025	100,000	155,000	220,115	201,403	421,518

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			
57,296	250,000	500,000	259,558	163,042	422,600

(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
Kenya	57,296	250,000	500,000	259,558	163,042

(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
Dryland	57,296	250,000	500,000	259,558	163,042

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
2.4 # of soil and water conservation works	No. of Items	0	20	39	12	3	15
2.5 # rangeland users trained in climate change resilient natural resource management and governance	No. of Persons	78	780	780	1,031	101	1,132
2.6 # county laws enabling community action (bylaws) for climate change resilient natural resource management	No. of Policy Instruments	0	3	9	3	3	6
Indicator 2.1: Area (ha) of rangeland ecosystems under improved communal governance for restoration and protection	Hectares	57,296	250,000	500,000	259,558	163,042	422,600
Indicator 2.2: (i) # communities implementing “planned grazing” for climate smart pastoralism	No. of Communities	11	20	29	21	4	25
Indicator 2.2: (ii) Proportion of households adopting “planned grazing” for climate smart pastoralism	Percentage	11	20	29	21	4	25
Indicator 2.3: number of grass seed banks	No. of Items	2	8	16	18	2	20
Indicator 3.1: # counties with at least one value chain assessed and/or developed for the benefit of rangeland users.	No. of Communities	0	11	11	11	0	11
Indicator 3.2: # of restoration enterprises created by women’s groups	No. of Items	0	7	16	22	0	22
Indicator 3.3 (1) # investment- ready business plans for climate change resilience in the natural resources sector	Plans	0	16	40	42	3	45
Indicator 3.3 (2). # of Community Resilience Facilities (CRF) Established	No. of Items	0	1	2	1	0	1
Indicator 3.4 (1). # of grants and loans provided community-based ecosystem adaptation enterprises.	No. of Loans/Grants	0	8	16	21	24	45
Indicator 3.4 (2). Amount (US\$) of grants and loans provided community-based ecosystem adaptation enterprises.	United States dollars	0	500	800	500,000	0	500,000

Indicator 1.3: Quality and quantity of inter-county decisions aimed at coordination of climate change adaptive natural resources management and drought preparedness- (e.g. one or two per landscape, agreed between all relevant counties).	No. of Items	0	8	11	15	12	27
Indicator 1.4: Establish functioning landscape management mechanisms in participating counties for climate change sensitive and accountable decision-making	No. of Institutions	5	9	11	40	3	43
Indicator 1.1: Number of ASAL counties that receive early warning information that is informed by enhanced projections of climate change and its impacts on land and livestock	No. of Communities	0	23	23	23	0	23
Indicator 1.2: Number of evidence- based climate resilience plans at county level informed by community plans	Plans	2	29	39	39	3	42

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1: Number of ASAL counties that receive early warning information that is informed by enhanced projections of climate change and its impacts on land and livestock	98	566,717	545,602	103
1.2: Number of evidence- based climate resilience plans at county level informed by community plans	96	361,358	354,968	101
1.3: Quality and quantity of inter-county decisions aimed at coordination of climate change adaptive natural resources management and drought preparedness - (e.g.one or two per landscape, agreed between all relevant counties	80	305,678	155,154	197
1.4: Establish functioning landscape management mechanisms in participating	90	129,363	513,403	25

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
counties for climate change sensitive and accountable decision- making				
Activity 2.1: Implement priority community-based rangeland restoration activities	78	1,073,650	1,839,349	58
Activity 2.2: Implement priority actions for integrated land/water management in catchments	60	1,719,424	1,789,635	96
Activity 2.3: Install community-validated strategic water sources for sustainable rangeland utilization	93	27,697	95,788	28
Activity 2.4: Assist communities to formulate bylaws and incorporate into county laws	90	274,828	187,538	146
Activity 2.5: Build capacity of local institutions to implement climate-sensitive landscape management	92	491,305	238,123	206
3.1 # counties with at least one value chain assessed and/or developed for the benefit of rangeland users.	96	102,436	550,083	18
3.2 # of restoration enterprises created by women's groups	88	1,635,675	504,299	324
3.3 # of Community Resilience Facilities (CRF) Established	14	38,240	1,187,685	3
3.4 # of grants and loans provided community-based ecosystem adaptation enterprises.	64	376,076	665,552	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
Small Grant Facility	USD	770,000	0	Kenya	N/A	900	4,500
Community Resilience	USD	1,087,000	0	Kenya	N/A	7,500	37,500

Facility (CRF)							
CI Ventures Loans to SMEs	USD	0	800,000	Kenya	N/A	1,100	5,500
KEFRI Gums and Resins Support	USD	350,000	0	Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A
JDI support to women Grass Seed Banks	USD	1,859,000	500,000	Kenya	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
The project complied with all the legal agreements	

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	Introduction of mandatory use of Electronic Government Procurement (EGP)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The mandatory adoption of the Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system presents a risk of delays in the timely procurement of critical project inputs, which may affect overall implementation timelines and delivery of results. This risk is primarily driven by system-related inefficiencies, including user learning curves, intermittent platform downtimes, low supplier registration, and additional compliance requirements that have introduced longer processing times compared to previous procedures.		
Consequences	The delays in procuring key restoration inputs, such as grass seeds, risk slowing down implementation and missing critical seasonal windows for restoration activities. This may compromise planned outputs and reduce the overall effectiveness and impact of interventions, particularly as the project enters the No-Cost Extension (NCE) period with limited time to deliver results.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Government of Kenya ministries and departments have undertaken targeted capacity-building and hands-on training for procurement staff on the Electronic Government Procurement (e-GP) system to enhance familiarity with the platform and improve efficiency. This is expected to help minimize delays in the procurement of critical restoration inputs.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

Risk 2	Elite capture of decision-making processes in the framework of the 2027 general elections in Kenya		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	The upcoming August 2027 Kenyan General Election introduces an intensified climate of political campaigning, potential institutional turnover, and heightened public spending pressures. This macro-political environment creates an elevated risk of elite capture, where influential local political actors, county-level patronage networks, or transitioning public elites may attempt to co-opt project decision-making processes. Specifically, elites may seek to redirect project resources, influence public procurement awards to campaign financiers, or politically manipulate the selection of climate sub-projects and beneficiary communities to consolidate voter blocks. This risk is compounded by the structural fluidity of localized political alliances and an increased reliance on digital propaganda or algorithmic disinformation, which can fragment project community engagement.		
Consequences	This risk may triggers i) severe procurement corruption and violations: Project tenders or vendor selections by the public executing entity could be manipulated to reward political allies, directly violating IUCN & GCF's Prohibited Practices and Fiduciary Standards; ii) Marginalization of vulnerable communities where sub-projects (e.g., water access points, equipment/infrastructure grants) may be diverted away from the most climate-vulnerable populations to politically strategic regions, directly undermining the project's core investment and eligibility criteria. Disbursement Freezes and Legal Breaches: If the Accredited Entity (AE) or the GCF's Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) identifies elite capture or procurement fraud, the GCF will immediately freeze project disbursements, leading to chronic execution paralysis. Institutional Memory Loss and Delays: Pre- and Post-election turnover of appointed officials and senior official running for elected positions within the public executing entity (NDMA and SDLD) will cause prolonged administrative delays, stalling project implementation agreements into late 2027.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Ring-fenced and decentralized project governance to isolate project steering committees from political appointees or aspiring candidates' influence. 2. Re-enforce the independency of the PMU in the Budgeting and Procurement decision. 3. Multi-validated Beneficiary selection utilizing pre-approved, objective GIS mapping and vulnerability indices to select project sites, sub project criteria, and end beneficiaries criteria. Lock these selections into the Project Operations Manual and Grant Award Manual prior to the 2027 campaign season, including in 2026. 4. Maintain the Annual Workplans and budget approved by the steering committee, preventing ad-hoc political adjustments. 5. Strict "Electoral Blackout" Windows: Draft project contracts to enforce an operational freeze on major new financial commitments or vendor selections during the peak campaign window (e.g., May to September 2027) to minimize exposure to campaign finance vulnerabilities.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	In addition, IUCN will enhance the Whistleblower, Feedback and Redress Mechanisms by reinforcing a localized, anonymous project-level grievance redress mechanism tied directly to the IUCN's compliance unit, providing a safe conduit for whistleblowers to report political interference or extortion.		
Risk 3	Limited capacity of county officers to implement ESMS tools		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	There is a risk that limited capacity among county officers to implement ESMS may lead to weak integration of environmental and social safeguards into landscape planning,		

