
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam (FP125)
Accredited Entity:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of Report submission:	6 August 2026
Version number	V2.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)				
Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.				
A.1. Date of report submission		6 August 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 30.2	
	Grants		Mill. USD 30.2	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 126.1	
	Grants		Mill. USD 25.5	
	Senior Loans		Mill. USD 99.6	
	InKind		Mill. USD 1.0	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 156.3	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 9 June 2026			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Viet Nam	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	Mr. Nguyen Manh Ngoc – Project Director. mngoccpo@yahoo.com

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)
Govt/ADB	Viet Nam	Pham Dinh Van – CPO Director	Government	Government of Viet Nam
GoV (MARD Central Govt)	Viet Nam	Nguyen Hoang Hiep – Vice Director of Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE)	Government	Government of Viet Nam
GoV (MARD Central Govt)	Viet Nam	Nguyen Hoang Hiep – Vice Director of Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE)	Government	Government of Viet Nam

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
GoV (5 DARDS representing the 5 Provincial Govts)	Viet Nam	Nguyen Duy Quang – Director of Khanh Hoa DAE, Phan Nguyen Hoang Tan – Director of Lam Dong DAE, Nguyen Minh Huan – Director of Dak Lak DAE	Government	Government of Viet Nam
GoV (5 DARDS representing the 5 Provincial Govts)	Viet Nam	Nguyen Duy Quang – Director of Khanh Hoa DAE, Phan Nguyen Hoang Tan – Director of Lam Dong DAE, Nguyen Minh Huan – Director of Dak Lak DAE	Government	Government of Viet Nam
Government of Viet Nam	Viet Nam	Nguyen Duc Mien – WEIDAP Project Director	Government	Government of Viet Nam

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)
Viet Nam	8 November 2022	NA	NA	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact

A.12 Report to be shared with NDA

Yes ☒ No ☐

7 May 2026

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The project “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam” (FP125) aims to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable smallholder farmers—particularly women, ethnic minorities, and poor/near-poor households—to increasing rainfall variability and drought.

Vietnam’s Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions are highly exposed to climate-induced water insecurity, with declining rainfall reliability, rising evapotranspiration, and increasing frequency of droughts. These trends are reducing agricultural productivity and threatening food and livelihood security.

The project delivers adaptation support through two interlinked outputs.

Output 1 focuses on enhanced water security for agricultural production by improving access to irrigation with a target of 3,733 last-mile connection systems to the main irrigation infrastructure developed by co-financing project WEIDAP, strengthening supplementary water storage (including 1,507 climate-resilient ponds), and promoting water-efficient technologies with 8,621 on-farm installations.

Output 2 strengthens smallholder resilience through climate-resilient agricultural practices to 21,228 households, 900 Farmer Field Schools, access to agro-climate information services, and enhanced market and credit linkages via Climate Innovation Platforms in all project sites.

The expected climate impact is increased resilience of over 200,000 direct beneficiaries to drought and water stress, improved adaptive water management across vulnerable farming systems, and strengthened institutional capacity for climate-responsive agricultural planning. By integrating water security investments with capacity building, climate information services, and value chain coordination, the project supports a paradigm shift toward climate-resilient smallholder agriculture in some of Vietnam’s most climate-vulnerable regions.

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 2025, irrigation pipeline construction under WEIDAP reached 74.18 km cumulatively (51% of target), with limited new progress outside Ninh Thuan. Output 1 focused on accelerating pond construction, finalizing last-mile connections in Ninh Thuan, and completing water management training. A total of 686 ponds were built during the year. 8,521 farmers received training on climate-adaptive water resource management and completed 919 additional last-mile connections. These supports are proved beneficial during the dry season of 2025 and contribute to the increase in productivity of key cash crops (e.g., coffee, pepper, dragon fruits etc.). Progress in other provinces remained constrained by WEIDAP implementation delays. The output advanced primarily through decentralized, farmer-level interventions as planned for 2025.

Activity 1.1 – Establishment of large-scale irrigation infrastructure

In 2025, co-financing project WEIDAP irrigation pipeline construction reached 74.18 km cumulatively (51% of the 146.5 km target). Ninh Thuan achieved 100% of its 64.03 km target and Binh Thuan reached 10.15 km (28%).

Implementation progress remained below schedule in Dak Lak and Dak Nong, as shown in the Table below.

Number of kilometers of pipeline constructed	Khanh Hoa	Ninh Thuan	Binh Thuan	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Entire project
Result (km)	Not applied	64.03	10.15	0	0	74.18
Final target	Not applied	64.03	36.61	37.54	8.32	146.5
% vs. target	Not applied	100%	28%	0%	0%	51%

Activity 1.2 – Last-mile connection systems

Overall, 2,604 (71.2% women) out of 3,733 beneficiary households were confirmed for participation (69.8% of the target) in this package. Implementation in 2025 focused on screening, design finalization and partial construction aligned with WEIDAP readiness.

In 2025, Ninh Thuan completed 919 last-mile connections, bringing cumulative completion to 1,169. Other provinces have started beneficiary screening and finalized design but had not yet commenced construction as pending to the completion of the main irrigation pipeline.

Activity 1.3 – Climate-resilient ponds and water management

During 2025, 679 climate-resilient ponds were constructed, increasing cumulative completion to 1,258 out of 1,507 ponds (83.5% of target). This activity is on track for all provinces, as follows: Khanh Hoa: 383/430 ponds; Ninh Thuan: 235/357 ponds; Binh Thuan: 174/192 ponds, Dak Nong: 214/268 ponds; and Dak Lak: 252/260 ponds. Amongst participants during the consultation process, 68.4% are ethnic minorities.

