
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	The Africa Integrated Climate Risk Management Programme: Building the resilience of smallholder farmers to climate change impacts in 7 Sahelian Countries of the Great Green Wall (GGW) (FP162)
Accredited Entity:	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Date of Report submission:	18 June 2026
Version number	V2.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)																
Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.																
A.1. Date of report submission		18 June 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 82.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 82.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 60.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 53.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 143.3</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 82.8	Grants	Mill. USD 82.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 60.5	Grants	Mill. USD 53.2	InKind	Mill. USD 7.2	Total Financing	Mill. USD 143.3
GCF Financing	Mill. USD 82.8															
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Co-Financing	Mill. USD 60.5															
Grants	Mill. USD 53.2															
InKind	Mill. USD 7.2															
Total Financing	Mill. USD 143.3															
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 <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)												
African Development Bank	Cote d'Ivoire	Multilateral Development Bank	Executing entity	t.neya@afdb.org												
World Food Programme	Italy	International Organization (UN Agency)	Executing entity	frederica.andriamanantena@wfp.org												
African Risk Capacity	Cote d'Ivoire	International Organization (Specialized Agency of the African Union)	Executing entity	mamadi.sidibe@wfp.org												
The Republic of Burkina Faso, acting through its Ministry of Economy and Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture, Hydro-Agricultural Development and Mechanisation	Burkina Faso	National Government Entity	Executing entity	Mr. Jean Paul Bamogo, NDA , jeanline16@gmail.com												

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Republic of Chad, acting through its Ministry of Finance and Budget and its Ministry of Production, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment	Chad	National Government Entity	Executing entity	Ministry of Finance and Budget and Ministry of Production, Irrigation and Agricultural Equipment
Republic of Mali, acting through its Ministry of Economy and Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture	Mali	National Government Entity	Executing entity	Republic of Mali, acting through its Ministry of Economy and Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture
Republic of Mauritania, acting through its Ministry of Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture	Mauritania	National Government Entity	Executing entity	Republic of Mauritania, acting through its Ministry of Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture
Republic of Niger, acting through its Ministry of Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Niger (the)	National Government Entity	Executing entity	Republic of Niger, acting through its Ministry of Finance and its Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Republic of Senegal, acting through its Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation and its Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment	Senegal	National Government Entity	Executing entity	Republic of Senegal, acting through its Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation and its Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
IFAD	Italy	Pierre Yves Guedez	IFI	IFAD
AFDB	Cote d'Ivoire	t.neya@afdb.org	IFI	AFDB
Africa Risk Capacity	Cote d'Ivoire	Mamadi Sidibé mamadi.sidibe@wfp.org	International Organisation	ARC

