
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRP) (FP143)

Accredited Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Date of Report submission: 14 April 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

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

A.1. Date of report submission		14 April 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 99.5	
	Grants		Mill. USD 34.5	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 65.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 103.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 13.7	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 89.3	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 202.5	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to NA			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> 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)
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social	Brazil	Public sector - Government	Central Project Management Unit (CPMU)	Raquel Zanon raquel.zanon@bndes.gov.br

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)
IFAD	Italy	Juan Carlos Mendoza, Director, Environment, Climate, gender and social inclusion division Pierre Yves, Lead Climate and Environmental Funds Guedez,p.guedez@ifad.org;	International Financing Institution / UN Agency	IFAD
Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)	Brazil	Raquel Zanon raquel.zanon@bndes.gov.br	Public Sector - Government	Brazil

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Ceará	Brazil	Francisca Rocicleide Ferreira da Silva, Subproject Coordinator, roci.silva@sda.ce.gov.br	State Government (Estadual), Secretaria do Desenvolvimento Agrário (SDA)	Brazil
Bahia	Brazil	Kamilla Ferreira da Silva Souza, Subproject Coordinator, kamillasantos@car.ba.gov.br	State Government (Estadual), Companhia de Desenvolvimento e Ação Regional (CAR)	Brazil
Sergipe	Brazil	Abelardo Neto, Subproject Coordinator, abelardo.neto@pronese.se.gov.br	State Government (Estadual), Empresa de Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Estado de Sergipe (PRONESE)	Brazil
Paraíba	Brazil	Ederson Lucena, Subproject Coordinator, ederson.lucena@semas.pb.gov.br	State Government (Estadual), Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade (SEMAS)	Brazil
Piauí	Brazil	André Rocha, Subproject Coordinator, andre.rocha@sada.pi.gov.br	State Government (Estadual), Secretaria da Assistência Técnica e Defesa Agropecuária (SADA)	Brazil

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)
Brazil	13 November 2024	- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 59%–67% below 2005 levels by 2035 (emission level of 1.05 to 0.85 GtCO₂e.) - Emission reduction target: range of 13% - 29% - Contribute to limiting global warming to 1.5°C - Align Brazil with a long-term pathway to climate neutrality by 2050	PCRP is anchored in the Brazilian NDC's goal to establish sustainable and climate change-resilient agriculture. It works in alignment with national initiatives for sustainable and low carbon emission agricultural development (ABC Plan which is mentioned in Brazil's NDC).	0%
Brazil	18 August 2021	The NAP sets guidelines to implement adaptive measures to improve climate resilience in 11 sectors and themes, including agriculture, biodiversity and	PCRP aims specifically at improving farmers' capacity to face the challenges posed by ongoing climate change. The project will result in resilient and productive farming systems performing restored ecosystem	0%

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)
		ecosystems and vulnerable populations.	functions, which, in turn, both increase and stabilize family income and food security while incentivizing young generations to stay active in rural activities.	

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

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

Key achievements in 2025 included the signing of five sub-subsidiary agreements: the PMEL Unit (February), Bahia (June), Sergipe (July), Paraíba (September), and Piauí (December). Ceará, which signed the agreement earlier in 2024, has made more advanced progress. The subproject has already established its State Implementing Unit (SIU) team and launched calls for technical assistance (ATER), as well as for social water technologies. These processes are expected to be concluded by March 2026.

Other subprojects have initiated mobilization and organizational activities for implementation. In Bahia, extensive territorial workshops led to the pre-selection of 55 TRIPs, covering 304 communities. Sergipe initiated broad consultations, while Paraíba and Piauí appointed coordinators and began mobilization efforts. The PMEL Unit started preparing SigaNet as the project’s M&E platform, conducted alignment workshops, and advanced the terms of reference for the baseline study planned for 2026.

Major challenges included lengthy bureaucratic delays in signing sub-subsidiary agreements, driven by Fiscal Responsibility Law requirements and National Treasury fiscal assessments. Procurement processes and the need for system familiarization also slowed hiring processes and disbursements requests.

Key lessons learned highlight the importance of providing agile support during the early stages of implementation. Although most subprojects are still in the startup phase and no significant quantified impacts have been achieved yet, the foundations for implementation are now in place. Regular workshops and online meetings have supported subprojects in advancing their activities while fostering exchange of experiences and challenges. In addition, 2025 was marked by strengthened collaboration among all project stakeholders.

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)

To report on the project's progress in 2025, it is necessary to present milestones achieved to date. In 2023, BNDES launched an open public call across the nine Northeast states of Brazil to select up to four states to implement the Project, based on agreed criteria. As a result, all nine states submitted proposals, demonstrating strong interest. Four states (Bahia, Ceará, Pernambuco, and Sergipe) were selected. Following requests from the remaining five states, BNDES sought additional financing from IFAD to expand the Project. This additional financing of USD 35 million was negotiated in 2025 and, considering fiscal capacity, enabled two additional states (Paraíba and Piauí) to join the Project. The additional financing contract is currently in the process of approval and signature by the Brazilian Senate.

Each implementing State is treated as a subproject and must sign a sub-subsidiary agreement in Brazilian reais with BNDES. It is worth noting that the process of signing these agreements took significantly longer than initially anticipated. To States, the process of signing the sub-subsidiary agreements include contracting credit operations, which must follow rules established by the Fiscal Responsibility Law (LRF) and by resolutions of the Federal Senate and the National Monetary Council (CMN). To qualify for a loan, the State must demonstrate adequate repayment capacity, meaning it must be current with its fiscal, tax, and social obligations, and maintain a satisfactory credit record. The fiscal capacity analysis includes verifying compliance with the debt limits and conditions set by the LRF. The National Treasury is responsible for evaluating and issuing a technical opinion on the State's fiscal situation. This assessment determines whether the requested credit operation (and any associated federal guarantee) complies with fiscal regulations. Without Treasury approval, the sub-subsidiary agreement cannot be signed. This process has no defined timeline and may take several months or even years. In parallel, BNDES conducts its own internal credit and guarantees assessment, involving multiple evaluation stages and decision-making across internal teams.

Therefore, the main progress achieved in 2025 relates to the signing of the sub-subsidiary agreements and the strengthening of coordination mechanisms across the Project. The first to sign the sub-subsidiary agreements was the PMEL Unit (February), followed by the states of Bahia (June), Sergipe (July), Paraíba (September) and Piauí (December). In parallel, Pernambuco state underwent a debt restructuring process with the federal government and the National Treasury. The state strengthened its fiscal position and requested a modification to the guarantee under its contract with BNDES, which is currently under review by the Pernambuco State Legislature. Thus, Pernambuco has not yet signed the sub-subsidiary agreement.

In May, the PMEL Unit conducted its kick-off mission with IFAD and BNDES, followed by a workshop with subprojects. The workshop addressed key challenges related to the start of implementation, and strengthened engagement among stakeholders.

