
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation and Mitigation in Botswana's Communal Rangelands (FP158)
Accredited Entity:	Conservation International Foundation (CI)
Date of Report submission:	15 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		15 April 2026												
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public											
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 36.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 36.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 60.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 60.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 97.6</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 36.8	Grants	Mill. USD 36.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 60.9	Grants	Mill. USD 60.9	Total Financing	Mill. USD 97.6
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 36.8												
	Grants	Mill. USD 36.8												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 60.9												
	Grants	Mill. USD 60.9												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 97.6													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2018 to NA													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B											
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
Conservation International Botswana	Botswana	Non-Profit Organization	Executing Entity	Portia Segomelo										

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Conservation International Foundation	United States	Steven Panfil	Non-Profit Organization	Public Benefit
Government of Botswana	Botswana	Bueno Shanto Mokhutshwane	Government	Public Benefit

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Botswana	24 December 2024	Reduce national GHG emissions by 15% by 2030 relative to 2010 levels; priority mitigation sectors include AFOLU (livestock and land use). Adaptation priorities include climate-resilient agriculture, water security, and ecosystem resilience.	FP158 directly supports Botswana's NDC by addressing AFOLU emissions through improved communal rangeland management, regenerative grazing, and ecosystem rehabilitation that increase soil carbon sequestration and reduce emissions intensity from livestock. The project also strengthens national systems for rangeland monitoring and climate-responsive planning, supporting NDC implementation and reporting.	15%

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

Following the lifting of a government-imposed pause in November 2024, project implementation resumed in early 2025. This was marked by a formal national relaunch in May, led by the President of Botswana. During this period, the project focused on establishing the institutional, technical, and social conditions for scaled field delivery. While direct livelihood, hectare-level, and emissions impacts are not yet realized, significant preparatory progress was achieved:

Community Governance: Governance frameworks for climate-resilient management were established across 16 priority sites covering approximately 416,000 hectares. This included the formation of 11 Grazing Area Committees and 9 Farmer Facilitator Teams, laying the groundwork for Rangeland Stewardship Agreements and inclusive decision-making.

Stakeholder Engagement and Safeguards: The project engaged 4,396 stakeholders (64% women). Dedicated sessions on gender equality and grievance redress mechanisms reached 1,348 participants. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) was formally secured at priority sites prior to technical planning and baseline assessments with written consent secured at priority sites prior to technical planning. with written consent secured

Capacity Building: The Tier 1 Eco-Ranger Training Curriculum was finalized, officially registered with the Human Resource Development Council, and pilot-tested with 299 participants in Kgalagadi and Ngamiland to refine future delivery. These pilots generated practical lessons to refine training delivery ahead of expanded recruitment.

Monitoring Systems: The Rangeland Stewardship Information Progress was also made on monitoring and decision-support systems, with development of the Rangelands Stewardship Informational Portal reaching 70% completion (8 of 11 modules operational). Baseline ecological and socio-economic data were integrated to track future restoration and emissions pathways.

Overall, 2025 implementation progressed slower than initially planned due to residual pause effects and fiscal constraints affecting government-financed job creation, which limited the deployment of Eco-Rangers and Graduate Monitors. To adapt, the project adopted a fast-tracking approach prioritizing governance, training, baseline assessments, and preparing farmers for restoration and sustainable grazing.

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)

In 2025, implementation focused on establishing the enabling conditions for climate-resilient rangeland management. Overcoming early delays, the project successfully delivered the governance structures, baseline ecological assessments, and training frameworks required to support full-scale restoration and job-creation initiatives in the next reporting cycle

Outcome A5.0: Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience Progress reached 13% during the reporting year, focusing on coordination and governance mechanisms required for climate-responsive rangeland and livestock management. Grazing Area Committees (GACs) and Farmer Facilitator Teams (FFT)s were established at 16 sites covering approximately 416,000 ha of communal grazing land. At the national level, thematic working groups on water, land management, herd health, Rangeland Stewardship Agreements (RSAs), training curricula, and job creation were convened. Grazing area boundary identification and grazing-plan development were initiated at three priority sites covering 78,000 ha.

Output 1.1: Communal population understanding of RSAs and climate-resilient grazing Progress focused on introducing communities to the RSA concept and establishing local participation structures. A complete network of nine FFTs (100%) and 11 of 16 planned GACs (69%) were established. Five FFTs received role orientation. Communities were engaged through inception and Kgotla meetings aligned with the 2025 implementation plan. Because no technical RSA training or formal agreements were completed, the annual indicator for RSA understanding remained at 0%.

- Activity 1.1.1: Train 9 Farmer Facilitator Teams Orientation workshops were delivered to five FFTs, covering climate-resilient grazing principles, community mobilization, facilitation techniques, and roles in supporting grazing planning. This ensured these sites have a facilitation team ready to support community engagements once full RSA training begins. The remaining four teams will receive orientation and training in the subsequent period, consistent with the approved work plan.
- Activity 1.1.2: Empower participation in RSAs The RSA concept was introduced during inception and Kgotla meetings at all 16 participating sites. Communities were informed about the purpose, scope, and intended use of RSAs, and an initial template was drafted. While no RSAs were signed this year, community feedback indicated general acceptance with no objections. Engagements emphasized the inclusion of women, youth, resource-dependent households, and other vulnerable groups, aligning with safeguard and gender commitments.

Output 1.2: Job-creation and veterinary approaches for climate responsiveness Progress was limited by fiscal constraints affecting government co-financing. Planned recruitment, training, and deployment of Ecorangers through the Ipelegeng Programme did not proceed. As an interim measure, a limited cohort of farmers, potential Ecorangers, and restoration workers participated in pilot training using the BUAN Tier 1 curriculum, though none were formally employed. Activities related to strengthening Department of Veterinary Services capacity and Commodity-Based Trade readiness did not commence.

- Activity 1.2.1: Establish inter-institutional coordination mechanisms Progress reached approximately 25% by establishing coordination structures at community and national levels. Nine FFTs and 11 GACs supported local coordination, while national thematic working groups engaged government departments responsible for rangeland management, livestock health, water, and training. These mechanisms aligned project activities with government initiatives led by the Departments of Forestry and Range Resources, Animal Production, and Veterinary Services, including collaboration on disease control and livestock management priorities.
- Activity 1.2.2: Develop Ipelegeng Rangeland Stewardship job initiative Draft standard operating procedures (SOPs) for Ecorangers were developed, defining roles, daily responsibilities, supervision, and reporting lines for those operating under government public works programmes. Engagements with government counterparts focused on adapting Ipelegeng into the proposed Ikageng Programme to accommodate Ecoranger functions. Progress remains dependent on government fiscal capacity; risks to achieving recruitment targets were identified and documented.

Output 1.3: Ecoranger Training Curriculum registered and deployed The Tier 1 Ecoranger Training Curriculum was completed, registered with the Human Resource Development Council, and pilot-tested. A total of 299 participants were trained across four sites, representing approximately 5% of the overall training target. Training was delivered without formal recruitment due to co-financing constraints. Botswana University of Agriculture and Natural Resources led the curriculum development and delivery. Participant and traditional leadership feedback confirmed the content's relevance to rangeland management.

- Activity 1.3.1: Develop and deploy national Ecoranger curriculum Tier 1 curriculum development and pilot delivery were completed at Tsabong, Tshane, Phuduhudu, and Nokaneng to test content under varying landscape conditions. Participants demonstrated an understanding of herding, grazing management, restoration practices, and climate risks. While interest in applying these skills was high, no deployment occurred. Pilot lessons are being used to refine materials for future expanded training delivery.

Output 1.4: Improved availability and use of rangeland-monitoring data Progress focused on developing the Rangeland Stewardship Information Portal, which reached approximately 70% completion with eight of eleven core modules developed. The system was not launched this year, but user manuals and training materials were drafted. Engagements with Botswana institutions commenced to support future system integration. Internal testing and training are planned once remaining modules are complete.

- Activity 1.4.1: Establish Rangeland Stewardship Information Portal Portal development progressed through data module configuration and dataset preparation. Ecological, grazing, livestock, and socio-economic baseline data from 16 demonstration sites were prepared for ongoing upload. Integration with government systems is pending inter-departmental agreements. Preparatory work focused on ensuring data quality, consistency, and readiness for when the portal becomes operational.

Output 1.5: Policies and strategies integrating climate-resilient rangeland management No formal policy revisions were completed; however, the project gained national visibility via the State of the Nation Address and inclusion in National Development Plan 12 under the Climate Resilience chapter. Project Steering and Technical Committee engagements supported alignment with national agriculture, climate resilience, and rural livelihood priorities, increasing awareness of ecosystem-based approaches within government planning.