All 218 mutual/shared pond management groups had been established, with continued operational strengthening in 2025. Additionally, 8,521 farmers (55.7% women and 80.5% ethnic minorities) were trained in climate-adaptive water resource management during the year, exceeding annual targets.

Activity 1.4 – On-farm water efficiency and soil & biomass management

In 2025, Farmer Field School (FFS) training on soil and biomass management reached 8,223 farmers (64.7% women and 81.1% ethnic minorities). Four advanced TOT courses were conducted with 272 participants (54% women and 11.4% ethnic minorities). Voucher-based irrigation installation continued and reached 6,197 households.

During 2025, Output 2 on agriculture and access to market, credits and climate information advanced strongly through farmer training, market linkage, and climate information services. Climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) training exceeded

annual targets, and voucher-based input support reached 128% of planned beneficiaries. Climate Innovation Platforms (CIPs) continued operations, and agro-climate advisory dissemination expanded outreach. The outcome progressed largely in line with the 2025 implementation plan, strengthening adaptive capacity and market readiness among smallholder farmers.

Activity 2.1 – Farmer Field Schools and CRA capacity building

In 2025, FFS groups were operational across project provinces. CRA training exceeded planned targets (141% for TOT; 104% for FFS). Voucher-based input support reached 128% of annual targets. Capacity building included TOT and core farmer (TOLF) training activities. Implementation followed the 2025 activity plan with strong uptake by smallholders.

Activity 2.2 – Market access, credit and CIP

During 2025, market access and financial inclusion activities progressed in line with the annual work plan. A total of 24 market access training courses reached 1,264 farmers, complemented by one provincial market linkage workshop (34 participants) and seven trade fairs across project provinces. In addition, 37 credit access training courses were delivered to 2,369 farmers (54.4% women). Climate Innovation Platform (CIP) meetings were not implemented in 2025 due to administrative restructuring; however, implementation plans and materials were prepared for rollout in 2026.

Activity 2.3 – Agro-climate information services

In 2025, agro-climate advisory bulletins were developed and disseminated regularly across project provinces and reached nearly 132,000 households. Climate information services expanded outreach to farming households, supporting seasonal decision-making and adaptive practices. Implementation followed the 2025 dissemination schedule under the approved work plan.

In July 2025, national administrative restructuring reduced the number of project provinces from five (Đắk Lắk, Đắk Nông, Ninh Thuận, Bình Thuận and Khánh Hòa) to three (Đắk Lắk, Lâm Đồng and Khánh Hòa), and consolidated project communes from 68 to 40. In response, the project organized review and consultation workshops to assess implications for implementation arrangements. It was agreed to maintain the existing PMUs to ensure continuity and safeguard institutional memory. The project has engaged the authorities of the newly consolidated 40 communes to realign implementation plans and has formally proposed a no-cost extension to ensure full achievement of committed results.

Overall, the results achieved in 2025 have generated tangible impacts on climate resilience, water security, and livelihoods among beneficiary farmers. The expansion of irrigation infrastructure, coupled with last-mile connections and climate-resilient ponds, has improved water availability and reliability at farm level, particularly during the dry season. This has enabled farmers to maintain and, in some cases, increase productivity of key cash crops such as coffee, pepper, and dragon fruit, while reducing vulnerability to drought. At the same time, strengthened farmer capacity through training, Farmer Field Schools, and climate information services has enhanced adoption of climate-adaptive practices, more efficient water use, and better-informed decision-making. Market access and credit support have further contributed to improved income opportunities and financial inclusion. Collectively, these interventions are reinforcing the adaptive capacity and long-term resilience of smallholder farming systems, while laying a foundation for more sustainable and market-oriented agricultural development in the project areas.

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
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	79,100	200,798	80,072	10,308	90,380

(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	39,550	100,399	40,036	5,154	45,190
Female	0	39,550	100,399	40,036	5,154	45,190

(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
Viet Nam	0	79,100	200,798	80,072	10,308	90,380

(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	136,212	330,544	231,380	36,360	267,740



(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
Viet Nam	0	136,212	330,544	231,380	36,360	267,740

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 country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Viet Nam	0	20,372	50,946	47,460	1,788	49,248

(PMF) A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses, disaggregated by Gender.
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Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	2,547	8,490	5,975	392	6,367
Female	0	2,547	8,490	5,975	392	6,367

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses						
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, 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	39,550	100,399	2,256	2,598	4,854
Female	0	39,550	100,399	2,256	2,598	4,854

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses						
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Viet Nam	0	79,100	200,798	4,512	5,196	9,708

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
1.1 Number of irrigated hectares of farmland served by modernized irrigation systems	Hectares	0	3,295	13,180	4,890	1,831	6,721
1.2 Number of hectares of farmland climate- proofed through last mile connections	Hectares	0	448	1,120	122	630	752
1.3 Number of rain-fed hectares exhibiting water harvesting and conservation measures	Hectares	0	1,886	5,074	4,515	1,669	6,184
1.4 Application of water efficient techniques and practices by farmers	Percentage	0	25	60	30	5	35
2.1 % smallholder farmers adjusting their planting times based on climate advisories	Percentage	0	25	60	0	10	10
2.2 % smallholder farmers switching to climate resilient crop varieties and/or	Percentage	0	25	60	0	5	5

diversifying crop portfolio based on climate advisories							
2.3 % Women participation and decision- making in CIPs	Percentage	0	20	50	45	3	48
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Items	0	10	40	20	5	25