Another key event bringing together IFAD, BNDES, subprojects and the PMEL Unit took place in September in Brasília. Its main objective was to review Project activities, with a particular focus on technical assistance. The Project also held internal discussions to assess implementation needs and ensure alignment with the overall planning framework. During discussions on technical assistance, different implementation options were considered, including contracting state-owned public companies and launching calls for proposals for civil society organizations (CSOs). The choice of approach is particularly relevant, as procurement processes vary accordingly. This event provided an important platform for subprojects to exchange views and concerns, and discuss practical implementation strategies.

It is important to note that procurement processes for subprojects involve internal procedures that require time due to approvals and administrative processes. Once these procedures have been completed internally, subprojects must comply with IFAD and BNDES systems and requirements. As the Project is still in its initial phase, subprojects are continuing to familiarize themselves with these processes. Ceará, first subproject to sign the agreement, has served as a pilot for several of these procedures. The subproject has already made progress in accessing BNDES operational system and submitting the required documentation for disbursement; however, internal administrative processes have delayed hiring the SIU team and the publication of the call for proposals for technical assistance.

In November, a kick-off mission was held in Bahia to initiate Project implementation and provide guidance to the SIU. In parallel, other subprojects began forming their SIU teams, with Paraíba, Piauí, and Sergipe having already appointed their project coordinators.

Given the current scenario, the following activities have presented progress in the reporting period:

Component 1: Climate-Resilient Productive Systems (CRPS)

- Activity 1.1 Select project areas and develop TRIPs – Subprojects are in the process of selecting Project areas and, given the different timing of sub-subsidiary agreement signings, are at different stages of implementation.

- Ceará: The state has initiated municipal-level mobilization to understand local contexts and present the Project to institutions and territorial stakeholders, followed by capacity-building for local commissions, particularly the Semi-Arid Coexistence Commissions. In parallel, Ceará has established a structured approach for contracting and training Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) providers across 10 territorial lots - one implemented by EMATERCE and nine by CSO under a common Terms of Reference (ToR). The call for proposals was published in December.
- Bahia: Six workshops have been held in the Territories of Identity, six online technical workshops, and 27 municipal workshops. As a result of these stages, 55 TRIPs have been pre-selected, involving 304 communities. In addition, 85 questionnaires have been registered in the Survey system, applied by municipal governments. Lastly, Bahia is in the initial phase of drafting the call for proposals for contracting technical assistance, with an expected launch between February and March 2026.
- Sergipe: The process began with territorial consultations involving territorial councils, Municipal Councils for Sustainable Rural Development, municipal secretariats, beneficiary representative entities, and ATER organizations. These consultations aim to present the project, foster institutional and community mobilization, and establish initial alignment on territorial criteria and priorities.
- Paraíba: No progress has been made on this activity.
- Piauí: No progress has been made on this activity.
- PMEL Unit: ToR is currently under preparation to support SigaNet (M&E system). Moreover, the PMEL Unit organized a workshop in December with subprojects to provide guidance and support on community selection and TRIPs planning. During this workshop, key agreements were reached, including the definition of the TRIPs approval flow and the clarification of analytical roles, in line with the checklist provided in Annex 4 of the PIM.
- Activity 1.1.2. Financing of CRPS in family farms and backyard gardens - No progress has been made on this activity.
- Activity 1.1.3. Financing of Collective Resilient Investments - No progress has been made on this activity.
- Activity 1.1.4. Build a Farmers Network and Promote local entrepreneurship for products and services that support family farming - No progress has been made on this activity.

Component 2: Financing of Water access practices for production

- Activity 2.1.1. Financing of boardwalk cisterns for backyard gardens
 - Ceara: 01 call for proposals for the contracting of entities to implement social technologies in the 72 municipalities (activities 2.1 and 2.3 carried out under a single call for proposals to streamline the contracting process, as it will be conducted by the same entity). Process to be concluded in March/2026.
 - Bahia: ToR under development in December 2025.
 - Sergipe: No progress has been made on this activity.
 - Paraíba: No progress has been made on this activity.
 - Piauí: No progress has been made on this activity.

Activity 2.1.2. Financing of eligible social technologies to increase water availability in periods of drought

- Bahia: ToR under development in December 2025.
- Sergipe: No progress has been made on this activity.
- Paraíba: No progress has been made on this activity.
- Piauí: No progress has been made on this activity.

Activity 2.1.3. Financing of treatment and reuse systems for household wastewater

- Ceará: 01 call for proposals for the contracting of entities to implement social technologies in the 72 municipalities (activities 2.1 and 2.3 carried out under a single call for proposals to streamline the contracting process, as it will be conducted by the same entity). Process to be concluded in March/2026.
- Bahia: No progress has been made on this activity.
- Sergipe: No progress has been made on this activity.
- Paraíba: No progress has been made on this activity.
- Piauí: No progress has been made on this activity.

Component 3: Knowledge management and scaling-up

- Activity 3.1.1. Raise awareness and build capacities of women, youth and traditional communities - No progress has been made on this activity.
- Activity 3.1.2. Drive scaling-up, unlock policy barriers and experiment with CRPS and resilience participatory monitoring model - No progress has been made on this activity.
- Activity 3.1.3. Plan, Monitor, Evaluate and Learn (PMEL) -The PMEL Unit started developing the ToR for the baseline study. In a workshop held in May with subprojects, it was agreed that SigaNet (well-established



Overall, throughout the year, key meetings were held among subprojects, PMEL Unit, IFAD and BNDES to jointly address challenges, accelerate implementation, and establish an effective communication flow. These interactions also contributed to strengthening coordination and reinforcing partnerships.

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.

- *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.*

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

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.

Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	0	17,567	35,135	35,135	0	0	0

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Brazil	0	17,567	35,135	35,135	0	0	0

Buildings, cities, industries and appliances

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M7.1 Energy intensity/improved efficiency of buildings, cities, industries and appliances as a result of Fund support (IRMF) Supplementary 1.1 Annual energy savings						
Provide the total energy savings (MWh)						
Unit						Megawatt-hour
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target				
0	236,520	473,040	0	0		0

(PMF) M7.1 Energy intensity/improved efficiency of buildings, cities, industries and appliances as a result of Fund support (IRMF) Supplementary 1.1 Annual energy savings						
Provide the total energy savings (MWh) disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						Megawatt-hour
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Brazil	0	236,520	473,040	0	0	0

(PMF) M7.1 Energy intensity/improved efficiency of buildings, cities, industries and appliances as a result of Fund support (IRMF) Supplementary 1.1 Annual energy savings						
Provide the total energy savings (MWh) disaggregated by intervention type.						
Unit						Megawatt-hour
Disaggregation by: Intervention Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Efficient Appliances	0	236,520	473,040	0	0	0

(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	400,000	1,000,000	0	0	0

**(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	240,000	600,000	0	0	0
Female	0	160,000	400,000	0	0	0

**(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
Brazil	0	400,000	1,000,000	0	0	0

**(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	400,000	1,000,000	0	0	0

**(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	360,000	900,000	0	0	0
Female	0	240,000	600,000	0	0	0

**(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.

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Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Brazil	0	600,000	1,500,000	0	0	0

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	240,000	600,000	0	0	0
Female	0	160,000	400,000	0	0	0

(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
Brazil	0	400,000	1,000,000	0	0	0