	undermining the quality and inclusiveness of project implementation. This is driven by gaps in training and technical knowledge, limited access to practical tools and guidance, competing institutional priorities, and weak oversight mechanisms, which may also increase the risk of elite capture and reduced equitable participation.		
Consequences	Limited capacity among county officers to implement ESMS may lead to weak application of environmental and social safeguards, resulting in non-compliance with standards, inadequate risk identification and mitigation, and reduced quality of project implementation. This can ultimately compromise inclusivity, increase exposure to environmental and social risks, and weaken the sustainability and overall impact of project outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk will be mitigated through targeted capacity-building and continuous technical backstopping to county officers to strengthen the application of ESMS tools and integration of safeguards into landscape planning. In addition, the establishment of transparent decision-making processes and effective grievance redress mechanisms will help prevent elite capture, enhance accountability, and ensure inclusive participation, particularly for vulnerable groups.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Vulnerability to financial crime		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	On June 10, 2025, the European Commission formally added Kenya to its list of high-risk third countries for Anti-Money Laundering, Combating the Financing of Terrorism, and Countering Proliferation Financing (AML/CFT/CPF) deficiencies. The decision, part of an amendment to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675, follows Kenya's continued grey listing by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and signals deep concern about the country's vulnerabilities to financial crime.		
Consequences	1. Inflation of administrative and operational costs by the AE/PMU because of i) extensive compliance spending as IUCN/PMU must implement comprehensive screening programs, ii) expanded verification because public executing entities must also dedicate resources to run deep background checks on all sub-contractors and vendors, and iii) audit pressures where both AE/PMU and EEs/SPs would face more frequent and aggressive independent anti-financial crime audits (internal and external). 2. Procurement stagnation and de-risking will cause i) reduced vendor Pools (especially international and European suppliers/consulting firms) may altogether refuse to participate in tenders due to regulatory friction., and ii) onboarding friction where public procurement processes may slow down drastically during the mandatory vetting of beneficial ownership.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Kenya's inclusion on the EU's high-risk AML/CFT list necessitates that IUCN applies enhanced due diligence to financial flows and procurement. Projects activities executed via public institutions like NDMA and SDLD must implement stricter controls and rigorous vendor checks to mitigate heightened operational risks. More specifically, the No objection process will be heightened to ensure that a NOL is provided after sufficient due diligence by IUCN.		
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	Community Resilience Facilities' beneficiaries inability to fulfil all eligibility requirements and administrative hurdles required by the AE, EE and SPs to prevent financial malpractices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The target beneficiaries of the Community Resilience Facilities (CRFs) are historically financially excluded, highly climate-vulnerable communities (e.g., smallholder farmers, women's collectives, and pastoralists in Kenya's ASALs). These groups often lack formal legal registration, land tenure documentation, established financial track records, and high-level literacy. There is an elevated risk that the stringent fiduciary, administrative, and compliance requirements imposed by the Accredited Entity (AE), Executing Entity (EE/Conservation International), and Service Providers (SPs/IUCN Kenya) such as complex written applications, formal risk management systems, financial records, stringent condition precedents to disbursements) will create an insurmountable barrier to entry and to move from grant award effectiveness to final disbursement. Consequently, the most vulnerable populations will be structurally excluded from accessing adaptation funds due to capacity and administrative bottlenecks rather than a lack of eligible climate-resilience ideas.		
Consequences	1. Underdisbursement and subproject pipeline stagnation: Capital allocated for the CRFs will sit idle in project accounts, leading to severe delays in financial disbursement targets and poor final and end-term evaluation reports. 2. Failure to meet core GCF impact targets: The project will fail to reach its targeted number of direct beneficiaries, fundamentally undermining the project's logical framework (LogFrame) and core climate adaptation metrics. 3. Inadvertent 'elite capture' or skewed distribution: wealthier, better-educated, or peri-urban communities who possess the administrative capacity may monopolize the facilities, diverting resources away from the most vulnerable rural populations and communities. 4. Increased transaction and operational costs: Project staff, EEs, and SPs will be forced to spend excessive time and budget manually correcting incomplete applications and chasing documentation, driving up administrative overheads.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Tiered and simplified eligibility criteria: Design a 'tiered' access framework. Smaller, community-level grants (Tier 1) should use highly simplified forms for application processes, while stricter fiduciary requirements and conditions are reserved only for much larger, institutional-level facilities 'Tier 2' (Community SACCOs). 3. Establishment of localized technical Assistance (LTA) Hubs: Deploy mobile project teams from NDMA and SDLD to serve as 'CRF Champions' in combination with local community CRF Facilitators' residing within communities. Their sole responsibility will be to help beneficiaries navigate legal registration, draft proposals, and compile required paperwork. 5. Phased 'Learning by doing' Capacity Building: Incorporate a mandatory, pre-grant capacity-building and sensitization phase. Provide initial micro-funding to train community groups in fundamentals of CRF, basic bookkeeping and project management before they apply for larger tranches of the CRF.		
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 6	Community Resilience Facilities' beneficiaries inability to fulfil all eligibility requirements and administrative hurdles required by the AE, EE and SPs leading to bribes and corruption		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The target beneficiaries of the Community Resilience Facilities (CRFs) are historically financially excluded, highly climate-vulnerable communities (e.g., smallholder farmers,		

	women's collectives, and pastoralists in Kenya's ASALs). These groups often lack formal legal registration, land tenure documentation, established financial track records, and high-level literacy. There is an elevated risk that the stringent fiduciary, administrative, and compliance requirements imposed by the Accredited Entity (AE), Executing Entity (EE/Conservation International), and Service Providers (SPs/IUCN Kenya) such as complex written applications, formal risk management systems, financial records, stringent condition precedents to disbursements) will create an insurmountable barrier to entry and to move from grant award effectiveness to final disbursement. Consequently, the most vulnerable populations will be structurally excluded from accessing adaptation funds due to capacity and administrative bottlenecks rather than a lack of eligible climate-resilience ideas.		
Consequences	Severe bureaucratic hurdles often force desperate communities to pay bribes to access funds, triggering Fraud/Extortion.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	1. Tiered and simplified eligibility criteria: Design a 'tiered' access framework. Smaller, community-level grants (Tier 1) should use highly simplified forms for application processes, while stricter fiduciary requirements and conditions are reserved only for much larger, institutional-level facilities 'Tier 2' (Community SACCOs). 3. Establishment of localized technical Assistance (LTA) Hubs: Deploy mobile project teams from NDMA and SDLD to serve as 'CRF Champions' in combination with local community CRF Facilitators' residing within communities. Their sole responsibility will be to help beneficiaries navigate legal registration, draft proposals, and compile required paperwork. 5. Phased 'Learning by doing' Capacity Building: Incorporate a mandatory, pre-grant capacity-building and sensitization phase. Provide initial micro-funding to train community groups in fundamentals of CRF, basic bookkeeping and project management before they apply for larger tranches of the CRF.		
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 7	Kenya's EU High-Risk AML Listing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Kenya's formal designation on the EU High-Risk Third Countries List for AML/CFT/CPF deficiencies increases the public entities project activities's inherent exposure to Sanctions Risk. Weaknesses in localized regulatory tracking mean that the public Executing Entity (NDMA, and SDLD) faces an elevated risk of failing to identify sanctioned entities or designated persons during procurement.		
Consequences	International correspondent banks blocking project transfers due to algorithmic sanctions-matching flags when EEs are transacting with international suppliers, service providers/consultants or contractors.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	AE to mandate that the EEs integrate robust screening software/online applications (covering UN, EU, and OFAC lists) for all procurement actions, completely bypassing manual tracking, especially when dealing with international transaction/contractors.		
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)

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
Kenya	Grants	USD	23,152,081	20,158,153	5,089,531	16,825,137	0%	100%
Total		USD	23,152,081	20,158,153	5,089,531	16,825,137	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
Conservation International	Grants	USD	2,556,265	0	407,943	819,463	0%	100%
National Drought Management Authority	Grants	USD	1,249,697	0	173,109	879,033	0%	100%
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (State Department of Livestock Development)	Grants	USD	2,900,545	0	906,569	1,932,556	0%	100%
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Grants	USD	526,459.6	0	0	444,239.4	0%	100%
Total		USD	7,232,966.6	0	1,487,621	4,075,291.4	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: FP113 TWENDE Grant Financial Progress CY 2025.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 ☐

Despite the above changes, the project's E&S risk classification remains unchanged (Category B), as all risks are consistent with the baseline ESMF and are effectively managed through established safeguards instruments.

The project continues to implement key mitigation measures, including:

Sustainable rangeland management practices (rotational grazing, restoration resting periods)

Drought-responsive livelihood support (fodder systems and hay storage)

Conflict-sensitive stakeholder engagement through local governance structures

Conservation Agreements to ensure environmental compliance and safe enterprise operations

These measures remain adequate and fully operational, and no new risks outside the originally scoped ESS standards have emerged.