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1 Establish large-scale irrigation infrastructure to bring irrigation water to eight farming areas across the target regions	51	0	0	0
Activity 1.2 Establish last-mile connections between WEIDAP irrigation infrastructure and the poor and near poor farmer lands to help cope with increasing rainfall variability and drought	31	2,372,482.48	6,278,224	37
Activity 1.3 Enhance supplementary irrigation for rain fed smallholders to cope with rainfall variability and drought	83	2,846,931.48	4,290,064	66
Activity 1.4 Increase smallholder capacities to apply on-farm water efficient practices and technologies to maximize water productivity in coping with rainfall variability and drought	60	2,459,397.89	4,468,868	55
Activity 2.1 Investments in inputs and capacities to scale up climate-resilient cropping systems and practices (soil, crop, land management) among smallholders through Farmer Field Schools	80	8,041,812.63	12,039,312	66
Activity 2.2 Technical assistance for enhancing access to markets and credit for sustained climate-resilient agricultural investments by smallholders and value chain actors	65	226,112.25	547,224	41
Activity 2.3 Co-development and use of localized agro-climate advisories by smallholders to enhance climate-resilient agricultural production	35	286,897.11	1,155,086	24

C.2.1. Subprojects

Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants

Yes ☒ No ☐

NA

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

NA

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	Revised construction costs may increase during the course of the project		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a risk that construction costs for climate-resilient ponds and associated small-scale irrigation works could increase during implementation due to changes in site conditions, inflation in construction materials, minor design adjustments, or updated technical standards. Variations in topography and soil conditions in the project sites were initially identified as potential cost drivers. Market price volatility for key inputs such as labor, machinery, cement, steel, and fuel could also contribute to budget pressure.		
Consequences	If construction costs were to increase beyond allocated budgets, this could result in i) Reduction in the number of ponds constructed or upgraded; ii) Delays in implementation; and iii) Potential impact on achievement of beneficiary targets. Such outcomes could affect delivery of Activity 1.3 and indirectly reduce adaptation benefits to vulnerable smallholders.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project team has conducted assessments prior to finalizing designs. Cost optimization measures were implemented, including: i) Increasing the proportion of communal ponds where technically feasible; ii) Standardizing technical designs; iii) Competitive procurement procedures to secure cost efficiency; and iv) Close supervision of construction contracts;		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	As of reporting period, no material budget overrun has occurred.		

Risk 2	WEIDAP's co-financing does not fully materialize in the remaining provinces		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a risk that WEIDAP's co-financing in the remaining provinces may not fully materialize, for example due to changes in provincial development priorities, budget reallocations, delays in approval processes, or shifts in long-term investment plans by the Government of Viet Nam or ADB. Since SACCR Activity 1.2 (last-mile connections) depends on the availability of primary irrigation infrastructure financed under WEIDAP, any reduction or delay in WEIDAP implementation could affect the achievement of irrigated area targets. While WEIDAP is currently under implementation, its progress has been slower than originally planned due to delayed start-up in some provinces.		
Consequences	If WEIDAP co-financing does not fully materialize, the potential consequences include: i) Reduced area irrigated through last-mile irrigation systems; ii) Delays in achieving final irrigated area targets; and iii) Reduced adaptation benefits for smallholder beneficiaries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project team continues to closely monitor WEIDAP implementation in coordination with relevant Government agencies, WEIDAP's CPMU and PPMUs, and through ongoing discussions with ADB. As of 31 Dec 2025, WEIDAP implementation has reached approximately 51% progress and remains active. SACCR has already completed 1,169 last-mile connection systems linked to WEIDAP infrastructure in Ninh Thuan. A no-cost extension of SACCR to 31 December 2027 has been requested and approved by GCF, providing additional time to synchronize implementation and achieve irrigated area targets. If WEIDAP co-financing does not fully materialize, SACCR will explore adaptive measures including: i) Linking to alternative irrigation works where feasible; ii) Increasing the number of climate-resilient ponds; iii) Expanding on-farm water-efficient irrigation technology to beneficiaries; and iv) Reallocating budget within component to maintain irrigated area targets.		
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	Current consultations with Government agencies and ADB indicate continued commitment to WEIDAP implementation. The agreed no-cost extension significantly reduces the risk of target underachievement due to timing mismatch. However, because this risk depends largely on financing decisions from government, it remains monitored as a dependency risk. The current risk level is assessed as Low but requires continuous oversight through 2026–2027.		
Risk 3	Generation of construction waste and excavated materials		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Construction and upgrading of climate-resilient ponds and small-scale irrigation systems under Component 1 (Activity 1.2 Last miles connections and Activity 1.3 Climate resilient ponds) generate excavated soil, construction debris, and limited solid waste. If not properly managed, disposal of excavated materials or construction waste could cause localized environmental impacts, including soil erosion, sedimentation, obstruction of drainage, dust generation, and visual disturbance. Improper storage or disposal could also create temporary inconvenience to nearby communities or agricultural land. This risk is inherent in small-scale civil works but is limited in scale and geographically dispersed.		
Consequences	If waste and excavated materials are not properly managed, potential consequences include: i) Temporary environmental degradation (erosion, sedimentation); ii) Dust and noise disturbance to nearby households; iii) Minor safety hazards at construction sites; and iv) Community dissatisfaction or grievances.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The Project implements mitigation measures in accordance with the ESMF and ESMP, including: i) Reserve permitted spaces for excavated soil; ii) Reuse of excavated soil for embankment stabilization; iii) Controlled storage and proper covering of materials to prevent dust dispersion; iv) Ensure oversight and supervision by PMUs and technical consultants; and v) Community notification prior to construction activities		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	As of the latest reporting period, no significant environmental non-compliance related to waste generation has been recorded. Given the continued application of ESMP procedures and supervision by PMUs and consultants, the risk remains low and manageable.		
Risk 4	Community safety risks associated with ponds and irrigation infrastructure (e.g., drowning)		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Construction and operation of climate-resilient ponds and small-scale irrigation infrastructure may present certain safety considerations for local communities. For example, there is a potential risk of accidental drowning, particularly for children, if appropriate safeguards are not in place. During the construction phase, open excavation areas may also create temporary safety concerns if not adequately secured. As these ponds are typically located near agricultural land and, in some cases, close to residential areas, it will be important to put in place appropriate preventive and risk-mitigation measures to ensure community safety throughout both construction and operation phases.		
Consequences	If adequate safety measures are not in place, potential consequences could include accidental drowning, particularly involving children.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The Project implements community safety measures in line with the ESMP and safeguard procedures, including: i) Installation of warning signage indicating deep water and safety hazards; ii) Construction of safety fencing around communal ponds; iii) Stabilization of pond embankments to prevent slipping; and) Engagement of local authorities and commune leaders in awareness raising activity on drowning prevention.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Comments	As of the latest reporting period, no drowning or safety incidents have been recorded.		
Risk 5	Potential misuse of project funds for money laundering or unintended financial flows		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	There is a low risk that project funds could be misused for money laundering or unintended financial flows through contractors or suppliers. This may arise due to limited financial transparency among small local contractors or insufficient verification of financial transactions. However, the project operates through established UN and national financial management systems with strict controls, reducing exposure significantly.		
Consequences	Potential reputational damage to the project and implementing entities, non-compliance with donor requirements, and possible suspension of disbursements. However, given existing safeguards, the likelihood and impact remain low.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low