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.						
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Hectares	
	Mid-term	Final target			Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>	
0	33,650	84,124	0	0	0	

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Brazil	0	33,650	84,124	0	0	0

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change						
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by ecosystem type.						
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Dryland	0	33,650	84,124	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Families with increased resilience score through adoption rainwater harvest and storage (by sex and age)	No. of Households	0	8,400	21,000	0	0	0
Hectares of land implementing agroforestry, backyard gardens, collective pasture management, using CRPS	Hectares	0	33,650	84,124	0	0	0
Households receiving productive investments report increased production	No. of Households	0	10,720	26,800	0	0	0
Households/families with increased resilience score through adoption of CRPS	No. of Households	0	68,000	170,000	0	0	0
Increased soil moisture (%) during the dry season by applying CRPS	Percentage	0	4	10	0	0	0
Number of families with improved health by installing green septic systems and greywater reuse systems	No. of Households	0	6,000	15,000	0	0	0
Number of hectares of farmland with water-related infrastructure built/rehabilitated	Hectares	0	1,800	4,500	0	0	0
Number of micro-enterprises that develop tools and services for CRPS	No. of Entities	0	28	70	0	0	0
Number of persons/households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices	No. of Households	0	9,920	24,800	0	0	0
Number of policy changes that boost family farmers' inclusion and income	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	3	0	0	0
Number of women, youth and traditional community members who report	No. of Persons	0	3,600	9,000	0	0	0

increased capacity and applying their knowledge							
Number of young communicators who report using social communication tools to register and systematize activities developed in communities	No. of Persons	0	166	414	0	0	0
People provided with climate information services	No. of Persons	0	49,600	124,000	0	0	0
People trained in production practices and/or technologies.	No. of Persons	0	9,600	24,000	0	0	0
Percentage of Financial / physical execution of the AWPB	Percentage	0	0	75	0	0	0
Percentage of individuals demonstrating an improvement in empowerment	No. of Persons	0	0	70	0	0	0
Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 food groups (MDD-W)	Percentage	0	0	75	0	0	0
Reduced agricultural losses during drought periods by applying CRPS as compared to the 2010-2020 baseline.	Percentage	0	4	8	0	0	0
Rural households that report a reduction in the water shortfall in relation to the production requirements	No. of Households	0	11,520	28,800	0	0	0
Scale up locations (national and international) adopting CRPS and small-scale water harvesting technologies due to SSTC	Technologies	0	3	7	0	0	0
Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate sensitive sectors	No. of Persons	0	107,200	268,000	0	0	0
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	16,082	31,088	53,600	0	0	0
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	2,414	4,663	8,040	0	0	0
A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	0	3	3	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1.1. Selection of project areas and development of Territorial Resilience Investment Plans ("TRIPs")	0	0	0	0
Activity 1.1.2 Financing of CRPS in family farms and backyard gardens	0	0	44,018,807	0
Activity 1.1.3 Financing of Collective Resilient Investments	0	0	8,830,108	0
Activity 1.1.4 Build a Farmers Network and Promote local entrepreneurship for products and services that support family farming	0	0	1,080,197	0
Activity 2.1.1 Financing of boardwalk cisterns for backyard gardens	0	0	28,472,601	0
Activity 2.1.2 Financing of eligible social technologies to increase water availability in periods of drought	0	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.3 Financing of treatment and reuse systems for household wastewater	0	0	13,967,835	0
Activity 3.1.1 Raise awareness and build capacities of women, youth and traditional communities	0	0	0	0
Activity 3.1.2 Drive scaling-up, unlock policy barriers and experiment with CRPS and resilience participatory monitoring model	0	0	1,058,759	0
Activity 3.1.3 Plan, Monitor, Evaluate and Learn	0	2,070	1,833,153	0

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
Ceará	USD	0	0	Brazil	0	0	0
Bahia	USD	0	0	Brazil	0	0	0

Sergipe	USD	0	0	Brazil	0	0	0
Paraíba	USD	0	0	Brazil	0	0	0
Piauí	USD	0	0	Brazil	0	0	0

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
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The Subsidiary Agreement (SA) and Guarantee Agreement (GA) between IFAD and the Executing Entity, the Brazilian Development Bank (or Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social - BNDES), were signed on 24 October 2023). The SA and GA entered into force on 07 June 2024, fulfilling the last condition for entry into force, being the issuance of IFAD's no objection to the first sub-subcontract agreement to the first state (Ceará). The other four states signed the sub-subsidiary agreements, including the PMEL Unit, in 2025.

The Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) was executed on 06 July 2021, and became effective on 12 December 2023, The 1st disbursement tranche totaling USD 28,998,750 - comprised of USD 11,500,000 GCF grant proceeds, USD 16,250,000 loan GCF proceeds, and USD 1,248,750 GCF fees - was received by IFAD in January 2024.

C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
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No changes to the implementation arrangements as set out in the FAA are envisaged at this stage. The current provisions relating to institutional arrangements, stakeholder responsibilities, as well as coordination and execution mechanisms, remain unchanged and continue to be applied in accordance with the approved terms. The project is being implemented in full compliance with the framework defined in the FAA, and no revision or adjustment of the existing arrangements is planned.

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	Implementation delays		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a risk of project delays, mainly in the first years, for four main reasons: i) absence of complete teams in the State level Project Implementing Units (SIU), ii) lack of knowledge of the project's operative functioning by these teams, iii) turnover of key personnel, implementing agencies and governments, and iv) poor coordination.		
Consequences	As a result, the Project may experience delays in start-up and implementation, particularly in the initial years, as well as slower fund disbursement and uneven progress across states. These constraints may affect implementation quality, weaken coordination among partners, and delay the achievement of planned outputs and outcomes, potentially increasing supervision and transaction costs. Delays in establishing and capacitating State Implementing Units (SIUs), combined with staff turnover and limited familiarity with project procedures, may create bottlenecks in procurement, planning, and execution. Weak coordination across SIUs may further reduce synergies. As a consequence, the delivery of planned outputs, such as technical assistance, social technologies, and capacity-building activities, may be delayed or implemented unevenly. For beneficiaries, these delays may result in postponed access to Project benefits, reduced effectiveness of interventions, and a potential loss of engagement or trust in the Project and its stakeholders.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium

