
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	PREFOREST CONGO - Project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from forests in five departments in the Republic of Congo (FP159)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	16 April 2026
Version number	V1.0



Contents

Section A	<u>PROJECT DATA</u>
Section B	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>
Section C	<u>RESULTS AND IMPACTS</u>
Section D	<u>RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT</u>
Section E	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>
Section F	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER & INDIGENOUS PEOPLE</u>
Section G	<u>ANNEXES</u>

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		16 April 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 29.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 29.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 17.6	
	Grants		Mill. USD 7.0	
	Senior Loans		Mill. USD 1.6	
	InKind		Mill. USD 9.0	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 46.6	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
FAO Congo	Congo	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	FAO-CG@fao.org
Ministry of Forestry Economy	Congo	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	contact@mefdd.cg/ economie-forestiere.gouv.cg
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Pêche	Congo	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	contact@minagri.gouv.cg

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)
Ministry of Forestry Economy	Congo	contact@mefdd.cg/ economie-forestiere.gouv.cg,	Government	Government of Congo

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
CAFI/FAO	Congo	FAO-CG@fao.org	Multilateral or other international organization e.g. IFI	Government of Congo
IFAD	Congo	ifad@ifad.org	N System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Government of Congo
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'élevage et de la Pêche	Congo	contact@minagri.gouv.cg	Government	Government of Congo
PREFOREST/ FAO	Congo	FAO-CG@fao.org	Multilateral or other international organization e.g. IFI	Government of Congo

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

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Congo	12 February 2026	Congo's NDC objective is to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhance forest carbon stocks, and strengthen sustainable forest management and climate-resilient livelihoods.	The project contributes directly to Congo's NDC mitigation and adaptation priorities by implementing REDD+ interventions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation across five departments. It supports sustainable forest management, restoration of degraded forest lands, and implementation of climate-resilient agroforestry systems to enhance carbon sequestration and reduce emissions. The project strengthens climate-resilient rural livelihoods through sustainable forest-based economic activities and promotes climate-resilient land-use planning. It also strengthens institutional capacity through improved forest governance, forest monitoring systems, and implementation of national REDD+ strategies. By reducing deforestation, enhancing forest carbon stocks, strengthening sustainable forest management, and improving climate-resilient livelihoods, the project directly supports Congo's NDC priorities for forest-based mitigation and climate-resilient development.	20%

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

The PREFOREST project supports communities reliant on subsistence farming, where over 80 percent of households depend on fuelwood —by improving land access, expanding climate-resilient agroforestry systems, and strengthening market opportunities. In 2025, the project delivered substantial progress across all three components, demonstrating climate-mitigation and livelihood impacts.

Under Component 1, 231 new beneficiaries — including 109 women and 47 members of Indigenous communities— secured legal land access and user rights in Ngo and Ignié districts, marking a major step toward more stable and inclusive livelihoods. The Department of Land Affairs is completing the securization of 9,000 hectares of community land, while participatory mapping identified 4,357 hectares for agroforestry and 1,093 hectares for assisted natural regeneration (ANR).

Through Component 2, the project established 466 hectares of agroforestry plantations, contributing to an estimated 1,066 tCO₂eq reduced. A total of 241 beneficiaries (33% women; 19% Indigenous Peoples) strengthened their technical capacity on climate-resilient agroforestry practices.

Under Component 3, cassava production within agroforestry systems increased farmers’ incomes from \$177 to \$585 between 2024 and 2025 (for the surveyed households). Five marketing platforms were created, enhancing access to markets and financial services.

Challenges persisted around land tenure securization, initial implementation delays, evolving co-financing arrangements, agroforestry plot maintenance, and limited green finance options.

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)

1. Over all progress in 2025

In 2025, the “PREFOREST CONGO – Project to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Forests in Five Departments in the Republic of Congo” continued expanding agroforestry plantations in savanna areas of the Plateaux and Djoué-Léfini departments, on land made available by the State. Despite irregular rainfall patterns linked to seasonal variability and climate change, plantation activities progressed steadily on government-secured lands.