Outcome A7.1: Use of Fund-supported tools, strategies, and services by vulnerable households No households adopted project-supported tools or strategies this year. Activities focused on preparing systems for future uptake: Graduate Monitors were trained and deployed for data collection, farmers and potential Ecorangers participated in climate-smart training, and two communities developed grazing plans. RSA concepts were introduced at all 16 sites. Formal agreements, household adoption, and grazing support packages are scheduled for next year.

Output 2.1: New livelihood strategies and job opportunities A total of 299 individuals were trained as potential Ecorangers, restoration workers, or Graduate Monitors. Graduate Monitors supported baseline data collection. Due to co-financing constraints, no trainees were formally employed. The project prepared interim measures to support limited deployment using project funds while continuing engagements with the government regarding longer-term job creation arrangements.

- Activity 2.1.1: Recruit and train Ecorangers and restoration workers Pilot training under the Tier 1 Ecoranger curriculum reached 299 participants in Kgalagadi and Ngamiland (Tsabong, Tshane, Phuduhudu, and Nokaneng). Recruitment and employment did not occur due to fiscal limitations. Plans were finalized to deploy 36 Ecorangers in 2026 across Phuduhudu, Tshane, Mathathane, and Beetsha, which includes co-financing through CLAWS Botswana.
- Activity 2.1.2: Deploy Graduate Monitors for compliance monitoring Twelve Graduate Monitors were deployed to support socio-economic baseline surveys at 16 sites, achieving 24% of the annual target of 50. Government recruitment constraints limited these numbers. Monitors supported household surveys, site documentation, and data entry. To address shortfalls, project funds were used to recruit enumerators to successfully complete baseline assessments across all targeted landscapes.

Output 2.2: Ecosystem rehabilitation and improved management of land, soil, and livestock No restoration or grazing implementation occurred. Baseline assessments were completed at 16 of 104 Village Grazing Areas. Grazing plans were developed at Phuduhudu and Tshane (not yet adopted), and FPIC processes were completed at these sites. Grazing plan development at Beetsha and Mathathane was deferred to the following year. Ecosystem rehabilitation indicators remained at zero.

- Activity 2.2.1: Complete baseline ecological and social assessments Baseline ecological and socio-economic assessments concluded at 16 demonstration sites. Data collected included vegetation condition, soil organic carbon, bare ground, livestock indicators, and household socio-economics. These data establish reference values for future monitoring. Conducted in line with approved methodologies and safeguards, these assessments will directly inform site-specific grazing and restoration planning.
- Activity 2.2.2: Implement community-based planned grazing and restoration Two grazing plans were developed covering 26,000 ha at Tshane and 7,500 ha at Phuduhudu. Participatory mapping, community consultations, and FPIC processes were completed. Implementation of grazing and restoration actions is scheduled for the next period. The plans define management units, grazing rotations, and monitoring approaches aligned with Herding for Health principles.
- Activity 2.2.3: Monitor ecosystem health and emissions Monitoring frameworks incorporating field-based assessments and remote sensing were prepared. These methodologies were integrated into the monitoring



Outputs 3.1 and 3.2: Market readiness and enterprise development No activities were implemented under these outputs this year, consistent with the approved schedule. Market readiness training, enterprise development, and value-chain engagement are slated to begin in 2026 following the establishment of RSAs and grazing plans. Preparatory scoping for a climate-resilient production and financing consultancy was completed, ready for commissioning next period.

Outcome M9.1: Hectares under improved and effective management No hectares were brought under improved management this year. Activities prioritized establishing local structures, completing baseline assessments at 16 sites, and developing two grazing plans covering 33,500 ha. An initial 78,000 ha across three priority sites were identified for early implementation. The determination of hectares at Beetsha will be completed with CLAWS Botswana next period.

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

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

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

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

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

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
Forestry and land use	0	797,430	4,703,498	21,513,100	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
Botswana	0	797,430	4,703,498	21,513,100	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							No. of Beneficiaries
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	16,800	33,600	0	0	0	
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	16,800	33,600	0	0	0	

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							No. of Beneficiaries
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value	
Male	0	30,000	123,500	12	0	12	
Female	0	30,000	123,500	20	0	20	

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							No. of Beneficiaries
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	
Botswana	0	60,000	246,000	32	299	331	

(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	200,000	22,900,000	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	100,000	1,145,000	0	0	0
Female	0	100,000	1,145,000	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.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Botswana	0	200,000	22,900,000	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	30,000	123,500	12	163	175
Female	0	30,000	123,500	20	136	156

(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.
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Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Botswana	0	60,000	246,000	32	299	331

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	1,000,000	3,670,000	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
Botswana	0	1,000,000	3,670,000	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.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Grassland	0	1,000,000	3,670,000	0	0	0

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of direct and indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained					
Provide the total number of direct jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained.					
Unit					No. of Full-time equivalent jobs
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	3,000	6,000	32	12	44

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Institutions	0	11	11	0	0	0



Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)	
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by land type.	

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Grassland	0	1,000,000	3,670,000	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
Change in communal population understanding of Rangeland Stewardship Agreements and their relationship to climate-resilient grazing practices and rangeland rehabilitation	Percentage	0	50	90	0	0	0
Ecoranger Training Curriculum Registered & Deployed	No. of Items	0	0	1	0	1	1
% improvement in targeting needs of farmers through inclusion of climate change risks and strategies in national job-creation and animal health disease prevention for climate resilience	Percentage	0	30	80	0	13	13
Institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	Percentage	0	30	80	0	0	0
New Rangeland Stewardship Information Portal exists Total number, gender, type (farmer, Ecoranger, VDC, NGO, district, national official), geographic location of users, and type of report requested Change in capacity of trained	No. of Items	0	50	90	0	0	0

individuals in designated positions to access and utilise Project supported information system (including understanding of the information provided and how to use in their work)							
Number of Stakeholders who have had an opportunity to design and implement a Rangeland Stewardship Agreement	No. of Stakeholders	0	25	80	0	0	0
Number of Stakeholders who have had an opportunity to design and implement a Rangeland Stewardship Agreement	No. of Stakeholders	0	30	40	0	0	0
The activity concerning the integration of project lessons and results into Botswana's key national frameworks is currently delayed. This delay reflects a commitment to ensuring a high-quality and impactful integration process. A thorough and evidence-based approach is crucial for effectively informing and strengthening these national frameworks. At this stage of project implementation, the complete collection and rigorous analysis of project lessons and results are still	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	1	0	0	0

underway. Premature integration based on incomplete findings would limit the potential for meaningful and lasting impact. Therefore, we have strategically postponed this integration activity to a later project phase. This will allow sufficient time to gather a comprehensive evidence base, conduct robust analysis, and ensure that the project's contributions to Botswana's NDC, NDP, National Gender and Development Strategy, and Gaborone Declaration reports are substantive, well-informed, and maximize their influence on national policy and sustainable development planning.							
Ecosystem Resilience: X% Reduced bush encroachment and bare ground, X% increase in palatable species composition ratios and water infiltration	Percentage	0	20	50	0	0	0
Hectares of degraded land under active restoration (resting, re-seeding, trampling, mulching/organic litter, bush-thinning)	Percentage	0	30	80	0	0	0
Livestock resilience: % decrease in unnatural deaths - climate, road	Percentage	0	20	50	0	0	0

accidents, predation, disease							
Use by vulnerable households, communities business and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and vulnerability	No. of Households	0	30	80	0	0	0
Awareness and operations baseline assessment across key stakeholder groups (commercial farmers, trade partners, tourism sector, local consumers)	No. of Studies/assessments	0	30	80	0	0	0
Climate resilience awareness and protocols embedded in staff training and strategic decision-making by leadership of key stakeholder groups (BMC, CEDA, other key market players)	No. of Policy Instruments	0	30	80	0	0	0
Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emissions reductions	Hectares	0	1,000,000	4,600,000	0	0	0
Number of men and women from target communities with new/additional income as a result of Project-enabled livestock or livestock product sales Number of men and women who participate in Project promoted opportunities for livestock sale and livestock sector	No. of Persons	0	24,000	96,000	0	0	0

value-chain development (e.g. fodder gardens, bush-fodder production, fire management, waste and water management enterprises from abattoirs and butcheries, and livestock product (hides and skins) enterprises)							
Total # of men and women in project areas with new livelihood strategies (skills and employment) related to climate resilient land and livestock management as ecorangers, restoration workers and monitors	No. of Full-time equivalent jobs	0	2,000	6,000	32	299	331
Number of men and women within the Project Area that are benefiting from more resilient economic activity	No. of Persons	0	45,000	151,000	0	0	0
Number of private sector partners engaged in purchase of livestock from RSA compliant farmers	No. of Entities	0	2	5	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1 Train a network of at least 9 Farmer Facilitator Teams (Project staff, gov't extension workers, NGO partner field staff, and unemployed graduates) to understand climate-resilient grazing practices and to be able to mobilise collective regenerative grazing agreements	16	1,507,505	5,122,742	29
1.1.2 Build collective understanding and equally empower male and female participation in	25	1,507,505	5,122,742	29