Under Activity 3.3 (restoration enterprises), safeguards implementation is being strengthened through:

Capacity building on ESMF requirements

Integration of ESMF screening in sub-project selection and financing

Development and application of ESMPs for CRF activities

Signing of Conservation Agreements linked to financing mechanisms

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 reporting period, the project continued to comply with Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) requirements through strengthened implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including gender mainstreaming and inclusive engagement. ESS and gender refresher trainings were conducted for Grass Seed Banks across the Chyulu, Mid-Tana, and Sabarwawa landscapes, alongside participation in the IUCN ESMS and Gender Training Workshop (Kigali, December 2025), enhancing capacity on safeguards compliance, risk management, and reporting. Safeguards were fully integrated into enterprise and financing mechanisms. All Small Grants Facility enterprises operated under signed Conservation Agreements outlining environmental, social, and inclusion commitments. Preparatory measures for the Community Resilience Fund (CRF) included ESMF training for community groups, development of CRF-specific ESMPs, and drafting of Conservation Agreements linked to loan products ESMF requirements were systematically applied in sub-project selection and loan disbursement processes. A hybrid monitoring system combining field visits, digital tracking, and WhatsApp-based coordination enabled real-time problem-solving and adaptive management. Continuous technical supervision was provided by CI, IUCN, JDI, KEFRI, and county government officers, supported by a consolidated impact database tracking enterprise-level outcome. The project also strengthened climate-resilient rangeland planning through participatory processes integrating climate risk into community and county decision-making, supported by stakeholder consultations and governance frameworks. Engagement records, including sex-disaggregated data, were maintained throughout implementation. Overall, safeguards implementation remains effective, with no new risks or impacts beyond the baseline ESMF. The project continues to align with ESS standards and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, with no reported adverse impacts.

Outputs during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the project delivered key outputs to strengthen climate-resilient rangeland management, safeguards compliance, and institutional capacity. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) produced and disseminated 66 climate early warning bulletins, with advisories shared through County Steering Groups, ward committees, community barazas, and media platforms. Capacity building was enhanced through training of technical officers on Integrated Systems Thinking for Climate Resilience and validation of landscape plans using decision-support dashboards. Three landscape committees were established and supported, strengthening governance, information dissemination, and inclusion of women and youth. Governance and coordination outputs included landscape planning meetings, stakeholder forums, and policy sensitization sessions across 10 counties, reaching 323 participants, and strengthening inter-county cooperation and knowledge sharing. Safeguards integration outputs included 46 Conservation Agreements signed, delivery of ESS and gender training materials, and orientation of Community Resilience Fund (CRF) groups on ESMF requirements, including support to develop or adopt ESMPs. Monitoring systems were strengthened through field visits, digital tracking, and enterprise-level impact databases. Ecosystem restoration outputs included 83,115 hectares restored, construction of 19 sand dams, 3 water pans, 34 water tanks, and development of 6 sub-catchment management plans (SCMPs). Information dissemination, social inclusion, gender sensitivity, and youth.

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

During the reporting period, the project identified and addressed several environmental, social, and gender-related risks to ensure implementation remained inclusive, safe, and environmentally sustainable. Key environmental risks included drought stress, fodder scarcity, fire incidents (notably in hay barns and tree nurseries), invasive species spread, and erosion risks during land preparation. These were mitigated through the integration of climate risk analysis and early warning systems, restoration resting periods, controlled grazing, bunding, improved seed and fodder storage, safety messaging, and continuous technical supervision. Sustainable land and rangeland management practices were further promoted to enhance resource efficiency and minimize environmental degradation. Key social risks included potential tensions over shared natural resources, leadership gaps within community enterprises, and risks of financial mismanagement. These were addressed through participatory planning processes, conflict-sensitive engagement approaches, strengthened governance structures, and capacity-building support, including improved internal controls and ongoing technical backstopping. Peace messaging and inclusive stakeholder engagement further supported social cohesion, particularly in transboundary and multi-community contexts. Key gender-related risks included unequal participation, potential exclusion of women from decision-making, and gaps in documenting women's leadership roles. These were mitigated through gender-responsive approaches, including mandatory gender provisions within Conservation Agreements, targeted trainings and ToTs, and strengthened monitoring of women's participation across project activities. Additional risks related to human rights, reputational concerns, and equitable benefit-sharing were addressed through adherence to safeguard standards, transparent monitoring systems, and continuous stakeholder engagement. Labour and working conditions were managed in line with national regulations and project safeguards, while community health and safety considerations were integrated into all field operations. Overall, these measures ensured effective risk mitigation and strengthened compliance with ESS requirements.

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

None	
Remarks/Notes	
<i>No unresolved environmental, social, or gender issues requiring escalation were identified during the reporting period, and all applicable ESS standards were met. Climate risks were addressed through climate-informed planning tools, including drought dashboards. Trainings integrated gender equality and social inclusion, ensuring meaningful participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, with no GBV incidents reported. Environmental restoration activities, including tree planting, supported ecosystem resilience without adverse impacts. Community dialogues and joint peace committees strengthened social cohesion across Kamba, Somali, and Tharaka communities in the Mid Tana landscape. Participation remained voluntary and rights-based, with functional feedback mechanisms in place.</i>	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Title of the sub-project	Small Grants Facility
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The Small Grants Facility operates under Conservation Agreements, which serve as the primary Environmental and Social Safeguards instrument for all supported enterprises, in alignment with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and overarching ESMP. Each Conservation Agreement defines binding commitments across environmental, social, and gender dimensions, including: - Environmental requirements, such as restoration targets (e.g., hectares to be restored), sustainable resource use, and protection of restored sites - Social obligations, including inclusive participation, adherence to community governance structures, and equitable benefit-sharing - Gender provisions, ensuring equitable participation, leadership opportunities, and monitoring of women's involvement - Compliance and reporting requirements, aligned with ESMF standards and project-level safeguards monitoring systems These agreements are integrated into grant and financing mechanisms, ensuring that all supported enterprises implement activities in compliance with GCF ESS standards and national regulatory frameworks. They also provide a practical tool for operationalizing safeguards by clearly defining roles, responsibilities, and accountability mechanisms at the community level.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement for the Small Grants Facility was implemented through a structured and inclusive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) aligned with the ESMF, ensuring continuous consultation, participation, and feedback across the Chyulu Hills, Mid-Tana, and Sabarwawa landscapes. Engagement activities targeted community groups, county governments, technical institutions, and enterprise groups through sensitization meetings, trainings, and participatory planning processes. A total of 1,146 stakeholders (828 men and 318 women, including youth and persons with disabilities) were reached through community grazing management and restoration planning processes, leading to the establishment and support of three landscape committees. These structures strengthened local governance, coordination, and oversight of restoration activities, while enhancing inclusion and participation in decision-making. At the institutional level, 323 participants across 10 counties were sensitized on relevant policies, legislative frameworks, and grazing management action plans, strengthening policy awareness and alignment. Multi-stakeholder coordination forums further supported inter-county collaboration, transboundary grazing management, and knowledge sharing. Engagement also contributed directly to ecosystem restoration and climate resilience through participatory grazing plans, tree planting initiatives, training on sustainable rangeland management, and invasive species control. Community meetings and technical backstopping ensured continuous involvement in implementation, monitoring, and adaptive learning.	

Title of the sub-project	Small Grants Facility
Inclusive participation was strengthened through gender-sensitive facilitation and targeted outreach to women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Communication and feedback mechanisms, including community meetings, digital platforms, and field visits, enabled two-way information sharing and timely issue resolution. In addition, a functional Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remained operational throughout the reporting period, providing transparent and accessible channels for addressing concerns.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
Project activities under the Small Grants Facility were implemented in pastoralist landscapes where Indigenous Peoples are part of broader community structures. Engagement used inclusive and participatory approaches, including community forums, grazing committees, and sensitization meetings, ensuring access to information and decision-making. The project applied Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation (FPIC), ensuring voluntary, culturally appropriate participation based on transparent information sharing. Indigenous Peoples participated in restoration, enterprise activities, and governance structures such as landscape and grazing management committees. Inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized groups was strengthened through gender-sensitive facilitation, local language use, and community leadership systems. Capacity building focused on sustainable natural resource management and climate resilience, including trainings on Prosopis utilization, FMNR, soil and water conservation, and climate-smart grazing. Training of Trainers (ToT) on gender- and youth-responsive Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Pastoral Field Schools (PFS) strengthened extension capacity. Refresher trainings on Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) supported Grass Seed Banks. No adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples' rights, livelihoods, or cultural practices were reported, and all engagement complied with the ESMF and GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, key environmental, social, and gender (ESG) risks were identified and addressed through the implementation of Conservation Agreements and targeted interventions under the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). These instruments define clear environmental and social performance milestones for community enterprises, including restoration targets, governance requirements, and inclusion measures. Environmental Key environmental risks included unsustainable resource use, fire incidents, land degradation, and invasive species encroachment across rangeland landscapes (notably in Kajiado, Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River, Kitui, Makueni, Marsabit, and Samburu). These were mitigated through: - Reinforcement of sustainable harvesting and production practices under Conservation Agreements - Community commitments to restore and conserve designated hectares - Technical guidance on fire-risk mitigation, soil preparation, and site protection - Capacity-building on invasive species management, including control and sustainable utilization These measures supported ecosystem restoration, improved rangeland productivity, and strengthened community-led natural resource management. Social Social risks, including elite capture, weak governance, and potential conflict, were addressed through: - Governance and accountability provisions embedded in Conservation Agreements - Inclusive community engagement involving local leadership and community structures - Strengthened transparency in enterprise management and decision-making These interventions enhanced equity, accountability, and social cohesion. Gender Gender-related risks, particularly unequal participation and exclusion of women, were mitigated through: - Promoting women's representation in leadership roles within enterprise groups - Integrating gender-responsive approaches in trainings and engagement processes - Supporting women's participation in income-generating restoration enterprises, such as grass seed banks	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
No outstanding environmental, social, or gender issues requiring escalation to the Accredited Entity or GCF attention were identified during the reporting period. All identified risks and impacts were addressed within the project's existing Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and safeguard instruments. Monitoring and stakeholder engagement mechanisms remain operational, and any emerging issues continue to be	

Title of the sub-project	Small Grants Facility
managed through established project-level processes, including regular supervision, community engagement structures, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).	