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)
Burkina Faso	28 September 2015	An unconditional pledge to reduce emissions by 6.6% below business-as-usual levels by 2030, with a further 11.6% reduction conditional upon international support. Includes interim pledges for 2020 and 2025. In the section on adaptation, actions proposed would reduce emissions by a further 36.95%, taking the total reductions up to a potential 55.15% below business-as-usual levels. Burkina Faso's INDC.	By supporting both climate change mitigation and adaptation priorities as outlined in national policy frameworks, this program is fully consistent with Burkina Faso's NDC and NAP objectives. The project's emphasis on the enhancement of capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians, the provision of robust climate data, and the reinforcement of climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS) directly contributes to the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies identified in the NDC and NAP. The program promotes the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, which are core priorities of Burkina Faso's NDC/NAP, by facilitating forecast-based financing and programming. In addition, the interventions foster complementarity and coherence in national strategic planning, which is advantageous to both public and private sector stakeholders, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to Burkina Faso's dedication to inclusive sustainable growth, low-emission development, and climate resilience, as evidenced by its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	0%
Chad	28 September 2015	Unconditional pledge to reduce emissions by 18.2% by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, or a 71% reduction by 2030, which is conditional upon international support. Includes section on adaptation, including areas of priority in the country.	This program is fully aligned with Chad's NDC and NAP objectives as it supports the national policy frameworks' priorities for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project's emphasis on strengthening climate information and early warning systems (CIEWS), providing reliable climate data,	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
			and enhancing capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians directly supports the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies outlined in the NDC and NAP. By enabling forecast-based financing and programming, the program encourages the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, all of which are central to Chad's NDC and NAP priorities. In addition, the interventions foster coherence and complementarity in national strategic planning, benefiting stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to Chad's commitment to low-emission development, inclusive sustainable growth, and climate resilience, as reflected in its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	
Gambia	28 September 2015	A 44% emissions cut by 2025, compared to business-as-usual projections, and a 45% cut by 2030. The targets exclude land use and forestry. Two of 12 sectoral mitigation schemes, with associated emissions reduction targets, are unconditional. The rest are conditional upon international financial support and technology transfer. Includes section on adaptation.	This program is fully aligned with The Gambia's NDC and NAP objectives as it supports the national policy frameworks' priorities for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project's focus on strengthening climate information and early warning systems, providing reliable climate data, and enhancing capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians directly supports the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies outlined in The Gambia's NDC and NAP. By enabling forecast-based financing and programming, the program encourages the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, all of which are central to The Gambia's NDC and NAP	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
			priorities. Furthermore, the interventions promote coherence and complementarity in national strategic planning, benefiting stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to The Gambia's commitment to low-emission development, inclusive sustainable growth, and climate resilience, as reflected in its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	
Mali	29 September 2015	Commits to reducing emissions by 29% for agriculture, 31% for energy and 21% for forests and land use, each by 2030, and in comparison to a business-as-usual scenario. This is an average reduction of 27%. This is conditional upon international support, although around 40% of this can be met unconditionally. Includes a section on adaptation, though only for the period 2015-2020	This program is fully aligned with Mali's NDC and NAP objectives as it supports the national policy frameworks' priorities for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project's emphasis on strengthening climate information and early warning systems, providing reliable climate data, and enhancing capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians directly supports the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies outlined in Mali's NDC and NAP. By enabling forecast-based financing and programming, the program encourages the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, all of which are central to Mali's NDC and NAP priorities. Additionally, the interventions promote coherence and complementarity in national strategic planning, benefiting stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to Mali's commitment to low-emission development, inclusive sustainable growth, and climate resilience, as reflected in its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Mauritania	23 September 2015	A 22.3% reduction in emissions below business-as-usual levels by 2030. 88% of this pledge is conditional upon international support and 12% is unconditional. This will avoid 33.56 million tons of carbon dioxide. Contains information on adaptation.	This program is fully aligned with Mauritania's NDC and NAP objectives as it supports the national policy frameworks' priorities for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project's focus on strengthening climate information and early warning systems, providing reliable climate data, and enhancing capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians directly supports the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies outlined in Mauritania's NDC and NAP. By enabling forecast-based financing and programming, the program encourages the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, all of which are central to Mauritania's NDC and NAP priorities. Furthermore, the interventions promote coherence and complementarity in national strategic planning, benefiting stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to Mauritania's commitment to low-emission development, inclusive sustainable growth, and climate resilience, as reflected in its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	0%
Niger (the)	29 September 2015	An unconditional 3.5% reduction in emissions by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario, or a 34.6% reduction by 2030 on the condition of receiving international support. Contains section on adaptation.	This program is fully aligned with Niger's NDC and NAP objectives as it supports the national policy frameworks' priorities for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project's emphasis on strengthening climate information and early warning systems, providing reliable climate data, and enhancing capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians directly supports the development and implementation of adaptation	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
			and mitigation strategies outlined in Niger's NDC and NAP. By enabling forecast-based financing and programming, the program encourages the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, all of which are central to Niger's NDC and NAP priorities. Additionally, the interventions promote coherence and complementarity in national strategic planning, benefiting stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to Niger's commitment to low-emission development, inclusive sustainable growth, and climate resilience, as reflected in its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	
Senegal	26 September 2015	An unconditional reduction in emissions of 5% by 2030, compared to business-as-usual levels, with interim targets of 3% by 2020 and 5% by 2025. Accompanied by a conditional target, subject to international financial support, of 7% by 2020, 15% by 2025 and 21% by 2030, compared to business-as-usual levels. Contains section on adaptation, as well as information on potential obstacles.	This program is fully aligned with Senegal's NDC and NAP objectives as it supports the national policy frameworks' priorities for both climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project's focus on strengthening climate information and early warning systems, providing reliable climate data, and enhancing capacity-building for meteorological agencies and technicians directly supports the development and implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies outlined in Senegal's NDC and NAP. By enabling forecast-based financing and programming, the program encourages the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable resource management, all of which are central to Senegal's NDC and NAP priorities. Furthermore, the interventions promote coherence and complementarity in national strategic planning, benefiting stakeholders in both the public	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
			and private sectors, including smallholder farmers. Ultimately, the project contributes to Senegal's commitment to low-emission development, inclusive sustainable growth, and climate resilience, as reflected in its NDC, NAP, and other national climate strategies.	