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Rangeland Stewardship Agreements within Botswana's legal and governance framework				
1.1.3 Replicate and amplify Herding for Health (H4H) approach to develop locally appropriate EbA Rangeland Stewardship agreements, grazing plan designs, and support partnerships across Village Grazing Sites	15	1,507,505	5,122,742	29
1.2.1 Support establishment of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms for climate-resilient rangeland management and emissions reduction across government, NGOs, community-based organisations, and farmers' associations	25	730,599	3,844,006	19
1.2.2 Support the development of a Rangeland Stewardship job creation initiative under the Ipelegeng Programme within Ministry of Local Government	22	730,599	3,844,006	19
1.2.3 Expand capacity of Ministry of Agriculture Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) to respond to climate-induced diseases and infection and enable Commodity based Trade in the Project Areas	0	730,599	3,860,231	18
1.3.1 Create and monitor deployment of a new national curriculum for climate-resilient livestock herding to build adaptive capacity at the individual and community level	40	418,220	2,163,744	19
1.4.1 Establish a Rangeland Stewardship Information Portal	70	68,221	2,124,577	3
1.4.2 Train and support staff, farmers and relevant officials to enable access to the Rangeland Stewardship Information Portal for improved decision-making and EbA planning and ensuring sustainable reduction in emissions	0	0	2,124,577	0
1.5.1 Promote the Project EbA and emissions reduction approach and lessons learned to key decision-making forums	30	98,248	629,009	15
2.1.1 Implement inclusive and gender-equitable recruitment, deployment, and in-service Training of Ecorangers, Restoration Worker Teams, and Graduate Monitors as part of Rangeland Stewardship	15	346,881	377,037	92
2.1.2 Create and deploy Graduate Monitors to measure compliance and impacts and support Rangeland Stewardship Information Portal and BAITs data management and use for enhancing	9	346,881	377,037	92

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
local emissions mitigation and adaptive management capacity				
2.2.1 Complete baseline ecological and social assessments according to ESMP and GAP recommendations and international best practice	15	1,575,793	16,657,660	9
2.2.2 Implement community-based climate-resilient planned grazing, restoration, water and soil, and fire management in 104 VDC grazing land target sites	10	1,575,793	16,657,660	9
2.2.3 Monitor and analyse changes in ecosystem health and livestock emissions for adaptive management and emissions reduction reporting	30	1,575,793	16,657,660	9
3.1.1 Facilitate new income generation , savings opportunities and local level funds especially from innovative CBT for livestock purchase from communal farmers active in Rangeland Stewardship Agreement for long-term resilience and sustainability	0	363,131	3,103,064	11

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
All relevant legal agreements applicable to FP158, including the FAA the Accredited Entity–Executing Entity agreements, and applicable national legal and regulatory requirements, have been complied with during the reporting period. Project implementation activities have been conducted in accordance with approved contractual arrangements, environmental and social safeguards instruments, and governance structures. Where implementation delays occurred (e.g. policy integration, co-financing constraints), these were managed through adaptive planning and formal communication mechanisms and did not constitute legal non-compliance. No breaches, suspensions, or unresolved contractual issues were identified during the reporting period.							

C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
The implementation arrangements related to the overall oversight, supervision and coordination structures will remain. Although there have been constraints related to co-finance, the overall project design, Theory of Change, and outcomes remain unchanged. Adjustments may be required to the delivery modality for workforce deployment and co-financing mechanisms for 2026/7. Proposed adaptations include increased reliance on project-financed Eco-Ranger deployment in the short term, enhanced partnerships with non-governmental implementing partners, and acceptance of other equivalent contributions such as water assets in place of originally planned cash co-financing, subject to due diligence and safeguards compliance. These changes are intended to maintain implementation momentum and achievement of project objectives. Any material changes will be formally discussed with, and submitted to, the GCF Project Lead for guidance and approval in accordance with the FAA.	

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	Government co-financing constraints		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project relies heavily on Government of Botswana co-financing, particularly through public employment programmes (Ipelegeng/Ikageng) to deploy Ecorangers and Graduate Monitors. Fiscal constraints experienced during the reporting period limited recruitment, delayed deployment, and constrained reporting of in-kind staff time. Continued fiscal pressure may further affect the timing, scale, and predictability of government-funded activities.		
Consequences	Delayed or reduced deployment of Ecorangers and Graduate Monitors may slow restoration, grazing management, and monitoring activities, affecting achievement of hectare, livelihood, and mitigation targets. Prolonged gaps could increase pressure on GCF resources and compress implementation timelines in later years.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	5 - Certain	4 - High	20 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Approved fast-tracking approach; temporary use of GCF grant resources to support limited Ecoranger deployment; engagement with GoB on revised financing arrangements; diversification of co-financing through partners (e.g. CLAWS); strengthened financial tracking and dialogue through PSC.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	3 - Medium	12 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	3 - Medium	12 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Delayed policy and programme alignment		

Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Several outputs depend on alignment with evolving government frameworks, including the transition from Ipelegeng to Ikageng and integration with national policy instruments. Changes in policy direction, approval processes, or institutional mandates may delay endorsement of SOPs, job frameworks, or integration of project tools into government systems.		
Consequences	Delays in formal endorsement may postpone scaling of job creation, veterinary services, and policy uptake, reducing early momentum and increasing reliance on interim arrangements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Continuous engagement through PSC and Technical Committees; phased implementation allowing preparatory work to proceed; alignment of project deliverables with NDP12 and emerging national programmes; early drafting of SOPs to shorten approval timelines.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Community readiness and uptake risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Community adoption of RSAs and planned grazing requires sustained engagement, trust, and demonstrated benefits. While governance structures were established, full RSA training and agreement adoption had not commenced during the reporting period. Variability in local capacity and expectations may affect uptake speed.		
Consequences	Slow or uneven uptake of RSAs could delay grazing implementation, restoration activities, and realization of livelihood and resilience benefits at household level.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Use of participatory processes (FPIC, Kgotla meetings); establishment of GACs and FFTs; phased training approach; inclusion of gender-responsive facilitation; interim agreements to enable early action while full RSAs are finalized.		
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	Resource-use disputes and conflicts among communal land users		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	The project addresses degradation in Botswana's collectively owned communal rangelands, an area challenged by high resource competition, unclear land tenure, and weak enforcement. To address this, the project implements the Herding for Health (H4H) model, which organizes farmers to voluntarily adopt collective grazing practices through Rangeland Stewardship Agreements (RSAs) and joint grazing plans.		
	However, a critical vulnerability is that RSAs operate on tribal land and lack inherent statutory authority. For these voluntary agreements to be effective, sustainable, and enforceable, they require formal backing from local Land Boards and strict alignment with national policy instruments.		
Consequences	Without effective governance, clustered farmers may lose control over designated grazing areas. Interference by non-members could trigger social disputes over access		

	and inequity, ultimately disrupting restoration activities and compromising the project's climate-resilience outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	To prevent this, the project relies on inclusive, participatory engagement guided by FPIC principles, the ESMP, and targeted Gender and Indigenous Peoples Plans. By collaborating with traditional leaders, Land Boards, and vulnerable groups, the project co-develops Rangeland Stewardship Agreements (RSAs) that clearly define rights and grievance pathways. Furthermore, voluntary compliance is reinforced through Component 3 market incentives and ongoing alignment with national land policies.		
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	Reduced reliability and availability of water sources		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Livestock depend mainly on groundwater in semi-arid areas. Salinity, limited infrastructure, and erratic rainfall constrain reliable water access, which is critical for grazing management and restoration.		
Consequences	Concentration around few water points increases degradation, disease risk, livestock stress, and social inequities in access.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Hydrogeological assessments; strategic borehole rehabilitation and reticulation; movable troughs; community water governance; safeguards-compliant water planning with GoB.		
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 6	Labour allocation and role conflict		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Expectations that existing community structures (e.g. Mophato) be employed as Eco-Rangers despite conflicting responsibilities.		
Consequences	Reduced effectiveness, safety risks, and perceptions of preferential recruitment.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Clear recruitment criteria; engagement with traditional leadership; separation of security and restoration roles; adherence to GAP and ESMP.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF)		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	The project involves the disbursement of grant funds for community-level activities, procurement of goods and services, training delivery, and payments to partners and service providers across multiple remote locations. While the project does not engage in		