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 (January–December 2025), the TWENDE Project implemented extensive stakeholder engagement activities across the Chyulu, Mid Tana, and Sabarwawa landscapes to strengthen climate resilience, participatory rangeland governance, and drought risk management. Monthly drought early warning bulletins were produced and disseminated across 11 counties, reaching 113,532 beneficiaries (71,972 male; 41,560 female). A total of 132 validated bulletins were shared with county governments, partners, and communities to support climate-informed planning and resilience-building investments. Participatory reviews of rangeland management plans were conducted in May–June 2025 in Makindu, Mwingi, and Nanyuki, engaging 110 stakeholders (84 male; 26 female) and resulting in the harmonization of three landscape plans. Capacity-building activities included training 177 stakeholders (149 male; 28 female) on integrated systems thinking and use of the TWENDE Climate Resilience Dashboard. Additional validation workshops engaged 109 stakeholders (83 male; 26 female) to support risk-informed decision-making. Community-level engagement included training 651 peace committee members and 367 DRR committee members on conflict resolution, participatory risk assessment, and development of community action plans. Resilient radio programmes further expanded outreach, reaching approximately 700,000 people in Makueni and 5,000 in Kitui. Under Component 3, continuous community sensitization, grazing committee meetings, and stakeholder forums strengthened restoration practices, governance structures, and enforcement of grazing bylaws. NDMA-led cross-county coordination meetings and landscape forums enhanced alignment between early warning systems, restoration activities, and resilience planning. Across all engagements, technical backstopping, safeguards guidance, and inclusive participation approaches were applied, ensuring effective and gender-responsive stakeholder engagement.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Drought early warning bulletins: Jan–Dec 2025; 23 ASAL counties (incl. 11 for Short Rains Assessment). Rangeland management reviews: May–Jun 2025; Makindu, Mwingi, Nanyuki. Systems thinking trainings: Nov 2025; Machakos, Embu (KSG & University). Landscape/DRR/peace forums: May–Dec 2025; Chyulu, Mid-Tana, Sabarwawa. Community sensitization: 2025; all project landscapes. Grazing committees & group meetings: 2025; all rangelands. NDMA coordination visits: May–Jun 2025; 5 counties. NDMA landscape forum: Jun 2025; Makueni.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
During the reporting period, stakeholder engagement activities reached participants across multiple platforms with the following sex-disaggregated breakdown: Component 1-4 Engagements Monthly drought early warning dissemination: 113,532 (71,972 Male; 41,560 Female) Participatory rangeland review meetings: 110 (84 Male; 26 Female) Systems thinking trainings: 177 (149 Male; 28 Female) Landscape decision-making workshops: 109 (83 Male; 26 Female) Peace committee trainings: 651 (459 Male; 192 Female) DRR committee trainings: 367 (276 Male; 91 Female) Radio programme engagements: 80 (52 Male; 28 Female) Landscape planning and management: 219 (167 Male; 52 Female) Stakeholder engagement strategy implementation: 52,414 (33,383 Male; 19,031 Female) Multi-stakeholder forums: 385 (306 Male; 79 Female)	

Landscape management strengthening: 234 (175 Male; 59 Female) Stakeholder forums and learning events: 143 (105 Male; 38 Female) Component 3 Engagements Community sensitisation: 440 (180 Male; 260 Female) Grazing committees: 235 (140 Male; 95 Female) NDMA coordination: 6 (3 Male; 3 Female) Landscape meeting: 20 (12 Male; 8 Female) Total Reach: Male: 107,546 Female: 61,556 Total: 169,102 Stakeholders Engaged Engagements included: Government institutions: NDMA, County Governments (livestock, environment, natural resources) Technical partners: CI, IUCN, ICRAF, KEFRI, JDI, KMD, KWS, KFS Community structures: grazing committees, conservancies, group ranches, DRR and peace committees Civil society and community groups: CBOs, enterprise groups, VSLAs Indigenous Peoples and local leadership: elders, pastoralist representatives Key Issues, Risks, and Impacts Identified and Addressed Stakeholder engagement identified key issues including climate variability, invasive species, grazing pressure, governance gaps, and risks of social exclusion. These were addressed through capacity building, participatory planning, strengthened governance structures, early warning dissemination, and gender-responsive engagement approaches.
Information shared with stakeholders During stakeholder consultations, a wide range of technical, operational, and safeguards-related information was shared to strengthen climate risk management, rangeland governance, and community resilience across the TWENDE landscapes. Key information included monthly drought early warning bulletins and OND 2025 seasonal advisories, disseminated through Participatory Scenario Planning processes to support climate-informed decision-making. Stakeholders also reviewed progress of rangeland management plans, discussed implementation challenges, and identified opportunities for improvement through joint annual review processes. Capacity building included training on systems thinking approaches, application of the TWENDE Climate Resilience Dashboard, and validation of co-designed indicators for risk-informed planning. Additional information shared covered Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) requirements, including safeguards compliance, Conservation Agreements, and ESMP implementation, as well as sustainable rangeland management practices such as grazing bylaws, restoration approaches, and invasive species management. Stakeholders were also guided on conflict resolution mechanisms, disaster risk assessment tools, and development of community action plans. Information on gender equality, social inclusion, roles and responsibilities, and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) procedures was shared to ensure inclusive participation and accountability in implementation.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period During the reporting period, stakeholders raised several key issues related to climate risk information, rangeland management, and coordination for resilience planning. One of the main concerns was the need for timely, reliable, and user-friendly drought early warning information to support proactive decision-making. This was addressed through the production and dissemination of 132 validated monthly drought early warning bulletins, which were shared with national and county governments, development partners, and community-level actors involved in drought risk management and climate change adaptation. Stakeholders also highlighted gaps in coordination among rangeland users and institutions responsible for land and water resource management. In response, multi-stakeholder consultations and landscape forums were convened to strengthen collaboration, harmonize landscape workplans, and promote inclusive dialogue among competing rangeland user groups. Another issue raised was the limited capacity of local structures to interpret climate information and undertake participatory disaster risk planning. This was addressed through capacity-building initiatives for peace and DRR committees, as well as training on systems thinking and climate resilience planning. Communities further emphasized the importance of conflict-sensitive resource management, which was addressed through peace committee trainings and the promotion of inter-community dialogue. Overall, the dissemination of the 132 monthly bulletins and related stakeholder engagements enhanced access to critical climate information, enabling communities, government institutions, and non-state actors to make informed decisions that reduce the impacts of climate-induced drought and strengthen the resilience of livestock systems and other land-use actors.
Remarks/Notes