Mitigation Measure(s)	Funds are managed through UNDP's financial systems with strict due diligence, procedures, and screening of vendors. Leverage and align with existing government inspection, control, and state audit mechanisms to mitigate risks of fund misuse and financial frauds.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Engagement with sanctioned entities or individuals		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is a low risk that project resources could inadvertently involve entities or individuals subject to international sanctions. This risk is minimal in the Vietnam context, where project partners are primarily government agencies and locally registered suppliers.		
Consequences	Potential compliance breach with international regulations and reputational risks for the project and donors. However, exposure is very limited.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	All vendors and partners are screened against UN and international sanctions lists in line with UNDP procedures, while government-selected contractors are subject to national procurement regulations, including vendor eligibility checks, disclosure requirements, and oversight through inspection and state audit mechanisms, with additional due diligence applied where feasible to mitigate sanctions-related risks		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Fraud or bribery in procurement and contract implementation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a low risk of fraud, bribery, or collusion in procurement or construction activities, particularly at local levels. This could include informal payments or preferential selection of contractors. However, the risk is mitigated by standardized procedures and oversight mechanisms.		
Consequences	Misuse of funds, reduced value for money, and reputational risks. Given strong controls, the scale and likelihood remain limited.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Procurement follows UNDP rules ensuring transparency and competition. Multiple layers of review, financial controls, and audit mechanisms are in place. Leverage and align with government-established procurement, inspection, and state audit mechanisms—including the centralised digital vendor selection process via Vietnam National Public Procurement System.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Undisclosed conflicts of interest in procurement or decision-making		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	There is a low risk that individuals involved in procurement or project decision-making may have undisclosed personal or financial interests in suppliers or contractors.		
Consequences	Potential bias in procurement decisions, reduced transparency, and reputational concerns. However, the overall impact remains limited due to existing controls.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Procurement processes involve multiple reviewers and approval levels. Oversight by UNDP and government counterparts ensures accountability.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

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

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Viet Nam	Grants	USD	30,205,367	25,547,472	7,644,336	17,226,288	0%	100%
Total		USD	30,205,367	25,547,472	7,644,336	17,226,288	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
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Loans	USD	84,839,273	0	9,396,793	33,499,626	0%	0%
Government of Vietnam (WEIDAP project)	Grants	USD	18,804,571	0	2,301,323	12,410,019	0%	0%
Government of Vietnam (Provincial and Central Government)	Grants	USD	3,437,475	0	212,132	1,063,577	0%	0%
Government of Vietnam (Provincial and Central Government)	In-kind	USD	1,000,000	0	236,414	1,005,991	0%	0%
Total		USD	108,081,319	0	12,146,662	47,979,213	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>

Institution Type <i>(public/private)</i>	Instrument	Currency	Cumulative Value	Final Target <i>(estimation)</i>
Public	In-kind	USD	87,304	0
Public	Grants	USD	268,970	0
Total		USD	356,274	0

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F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.

F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards

Key Environmental and Social Changes

Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.

Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?