Mitigation Measure(s)	In 2025, six subprojects became effective and four are currently establishing their State Implementation Units (SIUs). IFAD and BNDES are supporting this process through the review of team nominations, Terms of Reference, training, and the use of draft TORs included in the Procurement Plan to accelerate contracting. Risks related to limited human resources and staff turnover are mitigated through rigorous selection, targeted training, fair remuneration, and the use of qualified technical assistance providers. SIUs are being strengthened to ensure direct execution and compliance with IFAD and BNDES requirements, supported by dedicated training. Ceará has successfully contracted a qualified civil society organization, serving as a model for other states. To further reduce delays, standardized documents and good practice examples are being shared across subprojects.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Pernambuco state not signing the sub-subsidiary agreement		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	As noted in the project progress section, the State of Pernambuco has not yet signed the sub-subsidiary agreement. In 2025, Pernambuco underwent a debt review process with the federal government and the National Treasury. As a result, the state of Pernambuco improved its fiscal position, and a modification of the guarantee under the contract with BNDES was requested. This change requires an approval process, which is currently at the Pernambuco State Legislature.		
Consequences	If Pernambuco does not join the project, an important state in Brazil's Northeast - highly vulnerable to climate change - would be excluded. As a result, approximately 75.000 households who could otherwise benefit from the project would not be reached. This exclusion may limit the project's overall regional impact and leave vulnerable populations without support, particularly in a state already facing a severe water crisis driven by rising temperatures and climate change.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	As part of the mitigation strategy and building on the partnership between IFAD and BNDES, significant efforts are undertaken by both institutions. Senior BNDES officials are engaging directly with the State Governor to discuss the situation and encourage progress toward finalizing the agreement. In parallel, IFAD is maintaining regular dialogue with state secretariats to reinforce the importance of Pernambuco's engagement. In addition, the PMEL Unit, which is based in Recife, Pernambuco, is actively supporting re-engagement efforts at the state level.		
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 3	FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) Validity Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Prolonged delays in project implementation may reduce the relevance of the project, as community priorities, leadership, and local conditions may have changed.		
Consequences	This risk may result in a loss of trust and weakened relationships with Indigenous communities. Such challenges could cause delays in project implementation if consultations need to be revisited, reduce community participation, or generate resistance to project activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium

Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate these risks, each subproject will engage Indigenous Peoples through culturally appropriate consultations prior to implementation and will validate and conduct FPIC in line with current safeguard standards. The process will ensure the participation of legitimate and current community representatives, including women and youth, and will transparently document all renewed consultations and consent outcomes. Continuous Indigenous engagement and feedback mechanisms will be integrated throughout implementation, with close coordination with Indigenous organizations and safeguard specialists to ensure full compliance.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Climate shocks		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project operates in Northeast Brazil, a region highly exposed to increasing climate variability and recurrent droughts. The growing frequency and severity of climate shocks may negatively affect agricultural productivity, water availability, and food security, while also increasing livelihood instability and migration pressures. These climate impacts may disrupt project activities and reduce the overall effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.		
Consequences	Climate shocks may lead to reduced crop yields and livestock productivity, worsening food insecurity and malnutrition among beneficiary households. Project implementation could be delayed or disrupted due to damaged infrastructure, water scarcity, or reduced community capacity to engage in activities. In the longer term, increased climate stress may undermine livelihood resilience, accelerate rural outmigration, and limit the project's ability to achieve its development and climate objectives.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project promotes climate-resilient and low-emission agricultural systems, including drought-tolerant crops, diversified livelihoods, soil conservation, water harvesting, and improved water management. Climate risk screening and adaptive management will guide implementation, allowing activities to be adjusted in response to emerging climate conditions. Capacity building for farmers and local institutions will strengthen climate adaptation skills, while monitoring systems will track climate impacts and inform timely corrective actions.		
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 5	Federal and governor Elections 2026 in Brazil		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The 2026 federal and gubernatorial elections in Brazil may lead to changes in political leadership, government priorities, and administrative structures at both national and state levels. These transitions could affect institutional commitment, decision-making continuity, and implementation arrangements for the project, particularly in states where new administrations may reassess or delay ongoing externally financed initiatives.		
Consequences	Political years in Brazil are usually very busy moments with campaigns and holophotes in short results and quick wins. This might result in shifts in policy priorities which could reduce political support for the project. These factors may disrupt implementation schedules, increase coordination challenges, and pose reputational or compliance risks for implementing agencies and financiers. During political years, public institutions cannot disburse any amount of money to the states.		

	Political turnover may result in delays in signing or renewing agreements, slower implementation during transition periods, and possible changes in counterpart staff or institutional focal points. Shifts in policy priorities could reduce political support for the project, affect budget allocations, or require renegotiation of commitments. These factors may disrupt implementation schedules, increase coordination challenges, and pose reputational or compliance risks for implementing agencies and financiers.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	3 - Medium	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Since the fourth quarter of 2025, IFAD and BNDES have identified 2026 as a potentially more challenging year due to the electoral process. With this in mind, states are accelerating key actions in the first quarter of 2026, including the establishment of their SIUs and the launch of calls for proposals (for example technical assistance), ahead of the start of electoral campaigns. Continuous engagement with multiple levels of government, particularly technical staff and career civil servants, will be maintained to ensure institutional continuity. In parallel, IFAD and BNDES will sustain proactive dialogue with incoming administrations to reaffirm project objectives, commitments, and alignment with national and state development and climate priorities.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	2 - Low	8 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Resistance to Adoption of CRPS Practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There may be a lack of interest among potential beneficiaries to shift production to adopt CRPS principles.		
Consequences	Limited adoption of CRPS by target beneficiaries could disrupt the project to achieve its climate resilience, productivity, and income targets, leading to underperformance of key indicators such as hectares under CRPS and number of beneficiaries reached. In addition, weak uptake could limit the project's demonstration effect and scalability potential, weakening progress toward adaptation objectives, and leaving beneficiaries exposed to continued climate vulnerability and unsustainable production practices.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Field visits have shown that farming families are aware of the problem they endure to produce during crisis, such as the severe droughts of recent years. They are interested in finding solutions to their various problems, starting with those related to agricultural production. For some familiar, poverty conditions may be an obstacle to their full participation in Project activities. The knowledge of CRPS is not widespread in local communities. An awareness campaign during the development of TRIPs is necessary to engage families and community groups in the development. During the project exchange visits, in which family farmers will have the opportunity to meet others already working with these systems, will be crucial instruments to raise awareness and mobilize families. TA will encourage families to start small, implementing CRPS in restricted areas and expand as the CRPS produces benefits and family farmers can compare the new productive system with traditional ones.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Limited Land Ownership and Tenure Regularization		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Approximately one-third of the Northeast farmers do not own their lands and are in the situation of tenants, partners or squatters. Traditional communities (quilombolas, indigenous and “fundo de pasto”) are usually found in this situation. Most of them do not have ownership titles, which may hinder some types of investments in certain areas.		
Consequences	Land tenure insecurity among beneficiaries may limit their eligibility to access certain types of financing and productive investments, particularly those requiring proof of ownership or long-term land use rights. This could impact the uptake of project-supported activities, delay implementation, and constrain achievement of targets related to productive inclusion and climate-resilient investments.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	In selection of beneficiary families and activities (Components 1 and 2), the question of the modality of access to land and the available area will be considered. In the case of traditional communities (particularly quilombola and those working in collective areas), the modality of land access will be particularly detailed. TA teams will prepare a specific action plan to define: 1) investments that can be safely carried out; 2) type of support that could contribute to greater land security (e.g. in the case of quilombola communities, support for recognition of the official status of their territories by the Palmares Foundation); and 3) obtaining the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Risk of delays in State counterpart financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	BNDES credit funds available for financing states do not present a significant risk, because they are backed by the bank's financial stability. The counterpart to be invested may originate from: (i) BNDES financeable funds available through credit to the states, which will allow permanent liquidity; and (ii) each state's own funds, which may suffer eventual lapses of contributions, especially in the first quarter of each year, and then normalize due to the state's revenue collection (increasing after the month of March).		
Consequences	Delays or temporary shortfalls in state counterpart funding could slow down project implementation, particularly in the first quarter of the year when fiscal constraints are more common. This may lead to postponed procurement processes, delayed payments to service providers and beneficiaries, and slower execution of planned activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	In each subproject, the contracted counterpart is guaranteed by law and presents a relatively low risk due to the financing schedule, bringing a permanent flow of resources. In project implementation, risk will be leveraged by additional counterparts from the final beneficiaries. They will contribute using economically measurable goods and services with low assigned risk.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Subprojects procurement processes		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Each subproject is going through its own procurement processes to implement activities. In addition to national and state-level procedures, all subprojects must also comply with IFAD's procurement system (OPEN). As a result, procurement timelines may be longer, and hiring services in subprojects can take several months, depending on the		