N/A

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	
During the next reporting period (January–December 2026), the project will implement key activities under the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to strengthen compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) across all landscapes. Key activities include the continued production and dissemination of monthly drought early warning bulletins and radio advisories, ensuring information is accessible, gender-sensitive, and inclusive of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and Indigenous communities. Seasonal (short and long rains) assessments will be conducted across 11 counties, followed by a national assessment report workshop, applying safeguards to ensure inclusive participation and safe field operations. Capacity strengthening will be enhanced through ESS awareness sessions, refresher trainings for grazing, peace, and DRR committees, and support for the implementation of community DRR and peace action plans, as well as sensitization on grazing bylaws and natural regeneration practices. The project will also strengthen intra- and inter-county grazing coordination mechanisms, harmonize policies across counties, and facilitate exchange visits and coordination forums for stakeholders and technical partners. Under Component 2, activities will include the formation of 76 second-generation Farmer/Pastoral Field Schools (PFS), and scaling up of restoration interventions such as FMNR, reseeded, invasive species management, agroforestry, soil and water conservation, and grass seed bulking. Monitoring will be conducted through quarterly field visits, multi-stakeholder forums, and participatory workshops, ensuring compliance with ESS standards and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Key deliverables will include monthly bulletins, seasonal assessment reports, monitoring reports, community action plans, and knowledge products supporting climate resilience and sustainable rangeland management.	
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 TWENDE Project has demonstrated strong results in strengthening climate resilience, social inclusion, and integration of Indigenous knowledge across ASAL landscapes. Participation of women (36–57%), youth (13–20%), and persons with disabilities (1–3%) improved across planning, training, and restoration activities, enhancing inclusive decision-making and governance. Under Component 3, women-led Grass Seed Bank (GSB) enterprises produced about 4 tonnes of certified indigenous grass seed and generated over KES 4 million in income. Earnings supported household needs and reinvestment in enterprises, while Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) strengthened financial resilience and governance. At the institutional level, counties integrated ecosystem restoration and drought risk management into development plans, while cross-county peace committees improved cooperation, reduced conflict, and strengthened transboundary rangeland management. WhatsApp platforms also enhanced real-time information sharing for early warning and conflict prevention. Key good practices include participatory policy development, training of community champions, and integration of Indigenous knowledge through engagement with elders and traditional leaders. Challenges remain, including socio-cultural barriers limiting women's leadership and lower yields in new restoration sites due to capacity gaps and variable rainfall. These are being addressed through enhanced mentoring, technical support, and targeted gender inclusion strategies.	
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>During the reporting period, grievances were handled through the project's grievance redress mechanism in a transparent and timely manner. Two formal grievances were received: one from a Peace Committee member in Makindu Ward requesting support for early conflict detection visits in the Chyulu landscape, and another from a Grazing Committee member in Nguumo Ward concerning limited restoration inputs, particularly pasture seeds. Both cases were reviewed and confirmed to be aligned with project objectives but constrained by budget limitations rather than exclusion. The project responded by linking the complainants with relevant county departments and partners, providing feedback, implementing agreed mitigation measures, and closing the cases. A similar grievance raised during a July 2025 coordination meeting was also addressed through the same process. A key lesson is the importance of continuous communication with community structures to manage expectations and reduce misinformation. The project also recorded two isolated fire incidents affecting Kaume B Women Group and Kanjoro Ariithi Self-Help Group, with recovery efforts underway in the latter while investigations continue for the former. In addition, a misconduct case involving a Community-Based Facilitator at Nabulaa PFS was resolved through coordinated action by SDLD, county officials, local administration, and the community, resulting in full restitution.</i>			
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan			
During the reporting period, the TWENDE project made moderate to substantial progress in implementing gender-responsive actions under Component 1, which focuses on inclusive climate risk management and rangeland governance. Overall, women accounted for 36% of beneficiaries, youth 13%, and persons with disabilities 1%, reflecting improved inclusion but persistent gaps in leadership and decision-making. Under Activity 1.1, 132 early warning bulletins reached 113,926 people, including 37% women, though limited use of sex-disaggregated data led to an AMBER rating. Activity 1.2 strengthened DRR and peace committees, reaching 1,098 beneficiaries with 28% women, constrained by socio-cultural barriers (AMBER). Activity 1.3 engaged 219 participants in inter-county planning, with 24% women, also rated AMBER due to participation gaps. Activity 1.4 reached 53,176 stakeholders through governance forums, with 36% women and 11% youth (GREEN overall), though leadership participation remains limited. Activity 1.5 engaged 298 participants in M&E systems, with 32% women and 26% youth, but was rated AMBER due to weak gender-sensitive indicators. Overall, progress is positive but requires stronger women's leadership, improved sex-disaggregated data use, and enhanced NDMA capacity on ESMF and gender-responsive implementation.			
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"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="143 1563 1447 1624">GAP Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="143 1624 1447 2049"> Under Activity 1.1, the project enhanced information systems to support climate-sensitive landscape planning and vulnerability and risk management. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) collected, analyzed, and disseminated climate early warning information through 132 monthly drought early warning bulletins, which were shared with stakeholders at county and community levels. The project further supported the dissemination of this information through County Steering Group meetings, ward planning committees, community barazas, and local media platforms, improving community awareness and preparedness for drought and climate risks. In addition, ICRAF, in collaboration with NDMA, conducted three landscape-level trainings on Integrated Systems Thinking targeting county, ward, and landscape actors to strengthen their capacity to interact with climate information systems, analyze data, and apply it in climate-resilient landscape planning. A total of 177 beneficiaries (149 male and 28 female) participated in these trainings. The project also facilitated three final landscape validation workshops to support decision-making using digital dashboards and climate information tools. Furthermore, NDMA organized an </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		GAP Activity	Under Activity 1.1, the project enhanced information systems to support climate-sensitive landscape planning and vulnerability and risk management. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) collected, analyzed, and disseminated climate early warning information through 132 monthly drought early warning bulletins, which were shared with stakeholders at county and community levels. The project further supported the dissemination of this information through County Steering Group meetings, ward planning committees, community barazas, and local media platforms, improving community awareness and preparedness for drought and climate risks. In addition, ICRAF, in collaboration with NDMA, conducted three landscape-level trainings on Integrated Systems Thinking targeting county, ward, and landscape actors to strengthen their capacity to interact with climate information systems, analyze data, and apply it in climate-resilient landscape planning. A total of 177 beneficiaries (149 male and 28 female) participated in these trainings. The project also facilitated three final landscape validation workshops to support decision-making using digital dashboards and climate information tools. Furthermore, NDMA organized an
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annual participatory review workshop on rangeland management plans across the three project landscapes, enabling stakeholders to review progress, integrate climate data into planning processes, and strengthen coordination for sustainable rangeland management.	
Indicator	
Role of women incorporated in the information systems to inform climate change sensitive landscape planning and vulnerability management.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	37
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the project reached a total of 113,926 beneficiaries through various climate resilience, rangeland management, and community engagement activities implemented across the project landscapes. Of these beneficiaries, 72,283 were male and 41,643 were female, reflecting continued efforts to promote gender inclusion in project interventions. The activities also engaged 15,448 youth, recognizing their important role in supporting community resilience, peacebuilding, and sustainable natural resource management. In addition, 1,663 persons living with disabilities participated in project-supported initiatives, demonstrating the project's commitment to inclusive participation and equitable access to climate adaptation and livelihood opportunities. Through capacity-building sessions, participatory planning processes, early warning information dissemination, and community dialogue platforms, the project strengthened local institutions and empowered communities to make informed decisions on climate-sensitive landscape management and drought risk reduction. These interventions contributed to improved awareness, enhanced community coordination, and greater participation of diverse social groups in climate adaptation planning and implementation.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the start of the project, progress has been made toward integrating gender considerations into climate information systems that support climate-sensitive landscape planning and vulnerability management. Participation data shows gradual improvement in the inclusion of women across project activities, although the Gender Action Plan (GAP) target of 48% female and 52% male participation has not yet been fully achieved. In 2023, women represented 30% of participants while men accounted for 70%, reflecting initial gender gaps in access to climate information and participation in decision-making platforms. In 2024, female participation slightly declined to 24%, with 76% male participation, highlighting persistent structural and socio-cultural barriers affecting women's engagement. However, in 2025, targeted gender-responsive outreach, improved dissemination of early warning information, and inclusive community engagement platforms significantly increased women's participation to 37%, while men accounted for 63%. Overall, the project has demonstrated positive progress toward narrowing the gender gap through strengthened community institutions, inclusive training, and participatory planning processes. Continued targeted efforts will be necessary to further increase women's representation and align participation levels with the GAP target of 48% female participation.	
Budget	288,353
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The key stakeholders responsible for delivering this activity include the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), which led the coordination of drought resilience and early warning interventions. The Center for International	

Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) supported technical implementation, research, and capacity building related to landscape restoration and climate adaptation.

County Governments in the 11 targeted ASAL counties facilitate local implementation, community mobilization, and integration of activities into county development plans. These institutions work collaboratively with community structures and local stakeholders to ensure effective delivery and sustainability of project outcomes.

Remarks/Notes

The indicator is rated GREEN as implementation is progressing as planned and targets for beneficiary reach have been achieved during the reporting period. A total of 113,926 beneficiaries were reached through project interventions, including 72,283 men and 41,643 women, with 15,448 youth and 1,663 persons with disabilities participating in various climate resilience, rangeland management, and community engagement activities. This demonstrates strong progress in promoting inclusive participation and community engagement. Continuous monitoring strengthened coordination with county governments and partners, and targeted outreach to vulnerable groups will be maintained to sustain progress and ensure equitable benefits across project landscapes.