Yes ☒ No ☐

If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

- UNDP and project partners continuously ensured implementation of safeguard measures during 2025 through active site supervision and field-based monitoring. All construction work was subject to routine supervision by the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and safeguard officers of the five PMUs. Monitoring records and supervision reports were maintained. - Consultations were completed for all 686 newly constructed ponds and 919 LMC during 2025. - Community health and safety measures were strengthened during construction. No accidents involving community members were recorded during the reporting period. - For all 686 ponds constructed and LMC systems implemented during 2025, written confirmations from beneficiaries and commune authorities were obtained confirming voluntary land contribution and absence of disputes. - In addition to frequent site visits conducted by provincial PMUs, 06 monitoring missions were conducted by CPMU, UNDP, and project management consultants from central level. Field verification included spot-checking of ESMP applications, beneficiary selection processes, and gender participation records. - Regular coordination meetings were organized at provincial and central levels to review safeguard compliance, disbursement performance, and progress toward annual targets. Monitoring results informed adjustments to implementation sequencing and safety reinforcement measures. - Community health and safety measures: Pond fencing, warning signage, and safety communication through commune authorities were systematically implemented. - Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): The GRM remained operational across all project sites. In 2025, 68 grievances were received and resolved (207 cumulatively). No unresolved or escalated cases were recorded. - Gender and SEAH integration: These experts are working with PMUs to ensure compliance with PSEAH policies. No SEAH-related grievances were recorded through the project's GRM. - Monitoring and reporting: Monthly and quarterly safeguard monitoring reports were prepared by provincial PMUs and consolidated at Central PMU level. On-site supervision visits were conducted regularly to verify ESMP compliance.

Outputs during the reporting period

- During the reporting period, safeguard-related output was achieved in line with approved ESS requirements. All beneficiary households and affected communities associated with construction activities were consulted prior to implementation. Written confirmations of voluntary land contribution and consent were obtained for 686 climate-resilient ponds and 919 LMC systems constructed in 2025. These records are maintained and verified during supervision missions. - Site inspections by the CSC and safeguard officers ensured compliance with ESMP requirements, including occupational health and safety, dust and noise control, waste management, and community safety measures such as fencing and warning signage. - The GRM remained operational throughout the year, with all reported cases resolved at local level. No significant environmental, social, or gender-related incidents were recorded during the reporting period. - Sessions on the handling/storage of agro-chemicals are incorporated in FFS trainings

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

During the reporting period, an extreme storm and flood event in November 2025 (Typhoon Kalmaegi) caused localized landslides affecting 101 climate-resilient ponds in Khanh Hoa province. The key environmental risk identified was embankment instability and increased erosion due to intense rainfall and surface runoff. No injuries, land disputes, or significant downstream environmental impacts were recorded. Corrective actions included activating the insurance assessment process to support repair works and implementing immediate stabilization measures. Beneficiary households were guided to plant grass cover on pond embankments and clear surface drainage ditches to enhance long-term erosion control. Pond conservation areas were reinforced and protected to prevent encroachment.

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

At present, no significant unresolved environmental or social safeguard issues require immediate corrective action. Repair and stabilization measures following the November 2025 storm event are ongoing and monitored at provincial level. However, continued attention is required regarding community health and safety risks associated with pond systems, particularly drowning risks for children in rural areas. The project will maintain regular inspection of fencing, warning signage, and embankment stability, and continue coordination with local authorities to strengthen community awareness on pond safety. Ongoing monitoring will ensure that preventive measures remain effective throughout the remaining implementation period. The project has commenced work to strengthen the Water User Groups and Pond Management Groups capacities, including through provision of guidance on Operation & Maintenance (O&M) as a key exit strategy and to ensure safeguards are retained following project completion.

Remarks/Notes

Safeguard implementation in 2025 remained fully integrated into routine project management processes. Environmental and social monitoring was conducted regularly through site inspections, reporting systems, and supervision missions. Adaptive measures were applied where needed.

F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A	N/A
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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	
- Review and consultation workshop (21–22 Aug 2025, Dak Lak): Convened with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Finance, National Designated Authority, Accredited Entity, Implementing Partners, Provincial PMUs, local authorities, and mass organizations (including the Women's Union) with 90 participants (in which 49 are women, accounting for 54.5%). The workshop reviewed progress, implementation challenges, and consulted on adjustments such as PMU restructuring, reformulation of ACIS and Climate Innovation Platforms, and a proposed no-cost extension. - Community and local authority consultations: Conducted prior to construction of climate-resilient ponds (686 during the reporting period) and LMCs (919 during the reporting period) to gather feedback on design, site selection, and provision of agricultural inputs aligned with community needs. Community consent and local authority inputs were ensured through different consultations with total of 3,526 participants on activity 1.1 by co-financing project WEIDAP for sustainability aspects of main irrigation infrastructure (in which 1,349 women participated, accounting for 41.4%). - Engagement with mass organizations: Continued collaboration with local chapters of the Women's Union, Youth Union, local NGOs (e.g. Community Development Center in Dak Lak province) and other organizations to support outreach, implementation, and beneficiary participation at the grassroots level. - The Climate Innovation Platforms (CIP) are operational with participation of key value chain actors (off-taker, processors, credit institutions) in coffee and pepper value chains. - Coordination after administrative restructuring: Provincial PMUs organized working sessions with authorities of the 40 newly merged communes to ensure continuity of implementation, coordination, and local ownership.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
- 21–22 August 2025 – Tuy Hoa Ward, Dak Lak Province: Project review and consultation workshop with national and local stakeholders, including government agencies, PMUs, mass organizations, and community representatives. 90 participants participated in the event with 49 female participants. - July–September 2025 – 40 newly merged communes (03 newly merged project provinces): Coordination meetings held at Commune People's Committee offices to ensure continued implementation and collaboration following administrative restructuring, reached out to 126 officers (in which 46 are female officers, accounting for 36.5%). - Throughout the reporting period – All project sites: Ongoing community consultation sessions conducted at village and commune levels to gather inputs on pond construction, LMC design, and livelihood support activities.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
- Project review and consultation workshop (21–22 Aug 2025): 90 participants (41 men, 49 women – 54.5%). Key issues discussed included implementation progress, administrative restructuring impacts, and financial planning. Stakeholders agreed to propose a project extension until December 2027. PMUs/CPMU committed to prepare financial plans for the first six months of 2026 and draft operational and financial plans for the extended phase. - Consultations prior to LMC installation and pond construction: Women accounted for approximately 71.2% of participants of LMC installation (835 women participated). Key issues raised included suitability of designs, safety considerations, and alignment of support with household needs. Inputs were incorporated into site selection, design adjustments, and implementation planning. - Consultations prior to pond construction: Women represented 34–54% of participants across consultation sessions. Total number of people consulted is 998 (in which 467 are women, accounting for 46.8%). Discussions focused on technical design, environmental safety, and expected livelihood benefits. Community feedback was integrated into construction planning and risk mitigation measures. - Coordination meetings with newly merged communes: Women represented over 35% of participants. Key issues included ensuring continuity of implementation, coordination with local authorities, and maintaining inclusive participation following administrative restructuring.	