	complexity of the process. In general, the procurement process includes a preparatory phase (around three months) for planning and market research, followed by the publication of the bidding notice (about one to two weeks). The bidding and proposal submission phase usually lasts one to three days. After that, the authority evaluates the selected bidder (around three days), followed by a possible appeals phase (up to nine days). If no appeals are submitted, the process moves to final approval and contract signing, which typically takes one additional day. Overall, the timeline may vary depending on the complexity and number of items involved.		
Consequences	These constraints may lead to delays in project implementation, as actual procurement timelines may exceed initial estimates.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Together with the subprojects, IFAD's procurement specialist has been providing training to help streamline processes, particularly within IFAD's procurement system (OPEN). The specialist remains available for ongoing discussions and support, and regular check-ins are conducted to ensure that no pending items cause delays. In addition, coordination between IFAD and BNDES has improved response times for document reviews, helping to minimize delays and prevent additional impacts on the overall contractual timeline.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Influence over beneficiary selection		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	There is a risk that local leaders or community representatives may unduly influence the selection of beneficiaries, favoring relatives, associates, or politically aligned individuals instead of applying transparent and merit-based criteria.		
Consequences	This could lead to the exclusion of the most vulnerable populations, reduced project effectiveness, reputational damage to the project and IFAD, as well as co-executors, and potential complaints or disputes at the community level.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Ensure that the selection of subprojects adheres to the public call issued by BNDES, through which municipalities have already been selected based on established criteria. At the community level, clearly define and publicly disclose beneficiary selection criteria, promote community validation processes, strengthen grievance redress mechanisms, and provide training to local committees on transparent and inclusive selection practices. In addition, IFAD conducts annual supervision missions, which provide an opportunity to monitor these processes. The M&E system, SigaNet, which consolidates beneficiary data, will also support the monitoring and mitigation of this risk.		
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 11	Risk of illicit financial flows via implementing partners and suppliers		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Risk that the Project funds could be misused to illicit financial flows through implementing partners, contractors, or suppliers, particularly where financial controls or due diligence processes are weak.		

Consequences	This could expose the Project to serious legal, financial, and reputational risks, including non-compliance with IFAD and BNDES policies, as well as national regulations. It may also undermine the integrity of Project resources and reduce funds intended to beneficiaries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The Project mitigates this risk through the application of IFAD and BNDES's financial management and procurement guidelines, including strict due diligence on partners and suppliers, and clear documentation requirements. Transactions are recorded and monitored through established financial systems, and regular audits provide independent oversight. In addition, capacity building of the SIU and implementing entities strengthens internal controls and awareness of anti-money laundering requirements.		
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 12	Local procurement transparency and competition risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Potential weaknesses in procurement processes at the local level may reduce transparency and increase the risk of non-competitive selection of suppliers and service providers.		
Consequences	Potential weaknesses in procurement processes at the local level may reduce transparency and increase the risk of non-competitive selection of suppliers and service providers.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate these risks, the Project applies IFAD's procurement guidelines and uses the OPEN system, a robust platform that ensures all procurement processes are systematically recorded, documented, and subject to defined approval procedures. In addition, prior review of major contracts is conducted, and the SIU receives ongoing capacity building. Independent audits further provide annual oversight, helping to detect and prevent any irregularities or instances of corruption.		
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 13	Evolving international sanctions exposure		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	This is a low-probability but potentially high-impact risk that evolving US-Brazil relations or other broader international tensions could lead to new targeted sanctions or secondary measures affecting Brazilian public institutions and development banks such as BNDES, as well as multilateral institutions. Triggers could include political friction over judicial issues, trade disputes, BRICS alignment, or shifts in US policy toward global climate financing. Although the Project currently has no connection to any sanctioned entities, indirect spillover remains theoretically possible in a more fragmented global sanctions environment.		
Consequences	This risk could cause delays in funding disbursements from GCF or BNDES, disruptions in international procurement of agricultural inputs and de-risking by banks, and possible reputational or political challenges within Brazil. In a very extreme scenario, this could slow implementation, raise costs, or temporarily affect support to the beneficiaries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	4 - High	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The Project contains a strong existing framework: mandatory sanctions screening by GCF, IFAD, and BNDES, diversified funding sources that reduce the dependency of a single country or institution, robust audits and oversight and the Brazilian Civil Procedure Code, for legal protection. Additional practical steps include ongoing monitoring of Brazil and USA relations, supplier diversification, and scenario planning within the Project's steering committee.		
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
Brazil	Loans	USD	65	16.25	0	0	34%	66%
Brazil	Grants	USD	34.5	11.5	0.18	0.18	34%	66%
Total		USD	99.5	27.75	0.18	0.18	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
IFAD	Loans	USD	30	0	0	0	34%	66%
BNDES	Loans	USD	52.28	0	0	0	34%	66%
Participating States	In-kind	USD	13.72	0	0	0	34%	66%
Total		USD	96	0	0	0	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: 2025 Grant Financial Progress FP143 PCR.P.xlsx

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

PCR is fully complying with the ESS covenants detailed in the FAA (Clause 11), GCF's Indigenous Peoples Policy, and Environmental and Social Policy. The project will ensure compliance with all agreed policies and procedures detailed in the FAA (SECAP, ESMF) and ensure issuance and clearance of detailed SECAP, ESMP, IPPF.