	cash-intensive financial instruments or financial intermediation, there remains a residual risk that project funds could be misused or diverted through weak financial controls, third-party vendors, or informal payment practices at local level. The decentralized nature of implementation and engagement with community-based structures increases exposure if robust financial oversight is not maintained.		
Consequences	Materialization of this risk could result in misuse of GCF funds, reputational damage to the project and the Accredited Entity, breach of the Funded Activity Agreement, and potential sanctions or suspension of disbursements by GCF.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	CI applies strict financial management systems, including segregation of duties, audited accounting procedures, transaction monitoring, and prohibition of cash payments. All partners, vendors, and consultants are subject to due diligence and contractual compliance requirements. Payments are processed through traceable banking channels only. Regular internal and external audits, combined with whistle-blower mechanisms, further reduce 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 8	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	The project operates in areas bordering neighbouring countries, with engagement of community members, service providers, and suppliers who may have cross-border interactions. There is a theoretical risk that project funds, goods, or services could indirectly benefit individuals or entities subject to international sanctions, particularly through procurement or contracting arrangements if screening is inadequate.		
Consequences	Failure to comply with applicable sanctions regimes could expose the project and CI to legal liabilities, reputational harm, and enforcement actions, including suspension of GCF funding.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	CI applies mandatory sanctions screening for all vendors, consultants, partners, and counterparties against applicable international sanctions lists prior to contracting and payment. Procurement procedures require verification of legal registration and ownership. Any cross-border transactions are subject to enhanced scrutiny. Staff receive compliance guidance to identify and escalate potential sanctions concerns.		
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 9	Fraud, Bribery, Corruption, Collusion, and Other Prohibited Practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	The project involves procurement of services, training delivery, recruitment of field personnel, and engagement with public institutions. There is a risk that individuals may attempt to influence recruitment, procurement decisions, or allocation of project benefits through bribery, favoritism, collusion, or misrepresentation, particularly where demand for jobs and resources is high.		
Consequences	Materialization could lead to misallocation of resources, exclusion of eligible beneficiaries, loss of community trust, reputational damage, and potential investigation by GCF's Integrity Unit.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	CI enforces a zero-tolerance policy for fraud and corruption, supported by a Code of Conduct, procurement manuals, and transparent recruitment procedures. Clear eligibility criteria are communicated publicly. Independent review and approval processes are applied for procurement and hiring. A confidential grievance and whistle-blower mechanism is accessible to communities, staff, and partners. Regular oversight by the Project Steering Committee reinforces accountability.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Project implementation requires engagement with government officials, traditional leadership, community committees, and partner organizations. There is a risk that individuals involved in decision-making may have personal, financial, or institutional interests that could improperly influence procurement, recruitment, site selection, or allocation of project benefits.		
Consequences	Unmanaged conflicts of interest could undermine transparency, fairness, and credibility of project processes, leading to grievances, reduced community trust, and potential compliance findings.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	CI requires disclosure of conflicts of interest from staff, committee members, and partners involved in decision-making. Individuals with declared conflicts are recused from relevant decisions. Recruitment and procurement decisions are documented and reviewed. Community-level structures operate under agreed terms of reference, and grievances related to perceived bias can be raised through the GRM.		
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
Botswana	Grants	USD	1,924,518	6,500,000	1,646,245	5,801,968	30%	70%
Total		USD	1,924,518	6,500,000	1,646,245	5,801,968	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
CI	In-kind	USD	0	0	307,189	1,082,647	30%	70%
Government of Botswana	Grants	USD	0	0	63,775	63,775	30%	70%
Total		USD	0	0	370,964	1,146,422	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: FP158 - 2025 Financial APR.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 ☐

Environmental and social safeguarding was strengthened during the reporting period through practical application of safeguard instruments in response to emerging risks. Following the Mokala Syndicate land-use dispute, the project applied Free, Prior and Informed Consultation principles, activated grievance-handling processes, and temporarily paused site-level planning to prevent escalation of conflict. Lessons from this experience informed refinements to stakeholder engagement approaches, emphasizing broader inclusion of neighbouring rights holders and Land Boards in grazing-plan development. These actions reinforced compliance with the ESMP, Gender Action Plan, and Indigenous Peoples Plan and enhanced the project's capacity to manage land-tenure-related risks proactively.

In addition, the Gender Action Plan has been updated to factor in changes in the context of the operating environment (See Annexes).

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 ☒

There were no instances of non-compliance with applicable national laws and regulations, or with the environmental and social, gender, and Indigenous Peoples requirements under the Funded Activity Agreement during the reporting period. All identified environmental and social risks were managed in accordance with approved safeguard instruments, and corrective actions were taken where necessary without breaching legal or contractual obligations.

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

During the reporting period, the project implemented a range of activities to operationalise and strengthen compliance with the ESS standards triggered at approval. Activities focused primarily on project re-mobilisation following a prolonged implementation pause, stakeholder re-engagement, capacity building, and safeguards awareness at national, district, and community levels. Key activities included project re-introduction and inception meetings across governance levels and rollout of gender and safeguards awareness sessions in multiple villages, including Sehithwa, Shorobe, Phuduhudu, Nokaneng, Mathathane, Tshane, and Tsabong (Mokala). Targeted engagements were conducted with Remote Area Dweller (RAD) communities. These engagements integrated safeguards messaging on gender equality, prevention of gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (GBV/PSEAH), Free, FPIC, grievance handling, and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Environmental and social safeguards considerations were embedded into participatory grazing-planning processes, ecological baseline assessments, and socio-economic survey preparation. Baseline environmental and socio-economic assessments were completed at 16 demonstration sites, providing reference data on vegetation condition, land use, livelihoods, and social dynamics. Environmental and social screening was applied prior to initiating site-level activities to identify land-tenure risks and potential exclusion concerns. Monitoring activities included deployment of Graduate Monitors and enumerators to support data collection, documentation of stakeholder engagement processes, and tracking of grievances through the project's GRM. When a land-use complaint emerged at the Mokala Syndicate site, safeguard procedures were actively applied, including temporary suspension of planning activities, engagement with Land Boards, and mediation through customary institutions. Gender considerations were incorporated through targeted engagement of women and vulnerable groups. Institutionally, recruitment of a dedicated Gender and Safeguards Specialist strengthened internal monitoring, reporting, and compliance oversight. No physical interventions with environmental impacts were undertaken during the reporting period, and no adverse environmental or social impacts were recorded.

Outputs during the reporting period

Key safeguard-related outputs achieved during the reporting period included strengthened institutional capacity to manage environmental and social risks and improved readiness for safeguard-compliant implementation. Baseline ecological and socio-economic datasets were generated for 16 demonstration sites, establishing reference points for monitoring of ecosystem condition and livelihood impacts. Community-level governance mechanisms were established or strengthened, supporting inclusive participation and local decision-making in line with safeguard requirements. Safeguard instruments, including the ESMP, GAP, and IPP were actively applied during stakeholder engagement and planning processes. A total of 4,547 participants (1,767 male, 2,674 female, 106 undisclosed) attended project stakeholder meetings at national, district, and community levels and were re-oriented on ESS requirements and safeguards roles. In addition, 1,348 participants (361 male, 922 female, 65 undisclosed) attended gender and safeguards awareness sessions conducted in seven villages, with strong participation from women and vulnerable groups. Remote Area Dweller communities, including in Phuduhudu and preliminary engagements in Bobirwa, were engaged using culturally appropriate approaches. The project-level GRM was operational and reinforced through stakeholder communication, demonstrated by the registration and management of a land-use complaint. Safeguards were integrated into planning tools and baseline assessment processes. No safeguard incidents, environmental harm, or PSEAH cases were reported in 2025.