- List of stakeholders: local chapters of Farmers Association, Women Unions, communal authorities in 40 newly merged communes.
Information shared with stakeholders
During the reporting period, stakeholders were provided with regular updates on project implementation progress, planned activities, and adjustments following administrative restructuring. At the project review and consultation workshop (August 2025), information was shared on overall progress, implementation challenges, financial status, and proposed next steps, including restructuring of PMUs, reformulation of ACIS and CIPs, and the proposed no-cost extension to ensure completion of planned outputs. At community level, consultations provided detailed information on the design, technical specifications, and implementation schedules for climate-resilient ponds and LMCs. Beneficiary households and local authorities were informed about site selection criteria, construction arrangements, safety measures, operation and maintenance responsibilities and grievance redress procedures. Information on the provision of climate-resilient agricultural inputs and training support was also shared to ensure alignment with local farming needs. Following administrative restructuring, coordination meetings with newly merged communes shared updates on revised implementation arrangements with reformulation of provincial PMUs, re-establishment of ACIS and CIP, and mechanisms for continued collaboration.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
- Stakeholders agreed to propose a project extension to December 2027 and prepare corresponding operational and financial plans. - Implementation arrangements were adjusted following administrative restructuring, including coordination with 40 newly merged communes and restructuring of PMUs/ACIS groups. - Community feedback was incorporated into site selection, design, and implementation of climate-resilient ponds, LMCs, and agricultural support activities. - Safety and livelihood concerns raised by communities were addressed through installation of pond safety measures and alignment of agricultural inputs and training with local needs.
Remarks/Notes
No additional remarks or issues related to ESS standards implementation were identified during the reporting period.

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Safeguards measures – Last-mile connections (LMCs) and ponds: - Continued community consultations during detailed design refinement and operation phases in 2026, ensuring documented consent and alignment with local needs. - Targeted technical assessments where necessary to evaluate alternative or supplementary water sources and associated environmental and social risks. - Strengthened safety measures at pond sites, including inspection and maintenance of protective fencing, installation of warning signboards, and community awareness campaigns on drowning prevention, particularly for children and vulnerable groups. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): - Continued operation of the GRM throughout 2026, with weekly review of grievance logs and conduct GRM accessibility/functionality tests and satisfaction survey. Capacity building and coordination: - Refresher training on environmental and social safeguards (including gender, ethnic minority engagement, and community safety) for PMUs in Q1 2026. - Quarterly coordination meetings between SACCR and WEIDAP teams to align safeguards implementation and share lessons learned. Monitoring schedule (2026): - Weekly: GRM monitoring and follow-up of cases. - Monthly: Field supervision visits by PPMU officers with site visit reports. - Quarterly: Monitoring missions by CPMU environmental and social specialists and UNDP CO SES's focal point. - Annually: At least one joint monitoring mission covering ESS compliance, including engagement with ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups.	
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	

- Use of local languages and interpreters: Engagement with ethnic minority (EM) communities has been consistently supported through the use of local interpreters during consultations and training sessions, where needed. This established practice helps address language barriers, enhances understanding of project activities, and facilitates meaningful participation of EM households, reflecting good practice in inclusive stakeholder engagement. - Ethnic minority leadership in Farmer Field Schools: The selection of EM female farmers as leaders and champion farmers in Farmer Field Schools has enhanced peer-to-peer learning and trust within communities. Their leadership has encouraged wider participation of EM households and improved adoption of climate-resilient practices. - Integration of Indigenous knowledge: Dedicated sessions were incorporated into Farmer Field School activities to document traditional knowledge on crop cultivation and local adaptation practices. For example, in Dak Nong province, during FFS sessions, farmers had shared and promoted their knowledge of coffee tree rejuvenation. This approach supports the preservation and integration of indigenous knowledge into climate-resilient agriculture training while ensuring that project interventions remain culturally appropriate and beneficial to EM communities.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project

☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

From project inception to 15 December 2025, the GRM recorded a total of 207 cases. During the 2025 reporting period, 68 feedback and complaint cases were received and fully resolved in line with relevant procedures. The main issues raised included: - Eligibility criteria: Inquiries from households regarding screening and selection for pond support and last-mile connections. - Construction-related impacts: Feedback on localized impacts such as dust, noise, and requests for site restoration following installation of connection pipelines. All cases were verified through field checks by PMUs in coordination with supervision consultants and local authorities and were satisfactorily addressed. No complaints related to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment (SEAH) or other prohibited conduct were recorded. Detailed information is provided in Annex 3.