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

<i>Environmental and Social Safeguards have been primarily implemented through procurement processes. In this context, the Ceará subproject published Terms of Reference (ToRs) in December 2025 for the contracting of technical assistance, social technologies, and cisterns, all of which incorporate guidelines and instruments for the prevention, mitigation, and management of social and environmental risks. These ToRs are aligned with the safeguards of the financing institutions and the socio-environmental conditions of the semi-arid region. The ToRs require the preparation of participatory Environmental and Social Management Plans (PGAS/ESMP) for each TRIP, ensuring the identification and management of potential environmental impacts, including deforestation, water resource protection, biodiversity conservation, soil degradation, and desertification. Social risk management is addressed through participatory methodologies, explicit policies on social inclusion and gender equality, and specific provisions for Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities. The ToRs developed by Ceará also serve as a reference model for other subprojects and are subject to review and no-objection approval by IFAD and BNDES. In December, a workshop organized by the PMEL Unit with all implementing states included training on the PGAS/ESMP screening tool and common risks like invasive species. The tool was revised and updated following comments received during the workshop and is now adapted to account for the specificity of each community during TRIPs' design and implementation. Moreover, each subproject currently uses its own Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address concerns. For example, Ceará, employs the Ouvidoria da Secretaria do Desenvolvimento Agrário, which provides multiple accessible channels, including an email address (ouvidoria.geral@cge.ce.gov.br), phone numbers (+55 85 3101-8144), and a dedicated webpage (www.cearatrasmontante.ce.gov.br). Additionally, BNDES has a specific website to handle inquiries, concerns, and issues related to the Project. Since the Project is still in early implementation stage, most dissemination of all GRMs have been limited to procurement documents.</i>	
Outputs during the reporting period	
<i>Publication by Ceará subproject of the terms of reference for technical assistance, cisterns and water including guidelines and instruments for the prevention, mitigation, and management of social and environmental risks, aligned with the safeguards of the financing institutions and the socio-environmental conditions of the semi-arid region.</i>	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
<i>Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, risks, or impacts were identified during the reporting period.</i>	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
<i>No pending issues that require entity's actions and GCF attention.</i>	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Title of the sub-project	Ceará (CE)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	

Title of the sub-project	Ceará (CE)
The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) is scheduled to be developed based on participatory diagnostics and the preparation of the TRIPs, which are set to begin in 2026; however, responsibility for its methodological development was already established in 2025. Environmental and social diagnostics were integrated into the TRIPs framework and presented during the 2025 territorial seminars, including analysis of socioeconomic indicators, climate vulnerability, and climatic specificity. In addition, preparatory steps were initiated for land tenure and environmental regularisation processes, which will be further detailed in the ESMP.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The stakeholder engagement plan of the PCR in Ceará is structured around broad social participation, territorial dialogue, and institutional coordination. Its implementation began in 2025 with an intensive mobilization phase, aiming to prepare communities and local institutions for the full rollout of activities starting in 2026. A central aspect of the plan is the territorial engagement process, which included 13 regional seminars conducted across the municipalities covered by the project. These events brought together local governments, community leaders, family farmers, women, youth, schools, associations, unions, and traditional communities, fostering participatory dialogue and collective construction of priorities. The seminars also presented multidimensional municipal diagnostics (socioeconomic, demographic and climate vulnerability) to help stakeholders understand the context and guide future TRIP development. The plan also advances institutional engagement, involving meetings with civil society organizations (such as Cáritas and the Fórum Cearense pela Vida no Semiárido), educational institutions (IFCE, Unilab, EFAs), and the State Secretariat of Education's Indigenous, Quilombola and Rural Education Coordination. These interactions aim to strengthen partnerships, align methodologies, and ensure representation of priority groups, including women, youth, and traditional and Indigenous communities. The subproject has also started the process to establish its council.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
Although direct implementation with Indigenous Peoples will only begin in 2026 (during the TRIPs and ATER phase), the subproject has started with initiatives in 2025 involving this target group. Indigenous Peoples are formally recognized as a priority target group of the project, alongside traditional communities, quilombola communities, settlers, and family farmers. The subproject conducted a first meeting with the Coordination Office for Indigenous, Quilombola, and Rural Education (COCIQ).	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Social risks include the subproject delay in territorial mobilization and the recruitment of the SIU, which constrained early community engagement, as well as the potential exclusion of priority groups. These risks are being mitigated through the adoption of clear eligibility criteria, participatory diagnostics, and oversight by the SIU. Environmental risks stem from the high climate vulnerability of the municipalities involved, underscoring the importance of efficient water management and the adoption of resilient solutions, such as cisterns and wastewater reuse systems. Environmental regularization and licensing processes are scheduled for 2026. Gender-related risks involve the potential underrepresentation of women and youth. To address this, the project has assigned monitoring responsibilities to the SIU and to the technical team, and strengthened communication efforts that integrate gender as a cross-cutting priority.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	
Title of the sub-project	Bahia (BA)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The subproject is currently focused on contracting technical assistance. The ESMP is expected to be developed in 2026.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The subproject has initiated internal processes to establish the council at the state level, but it has not yet been formally established.	

Title of the sub-project		Ceará (CE)
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no activities have been conducted with indigenous peoples.		
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, risks, or impacts were identified during the reporting period.		
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, require IFAD's action and GCF's attention.		
Title of the sub-project		Sergipe (SE)
ESS management plan/instrument in place		
The subproject is currently focused on contracting technical assistance. The ESMP is expected to be developed in 2026.		
Stakeholder engagement plan in place		
The subproject has initiated internal processes to establish the council at the state level, but it has not yet been formally established. As part of project initiation, territorial consultations were conducted with territorial councils, municipal councils for sustainable rural development, municipal secretariats, beneficiary representative organizations, and ATER institutions.		
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no activities have been conducted with indigenous peoples.		
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, risks, or impacts were identified during the reporting period.		
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, require IFAD's action and GCF's attention.		
Title of the sub-project		Paraíba (PB)
ESS management plan/instrument in place		
The subproject is currently focused on contracting technical assistance. The ESMP is expected to be developed in 2026.		
Stakeholder engagement plan in place		
The subproject has not yet started internal processes to establish the council at the state level.		
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples		
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no activities have been conducted with indigenous peoples.		
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period		

Title of the sub-project	Ceará (CE)
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, risks, or impacts were identified during the reporting period.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, require IFAD's action and GCF's attention.	
Title of the sub-project	Piauí (PI)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The subproject is currently focused on contracting technical assistance. The ESMP is expected to be developed in 2026.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The subproject has not yet started internal processes to establish the council at the state level.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no activities have been conducted with indigenous peoples.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, risks, or impacts were identified during the reporting period.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Since implementation has not yet initiated at the field level, no environmental, social, or gender-related issues, require IFAD's action and GCF's attention.	

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☐ No ☒

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

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
In the next reporting period, following the selection of the technical assistance in Ceará (expected in March 2026), we aim to deploy the PGAS/ESPM tool during TRIPs design and implementation (first semester of 2026). The tool will be tested during the design of the first 5 TRIPs and adjusted as needed after feedback received from the field. Other subprojects will publish their technical assistance Terms of Reference (expected in the first semester of 2026), applying the same considerations used in the Ceará case. After hiring technical assistance, all subprojects will deploy the PGAS/ESMP screening tool and suggest changes to it, as needed. Each SIU will also establish a higher-level monitoring system to track substantial risk TRIPs and the implementation of mitigation actions of each TRIP. Moreover, an online webinar on IFAD's policy on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse will be delivered to all SIU teams in July 2026, to ensure that all staff are well trained and fully aware of the policy. Lastly, each SIU will launch public dissemination	