GAP Activity

Under Activity 1.2, the project strengthened community institutions to coordinate community planning and represent stakeholders in landscape planning processes. The National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) conducted training for peace committees at both sub-county and ward levels to enhance their capacity in conflict prevention and resolution. In partnership with key stakeholders, NDMA also trained established peace and conflict resolution committees across the three project landscapes to strengthen collaboration and peaceful resource-sharing among communities. Additionally, NDMA facilitated training for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees at landscape and ward levels to improve preparedness and coordinated response to climate-related risks. In Tana River County, NDMA conducted targeted training for peace committees to strengthen local peacebuilding structures. Furthermore, NDMA supported Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) for the October–November–December (OND) 2025 season across the landscapes, which informed the design and piloting of resilient radio programmes that were broadcast on a quarterly basis to disseminate climate advisories and resilience messaging to communities.

Indicator

1)Number of women and men engaged in community and landscape planning. 2)Number of men and women participating in rangeland management activities.

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

28

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, the project successfully reached a total of 1,098 beneficiaries, comprising 787 males and 311 females, including 165 youth and 61 persons with disabilities (PWDs). The activity focused on strengthening community institutions and improving coordination in landscape planning and climate-resilient resource management. Through collaborative efforts involving NDMA, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, ICRAF, and County Governments, targeted communities participated in capacity-building sessions, coordination meetings, and awareness activities aimed at enhancing drought resilience, conflict management, and sustainable rangeland governance.

The engagement ensured inclusive participation by integrating youth and persons with disabilities in community decision-making processes and project activities. These interventions improved knowledge sharing, strengthened local governance structures, and enhanced stakeholder collaboration in planning and implementing climate adaptation initiatives.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since the start of the project, Activity 1.2 has focused on strengthening community institutions to coordinate community planning and represent stakeholders in landscape planning processes. The project has engaged community-based structures such as peace committees, DRR committees, ward planning committees, and community groups, promoting inclusive participation in climate resilience and landscape governance.

Participation trends show varying levels of gender inclusion across the implementation period compared to the Gender Action Plan (GAP) target of 48% female and 52% male participation. In 2023, women represented 30% of participants while men accounted for 70%, reflecting initial gender disparities in community leadership and decision-making structures. In 2024, significant improvement was recorded, with 47% female participation and 53% male participation, nearly reaching the GAP target due to increased gender-sensitive mobilization and capacity-building efforts. However, in 2025, female participation declined to 28%, while male participation increased to 72%, largely due to the composition of existing community leadership structures and varying engagement levels across landscapes.

Overall, the project has strengthened community coordination and participation platforms, but continued targeted strategies are needed to increase women's participation and consistently meet the 48% female participation target.

Budget

327,554

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2025

Responsibility

The activity is implemented through a multi-stakeholder partnership involving the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), County Governments, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (ICRAF), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Remarks/Notes

The indicator is rated AMBER as progress was made but gender inclusion targets were not fully achieved. Under Activity 1.2, community peace and DRR committees were trained at landscape, sub-county, and ward levels, reaching 1,098 beneficiaries, including 28% women, 15% youth, and 6% PWDs. However, women's participation remained low due to socio-cultural barriers limiting their engagement in leadership structures. The project will address this through targeted gender-sensitive mobilization, awareness creation, and leadership training to strengthen women's participation in community planning and decision-making.

GAP Activity

Under Activity 1.3, the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) convened six landscape planning meetings aimed at strengthening inter-county integrated landscape planning and management. A total of 219 participants attended the sessions, including 24% women, 15% youth, and 6% persons with disabilities (PWDs). The meetings brought together key stakeholders from county governments, technical partners, and community representatives to collaboratively develop county rangeland restoration plans informed by local community priorities and enhanced climate change data.

The forums enabled stakeholders to review existing community-level plans, integrate climate risk analysis and drought early warning information, and identify priority restoration interventions for degraded rangelands. Discussions focused on sustainable grazing management, restoration of critical ecosystems, and strengthening cross-county coordination in landscape governance.

These consultations enhanced collaboration among counties and stakeholders while aligning community priorities with landscape-level planning processes. The outcomes contributed to improved planning frameworks that support

sustainable natural resource management, climate-resilient rangeland management, and strengthened drought resilience across the project landscapes.	
Indicator	
Number of women and men engaged in developing the county rangeland restoration plans.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	24
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, 219 beneficiaries participated in landscape planning activities under Activity 1.3, including 167 males and 52 females, with 32 youth and 14 persons with disabilities (PWDs) represented. The engagement was facilitated through inter-county landscape planning meetings aimed at strengthening coordination in rangeland restoration planning and climate-resilient landscape management. The meetings brought together stakeholders from county governments, technical partners, and community representatives to review community priorities and integrate climate change data into county rangeland restoration plans. Participants discussed key issues such as sustainable grazing management, ecosystem restoration, and improved coordination in managing shared rangeland resources across counties. The activity enhanced collaboration among institutions and strengthened the integration of community perspectives into landscape-level planning processes. It also improved awareness of climate risks and the importance of evidence-based planning for rangeland restoration.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the start of the project, Activity 1.3 has focused on strengthening inter-county landscape planning processes to support coordinated rangeland restoration and climate-resilient landscape management. The project has facilitated multi-stakeholder engagements involving county governments, technical partners, and community representatives to integrate climate information, ecosystem restoration priorities, and sustainable grazing management into landscape planning frameworks. Gender participation across the implementation period shows that the project has made efforts to promote inclusion, although it remains below the Gender Action Plan (GAP) target of 48% female and 52% male participation. In 2023, women represented 30% of participants while men accounted for 70%, reflecting limited representation of women in landscape planning platforms. In 2024, female participation improved to 34%, with 66% male participation, indicating gradual progress in gender-responsive engagement. However, in 2025, female participation declined to 24%, while male participation increased to 76%, partly due to the composition of technical and decision-making stakeholders involved in inter-county planning meetings. Overall, the project has strengthened collaborative landscape planning mechanisms across counties, but additional targeted measures are required to enhance women's representation and align participation with the GAP target of 48% female participation.	
Budget	240,875
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The activity is implemented through a multi-stakeholder partnership involving the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), County Governments, CSOs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.	

Remarks/Notes

The indicator is rated AMBER as progress was achieved but participation targets for women and marginalized groups were not fully met. During the reporting period, 219 beneficiaries participated in inter-county landscape planning meetings, including 167 men and 52 women, with 32 youth and 14 persons with disabilities (PWDs) represented. The meetings strengthened coordination among counties and stakeholders in developing climate-informed rangeland restoration plans. However, the relatively low participation of women indicates the need for targeted mobilization, gender-sensitive engagement, and capacity-building initiatives to enhance inclusive participation and leadership of women and other marginalized groups in future planning processes.

GAP Activity

During the reporting period, NDMA implemented Activity 1.4 to establish and strengthen functioning landscape management mechanisms for climate change-sensitive and accountable decision-making across participating counties. This was achieved through the implementation of a stakeholder engagement and communication strategy that facilitated regular landscape forums bringing together cross-county stakeholders. NDMA supported County Steering Group (CSG) meetings across counties to update partners on TWENDE implementation progress and enhance coordination among government agencies, development partners, and community representatives. Additionally, NDMA convened multi-stakeholder forums at 3 landscapes, county, and national levels, bringing together competing rangeland user groups to discuss sustainable land use mechanisms, policy frameworks, and practical management approaches. These engagements strengthened landscape governance structures and improved coordination for informed planning and management of land and water resources. NDMA also conducted 3 biannual landscape stakeholder forums and participated in international and regional learning events to promote knowledge exchange and best practices. The stakeholder engagement forums reached 53,176 individuals, including 36% women, 11% youth, and 0.3% persons with disabilities (PWDs).

Indicator

Number of men and women participating in landscape management activities. Number of men and women participating in landscape management trainings.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	36

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, NDMA made significant progress in establishing and strengthening landscape management mechanisms to support climate-sensitive and accountable decision-making across participating counties. This was achieved through the rollout of a stakeholder engagement and communication strategy that enabled regular landscape forums, fostering collaboration among cross-county stakeholders. NDMA facilitated County Steering Group (CSG) meetings to share updates on TWENDE implementation and enhance coordination among government institutions, development partners, and community representatives.

Multi-stakeholder forums were convened at landscape, county, and national levels, bringing together diverse and sometimes competing rangeland user groups to deliberate on sustainable land use practices, policy frameworks, and practical management solutions. These efforts contributed to stronger landscape governance structures and improved coordination in planning and managing land and water resources.

In addition, NDMA conducted three biannual landscape stakeholder forums and engaged in regional and international learning events to promote knowledge exchange and adoption of best practices. Overall, stakeholder engagement

forums reached 53,176 individuals, including 36% women, 11% youth, and 0.3% persons with disabilities, reflecting inclusive participation.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since the start of the project, Activity 1.4 has strengthened landscape governance mechanisms to support climate change-sensitive and accountable decision-making across participating counties. NDMA has facilitated regular landscape forums, County Steering Group (CSG) meetings, and multi-stakeholder dialogues that bring together county governments, development partners, community representatives, and rangeland user groups to coordinate sustainable land and water resource management.