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

The primary environmental and social issue addressed during the reporting period related to communal land use governance and overlapping surface rights. This risk materialised at one site, highlighting the potential for resource use conflict in communal rangelands. The project responded through safeguard compliant measures, including application of FPIC principles, mediation with traditional leadership and Land Boards, and temporary suspension of site level planning activities to prevent escalation. These actions reinforced compliance with the ESMP and strengthened conflict prevention mechanisms. Social inclusion and equity were considered throughout implementation, particularly in the context of project re mobilisation following a prolonged pause. Key social risks addressed included potential community exclusion, misinformation regarding project objectives, elite capture, and marginalisation of vulnerable groups. These risks were mitigated through inclusive stakeholder re engagement, establishment of local governance structures, and targeted outreach to women, youth, and resource dependent households during consultations and planning processes. Gender related risks, including unequal participation in decision making and risks of gender based violence, sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (GBV/PSEAH), were addressed through structured gender and safeguards awareness sessions, community dialogue, and clear communication of grievance pathways. Participation data indicate strong engagement of women in safeguards activities. Indigenous Peoples related risks were addressed through early and culturally appropriate engagement with Remote Area Dweller (RAD) communities in Phuduhudu and preliminary engagements in Bobirwa. These engagements ensured voluntary participation, respect for customary governance, and alignment with FPIC principles, guided by the Indigenous Peoples Plan. Environmental risks remained limited during the reporting period, as no grazing management, restoration, or infrastructure interventions were implemented. Baseline ecological assessments were used to identify site specific sensitivities to inform future mitigation measures.

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

Key pending issues relate primarily to the formalisation and sustained management of land-use arrangements as the project transitions from planning to field implementation. Continued engagement with Land Boards and relevant policy institutions will be required to support recognition of collective grazing arrangements and reduce the risk of future resource-use conflict. As site-level activities scale up, careful sequencing of FPIC processes will remain essential, alongside continued monitoring of inclusion, particularly for women, vulnerable households, and Remote Area Dweller communities. As on-the-ground interventions commence in subsequent periods, enhanced monitoring of environmental impacts (including grazing pressure and water access) and labour-related safeguards (such as fair and transparent recruitment of Eco-Rangers) will be required. Additional attention will be needed to manage community employment expectations and ensure equitable benefit-sharing as project activities expand. These issues do not constitute non-compliance and do not require changes to the approved ESS instruments at this stage. They are being addressed through forward planning, strengthened stakeholder engagement, reinforcement of ward-level Grievance Redress Mechanism awareness, and application of the Project Eco-Ranger Employment Guidelines. The AE will continue to monitor these areas closely and keep GCF informed as implementation progresses.

Remarks/Notes

A detailed report on Environmental and Social Safeguards Compliance is included in the annexes.

F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Activities implemented during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the project implemented extensive stakeholder engagement activities in line with the approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with a strong focus on environmental, social, and gender considerations. Engagements were designed to re-mobilise the project following an implementation pause, rebuild trust, and validate governance and implementation structures prior to scale-up.

Key activities included national and district-level project re-introduction and inception meetings; community consultations conducted through Kgotla forums; gender and safeguards awareness sessions held in Sehithwa, Shorobe, Phuduhudu, Nokaneng, Mathathane, Tshane, and Tsabong (Mokala); and targeted engagements with Remote Area Dweller (RAD) communities, including Phuduhudu and preliminary engagements in Bobirwa.

The project also conducted Farmer Facilitation Team (FFT) validation meetings, as documented in the FFT Validation Report. These engagements brought together farmers, extension officers, traditional leadership, and community representatives to validate FFT composition, roles, and representativeness. Across all engagements, information was shared on ESS, gender equality, GBV/IPV and PSEAH prevention, FPIC grievance mechanisms, and participation pathways. Engagement approaches were adapted to local contexts to ensure inclusivity, cultural appropriateness, and accessibility for women, youth, and vulnerable households.

Dates and venues of engagement activities

National Project Launch and Inception Workshop: 12 May 2025 – Tsabong

Partner and NGO Engagement Meetings: 23–24 June 2025 – Maun

District Inception Workshops (Ngamiland and Bobirwa): May–June 2025 – Maun, Gobojango, Damochujenaa

Community Project Re-introduction and Awareness Meetings (Kgotla-based): Q2–Q3 2025 – Tsabong, Tshane, Hukuntsi, Mabutsane, Sehithwa, Shorobe, Nokaneng, Mathathane

Gender Awareness and Safeguards Sessions: Q3–Q4 2025 – Sehithwa, Shorobe, Phuduhudu, Nokaneng, Mathathane, Tshane, Tsabong (Mokala)

Engagements with RAD Communities: Q3–Q4 2025 – Phuduhudu; preliminary meetings in Bobirwa FFT Validation Meetings: Q2–Q3 2025 – District and community venues across landscapes
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
During the reporting period, a total of 4,547 stakeholders participated in project stakeholder engagement activities at national, district, and community levels. Participation was strongly inclusive, with women representing the majority of participants, reflecting the project’s targeted efforts to promote gender equity and inclusive engagement. Female participants: 2,674 (≈ 59%) Male participants: 1,767 (≈ 39%) Undisclosed: 106 (≈ 2%), primarily due to group-based or anonymised attendance records in large community meetings The high proportion of female participation was particularly evident in gender and safeguards awareness sessions, community consultations, and Kgotla-based meetings, where deliberate outreach strategies were used to encourage women’s attendance and participation. Engagements also included youth, Remote Area Dweller communities, and resource-dependent households, contributing to broad representation across social groups. These participation figures demonstrate effective implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Gender Action Plan, and indicate improved community awareness of environmental and social safeguards, grievance mechanisms, and participation pathways ahead of full project implementation.
Information shared with stakeholders
Stakeholder engagements focused on building shared understanding of the project’s objectives, safeguards framework, and participation pathways. Information shared included explanations of rangelands as integrated systems (soil, water, vegetation, livestock) and the links between climate change, land degradation, and livelihoods. Community discussions emphasised the importance of vegetation cover, soil health, and coordinated grazing management for ecosystem resilience. Gender and safeguards sessions across seven villages addressed gender equality and inclusion, gender roles in resource management, and equitable participation in decision-making. Awareness was raised on GBV, IPV, and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), including risks associated with livelihood interventions and the importance of prevention and support. Stakeholders were informed about the GRM, including reporting channels, confidentiality, and protection from retaliation. Safeguards instruments (ESMP, GAP, SEP, IPP) were introduced, highlighting community roles in identifying risks and supporting mitigation measures. Information on referral pathways and support services (police, social services, health facilities, NGOs, and traditional leadership) was also shared. Overall, engagements aimed to strengthen safeguards awareness, trust, and readiness for inclusive project implementation.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
Stakeholder engagement activities generated several key outputs and surfaced priority community concerns. Issues raised included veld fires, livestock theft, soil erosion and topsoil loss, and fear or resistance to changes in grazing practices. Communities proposed solutions such as coordinated grazing management, bush thinning to promote grass regeneration, firebreak creation to prevent veld fires, and tree planting to stabilise soils. Engagements also revealed the need for clearer communication on project objectives and roles following the implementation pause. This was addressed through repeated sensitisation meetings and clarification of participation pathways. Gender awareness sessions resulted in increased understanding of gender equality, GBV/IPV, and PSEAH risks, as well as improved awareness of the GRM and available referral services. Strong participation by women was observed, although engagement levels varied by location. Specific outputs included validation of Farmer Facilitation Teams, strengthened community awareness of safeguards and grievance mechanisms, identification of local risks and mitigation measures, and enhanced dialogue on inclusive decision-making in rangeland and livestock management. Issues related to grazing rights at the Mokala site were raised through engagement forums and subsequently addressed through safeguard-compliant mediation processes involving traditional leadership and Land Boards. No unresolved stakeholder grievances, safeguard incidents, or PSEAH cases were reported during the reporting period.
Remarks/Notes
Intensive stakeholder engagement was conducted this year, focusing on rebuilding trust, strengthening safeguards awareness, and ensuring inclusive participation following the project pause. Engagement activities were implemented in line with the SEP and adapted to local contexts, including culturally appropriate approaches for RAD communities.

Lessons from this period will inform continued engagement, strengthened ward-level GRM awareness, and proactive management of stakeholder expectations as implementation scales.