In forested areas, participatory mapping was completed in all districts; Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), was obtained from communities. Combined with the letter of agreement signed with the department of Land Affairs and Public Domain, this enabled the initiation of procedures to legally formalize land ownership for landholding families over more than 9,000 hectares (ha).

In the Kouilou department, a draft agreement was initiated for the implementation of Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) within the cocoa value chain. The agro-industrial company SOCOCA and the National Reforestation Service (SNR), have jointly made 1,000 ha of State-secured land available for this purpose.

To accelerate implementation, four local partner NGOs were deployed to establish 250 ha of agroforestry plantations each, support beneficiary farmers, and ensure continued monitoring. Despite some challenges associated with climate conditions and the sandy soils typical of savanna ecosystems, progress toward annual targets remained on track. The gradual adoption of agroforestry systems is already contributing to the reduction of slash-and-burn practices, providing concrete evidence of the project's contribution to national climate commitments. As trees mature, their role in carbon sequestration and the generation of sustainable income—particularly from fuelwood—will become even more significant.

2. Key Achievements by Component

Component 1: Land planning and securing land access rights

Participatory mapping conducted across all project departments identified 4,357 hectares of suitable community land for agroforestry in 80 villages, along with 1,090 hectares prioritized for Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR). In parallel, prefectural authorities allocated an additional 300 hectares of State-secured land along National Route No. 1, further expanding the area available for climate-positive land-use investments.

Through FPIC in 24 villages, the project engaged 1,859 participants, including 731 women, together with traditional authorities. These inclusive consultations strengthened transparency, ensured community ownership over land-use decisions, and enabled a beneficiary identification process grounded in local priorities and social legitimacy.

A total of 245 smallholder farmers were formally settled on state land in savanna areas, with 231 holding government-secured land access rights. This represents a significant achievement in stabilizing farming systems: predictable access to land is enabling households to invest in long-term, climate-resilient production while reducing pressure on forested landscapes.

Overall, 9,000 hectares of community land are now undergoing legal securitization through the Department of Land Affairs under a Letter of Agreement with FAO. This ongoing process is creating the conditions for long-term climate mitigation, improved land stewardship, and strengthened community resilience.

Component 2: Establishment of agroforestry and forestry systems for climate mitigation

In 2025, the project established 466 hectares of new agroforestry plantations, involving 245 small farmers, including 109 women and 47 individuals from indigenous communities. These new plantations contributed to reducing an estimated quantity of 1,066.23 t CO₂eq, marking a measurable contribution to national mitigation targets and demonstrating the potential for landscape-level climate benefits as plantations mature.

Training on resilient agroforestry practices reached 241 participants —

33% women and 19% Indigenous Peoples—strengthening local adaptive capacity and equipping farmers with the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, diversify income, and better withstand climate-related shocks.

Significant progress was also made toward expanding restoration in degraded forest zones. Negotiations advanced for the establishment of over 1,000 hectares on secured National Reforestation Service (SNR) land in the Kouilou department. Through a tripartite collaboration between the project, the SNR, and the agro-industrial company SOCOCA,

the initiative will use cocoa seedlings and native shade trees species restore forest cover, improve biodiversity, and strengthen value-chain integration for smallholders.

Component 3: Agroforestry financing, entrepreneurship, and value chains

The main achievements for 2025 include:

- A comprehensive assessment of the Mutual Savings and Credit Cooperatives (CMEC) to identify systemic constraints and opportunities for reform;
- Restructuring and financially cleaning up eight CMECs, improving their solvency and operational efficiency;
- Pilot digitalization of financial services in rural areas, aimed at strengthening financial inclusion and ensuring secure financial transactions among actors engaged in agrifood and agroforestry value chains;
- Strengthening the CMEC Federation, resulting in clearer governance and improved institutional performance; and
- Submission of the CMEC Federation's accreditation file to the national monetary authority—an important step toward formal recognition and long-term sustainability.

Additionally, 13 business plans were updated, and negotiations for forward purchase agreements with several buyers of agroforestry products are ongoing.

3. Emerging innovations and good practices

To improve intercrop performance, planting density for *Acacia species* in savanna agroforestry systems was reduced from 1,111 to 833 trees per hectare after cassava etiolation was observed under the initial configuration. Field observations, confirmed by farmer feedback, indicate substantial improvement in cassava growth under this revised spacing arrangement.