Gender participation trends show gradual but inconsistent progress compared to the Gender Action Plan (GAP) target of 48% female and 52% male participation. In 2023, women represented 30% of participants while men accounted for 70%, reflecting initial gender gaps in landscape governance platforms. In 2024, female participation slightly increased to 33%, with 67% male participation, indicating gradual improvement in women's engagement in stakeholder forums and planning discussions. In 2025, female participation further increased to 36%, while male participation accounted for 64%, showing progress toward gender inclusion though still below the GAP target.

Overall, the project has significantly strengthened multi-level landscape governance structures and stakeholder coordination. Continued efforts to promote women's leadership and participation in landscape management forums will be essential to achieve the 48% female participation target and ensure inclusive climate-resilient decision-making.

Budget	124,070
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025

Responsibility

The activity is implemented through a multi-stakeholder partnership involving the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), County Governments and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development County staff.

Remarks/Notes

The participation indicators in landscape management activities and trainings are rated GREEN, as NDMA effectively implemented stakeholder engagement through regular landscape forums, CSG meetings, and multi-stakeholder engagements at county and national levels, reaching 53,176 beneficiaries (33,969 men, 19,207 women), including 5,800 youth and 186 PWDs. However, the indicator on women and youth leadership in inter-county forums is rated AMBER, as their participation (36% women, 11% youth) has not translated into strong decision-making influence. Mitigation measures include targeted capacity building, inclusive representation, and promotion of leadership roles for women and youth in governance structures.

GAP Activity

During the reporting period, NDMA implemented Activity 1.5 to establish participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems that support adaptive management of the TWENDE project. NDMA's Knowledge Management System (KMS) was reviewed to integrate the TWENDE Tools for Information Sharing Platform (TITAP), strengthening data management, learning, and adaptive decision-making processes. A total of 298 individuals participated in training and monitoring and evaluation activities, of whom 32% were women, 26% youth, and 6% persons with disabilities (PWDs), reflecting efforts to promote inclusive participation in the project's monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems.

Indicator

Number of women participating in the annual review of the participatory rangeland management plans. Number of women and men involved in trainings and monitoring of drylands activities

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	32
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, a total of 298 beneficiaries were engaged in these activities, comprising 204 males and 94 females, including 77 youth and 19 persons with disabilities (PWDs). These engagements focused on strengthening institutional capacity, knowledge management, and monitoring systems to support effective climate-resilient landscape governance. A key milestone achieved was the review and enhancement of the NDMA Knowledge Management System to integrate the TWENDE TITAP platform, improving the capture, analysis, and dissemination of project data and lessons learned. This integration is expected to strengthen monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning processes across project landscapes.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the start of the project, Activity 1.5 has supported the strengthening of community and institutional capacity for climate-resilient landscape management through targeted trainings, stakeholder engagements, and knowledge-sharing platforms across the project landscapes. These activities have enabled local institutions, community groups, and technical partners to better integrate climate adaptation, sustainable rangeland management, and ecosystem restoration practices into local planning and implementation processes. Gender participation trends indicate varying levels of progress compared to the Gender Action Plan (GAP) target of 48% female and 52% male participation. In 2023, women accounted for 30% of participants while men represented 70%, reflecting initial gender imbalances in participation. In 2024, significant progress was achieved with 49% female participation and 51% male participation, surpassing the GAP target and demonstrating the effectiveness of gender-responsive mobilization and inclusive engagement strategies. However, in 2025, female participation declined to 32%, while male participation increased to 68%, partly influenced by the composition of participating institutions and stakeholder groups in certain activities. Overall, the project has strengthened capacity for climate-resilient landscape management, though continued targeted efforts are required to maintain and consistently achieve the GAP target of 48% female participation.	
Budget	124,070
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The activity is implemented through a multi-stakeholder partnership involving the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), County Governments, women and CSOs.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity 1.5 is rated AMBER as progress was made in strengthening participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning systems, but some targets require further improvement. During the reporting period, 298 beneficiaries (204 men and 94 women), including 77 youth and 19 PWDs, participated in trainings and monitoring activities. However, women's participation in annual reviews of rangeland management plans and the full integration of dryland monitoring indicators remain limited. Mitigation actions include enhancing capacity building, increasing women's participation in review processes, and strengthening the integration of relevant indicators into the monitoring system.	

GAP Activity	
Invest in priority value chains that have been validated by local communities	
Indicator	
Number of women and men engaged and participating in the implementation of priority value chains.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	48
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Market access improved across the value chain, with women-led community enterprises shifting from informal local sales to more structured, higher-value markets. Several women's groups enhanced product packaging and quality standards, such as Pioneer Smart Environment SHG and Kaume B Women Group, who designed branded packaging for grass seed to increase appeal to retail and institutional buyers. These branding efforts strengthened product visibility and improved prices. Women's groups also progressed toward certified seed markets; Kaume B Women Group, in collaboration with Justdiggitt (JDI), advanced field inspections and seed sampling to certify indigenous grass seeds. This certification process positions women producers to supply higher-value certified seed varieties that meet national standards and access premium market segments, including large-scale land restoration projects.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The project has supported gender-responsive improvements across production and market systems across the prioritized value-chains (honey, camel milk, gums & resins, and meat and fodder).	
Budget	1,280,784
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The lead executing entity for activity is Conservation International supported by external consultants, among them is KEFRI.	
Remarks/Notes	
The progress is marked GREEN because implementation on this activity is at 96%.	
GAP Activity	
Provide grants to establish for restoration enterprises by women's groups.	
Indicator	
Number women and youth trained in entrepreneurship activities.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	48
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Training on Honey Value chain ,delivery of modern Langstroth hives and installation: TWENDE Project's beekeeping production for our Women GSBs, in collaboration with partner MWCT, is progressing well. The delivery and installation was done during this reporting period, along with capacity building to ensure hive colonization for maximum yield. This initiative offers women groups a chance to diversify their income streams. Women were trained in honey production as an alternative income source, encouraging both the women and local communities to explore the potential in sustainable practices. The concurrent installation of hives led to the delivery of 190 modern Langstroth hives, beekeeping equipment's , new supas and frames to various sites, further supporting this initiative. Entrepreneurship and financial Literacy training for Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) in collaboration with CI: Conservation International, through the Empowering Women to Lead Rangeland Conservation Project, conducted an induction workshop for trainers in partnership with UWEZO Fund. This initiative has supported and trained our Women GSBs in governance, leadership, and financial literacy, enabling them to manage their businesses and enhance growth through smart financial investments and group loan opportunities. The trainers also assisted the women with filling UWEZO loan forms	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
22 women groups have been provided with grants to establish restoration enterprises	
Budget	2,019,596
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
The lead executing entity for activity is Conservation International supported by external consultants, among them is JDI.	
Remarks/Notes	
The progress is marked GREEN because implementation on this activity is at 88%.	
GAP Activity	
Involvement of women and youth in the trainings, dialogue and establishment of community resilience facilities in each community	
Indicator	
Number of women and youth involved in trainings and dialogue on community resilience facility.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	48
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Women and youth were sensitized on the Community Resilience Facility (CRF), including its application procedures and requirements. They are also actively represented in CRF committees at both landscape and ward levels, contributing to oversight and management of the facility.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the inception of the project, women and youth have been actively involved in the design of the Community Resilience Facility (CRF), with their inputs incorporated into its development. They have also been trained and sensitized on the CRF, including its objectives, application procedures, and requirements.	
Budget	38,240
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
IUCN Kenya, CI, SDLD, NDMA and community members	
Remarks/Notes	
To date, five groups have received funding and are currently undertaking onward lending to their members. The second phase of applications is planned for the first quarter of 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Ensure training/mentoring on business development, entrepreneurship and innovative finance is provided equally to both men and women	
Indicator	
Number of women and youth trained / mentored on business development, entrepreneurship and innovative finance.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	48
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
A total of 24 groups received in-kind support based on their specific needs, complemented by tailored training and capacity development. In addition, groups were sensitized, and women and youth were trained and mentored on business development, entrepreneurship, and innovative financing approaches, strengthening their capacity to sustain and scale their livelihoods. Each group has also entered into conservation agreements, committing to agreed actions such as the restoration of degraded lands and expansion of restoration efforts to wider areas.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
A total of 45 groups received in-kind support during the reporting period, complemented by tailored training and capacity development, which enhanced their livelihoods.	
Budget	376,076
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
Key stakeholders—including CI, the private sector, supported groups, the Mount Kenya Innovation Hub, county governments, and women groups/CSOs—play complementary roles in implementation. These include providing technical support, facilitating access to markets and finance, supporting innovation and enterprise development, strengthening policy and institutional linkages, and enhancing community mobilization and inclusion, particularly for women and youth.	
Remarks/Notes	
Collaboration among these stakeholders has strengthened coordination, enhanced resource leveraging, and improved the quality and sustainability of interventions. Continued engagement and clear role definition will be critical to sustaining momentum, avoiding duplication, and maximizing impact.	
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 ☐
The project engaged a consultant to deliver Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) and gender training, while providing technical support to strengthen safeguards implementation and compliance. To ensure sustained oversight, the project is in the process of recruiting a dedicated consultant who will provide ongoing technical backstopping throughout implementation. In addition, the Regional ESMS and Gender Specialist has continuously supported the project through technical guidance, review of safeguards instruments, and alignment with IUCN ESMS and GCF requirements. This combined support has strengthened capacity to operationalize safeguards and manage environmental and social risks effectively.	
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 ☐
The implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) under the TWENDE Project was conducted in accordance with the Funding Activity Agreement (FAA) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Updated Gender Policy. Gender considerations were systematically integrated across all Component activities to promote inclusive participation, equitable access to project benefits, and gender-responsive climate adaptation planning in Kenya's ASAL landscapes. During the reporting period, gender-responsive approaches were mainstreamed through capacity-building, participatory planning, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring systems. Across Component 1 activities, women accounted for 36% of total beneficiaries, while youth represented 13% and 1% were persons with disabilities, demonstrating progress toward inclusive participation despite persistent socio-cultural barriers that limit women's involvement in public decision-making processes. Several GAP activities were implemented with allocated budgets as approved in the Funding Activity Agreement. For example, Activity 1.1 on climate information systems had an allocated budget of USD 288,353.60, with USD 126,793 utilized during the reporting period to support dissemination of early warning bulletins, participatory rangeland planning reviews, and dashboard validation workshops. Activity 1.2, focusing on strengthening community institutions such as peace and DRR committees, utilized USD 300,881 out of USD 327,554.50, contributing to increased participation of women and vulnerable groups in community governance structures. Gender considerations were also embedded in landscape governance mechanisms and knowledge management systems. The review of the NDMA Knowledge Management System to integrate the TWENDE TITAP Platform enhanced the collection of sex-disaggregated data and	