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

1. GBV, PSEAH, and Work Ethics Training Deliverables: Training materials; training completion reports; signed Codes of Conduct. Target groups: Project staff, Eco-Rangers, contractors, and participating communities. Monitoring: Training logs, post-training assessments, and tracking of any reported incidents through the GRM. 2. Strengthening and Expansion of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Deliverables: Updated GRM standard operating procedures; simplified information, education, and communication (IEC) materials; records of radio announcements, public notices, and ward-level sensitisation. Target groups: All stakeholders, with emphasis on Remote Area Dweller (RAD) communities and geographically dispersed populations. Monitoring: Continuous monitoring with quarterly reviews of GRM case register, analysis of resolution timelines, and periodic awareness checks. 3. Operationalisation of the Community Health and Safety Plan Deliverables: Community Health and Safety Plan; first-aid training reports; livestock handling and occupational safety training materials; emergency response protocols. Target groups: Eco-Rangers, restoration workers, and participating communities. Monitoring: Quarterly and incident-based safety audits, incident registers, and field supervision reports. 4. Integration of Household Survey Results into Safeguards Programming Deliverables: Vulnerability profiling report; updated safeguards and gender targeting measures. Target groups: Persons with disabilities, older persons, youth, female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups. Monitoring: Annual Review of survey datasets and validation of targeting measures. 5. FPIC-based Engagement with Indigenous Peoples / Remote Area Dwellers Deliverables: FPIC consultation records; meeting minutes; culturally appropriate communication materials. Target groups: Indigenous Peoples and Remote Area Dweller communities. Monitoring: FPIC compliance checklists and documentation review. 6. Environmental and Social Screening of Implementation Sites Deliverables: Environmental and social screening forms; risk categorisation records; site-specific mitigation measures. Target groups: All project sites. Monitoring: Verification of screening results and safeguards approvals. 7. ESS Capacity Strengthening and Oversight Deliverables: Safeguards monitoring reports; internal compliance notes and follow-up actions. Target groups: Project staff and implementing partners.

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

A key success was the use of participatory group discussions to validate the ESMP and associated safeguards instruments. This approach strengthened community ownership and trust, with stakeholders confirming that safeguards tools align well with local governance systems, particularly the kgotla, and that FPIC processes are culturally appropriate and accessible. A notable good practice was the strong participation of women in engagement sessions, demonstrating both interest and capacity to contribute meaningfully to project activities. The validation process also promoted Indigenous knowledge, as communities emphasized the importance of traditional conflict-resolution mechanisms and locally appropriate communication channels. Key challenges identified include persistent cultural norms that limit women's decision-making power, childcare responsibilities that constrain women's availability for work and meetings, and risks related to alcohol and substance abuse, which may exacerbate GBV and workplace misconduct. The project will prioritise childcare support in 2026, leveraging existing daycare centres and playgroups and, where necessary, arranging on-site childcare during engagements. Lessons learned underscore that awareness alone is insufficient; targeted, practical measures are required to translate participation into empowerment. These insights will guide strengthened women and youth programmes, enhanced GRM systems, and continued collaboration with social services and traditional leadership to ensure safe, inclusive, and culturally appropriate implementation.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

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

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

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>The project has established multiple, accessible channels through which stakeholders can submit grievances, complaints, or concerns. These channels are designed to accommodate different needs and literacy levels: Written submissions: Grievance boxes placed at each project location or village. Toll-free hotline: 0800 155 197. WhatsApp line: 73796830, enabling submission of messages or voice notes. In-person reporting: Through the Farmer Facilitator Lead, who can assist individuals unable to write by recording verbal grievances on their behalf. Email: CIBotswanaListens@conservation.org. EthicsPoint (CI whistle-blowing platform): ci.ethicspoint.com. GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM): irm.greenclimate.fund. All grievances can be submitted confidentially and without fear of retaliation. Information on these channels is shared during community engagements and will continue to be reinforced as implementation scales. The absence of grievances during the reporting period reflects the effectiveness of early stakeholder engagement, culturally appropriate communication, and the integration of local governance systems into the project's GRM framework.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
The GAP prioritises institutional strengthening, gender-responsive capacity building, inclusive participation, and mitigation of gender-based risks across rangeland and livestock systems. During the year, implementation focused on establishing enabling foundations following project re-mobilisation. Key actions included formation of institutional partnerships with the Ministry of Youth and Gender Affairs, recruitment of a dedicated Gender and Safeguards Specialist, deployment of graduate monitors, and integration of gender and safeguards considerations into stakeholder engagement, governance structures, and baseline assessments. Gender awareness, GBV/IPV and PSEAH prevention, and grievance-redress messaging were rolled out across seven villages, reaching over 1,300 participants, with strong participation by women and vulnerable groups. Gender-responsive socio-economic baseline surveys were conducted in pilot sites, creating the evidence base for future impact measurement. Early identification of women leaders and champions was initiated through Farmer Facilitation Teams and community engagements. Several GAP activities linked to employment, enterprise development, policy integration, and SOP reform were deliberately sequenced to later phases, pending completion of planning, safeguards validation, and institutional readiness. Overall, GAP implementation during the reporting period is aligned with the FAA and GCF Gender Policy, with strong progress on awareness, institutional anchoring, and risk identification, and a clear pathway for scaling impact-oriented gender outcomes from CY2026 onward.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>	
GAP Activity	
1.1.1 Prepare MoU to be signed between the Department of Gender Affairs and the Project. Key in the MoU is the technical support to be given to the project through the Department's District Gender Officers and the Men's Sector.	
Indicator	
Number of MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) with Department of Gender Affairs prepared and submitted.	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Engagement with the Department of Gender Affairs was initiated during the reporting period. The Department is now represented in the Project Steering Committee and Technical Committee. Technical inputs from the Department were incorporated into the Life Skills and Gender Awareness Module and safeguards messaging. The original GAP requirement for a formal MoU was revised to a partnership model to better reflect operational collaboration and government processes.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Institutional linkages are established and functioning. Platforms for sustained collaboration at national and district levels are operational.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands and Agriculture (MoLA); Project Gender & Safeguards Specialist (GSS).	
Remarks/Notes	
No standalone budget. Support provided as in-kind co-financing through staff time of District Gender Officers.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.2 Develop ToRs (Terms of Reference) and recruit a national Project Gender Officer, three Project area Gender Facilitators, and at least 10 gender studies focused graduate monitors.	
Indicator	
Number of focused Gender Officers, gender studies interns and graduate monitors dedicated to GAP delivery participating in key management processes.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	12
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Gender and Safeguards Specialist recruited and retained. Three Graduate Monitors recruited. Recruitment for Gender & Safeguards Associates initiated (December 2025).	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Core gender capacity in place; field-level scaling pending.	
Budget	373,230
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	1 January 2025
Responsibility	
Project Gender & Safeguards Specialist, Project Management; Ministry of Lands and Agriculture	
Remarks/Notes	
GREEN – progressing as planned as per the phased approach.	

GAP Activity	
1.1.3 Gender Officer and the team develops gender training and presents this component in roadshows for local authority and District-level VDCs, Land Board, Department of Veterinary Services. Included in the roadshows and training will be awareness-raising on GBV, providing beneficiaries with information on reporting and addressing GBV, including how to contact the Botswanan Police dedicated GBV Focal Points, as well as relevant NGOs (such as Women Against Rape) — a referral list of relevant GBV actors and services will be developed and distributed during the roadshows. The gender officer and team will work closely with GBV actors in Botswana to design this aspect of the roadshows.	
Indicator	
Number of Gender Awareness workshops and individuals from key institutions trained on gender relevant laws, approaches to addressing GBV and project GAP.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	720
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Roadshows were not scheduled for this reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Outreach conducted during roadshows and other Project activities. A total of 12 gender awareness workshops were conducted, reaching 811 participants (360 Female, 451 Male) in 2023	
Budget	45,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2023
Responsibility	

Project Gender & Safeguards Specialist, Gender Facilitators; Village Development Committees	
Remarks/Notes	
Budget integrated into activity 1.4.1	
GAP Activity	
1.1.4 Integrate gender awareness sessions for project stakeholders at district level (e.g., VDCs, Land Board, government, communities), tailored as necessary to audience and topics (e.g., livestock, climate change, leadership, financial planning/savings, joint HH-level decision-making, GBV, men's engagement and support for women's empowerment, etc.) and with specific engagement and outreach to women & young mothers to apply to ecorangers program.	
Indicator	
Number of training events and individuals trained (disaggregated by sex)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7560
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
A total of 1,348 participants (922 female, 361 male, 65 undisclosed) attended dedicated gender and safeguards awareness sessions during the reporting period. While these sessions did not yet constitute the full set of planned training events under the GAP, they established strong awareness and readiness for expanded delivery in subsequent phases.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
By the end of the reporting period, gender awareness sessions had been conducted in 7 priority villages, reaching 1,348 stakeholders across two project landscapes. These engagements established a solid foundation for gender-responsive implementation, informed refinement of GAP activities, and identified priority issues (e.g. childcare, decision-making equity, and GBV risk mitigation) to be addressed as employment and field activities commence.	
Budget	306,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
3 Gender and Safeguards Associates, Communications Manager, Area Managers.	
Remarks/Notes	
Budget of \$306,000 is integrated into project activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.4.1	