campaigns for their own Grievance Redress Mechanisms, which will include dissemination of BNDES and IFAD's respective GRMs.	
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	
TRIPs involving Traditional Peoples and Communities (PCTs), which include Indigenous Peoples, will be followed closely by each SIU PGAS/ESPM tracking system, especially regarding Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC/CLPI).	
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>Each subproject currently operates its own Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address complaints and concerns. For example, Ceará uses the Ouvidoria of the Secretariat for Agrarian Development, which offers multiple accessible channels, including an email address (ouvidoria.geral@cge.ce.gov.br), phone numbers (+55 85 3101-8144), and a dedicated webpage (www.ceartransparente.ce.gov.br). In addition, BNDES maintains its own grievance channel through a dedicated website to handle inquiries, concerns, and issues related to the Project. It was agreed with the PMEL Unit that IFAD's GRM should also be disseminated, in addition to the mechanisms in place at the subproject and BNDES levels. As the Project is still in its early implementation stage, dissemination of the GRMs has so far been largely limited to procurement documents.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
The Project is in the early stages of implementation and is currently making a partial contribution to addressing gender-related needs. In line with IFAD's gender policy objectives, progress toward gender equality is evident at the management and procurement levels. At BNDES, five of the six Project team members are women, and within the State Implementation Units (SIUs) of Ceará and Bahia, women hold key leadership positions (Project Coordinators). In the Ceará subproject, all Terms of Reference and ATER agreements include a requirement that at least 40% of technical team members be women. Moreover, it is important to highlight that the territorial events held in 2025 saw strong and active participation from women leaders, women farmers, and representatives of social organizations.	
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	
Activity 1.1.1. Selection of Project Areas and development of TRIPS - Guarantee the participation of women (at least 40%) in the stages of design and implementation of TRIPS; - Conduct baseline survey on the target population. Information will be disaggregated on gender for knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) regarding climate change adaptation in target communities. Studies will include the following gender-transformational dimensions: (i) Access and control over resources (human, social, natural and economic); (ii) Access and control over benefits (monetary and non monetary); (iii) Decision making; (iv) Work load/ division of tasks and responsibilities; (v) Health and well-being (gender violence, social relations, etc).	
Indicator	
At least 40% of the women in communities involved in developing Territorial Resilience Investment Plans. 40% of technical assistance team that will implement TRIPs are women.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Not yet implemented; however, the Ceará subproject is currently in the process of hiring technical assistance, and the terms of reference include this condition as a requirement. It is important to note that the budget is zero, as this activity will be implemented by the SIU technical assistance team; therefore, no additional costs are expected.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
Gender specialists, SIU teams, Management council (made up of representatives of state administration, beneficiaries and civil society), teams of technical (for rural technical assistance services).	
Remarks/Notes	
This activity is expected to start in April 2026 by the Ceará subproject, followed by the other subprojects.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1.2. Implement CRPS in family farms and backyard gardens. - Implementation of productive activities focused on the cultivation of nutritionally-rich foods in backyard gardens and other productive spaces, including native, rustic edible plants that are more resilient in semiarid conditions, many of which tend to depend on the investment of women's time and labour; - Promotion of seed banks" as a mechanism for validating the native knowledge of heirloom seeds, involving women directly in such efforts.	
Indicator	
At least 40% women from families involved in decision making processes concerning the use of resources, inputs and technologies in Household Resilient Investments. Number of women and their children with significant improvement in their state of health, including a reduction of rates malnutrition and chronic degenerative diseases. Number of women directly involved in the preservation and circulation of heirloom seeds within their communities and territories for planting practices.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	28,000,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
Gender specialists, SIU teams, Management council (made up of representatives of state administration, beneficiaries and civil society), teams of technical (for rural technical assistance services).	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity has an additional dedicated budget for youth (USD3,900,000). Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 1.1.3. Implement Collective Resilient Investments - Implementation of productive activities focused on the cultivation of nutritionally rich foods in productive spaces, including native, rustic edible plants that are more resilient in semi-arid conditions, many of which tend to depend on the investment of women's time and labor. - Training sessions for cooks (most of whom are female) in school facilities where CRPS is being taught, aimed at fostering recipes with native crops that originate from the school gardens.	

- Construction of Collective Resilient Investments with a methodological approach that involves 40% women and 50% youth (of all members of the family) as major protagonists.
- Promotion of seed banks" as a mechanism for validating the native knowledge of heirloom seeds, involving women directly in such efforts.

Indicator

40% women (of total of families benefitted in collective resilient investments) participating actively in the sustainable management of natural resources within collective areas. 60% of traditional communities and settlements in the Project area directly involved in collective resilient investments with signs of strong female leadership. 40% of income-generating and resilient production-based activities in collective areas made up of female agricultural workers. 40% of students involved in CRPS training are girls. Number of women (Cooks, Professors, students) sensitized for taught, aimed at fostering recipes with native crops that originate from the school gardens. Construction of Collective Resilient Investments with a methodological approach that involved 40% women (of all members of the family) as major protagonists. Promotion of seeds banks as a mechanism for validating the native knowledge of heirloom seeds, involving women directly in such efforts.

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

There are no updates to report for this reporting period.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

There are no progress updates to report.

Budget	2,800,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029

Responsibility

Gender specialists, SIU teams, Management council (made up of representatives of state administration, beneficiaries and civil society), teams of technical (for rural technical assistance services).

Remarks/Notes

Activity has an additional dedicated budget for youth (USD400,000).
Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.

GAP Activity

Activity 1.1.4. Build a Farmers' Network.

- Empower women agricultural workers participating in interactive activities such as exchanges and work team efforts for the implementation of sustainable technologies.
- Create gender-transformational training programs with 550 technical service providers and farmers identified as "local talents".
- Consolidate a participatory CRPS monitoring methodology to be carried out by the farmers network in coordination

with technical assistance teams that contain at least 2 indicators focused on qualitative transformations in gender roles and relations within socio-environmental processes.

Indicator

At least 40% women selected and trained in sustainable productive practices and/or renewable, energy efficient technologies. At least 40% of female leaders selected are from traditional communities (indigenous, quilombola, “fundo de pasto”). 550 technical service providers and farmers identified as “local talents” sensitized in gender roles, dynamics and relations within the field of climate change and environmental sustainability. Number of socio-environmental indicators that register and monitor transformations in gender roles, as well as racial and ethnic relations within diverse spaces for agricultural production.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

40

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

There are no progress updates to report.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

There are no progress updates to report.

Budget

700,000

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2029

Responsibility

Members of the “farmers network”; technical service providers; Gender specialists; PMU teams.

Remarks/Notes

Activity has an additional dedicated budget for youth (USD200,000).
Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.

GAP Activity

Promotion of entrepreneurship in CRPS among young female farmers.