strengthened monitoring of gender-responsive indicators. However, some indicators remain AMBER due to continued gaps in women's leadership roles and the need for stronger gender-focused monitoring tools.	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
The planned activities, targets, indicators, and timelines under the Gender Action Plan (GAP) were largely on track during the reporting period, with most activities progressing according to the approved implementation schedule under Component 1 of the TWENDE Project. Significant progress was made in implementing gender-responsive activities across the five key components of the GAP. Under Activity 1.1, the project successfully supported the production and dissemination of 132 monthly drought early warning bulletins and facilitated participatory rangeland management review meetings and climate resilience dashboard validation workshops. These efforts strengthened access to climate information and informed decision-making at county and community levels. Women represented 37% of the 113,926 beneficiaries reached, indicating progress in improving women's access to climate information and planning processes. Under Activity 1.2, the project strengthened community governance structures through training of peace committees and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees at landscape, sub-county, and ward levels. A total of 1,098 participants were reached, with 28% women, reflecting continued progress in promoting inclusive participation in community planning and climate resilience activities. For Activity 1.3, six landscape planning meetings were held to strengthen inter-county coordination for rangeland restoration planning, reaching 219 participants, including 24% women. Meanwhile, Activity 1.4 successfully operationalized landscape governance platforms through stakeholder forums and County Steering Group engagements, reaching 53,176 beneficiaries, including 36% women. Progress under Activity 1.5 included the review of the NDMA Knowledge Management System to integrate the TWENDE TITAP Platform, strengthening monitoring and learning systems. A total of 298 individuals participated in training and monitoring activities, with 32% women. Although most activities remained on schedule, some indicators were rated AMBER due to socio-cultural barriers limiting women's leadership and representation in decision-making structures. To address this, the project will continue targeted gender sensitization, capacity-building initiatives, and strengthened gender-responsive monitoring in the next reporting period.	
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 ☐
The revision of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) is currently in progress. The project has initiated the process to update the GAP to ensure stronger alignment with evolving implementation needs, ESMS requirements, and GCF gender policy expectations. This process will be led by a dedicated Gender/ESMS consultant, who is currently being recruited. The consultant will support the review and update of the GAP, including strengthening gender-responsive and, where feasible, gender-transformative approaches across project components, as well as refining indicators, activities, and monitoring frameworks. The updated GAP will incorporate lessons learned from implementation to date, including participation trends, identified gender gaps, and opportunities to enhance women's economic empowerment and leadership within project activities. The finalized GAP, including a clear summary of revisions and justification for changes, will be submitted section upon completion.	
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 ☐
The reported results are generally on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets outlined in the funding proposal, although continued efforts are required to further strengthen women's participation, particularly in decision-making and leadership roles. During the reporting period, the project reached 168,716 direct beneficiaries, of which 61,306 (36%) were women and 107,410 (64%) were men. Female participation remains below parity, the results demonstrate meaningful progress toward gender inclusion across project activities. Women's participation was promoted through targeted engagement in community institutions, landscape planning forums, participatory rangeland management processes, and training programmes. Specifically, women represented: 37% of beneficiaries accessing climate information and early warning systems 28% of participants in peace and disaster risk reduction (DRR) trainings 36% of participants in landscape management and stakeholder engagement forums 32% of participants in monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) activities Women also played a central role in entrepreneurship, financial literacy training, and value addition activities, including improved processing, packaging, and quality enhancement, contributing to increased income, agency, and market access. In addition, youth (13%) and persons with disabilities (1%) were included, supporting broader social inclusion objectives. Despite progress, socio-cultural norms in ASAL communities continue to constrain women's participation. In response, the project is strengthening gender-sensitive facilitation, targeted outreach, and deliberate inclusion strategies to enhance women's representation and leadership.	
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 project experienced several implementation challenges affecting gender-related activities, primarily linked to socio-cultural norms, operational constraints, and capacity gaps. In ASAL communities, traditional gender roles and domestic responsibilities limit women's participation in decision-making platforms, resulting in lower-than-target representation in some governance structures. Additionally, delays in fund disbursement and procurement processes, including the rollout of the e-GP system, slowed implementation of gender-focused capacity-building and engagement activities. Key lessons learned include the need for tailored gender tools with clear targets, indicators, and monitoring frameworks; the importance of localized, gender-sensitive approaches embedded in community planning processes; and the critical role of sex-disaggregated data in identifying gaps and informing adaptive management. These lessons are informing ongoing actions, including updating the Gender Action Plan (GAP) with clearer indicators and monitoring mechanisms, enhancing capacity building for implementing partners and county stakeholders, and promoting deliberate inclusion strategies, such as targeted consultations and engagement with women's groups and CSOs. The project is also strengthening gender-responsive monitoring systems to track participation and benefits, enabling continuous adjustment of strategies to improve inclusion and effectiveness.

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 ☐

During the reporting period, several best practices emerged demonstrating women's roles as agents of change in climate resilience and rangeland management within the TWENDE landscapes. Women actively participated in peace committees, DRR committees, and landscape forums, strengthening natural resource governance, conflict prevention, and climate adaptation planning. Through Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) processes and community barazas, women contributed to identifying priority actions such as sustainable grazing, water resource protection, and dissemination of early warning information. Their inclusion in radio-based resilience messaging and planning forums further enhanced community preparedness and decision-making. A key best practice was the increased representation of women in Ward Grazing Management Committees, enabling them to influence rangeland restoration and advocate for gender-responsive governance. A notable case is that of Susan Lerantilie (Samburu County), who transitioned from charcoal production to sustainable harvesting of gums and resins through a TWENDE-supported CBO. This shift increased her income while eliminating tree cutting, demonstrating how sustainable value chains can enhance livelihoods while promoting conservation. These experiences highlight that inclusive participation strengthens community ownership, improves resilience outcomes, and supports gender-responsive and sustainable development.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

During the next reporting period, the project will strengthen the integration of gender, youth, and disability inclusion across landscape planning, governance, and climate resilience interventions. Engagement processes will ensure targeted participation of women (48%), youth (30%), and persons with disabilities (PWDs) in community consultations, landscape forums, and decision-making platforms. Capacity-building activities will be implemented for community institutions, County Steering Groups, and landscape committees to enhance gender-responsive planning, leadership, and climate adaptation. This will include training of trainers (ToTs), Farmer and Pastoral Field Schools (FFS/PFS), and gender sensitization workshops targeting community leaders and technical partners. The project will further strengthen women's leadership in grazing management committees, including refresher trainings and establishment of committees in remaining wards with deliberate inclusion of women, youth, and PWDs. Gender considerations will also be integrated into grazing bylaws, policy harmonization processes, and climate information systems. In addition, the project will operationalize gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM), strengthen sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated monitoring systems, and conduct a midline gender analysis to assess progress against GAP targets. Documentation of women-led success stories will be undertaken to support learning and knowledge sharing.

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: Communication and visibility materials.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: IUCN ESMS Grievance Register and Log.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: TWENDE 2026 Annual workplan and Budget.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