GAP Activity	
1.1.5 Gather GBV/SEAH referral lists from district Dept of Gender Affairs and ensure project-specific protocols for responding to GBV/SEAH project-related incidents at the district level	
Indicator	
Number of district referral lists and protocols developed.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	4
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the project identified and mapped GBV/SEAH referral pathways across all active project districts as part of safeguards re-mobilisation and gender awareness activities. Engagements with the Department of Gender Affairs, Social and Community Development offices, traditional leadership, health facilities, and relevant NGOs enabled compilation of district-specific referral information. Awareness was raised that GBV/SEAH complaints can be reported through multiple entry points and will be handled at the highest level of the GRM. While full standard operating procedures are still being finalised, interim protocols were applied consistently during engagements.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
By the end of the reporting period, functional GBV/SEAH referral networks were established in all active districts, and communities demonstrated awareness of available reporting and support mechanisms. GBV/SEAH considerations are now embedded within safeguards messaging, gender awareness sessions, and GRM processes, providing a strong foundation for full operationalisation as field implementation begins.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
3 Gender and Safeguards Associates, Communications Manager, Area Managers.	
Remarks/Notes	
Progress reflects effective safeguards integration during preparatory phases. Full formalisation of written district-level protocols and refresher training for staff and community focal points are planned for the next reporting period	
GAP Activity	
1.1.6. Develop and socialise the project's grievance mechanism to be sensitive and responsive to GBV/SEAH issues	
Indicator	
1 multi-tiered project level grievance mechanism that is sensitive to SEAH/GBV related issues (in terms of both grievant accessibility and response procedures/protocol) availed at all villages and in local language	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the project developed, strengthened, and socialised a multi-channel Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) designed to be sensitive and responsive to GBV/SEAH risks. GRM procedures were introduced and communicated during community re-introduction meetings, gender and safeguards awareness sessions, and engagements with traditional leadership and Village Development Committees (VDCs). GRM information materials, including posters and simplified messaging, were developed and shared at community level. Integration with local governance structures (kgotla, VDCs) was initiated to ensure accessibility, particularly for women, vulnerable groups, and Remote Area Dweller communities. No GBV/SEAH cases were reported during the reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
By the end of CY2025, the project had an operational, multi-tier GRM with GBV/SEAH sensitivity embedded, supported by identified referral networks and community awareness of reporting channels. The GRM is now integrated into safeguards systems and ready for full operational use as field implementation scales.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022
Responsibility	
Gender & Safeguards Specialist; Project Management; VDCs; Social & Community Development; CI Ethics & Compliance.	
Remarks/Notes	
Progress reflects strong safeguards compliance during preparatory phases. Continued ward-level sensitisation and refresher training are planned for the next reporting period to maintain awareness and effectiveness.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.7 Create & facilitate a women champion network through identification and provision of leadership/networking support to 9 community-based women (at least one per cluster) on Farmer Facilitation Teams.	
Indicator	
One women champion network, consisting of at least 9 women leaders create the network.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

While no formal women champion network was created during the year, potential women leaders and role models were identified through gender awareness sessions, stakeholder engagements, and interactions with Farmer Facilitation Teams (FFT) across active sites. Gender and safeguards sessions provided a platform for women to articulate priorities related to grazing management, livelihoods, childcare constraints, and participation in decision-making. These engagements helped surface individuals demonstrating leadership potential, influence within community structures, and interest in supporting peer-to-peer mobilisation. The process also strengthened awareness of women's roles in rangeland governance and laid the groundwork for inclusive leadership development.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

By the end of the year, gender awareness and leadership groundwork had been established across all active sites, with a preliminary pool of potential women champions identified in multiple communities. Although the network itself is not yet operational, the project has created the social and institutional conditions required for effective launch and facilitation in the next reporting period.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2026

Responsibility

Gender & Safeguards Specialist; Farmer Facilitation Teams; Village Development Committees; District Gender Officers.

Remarks/Notes

Progress reflects appropriate sequencing rather than delay. 2025 focused on trust-building, awareness, and identification of potential champions; formal network creation and capacity-building activities are planned for 2026.

GAP Activity

1.1.7 Create & facilitate a women champion network through identification and provision of leadership/networking support to 9 community-based women (at least one per cluster) on Farmer Facilitation Teams.

Indicator

% of those women report increased leadership capacity through mentorship & networking.

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During 2025, no formal women champion network or structured mentorship and networking programme was implemented. As a result, no assessment of self-reported leadership capacity was conducted, and the indicator value for the reporting period remains 0%. However, preparatory activities, including gender awareness sessions, participatory discussions, and engagement through Farmer Facilitation Teams enabled identification of potential women leaders and highlighted priority areas for leadership support. These engagements informed the design of the forthcoming mentorship and networking model.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Cumulative progress remains at 0%, as the indicator is outcome-based and contingent on the establishment and operation of the women champion network. Baseline conditions for achieving the target have been established, including strong participation of women in engagement activities and identification of leadership constraints and opportunities.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2026
Responsibility	
Gender & Safeguards Specialist; Farmer Facilitation Teams; Village Development Committees; District Gender Officers.	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator will be measured from 2026 onward once mentorship and networking activities commence, using post-engagement surveys and qualitative assessments.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.9 Work with VDCs to provide of childcare so that individuals engaged in Ipelegeng work can leave children in a safe environment.	
Indicator	
# of Ipelegeng workers Y2 (men/women) with children using the childcare services	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	9
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, no Ipelegeng workers were deployed under the project, and no project-supported childcare services were operational. Consequently, the indicator value for 2025 remains 0. However, gender awareness sessions and socio-economic baseline surveys identified childcare as a critical barrier to women's participation in employment and training, prompting integration of childcare support into the revised GAP and forward workplan.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Cumulative progress remains at 0, as deployment of Ipelegeng workers and operationalisation of childcare support are scheduled to begin in subsequent reporting periods.	
Budget	502,000
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
Gender & Safeguards Specialist; Farmer Facilitation Teams; Village Development Committees; District Gender Officers.	
Remarks/Notes	
This indicator is scheduled to be tracked from 2026 onward, once Eco-Ranger and restoration worker deployment commences and childcare support mechanisms are activated at village level.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.9 Work with VDCs to provide of childcare so that individuals engaged in Ipelegeng work can leave children in a safe environment.	
Indicator	
# of work sites that provide childcare services	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	104
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, no project-supported childcare services were operational, and no children were enrolled under FP158 arrangements. This reflects the fact that Eco-Ranger, restoration worker, and Ipelegeng-linked employment activities had not yet commenced during CY2025. However, through gender awareness sessions, stakeholder engagements, and socio-economic baseline surveys, childcare was consistently identified as a critical barrier to women's participation in training, employment, and leadership activities. Mapping conducted during engagements confirmed the presence of existing daycare centres and playgroups in most project villages, providing a practical foundation for future enrolment once childcare support mechanisms are activated.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Cumulative progress remains at 0 children enrolled, as childcare support is scheduled to begin in subsequent reporting periods in alignment with the deployment of Eco-Rangers, restoration workers, and monitors. Preparatory work completed during CY2025—including needs identification, engagement with Village Development Committees, and integration of childcare support into the revised Gender Action Plan—has positioned the project for effective rollout.	
Budget	502,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	

Gender & Safeguards Specialist; Farmer Facilitation Teams; Village Development Committees; District Gender Officers.	
Remarks/Notes	
This indicator is scheduled to be tracked from Year 2 onward, once Eco-Ranger and restoration worker deployment commences and childcare support mechanisms are activated at village level.	
GAP Activity	
1.1.9 Work with VDCs to provide of childcare so that individuals engaged in Ipelegeng work can leave children in a safe environment.	
Indicator	
# of children enrolled in childcare services	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	500
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, no project-supported childcare services were operational, and no children were enrolled under FP158 arrangements. This reflects the fact that Eco-Ranger, restoration worker, and Ipelegeng-linked employment activities had not yet commenced during CY2025. However, through gender awareness sessions, stakeholder engagements, and socio-economic baseline surveys, childcare was consistently identified as a critical barrier to women's participation in training, employment, and leadership activities. Mapping conducted during engagements confirmed the presence of existing daycare centres and playgroups in most project villages, providing a practical foundation for future enrolment once childcare support mechanisms are activated.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Cumulative progress remains at 0 children enrolled, as childcare support is scheduled to begin in subsequent reporting periods in alignment with the deployment of Eco-Rangers, restoration workers, and monitors. Preparatory work completed during CY2025—including needs identification, engagement with Village Development Committees, and integration of childcare support into the revised Gender Action Plan—has positioned the project for effective rollout.	
Budget	502,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
Gender & Safeguards Specialist; Farmer Facilitation Teams; Village Development Committees; District Gender Officers.	
Remarks/Notes	

This indicator is scheduled to be tracked from Year 2 onward, once Eco-Ranger and restoration worker deployment commences and childcare support mechanisms are activated at village level.