To address irregular rainfall patterns associated with climate variability, the project acquired a cistern to support supplementary watering during plantation establishment. This silvicultural practice has already reduced seedling mortality and improved plantation success rates.

Significant tree mortality was recorded across several plots, with both young and mature trees drying out. This dieback was attributed to a combination of factors, including the sandy nature of the soils and inconsistent rainfall. Under these conditions, *Acacia mangium* demonstrated insufficient resilience. As a result, ongoing seedling production and planting activities have shifted toward the exclusive use of *Acacia auriculiformis* in sandy or sloping areas, given its superior adaptation to such environments. To better understand the drought-related mortality—particularly the dieback observed even in seedlings that had already reached approximately 2 meters in height—the project engaged the *Institut de Recherche Forestière* (IRF) to conduct targeted scientific research.

4. Challenges and risks

The primary challenge remains access to secure land. In the target areas—particularly forest zones where land is owned by local communities—the primary difficulty lies in securing family-owned plots. The process of securing customary land is complex, involving multiple stakeholders—including family decision-makers who often reside in urban centers—and is sensitive to disputes over boundaries. The Letter of Agreement with the Department of Land Affairs is the primary mechanism for mitigating these risks, but the legal process for recognition of customary rights remains lengthy.

Some areas—particularly the Madingo-Kayes district in the Kouilou department—have experienced overlapping land use and tenure rights. The presence of multiple stakeholders increases the complexity of accessing and securing land. These complexities were compounded by heightened national debate on land tenure in 2024 and 2025. However, pilot demonstrations in savanna areas helped clarify project's objectives and reassure communities, reducing concerns linked to land management interventions.

Climate and soil conditions constitute a second major challenge. Seasonal variability and limited information on the characteristics of newly allocated plots sometimes constrain plantation performance. Going forward, systematic soil analysis will be necessary to assess suitability, guide technical choices and monitor soil-improvement interventions.

5. Priorities for 2026

In 2026, implementation will be driven by three strategic priorities designed to maximize climate, livelihoods, and institutional impacts: land-tenure security, resilient agroforestry systems, and economic empowerment through strengthened value chains.



Through component 3, the project will accelerate rural economic development by finalizing 100 business plans, establishing new purchase agreements, strengthening national financial institutions, and improving beneficiaries' access to modern financial services and value chains. In addition, the roster of potential agro-industrial buyers will be updated and expanded to boost market opportunities for project participants and ensure long-term commercial viability of agroforestry value chains.

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) 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	3,360,000	6,720,000	16,770,000	421	1,066	1,487

(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
Congo	0	3,360,000	6,720,000	16,770,000	421	1,066	1,487

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	41,373	1,220	1,365		2,585

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	26,893	828	901		1,729
Female	0	0	14,480	392	464		856

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Congo	0	0	41,373	1,220	1,365		2,585

(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	0	870,649	6,261	9,123	15,384

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	565,922	4,383	6,112	10,495
Female	0	0	304,727	1,878	3,011	4,889

(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
Congo	0	0	870,649	6,261	9,123	15,384

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Indicator 1.1 (Output level) Number of hectares of land (for women and marginalized groups) with secured access and tenure rights	Hectares	0	5,000	15,000	562	466	1,028
Indicator 2.1 (Output level) Number of farmers (% women) trained in low-emission climate resilient agroforestry and forestry practices	No. of Farmers	0	800	2,635	100	241	341
Indicator 2.2 (Output level) Number of hectares of	Hectares	0	4,600	14,500	562	466	1,028

agroforestry and forestry systems established (managed by women or marginalized groups)							
Indicator 3.1 (Output level) Number of hectares of land and/or degraded forest restored by means of assisted natural regeneration or protected	Hectares	0	2,000	5,000	0	0	0
Indicator 3.2 (Output level) % of women participating in assisted natural regeneration activities	Percentage	0	15	35	0	0	0
Indicator 4.1 (Output level) Number of new agroforestry models adopted	No. of Items	0	1	3	0	1	1
Indicator 5.1 (Output level) Number of beneficiaries (% women) trained/mentored to develop and implement bankable business plans	No. of Persons	0	1,000	2,635	37	0	37
Indicator 5.2 (Output level) Number of bankable business plans approved for micro-financing	Plans	0	100	400	0	0	0
Indicator 5.3 (Output level) Total amount of micro-credit provided to beneficiaries by MFI	United States dollars	0	200,000	500,000	0	0	0
Indicator 6.1 (Output level) Number of new micro-finance products/services created and deployed for agroforestry and forestry sectors	No. of Items	0	2	5	0	0	0
Indicator 7.1 (Output level)	No. of Agreements/Contracts	0	50	100	0	5	5