F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan

- Activity 1.1: this activity is implemented by co-financing project WEIDAP. The percentage of female participants and ethnic minority participants will be provided in the next reporting period. 1,349/3,526 (41.4%) of women were consulted on sustainability aspects of main irrigation infrastructure.
- Activity 1.2: 437/1,106 (39.5%) of women participated in consultation on construction of LMCs.
- Activity 1.3: 467/998 (46.8%) of women were consulted on pond constructions during reporting period. Amongst 919 ponds built in 2025, 42.6% of beneficiaries (391) are women-led households.
- Activity 1.4: Cumulatively, women's participation across Output 1 interventions has consistently met or exceeded GAP targets as follows: Installation of 6,501 water-efficient irrigation systems reached 35.1% female beneficiaries, exceeding the 30% GAP target. 4,745/8,521 (55.7%) of women participated in training on climate adaptive water resources management.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

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.

GAP Activity	
GAP Activity 1 - Women's participation in water security activities (Output 1) Under Output 1, the project promotes women's meaningful participation in water security interventions through both infrastructure and capacity-building activities. These include the development of small-scale irrigation systems (last-mile connection systems and climate-resilient ponds), training on water management, installation and promotion of on-farm irrigation equipment, and capacity building on soil and biomass management. The project integrates gender-responsive approaches by encouraging women's involvement in decision-making processes, technical training, and community-based implementation mechanisms such as pond management groups. Attention is given to enhancing women's access to knowledge, productive resources, and leadership roles within pond management groups.	
Indicator	
Percentage of women participating in and benefiting from Output 1 activities, including small-scale irrigation infrastructure (last-mile connection systems and climate-resilient ponds), water management training, capacity building on soil and biomass management, and promotion of on-farm irrigation equipment.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, women continued to actively participate in the design and implementation of last-mile connection systems and climate-resilient ponds through community consultations. Women's roles were increasingly visible in technical training and capacity-building activities, particularly in water management and soil and biomass management. Women demonstrated strong engagement in knowledge sharing and assumed leadership roles within Farmer Field Schools and pond management groups. Training of Trainers (TOT) activities also recorded high female participation, strengthening women's technical capacity and enabling them to act as local resource persons. Overall, the project maintained a gender-responsive implementation approach, ensuring that women had equitable access to training, resources, and decision-making platforms across Output 1 activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
For infrastructure-related activities, women accounted for 41.4% of participants in last-mile connection systems, including 15.6% ethnic minority women. A total of 218 shared pond groups were established, with 30.6% female members and 33.0% women serving as group leaders. In capacity-building activities, women represented 54.0% of TOT participants overall and 64.7% in soil and biomass management training.	
Budget	145,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	

CPMU, provincial PMUs, Department of Agriculture and Environment (DAE), local chapters of Women's Union, local authorities, UNDP

Remarks/Notes

Target: Minimum 35–50% women participation across Output 1 activities. Detailed targets for each sub-activities please refer to project's Gender Action Plan as attached.

Rated GREEN as women's participation across Output 1 consistently meets or exceeds GAP targets. Gender-responsive implementation and strong collaboration with Women's Union and local partners continue to sustain inclusive participation and equitable access to project benefits.

GAP Activity

GAP Activity 2 - Women's participation in climate-resilient agriculture, climate services, market and credit access (Output 2)

Under Output 2, the project promoted women's participation in climate-resilient agriculture, climate information services, market linkages and access to finance. Gender-responsive approaches were integrated into Farmer Field Schools, climate-resilient agriculture training, dissemination of agro-climate advisories and livelihood support activities. Partnerships with Women's Unions and local stakeholders supported outreach to female farmers and entrepreneurs, strengthening their capacity to adopt climate-resilient practices and access economic opportunities.

Indicator

Percentage of women participating in and benefiting from climate-resilient agriculture, climate services, market access and financial support activities.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, women continued to participate actively in Farmer Field Schools, climate-resilient agriculture training, climate information dissemination and market linkage activities. Gender-responsive facilitation and coordination with local partners ensured that women maintained strong representation in training and capacity-building events across provinces.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Cumulatively, women's participation in Output 2 interventions has consistently met or exceeded GAP targets:

Membership of Farmer Field Schools reached 36% women among 22,595 participants, meeting GAP requirements. 62% participants of total training attendance in training on climate-resilient agriculture are women.

Amongst 10,938 beneficiaries received climate-resilient agriculture inputs support, 4,473 (40.9%) are women.

Climate-resilient agriculture and soil/biomass management training reached 64.7% women among 53,917 total training attendance, far exceeding targets.

Dissemination of climate information services reached approximately 50% women among over 131,000 beneficiaries, meeting the 50% participation target.

Agricultural input and livelihood support reached 40.9% women beneficiaries, exceeding GAP thresholds.

Training on access to market and credit access reached 62.5% and 59.8% women participants in several provinces, respectively.