GAP Activity

1.2.1 Adapt the professional herding and rangeland rehabilitation Curriculum and Training Programme to include gender, information on equitable access to Project Grievance Mechanisms and national GBV reporting mechanisms.

Indicator

1 curricula includes gender considerations

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, the project developed and integrated a draft Life Skills and Gender Awareness module into the professional herding and rangeland rehabilitation curriculum under the Eco-Ranger Tier 1 training programme. This module includes content on gender equality, equitable participation in rangeland and livestock management, access to the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and national GBV/SEAH reporting and referral pathways.

The adapted curriculum content was pilot-tested during the Tier 1 Eco-Ranger training, reaching 299 trainees across four priority sites. Training sessions introduced participants to principles of respectful conduct, non-discrimination, GBV/IPV awareness, PSEAH, and the importance of safe and inclusive work environments. While the curriculum has not yet been rolled out at scale, the pilot provided valuable feedback to refine gender and safeguards content prior to wider deployment.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Gender and safeguards awareness elements were delivered during pilot training sessions, establishing lessons and experiences for full integration and standardisation in subsequent training cycles.

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

30 April 2026

Responsibility

Gender & Safeguards Specialist; BUAN-CICE Director and Training Manager; CI Project Team.

Remarks/Notes

Budget is covered under GoB co-financing

GAP Activity	
2.2.1 Contribute to social baseline study to ensure data is collected in a gender sensitive manner, relevant questions on gender are incorporated, and data is analyzed for gender differences.	
Indicator	
104 villages are surveyed in a gender sensitive manner	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	104
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, the project contributed substantively to the design and implementation of gender-responsive social baseline studies as part of the broader ecological and socio-economic baseline assessment under Output 2.2. The Gender and Safeguards Specialist worked with the M&E team and enumerators to ensure that gender-relevant questions were incorporated into survey instruments, including modules on household composition, livestock ownership and decision-making, access to resources, time use, income sources, and participation in communal governance. Data collection was undertaken in 16 demonstration sites, covering approximately 394 households, with sex-disaggregated data captured throughout. Survey protocols applied Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) principles, and enumerators were oriented on ethical data collection, confidentiality, and sensitivity when addressing topics related to vulnerability and household dynamics. The data also captured information relevant to barriers affecting participation, such as childcare responsibilities and labour constraints, which directly inform GAP and ESS programming.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
By the end of CY2025, gender-sensitive social baseline data had been collected for 16 of the targeted 104 villages, establishing the initial reference point for monitoring gender outcomes under Output 2.2. These data form the foundation for mid-term and end-line comparisons and will be expanded to remaining sites as implementation phases progress.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
Gender & Safeguards Specialist; M&E Team; Graduate Monitors; Enumerators; CI Project Team.	
Remarks/Notes	
Progress reflects intentional phasing rather than delay. Gender-responsive baseline design and analysis are fully aligned with the GAP and ESS requirements and will continue to scale with site-level implementation.	
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	Yes ☒ No ☐

the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	
<i>A dedicated Gender and Safeguards Specialist is currently engaged by the project to support the implementation of the GAP. The specialist has been actively involved during the reporting period in strengthening gender integration across stakeholder engagement, safeguards awareness, monitoring, and reporting. The Gender and Safeguards Specialist remains retained by the project and will continue to provide technical oversight and support during the next implementation phase.</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>The budget allocated for implementation of the GAP is being implemented in accordance with the FAA and GCF's Updated Gender Policy. Gender-related expenditures during the reporting period supported planned activities such as gender and safeguards awareness sessions, targeted engagement of women and vulnerable groups, strengthening of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and engagement of a dedicated Gender and Safeguards Specialist. These expenditures are consistent with the approved GAP and are reflected in the project's financial reporting. Budget utilisation is monitored to ensure alignment with agreed activities and to support effective, gender-responsive implementation as the project transitions to full field deployment.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>Overall, the planned activities, targets, indicators, and timelines remain on track, taking into account the project's phased implementation approach.</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>The updated GAP remains aligned with the project's original gender objectives and the GCF Updated Gender Policy, while providing clearer operational guidance for implementation as field-level activities scale up. The revised GAP, with all changes clearly marked using track changes, including a clean version has been submitted in the Annex section of this APR for GCF review and approval.</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>The reported results are on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries set out in the funding proposal, taking into account the project's phased implementation approach.</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>During the reporting period, the project experienced several implementation challenges affecting gender-related activities, largely linked to social norms and practical constraints rather than design gaps. Key challenges included persistent cultural norms limiting women's participation in decision-making, childcare and household responsibilities reducing women's availability for meetings and training, and initial hesitancy among men to engage with gender equality discussions. In addition, the earlier project pause required renewed trust-building, which temporarily slowed uptake of gender-focused activities. Lessons learned indicate that awareness-raising alone is insufficient to shift participation patterns. Practical, enabling measures are required to translate interest into sustained engagement. These lessons are already informing ongoing actions, including prioritisation of childcare support during community engagements, more</i>	

flexible scheduling of activities, targeted outreach to men and traditional leadership to build shared understanding, and strengthened integration of gender considerations into recruitment and governance processes. The project will also continue structured GBV/PSEAH sensitisation and reinforce GRM awareness to ensure safe participation as implementation scales.

Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.

Yes ☒ No ☐

During the reporting period, best practices were identified, although full beneficiary case studies were not formally documented due to the preparatory nature of implementation. A key good practice observed was the active role of women and vulnerable community members as agents of action during stakeholder engagement, safeguards validation, and governance processes. Women demonstrated leadership in community discussions, safeguards awareness sessions, and validation of local governance structures, contributing to identification of risks, proposed solutions, and refinement of engagement approaches. Engagements with Remote Area Dweller (RAD) communities highlighted effective use of culturally appropriate consultation methods, reinforcing FPIC principles and ensuring voluntary, informed participation. These experiences provide strong qualitative evidence of empowerment and agency, even prior to livelihood and field-level interventions. Formal case studies documenting individual or group-level outcomes will be developed in subsequent reporting periods once implementation activities generate measurable results. Lessons will inform the selection and documentation of project stories for inclusion in future reports with particular focus on women, youth, and vulnerable groups as change agents.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

During the next reporting period, the project will intensify implementation of GAP activities as field-level interventions commence. Priority actions include targeted programmes to strengthen women's and youth participation in decision-making structures, grazing governance, and community-based planning processes. Specific efforts will focus on increasing women's access to training, employment opportunities (including Eco-Ranger and restoration roles), and leadership positions within local governance mechanisms. The project will roll out gender, GBV/IPV, and PSEAH training for project staff, Eco-Rangers, contractors, and participating communities, ensuring that prevention, reporting pathways, and survivor-centred response principles are well understood. Gender considerations will be embedded into recruitment processes, with emphasis on fair, transparent selection and safe working conditions. To address barriers to women's participation identified during CY2025, the project will support childcare arrangements during community meetings and training activities, leveraging existing local facilities where available. Household socio-economic survey results will be used to refine targeting of vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, youth, persons with disabilities, and Remote Area Dweller communities. Gender-responsive monitoring will be conducted quarterly, with sex-disaggregated reporting and adaptive management to ensure equitable access to project benefits as implementation scales.

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: Annex 1 FP158 GHG Estimates.pdf

Annex 2: Communication and visibility material

File Name: Annex 2a FP158 Dissemination of Project GRM.JPG

File Name: Annex 2b. FP158 Dissemination of Project GRM.JPG

File Name: Annex 2b. FP158 GRM Poster.pdf

Annex 3: List of grievances received

No annexes provided.

Annex 4: Procurement information

File Name: Annex 4 - FP158 Procurement Information.xlsx

Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year

File Name: Annex 5 FP158 Updated implementation timetable for 2025.doc

Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan

File Name: Annex 6a. Memo on Proposed Changes to FP158 GAP.docx

File Name: Annex 6b. FP158 Updated GAP tracked.docx

Additional Annexes (if applicable)

File Name: FP158 FAA 10.02 (a) certification_2025 - 2026.04.13 signed.pdf

File Name: Annex 7 FP158 Environment and Social Safeguards Compliance Report.docx