Number of purchase agreements signed between off-takers and beneficiaries							
Indicator 7.2 (Output level) Quantity (tons) of agroforestry and forestry products marketed	Metric tonnes	0	400,000	1,000,000	0	0	0
M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions	Hectares	0	6,000	14,500	562	466	1,028
M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions	Hectares	0	2,000	5,000	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
na	0	0	0	0

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
n/a	USD	0	0	Congo	0	0	0

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
n/a	
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
n/a	

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

As stated in the Board-approved "Risk Appetite Statement," a cornerstone of the GCF's Risk Framework is proactive risk management. This includes risk identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and appropriate mitigation to minimize and respond to risks, both directly and through partners implementing GCF's projects and programmes.

Risk Management Matrix

A risk is the probability of an event to adversely affect the achievement of the project Impact (its objectives, outcomes, and results). "Inherent risk" refers to the level of risk present before any of the mitigating measures are applied. "Residual risk" represents the level of risk after mitigating measures have been implemented.

Please update the project risk matrix by reviewing and revising information for all previously identified risks, and adding any new risks identified during implementation by selecting the adequate Risk Area in the drop-down menu. For each risk, ensure you provide a clear risk description, outline the potential negative consequences, specify the mitigating measures in place, and complete the severity scoring as required.

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF's policies and in the legal agreement(s) with the GCF include but are not limited to requiring AEs to take action to identify, mitigate and promptly disclose to the GCF any real or perceived Conflict of Interest, any alleged or suspected Prohibited Practice, promptly notify the Fund of any material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to the Project and promptly take remedial steps in consultation with the GCF.

The AE shall also provide updates on the risks and mitigating measures under the other Risk Areas when changes to already identified risks or new risks have been identified.

Risk scoring:

For likelihood, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Unlikely, 2. Possible, 3. Likely, 4. Almost certain, 5. Certain

For impact, please rate on a scale from 1 to 5: 1. Close to none, 2. Low, 3. Medium, 4. High, 5. Catastrophic

The severity of each risk is automatically computed based on the likelihood and impact of the risk.

Risk 1	TEST 1		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	na		
Consequences	na		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	na		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	na		
Risk 2	TEST 2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	NA		
Risk 3	TEST 3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	NA		
Risk 4	TEST 4		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	NA		
Risk 5	Funding contribution uncertainty risks and liquidity Risks		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	As part of the co-financing of the PREFOREST project, co-financing was provided by CAFI for the establishment of agroforestry and forestry plantations in savanna areas. Following an independent verification mandated by CAFI in 2025, the disbursement of the second tranche of co-financing was rejected, forcing the closure of some activities in Ngo and Ignié districts. This withdrawal of funds leads to the loss of cofinancing which may have consequences on the implementation of the project including the possible scale down of the project's objectives		
Consequences	The consequences that may result from this change in orientation could essentially be the following: Possible shift in activity orientation, from mitigation to more adaptation activities and/or the possible scale down of the project activities which could impact the achievement of Congo's NDC targets on afforestation for carbon sequestration The revision of the project strategy for establishing agroforestry and forestry plantations in the southern regions of the country to ensure the achievement of the project objectives.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	4 - Almost certain	3 - Medium	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO will aim to mobilize new co-financing resources to maintain the original project targets.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Risks of discrimination		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Women in the Congo face discrimination in access to land and to other development opportunities. Congolese society remains largely patriarchal, where women are often perceived as individuals who should not participate in decision-making and are therefore subordinate to men. As for Indigenous Peoples, despite legal instruments that protect them, discrimination is still observed particularly in the agricultural fields where some Congolese believe that Indigenous People are incapable of managing agricultural activities. Luckily the selection of the beneficiaries is done by a multipartite committee for each district and is based on very clear pre-agreed criteria		
Consequences	Marginalization of women and Indigenous Peoples. Failure to fully comply with FAO, GCF policy and government text on equal opportunities for men and women. Failure of the project to fully achieve its target of at least 35% participation by women in all activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Conducting awareness-raising through community meetings and dialogue with community leaders, on gender, the importance of involving marginalized groups in the implementation of all activities. Planning radio broadcasts to raise awareness on gender issues. Holding meetings to raise awareness among implementing partners about FAO and GCF policies on gender equality.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Risk of land disputes within the members of landowning families		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Securing land titles for larger landholders could create conflict between family members with shared rights to the secured land. Some may want to lease or sell the land to monetize their share of the asset, while others will agree to comply with the project's terms, which consist of settling the project's beneficiaries (i.e. vulnerable groups) on the land through contracts and sharing the profits.		