Budget

250,000

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
CPMU, provincial PMUs, Department of Agriculture and Environment (DAE), local chapters of Women's Union, local authorities, UNDP	
Remarks/Notes	
Target: Minimum 35–50% women participation across Output 2 activities. Detailed targets for each sub-activities please refer to project's Gender Action Plan as attached. Rated GREEN as women's participation across Output 2 consistently meets or exceeds GAP targets. Gender-responsive implementation and strong collaboration with Women's Union and local partners continue to sustain inclusive participation and equitable access to project benefits.	

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 ☐

A gender expert has been engaged as the project's gender expert since April 2022 and has provided continuous support throughout implementation. She plays a key role in overseeing and monitoring the Gender Action Plan, ensuring systematic integration of gender considerations across project activities. She has also delivered capacity-building support to CPMU and PMU staff on gender mainstreaming and inclusive implementation. Her ongoing engagement has contributed to strengthening gender-responsive planning, implementation, and reporting, and has helped ensure that gender equality objectives are consistently reflected in project interventions and monitoring processes.

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 Gender Action Plan (GAP) was developed at project design stage, updated with GCF approval on 26 April 2024, and is being implemented in line with the Funding Activity Agreement and GCF Updated Gender Policy. A total budget of approximately USD 395,000 has been allocated for GAP implementation and is integrated into annual workplans and relevant project components. Gender-responsive measures are embedded across all outputs, including water security, climate-resilient agriculture, climate services and livelihood support. Sex-disaggregated data are regularly collected and used to monitor progress against GAP targets. A dedicated gender expert supports CPMU and PMUs to ensure gender mainstreaming, capacity building and consistent reporting. Overall, GAP implementation remains on track, with women's participation targets largely achieved across key activities and gender considerations systematically integrated into project delivery and monitoring.

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

Planned activities, targets, indicators and timelines under the Gender Action Plan (GAP) are broadly on track during the reporting period. Women's participation targets set out in the GAP have been largely achieved across key outputs, as reflected in quarterly and cumulative reporting. Under Output 1 (water security and irrigation), women's participation has met or exceeded GAP thresholds in most interventions. Installation of 6,501 water-efficient irrigation systems reached 35.1% female beneficiaries, exceeding the 30% target. Training on operation and maintenance of irrigation technologies recorded 33.5–42% women participation across provinces. Water resource management training reached 55.7% women among 18,203 trained farmers, significantly above the 50% target. While participation of female-headed households in climate-resilient pond support varies by province, overall progress remains aligned with GAP commitments. Under Output 2 (climate-resilient agriculture, market access, credit and climate services), women's engagement is consistently strong. Farmer Field Schools reached 36% women among 22,595 participants, exceeding the 35% target. Soil and biomass management training reached 64.7% women among 53,917 total training attendance, well above required thresholds. Dissemination of climate information services reached approximately 50% women among over 131,000 beneficiaries, meeting the given target. Sex-disaggregated data are systematically collected and reported through quarterly monitoring,

<i>enabling tracking of progress against indicators and timelines. Overall, GAP implementation during the reporting period remains on track, with gender targets achieved across the majority of planned activities.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
NA	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Reported results indicate that the project is on track to meet the sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries as defined in the funding proposal. Sex-disaggregated data are systematically collected and reported through quarterly and annual monitoring, enabling continuous tracking of progress toward gender-related beneficiary targets.</i>	
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 ☐
<i>Some implementation challenges have affected gender-related activities, mainly related to timing and language accessibility. Women's participation can be constrained by household responsibilities; therefore, training schedules and project events are planned in consultation with women to ensure their availability and sustained engagement. Language barriers have also been observed among some ethnic minority women (e.g., Raglai and Ede) who are not fluent in Vietnamese. The project addresses this by arranging local interpreters and using culturally appropriate facilitation methods.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Good practices have emerged in promoting women as active agents of change. Women have taken leadership roles in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) as facilitators and core farmers, strengthening peer learning and increasing adoption of climate-resilient practices among female participants. The project has also supported networks of women champions who share knowledge on climate-resilient agriculture and water management within their communities. In addition, local women entrepreneurs have been engaged in market linkage activities to provide practical guidance on product development and marketing. These approaches have enhanced women's leadership, confidence and economic participation in project areas.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>Gender-related activities will continue to focus on full implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan (GAP). All project activities will maintain systematic collection and reporting of sex-disaggregated data to track progress against gender targets. The project will ensure continued alignment of all activities with GAP commitments, including integration of gender requirements into TORs, contracts and implementation guidelines. Regular monitoring visits and quarterly reviews will be conducted to track women's and ethnic minority participation in consultations, training, livelihood and water security activities, and to address any emerging gaps in a timely manner. Coordination with relevant partners, including WEIDAP and local stakeholders, will be strengthened to ensure consistency in sex-disaggregated monitoring and implementation. Engagement with local Women's Union chapters will be maintained to support outreach, training and community-level participation. Efforts will continue to promote women's leadership and representation (minimum 35%) in farmer groups, water and pond management groups, climate service platforms and community decision-making structures. The project will also continue documenting good practices and stories of women champions and will explore</i>	

opportunities to expand access to financial and market support for women where feasible. Regular quarterly reporting will ensure ongoing tracking of GAP implementation and adaptive management.

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: Media coverage.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Summary on the list of grievances received.docx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Implementation plan_FP125_2026.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: GAP 06032024.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: FPIC 2025_APR.docx