Indicator

At least 40% of rural micro-enterprises developed under young women’s leadership. At least 60% of traditional communities are stimulated to create rural micro-enterprises under young women’s leadership.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
PMU teams; Gender specialists; technical assistance teams.	
Remarks/Notes	
Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.	
GAP Activity	
Foster women's participation in the construction and replication of technologies such as cisterns, rainwater reservoirs, trenches and small underground dams. Promote workshops and visits to improve farmers' knowledge in water harvesting and storage technologies with at least 40% women's participation.	
Indicator	
Percentage of women (40% of the families involved) benefitted by rainwater harvest and storage techniques. Percentage of women trained in technologies dedicated towards the capture and storage of rainwater who act as local and regional multipliers.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	27,300,000

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
Technical service providers; Gender specialists; PMU teams.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity has an additional budget for youth (USD3,850,000). Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline	
GAP Activity	
Foster training sessions focused on the re-use of grey and black water in family residences among local female farmers.	
Indicator	
At least 40% of female participants in training sessions.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	6,300,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
Technical service providers; Gender specialists; PMU teams.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity has an additional budget for youth (USD1,100,000). Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.1. Raise awareness and build capacities of women, youth and traditional communities - Promote affirmative actions (women-only events, workshops and training sessions); - Foster alternatives for childcare support and socialization of domestic activities; - Hold sensitivity training sessions for technical assistance providers in gender, race and ethnicity approaches; - Compilation of case studies with focus on gender issues, especially within the context of traditional communities; - Register and systematize knowledge-sharing of sustainable technologies by female farmers and youth leaders; - Foster the creation of a young communicators' network, 40% of whose members are female; - Promote trainings, workshops and inter-regional, inter-state exchange visits between youth communicators, 40% of whom are women; - Contribute towards the diversification of social media resources and techniques for registering methodological and technological innovations.	
Indicator	
At least 165 of 414 young communicators are young women. 200 sustainable technologies and methodological innovations registered, 40% of which have been implemented under female leadership. 40% of women involved directly in training and replication of 540 eco-sufficient stoves and 540 bio-digesters. Use of at least 5 different social media resources and techniques for capturing technological and methodological innovations. 550 technical service providers and local talents (farmer leaders) using methodological approaches with gender, race and ethnicity focus. Childcare support activities carried out in 80% of the total of 699 events promoted. Up to 200 women's groups and grassroots organizations created as a result of affirmative-action activities.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	165
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	2,800,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2029
Responsibility	
PMU teams; gender specialists; social communication specialists/ consultants; technical assistance teams; Farmers Network ("Local talents").	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity has an additional budget for youth (USD500,000). Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.2 Drive scaling-up, unlock policy barriers and experiment with CRPS and resilience participatory monitoring model - Guarantee women's participation (at least 40%) in 5 learning routes in Brazil, at the level of Latin America and Caribe (LAC) and Africa. - Design and implement a methodological approach to learning routes and exchanges within Brazil and internationally that features women as main protagonists and disseminators of knowledge. - Produce thematic studies and publications that feature women-led initiatives in the construction of resilient and sustainable productive systems. - Ensure the dissemination of proposals for climate change resilience with a gender, racial and ethnic focus in relevant channels of information.	
Indicator	
At least 40% women leading learning routes (national and international), of which should be developed within the context of traditional communities. 40% of women included in learning routes and exchanges (technical service providers and female community leaders). 50% of systematizations that compose 8 thematic studies featuring women-led initiatives. 40% of thematic studies and publications feature women-led initiatives in traditional communities (indigenous, quilombola, etc.). 50% of outcomes and learning initiatives published as part of Knowledge and Results Management component should feature women-led experiences. 40% of 70 newsletters and informative reports produced feature women as protagonists in climate resilient productive systems and contain proposals / recommendations for incorporating a gender focus in climate change resilience strategies. 60% of project beneficiaries (men and women) receiving news about measures and strategies for resilience in the face of climate change via particular information channels.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	1,050,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2031
Responsibility	
Social communication specialists/ consultants; M&A consultants; Gender specialists; CPMU (BNDES team); Management Council.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity has an additional budget for youth (USD25,000). Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.	

GAP Activity	
Activity 3.1.3. Plan, Monitor, Evaluate and Learn - Develop a monitoring system that will use disaggregated data, as well as indicators of progress in gender and racial/ethnic dimensions. - Hold meetings to evaluate project results using at least 4 indicators with a gender focus as reference. - Carry out seminars with representation of community leaders (40% of whom are women and at least 40% of whom are from traditional communities) at the beginning, middle and finalization of project implementation to evaluate project results and impacts. - Develop a participatory and qualitative monitoring methodology of TRIPs involving youth communicators, 40% of whom should be women. - Construction of guidelines and reference schemes for thematic systematizations with gender, racial and ethnic focus.	
Indicator	
There is not indicator for this activity, therefore target is 0.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There are no progress updates to report.	
Budget	1,050,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2031
Responsibility	
Social communication specialists/ consultants; M & AE consultants; Gender specialists; CPMU (BNDES team); Management Council.	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity has an additional budget for youth (USD25,000). Field implementation has not yet begun; however, the project remains on track and aligned with the established timeline.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐

<i>The Project previously included a gender expert who has recently transitioned to another IFAD position. However, the Project now has a new staff member dedicated to this thematic area. This new expert has a strong background in the social and gender areas. In addition, the SIUs are in the process of being established and are recruiting a gender specialist through a competitive process.</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>Although field implementation has not yet started, the Gender Action Plan will be implemented once activities begin, in line with the funding activity agreements and GCF's updated gender policy.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The Project has shown limited progress in 2025, as activities have not yet reached the field. At this stage, gender-related considerations are mainly integrated into procurement contracts and terms of reference. The rollout of gender-focused field activities is expected to begin in 2026.</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 ☒
<i>There were no revision of the approved GAP during the reporting period.</i>	
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>Not applicable, as explained above. In 2025, the Project focused on signing the sub-subsidiary agreement. Starting next year, we will begin implementing the gender-related activities, including hiring gender specialists and identifying target communities in line with the approved Gender Action Plan.</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>The Project has not experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities.</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?	Yes ☐ No ☒

Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	
<i>There were no best practices to be shared in the reporting period.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>Planned activities for 2026 include a set of actions aimed at strengthening gender equality and social inclusion across implementing states. In 2026, subprojects are expected to have their SIUs fully established, including the recruitment of dedicated gender and social inclusion specialists. States are also planning to contract technical assistance providers in 2026. The project's gender action - ensuring at least 40% female representation within technical teams and among target beneficiaries - will be applied throughout implementation. Once technical assistance providers are engaged, gender-related training will be incorporated into their induction plans. This will include initial training for technical teams, as well as periodic refresher and reinforcement workshops. The training will equip professionals to address complex issues, including the structural causes of gender, racial, and ethnic inequalities and how these manifest in rural contexts. It will also provide methodological tools that consider specific characteristics of traditional communities and the distinct needs and priorities of women in collective processes. In 2026, the project also plans to conduct a baseline survey of the target population. Finally, the project will initiate partnerships with reference organizations specializing in gender issues, including those applying feminist approaches, in order to strengthen technical capacity and support effective implementation.</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
File Name: FP143 Brazil PCRP - 2025 APR - Annex 1_GHG emission reduction calculation methodology and calculations_Monitoring Tool.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2_Communication and visibility material.pdf File Name: Annex 2_Communication and visibility material_Photos Ceara Subproject 2025.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: PCRP_Annex 05 - Implementation timetable_Updated 2026.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: Annex 5_GAP_PCRP_BR.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