Consequences	Conflicts among family members could have consequences for the project, the beneficiaries, and also the community as a whole. The plantation lands allocated to the project will remain without beneficiaries and without adequate monitoring for as long as the conflict lasts. As a result, the projects objectives cannot be fully achieved because of such conflicts. For the beneficiaries, the anticipated benefits will no longer be realized. The secure access to land envisioned in the project will no longer provide meaningful advantages to them under such circumstances. In the case of multiple such conflicts, there could be wider effects in terms of the slowing of community development.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The planned mitigation measures will significantly reduce the likelihood of this risk. All project activities are expected to take place on secured land. If this land belongs to families, the land title issued to them by the Ministry of Land Affairs with the project's support must be registered in the name of the family that owns the land, not in the name of the person representing the family. In addition, the minutes of the family meeting must list all family members who own the land, along with their signatures and validation (legalization) by local authorities. To prevent any sale by the heirs, contracts will be signed with the beneficiaries of the land, and countersigned by local authorities.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
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
Congo	Grants	USD	28,988,852	3,270,557	2,391,115	3,493,220	100%	0%
Total		USD	28,988,852	3,270,557	2,391,115	3,493,220	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
Government of Congo - PRONAR	Grants	USD	9,015,286	0	4,200,432	9,111,497	100%	0%
FAO	Grants	USD	7,000,000	0	541,316	5,421,146	100%	0%
IFAD	Grants	USD	1,563,000	0	141,189	149,143	100%	0%
Total		USD	17,578,286	0	4,882,937	14,681,786	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: APR2025 Grant-Financial-Progress-detail CONGO PRC 20260331 NO ETL.xlsx

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

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

- Recruitment efforts were undertaken following several resignations. Key positions filled include a Chief Technical Advisor, an Operations Officer, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, and two Departmental Coordinators.
- These team members also contribute to the implementation and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards. In particular, Departmental Coordinators act as focal points for the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) at the local level and oversee day-to-day monitoring of field activities.
- The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been shared with national stakeholders. Its alignment with national procedures is ongoing through a project supported by the TCP Facility.
- The ESMP was developed, submitted to the GCF, and published on the FAO website. Six awareness-raising sessions on safeguard measures—including the GRM, pesticide use, risk mitigation, biodiversity management, and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)—were conducted across five districts, reaching 1,920 community members in 24 villages, including 780 women (40.6%).
- Nine additional sessions on project activities and agroforestry establishment were held in district capitals, engaging 116 participants (13 women), including local authorities and community members.
- The GRM was shared with five implementing partners and promoted through meetings with local multi-stakeholder committees in five districts. Stakeholder engagement was further strengthened through seven meetings for beneficiary selection and committee establishment.
- In Ngo district, beneficiary selection enabled land access rights for vulnerable groups, including 109 women and 47 Indigenous Peoples. The FPIC process was conducted in 24 communities, and 231 beneficiaries received government-endorsed land use rights for agroforestry plots.

Outputs during the reporting period

The project's ESMP was finalized in French and English, approved by the GCF following revisions, and disclosed on the FAO website. Key safeguard documents—including the GRM, pesticide use plan, risk mitigation measures, biodiversity management plan, and SEP—were disseminated and are known to local communities in 24 villages. Stakeholders were also informed about the project objectives and the establishment of agroforestry plantations. The GRM has been shared with five implementing partners and six local committees, benefiting 83 people (72 men and 11 women). Stakeholders—NGOs, local authorities, and members of local, technical, and steering committees—have actively participated in project implementation according to their roles. A total of 245 beneficiaries have been selected and allocated agroforestry plots, including 109 women and 47 Indigenous Peoples, all with secure land access rights. In addition, 24 consent forms were signed in newly consulted villages, confirming agreement for project activities. These consultations involved 1 859 participants, including 731 women (39%), who expressed their consent to the project. The capacity of the Safeguards, Gender, and Monitoring and Evaluation specialist was further strengthened through FAO training on the GRM.

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

Describe the key issues, risks, and impacts that were identified and addressed. Women's participation was a major challenge faced by the project. Thanks to awareness-raising efforts, 39% of 2 279 community members who attended the meetings were women. Land-owning families are very often represented by men. Of the 134 families identified, only one is represented by a woman (in the village of Milondo, Louvakou district). This low level of representation reflects Congolese culture, which does not prioritize women as landowners, particularly when it comes to holding land titles in their own names, even though by law discrimination is prohibited. However, mitigation measures are being implemented, such as providing contracts between women and landowners to give women rights of access to land. During the field visits, the facilitators actively encouraged the participation of Indigenous Peoples by delivering motivational messages and engaging in constructive discussions with the communities they met, to fully involve them in the activities implemented in their areas of intervention.

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

no thus far

Remarks/Notes

After field research and initial beneficiary selection, it became clear that reaching the target of 800 women land title holders would be challenging. In Congo, land titles are family documents usually issued in men's names due to patriarchal norms, limiting women's formal land ownership despite their agricultural roles. To address this structural constraint, the project introduced land access contracts signed with land chiefs. These contracts grant women individual land use rights for a defined period agreed with owners, providing practical land security and strengthening women's land empowerment within prevailing sociocultural realities.

F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Title of the sub-project	na
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
na	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
na	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
na	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
na	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
na	

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	
Government engagement A technical committee was convened to review key technical aspects of the project, particularly Components 1 and 2, which had encountered implementation bottlenecks. A steering committee meeting was organized to validate project reports. A meeting was held with the Directorate General of Cadastre (Ministry of Land Affairs) to advance the signing of an agreement aimed at continuing the land tenure security process for areas identified through participatory mapping. A field mission was conducted in collaboration with the National Agronomic Research Institute to carry out trials assessing the causes of plant mortality observed in plantations in Ngo and Igné. Engagement of civil society organizations involved in project implementation A coordination meeting was held with partner NGOs (AGROMAP, ADECOR, CTHA, AAREEC) to support the rollout and implementation of field activities. Awareness-raising sessions were organized on the project, its components, and cross-cutting aspects including environmental and social safeguards and gender. A meeting was held with AGROMAP to develop a monitoring and evaluation plan. Engagement of local authorities, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples A local committee was established in the district of Kayes to oversee beneficiary engagement and plantation monitoring; the committee is chaired by a woman. Local committees were reactivated in the districts of Madingou, Loudima (with participation from a representative of Indigenous Peoples), Louvakou, Kinkala, and Goma Tsé Tsé after a year of inactivity, in order to update stakeholders on project progress, communicate upcoming activities, and restore implementation momentum. Engagement of development partners Discussions were held with the CAFI Permanent Secretariat in Congo on waste management and the use of phytocells in the districts of Ngo and Igné.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	

• Technical Committee meeting: April 11, 2025 • Steering Committee meeting: April 17, 2025 • Meeting with AGROMAP (M&E plan): March 31, 2025 • Coordination meeting with NGOs and awareness session with partners: June 25, 2025 • Discussions with CAFI Permanent Secretariat: June 30, 2025 • Field mission by National Forestry Institute: October 15, 2025 • Scoping meeting with Cadastre Administration: December 23, 2025 • Establishment of Kayes committee: November 24, 2025 • Reactivation of local committees (Nov–Dec 2025): Madingou, Loudima, Louvakou, Kinkala, Goma Tsé Tsé
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total) - 21 men and 2 women attended the local committee meeting in the Goma Tsé district. - 24 men and 2 women attended the local committee meeting in the district of Kinkala. - 34 men and 7 women attended the local committee meeting in the district of Louvakou. - 19 men and 1 woman attended the local committee meeting in the district of Madingou. - 24 men and 2 women attended the local committee meeting in the district of Kayes - 34 men and 5 women attended the local committee meeting in the district of Loudima - Despite awareness-raising efforts, women's participation in these workshops, even with national organizations, was low. Men are more present in local committees. With the nature of composition of these committees and the male-dominated society, all the village chiefs and head of family lands are men and even at the administrative level there is only one-woman deputy prefect. The project management unit (PMU) has made substantial efforts for inclusion of women in these meetings and have raised awareness around this issue, which has led to some representativity of women in these meetings. Otherwise, their presence would have been close to none. - The organizations that participated in these committee consultations were: - o AARREC - o ADECOR - o CTHA and GAF project in consortium - o AGROMAP-Congo - o Domnidele fish farming group - o PRONAR - o SNR - o ABDON Foundation group of Madingou - o Management of the CEG of Kayes - o Local and administrative authorities (sub-prefectures, village chiefs, heads of family lands etc.)
Information shared with stakeholders - The benefits and risks of the project - The criteria for selecting beneficiaries - The safeguard documents (grievance redress mechanism, stakeholder engagement plan, biodiversity management plan)
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period Two main concerns were raised by the stakeholders during these meetings: the land tenure security procedure and the beneficiary selection process. Regarding land tenure security, the teams reminded the stakeholders that this matter falls under the responsibilities of the Ministry of Land Affairs. The land administration representatives present introduced Law No. 26-2022 of 25 May 2022, which establishes the rules for registering real property. The explanations provided enabled the members of the local committees to better understand the legal procedure for securing land, thereby helping to prevent land-related conflicts among landowners. With regard to the beneficiary selection process, committee members were informed about the selection criteria as well as their role in identifying, selecting, and monitoring beneficiaries.
Remarks/Notes na

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	
- Organize meetings with representatives of villages and groups, representatives of young people, women, elders, and Indigenous Peoples to review the implementation of safeguards. - Organize awareness activities on the grievance procedures including the different communication channels - Raise awareness and inform women and men about existing legal mechanisms and procedures for land security, also using channels to reach young people and older people. The aim of this outreach effort was to help the community at large—and landowning families in particular—understand the process the project will follow to assist them in securing their customary lands. - Promote the sharing of experiences and the dissemination of good practices (through radio broadcasts and field awareness-raising activities), developed with the participation of women, Indigenous Peoples, young people, and older adults in the areas of agroforestry and climate change within the framework of the project. - Consent for the project activities will be sought at the village level as well as from individual farmers who may participate. Village chiefs (both administrative and traditional) will be invited to take part in coordinating the FPIC process - Organize gender-awareness sessions for the communities	
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	
Irène, a resident of the village of Voula in the district of Kinkala, contacted the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) hotline a few days after teams from the General Directorate of Cadastre visited as part of the land security process. She explained that she called mainly to check the effectiveness of the mechanism, to make sure that the number actually worked and that facilitators were responding to the concerns of the communities. Reassured by the responsiveness of the system, Irène expressed her satisfaction with the activities underway and said she was very enthusiastic about the continued implementation in her village.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>	
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	
☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.	
☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
The Project focused on raising awareness among local committee members, local authorities, and NGO implementation partners about the GRM. Stakeholders were informed in detail about the mechanism and the channels through which to submit a grievance or complaint, and on how these are handled and resolved. Three complaints were received from the project's beneficiaries during the reporting period (See Annex 3). The cases were related to land allocation and kits distribution. The Project has ensured a better explanation of the procedures adopted and the cases are now closed.	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
The project advanced implementation of its GAP across all three components in 2025, focusing on promoting gender equality and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Activities included consultations, awareness campaigns, capacity-building,	

and support to secure land access rights -actions reachoing 2,279 beneficiaries, (39% women, including representation from Is and vulnerable groups.

Notable progress was observed in women's participation in decision-making structures, with representation on local committees increasing from one woman in 2024 to 14 in 2025. In addition, 128 women, including Bantu and IPs, formalized agreements with PRONAR, strengthening their access to and control over productive resources.

Progress remains positive and above the project target of 35% women's participation, yet some GAP targets—such as raising awareness among 10,000 women on agroforestry benefits—require efforts beyond the reporting period. Planned trainings on gender and prevention of gender-based violence in Ignié and Ngo were postponed due to the suspension of PROREP-supported activities.

Key challenges included limited national-level participation of women and operational disruptions affecting planned activities. To address these, the project will prioritize rescheduling postponed trainings, strengthening outreach to women's groups, and reinforcing gender-sensitive implementation in 2026.

Overall, the project remains on track to achieve its gender outcomes, with lessons learned informing adaptive planning and continued emphasis on inclusiveness.

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity	
PLEASE SEE SECTION G FOR ATTACHMENT ON GAP ACTIVITIES	
Indicator	
NA	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
NA	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
NA	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	

NA	
Remarks/Notes	
NA	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The safeguards and gender specialist has joined the project since June 2023 and has remained with the project since then providing professional and technically sound support to the implementation of the ESS and GAP.</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 for the gender action plan is used in accordance with the partnership agreement. Activities that have an impact on the gender action plan are partly financed by this budget.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Despite delays in the project, implementation of the gender action plan is well underway and the set objectives will be achieved as activities progress.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
- 184 women (Bantou and Indigenous Peoples) and 36 Indigenous Peoples (men) benefited from a unique land security agreement with PRONAR. - 1,028 women were informed about existing legal mechanisms and procedures related to land security, using channels that also reach young people and the elderly. - 76 (46%) women were trained on site during the allocation of fields to each beneficiary. - A total of five women were trained in nursery management. They are expected to be installed in their nurseries by June 2026. - Awareness campaigns have informed 1,028 women about the complaint and feedback management mechanism. All these results contribute to achieving the project objectives as set up in the project document and detailed in the GAP.	

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>These delays are mainly due to the need of first securing the land from the communities in most of PREFOREST areas of intervention, defining the actual available lands and then proceed with the selection and establishment of the beneficiaries. The process of securing land is ongoing with the division of land affairs. The lesson learned is to start the process early on the project implementation. This will be used for the remaining project sites.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>The satisfaction of the women selected during the establishment of the initial plantations has been confirmed. The three testimonials planned under the Gender Action Plan have been collected. However, due to the absence of a dedicated communications team, no articles have yet been published. These articles are expected to be released by the end of March 2026, in conjunction with the celebration of women's rights.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>Activity 1: Women's access to land tenure rights The project supports women and women-led groups in securing land tenure through joint or individual agreements. At least 250 women are expected to benefit, enabling access to land for agroforestry and sustainable forestry. Progress will be measured by the number of agreements secured. This will strengthen women's economic empowerment and sustainable resource management. (Timeline: December 2026)</i> <i>Activity 2: Capacity building in agroforestry At least 250 women, along with youth and elderly groups, will be trained in climate-resilient agroforestry practices. Progress will be tracked through the number of participants trained. The expected outcome is increased adoption of sustainable practices contributing to livelihoods and climate mitigation. (Timeline: December 2026)</i> <i>Activity 3: Gender capacity strengthening Training will be provided to project staff and stakeholders to strengthen gender mainstreaming and inclusive facilitation. Progress will be measured by the number of individuals trained (sex- and age-disaggregated). (Timeline: December 2026)</i> <i>Activity 4: Access to grievance redress mechanism Awareness of the GRM will be strengthened among women and vulnerable groups through workshops and meetings, enhancing inclusion and trust. (Timeline: December 2026).</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
File Name: PREFOREST_yr.1_EX-ACT_Rationale_2026.docx File Name: EX-ACT_V9.4.2_PREFOREST_Year2_2026.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Grievance Tracker - Template Clean_VF.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
No annexes provided.
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: APR 2025 - PREFOREST section F_GAP ONLY.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: v. 9 monmat_PREFOREST_2026.xlsx