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
17 June 2026	

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

In 2025, AICRM advanced climate resilience in seven Sahelian countries, delivering early measurable benefits.

National launch and inception workshops convened 3,822 stakeholders from government, producer organizations, civil society, financial institutions, and development partners—reinforcing country ownership. Harmonized baseline studies were launched in all countries to inform evidence-based interventions. Importantly, the regional office initiated the development of a climate-responsive targeting strategy, ensuring transparent and equitable beneficiary selection.

Field implementation began with several climate-smart agriculture interventions, including agroforestry and Farmer Field Schools. Over 3,000 farmers received training in sustainable agriculture and community infrastructure maintenance. Additional 367 beneficiaries participated in intensive FFS, resulting in early gains in soil fertility, vegetative cover, and on-farm water management.

AICRM expanded climate risk financing for vulnerable households through microinsurance schemes in Senegal and Burkina, offering coverage to 13,618 individuals; 60% were women. Premium support averaged \$13 per woman in Senegal and \$14 in Burkina. On the sovereign climate risk side, ARC facilitated the purchase of \$11.58 million in subsidized insurance for six countries, training over 410 officials in drought risk modelling and supporting contingency plan updates for the 2026 insurance pool. AICRM’s macro insurance covered 11,190,017 households with risk transfer instruments.

At the regional level, AICRM established a coherent planning, coordination, and monitoring architecture, including annual work plans, regular coordination forums, and dedicated knowledge management staff. However, key challenges affected progress: delays in recruiting regional and national coordinators, late first disbursements to countries limiting alignment with planting seasons, and procurement bottlenecks—particularly impacting AfDB and ARC operations. The joint disbursement mechanism has emerged as a structural risk and is now under active review.

Lessons underscore the importance of timely staffing and financing and strengthened coordination with PMUs and regional EEs to accelerate and sustain climate resilience as AICRM advances to its next phase.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

(This section provides a narrative report summarizing the overall progress of the implementation status of the funded activity progress during the reporting period. 1,500 words)

During the reporting period, AICRM concentrated on establishing the foundations for integrated climate risk management across the seven GGW countries, with progress recorded on all three results chain components: climate risk preparedness, climate risk reduction, and climate risk transfer. While it is early to assess large-scale changes in resilience and livelihoods, the programme has made measurable advances in system-building, piloting, and stakeholder engagement.

1. Climate Risk Preparedness:

- **Baseline and Analytics:** Harmonised baseline studies were launched in all target countries, aligned where possible with IFAD investments and mid-term reviews. Data collection was completed by national firms, and national and regional reports are being finalized for 2026. These baselines will provide robust reference values for climate risk preparedness, adoption of climate-smart practices, and access to climate risk financing, enabling rigorous monitoring of programme contributions over time.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Comprehensive launch, inception, and sensitization workshops were conducted in all countries, directly engaging 684 participants (558 men, 126 women, including 5 persons with disabilities) in 2025, and a total of 3,826 stakeholders more broadly. These events facilitated local ownership, clarified roles, and validated implementation modalities, with gender and social inclusion systematically integrated. Women's groups, youth, and persons with disabilities were specifically targeted to ensure their representation and input. In Burkina Faso, women made up over 50% of farmer field school participants, and gender-responsive approaches were prioritized in all awareness-building activities.
- **Climate Information and ESS:** In Mauritania, baseline work included a diagnostic of meteorological and climate observation networks, and a collaboration agreement was signed with the Ministry of Environment to strengthen climate information systems, environmental safeguards, and natural resource management. Environmental screening tools and accessible grievance mechanisms have been introduced across interventions to ensure that ESS standards are met and community feedback is addressed.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Launch, inception, and sensitisation workshops were conducted in most target countries as part of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, directly engaging 684 participants (558 men, 126 women, including 5 persons with disabilities) in 2025. For instance, a) In Burkina Faso, regional workshops in Guiriko, Tannounyan, and Bankui (245 participants) promoted local ownership and facilitated community-level discussion on priorities. b) In Niger, 139 local authorities, traditional leaders, and technical staff were sensitised to the AICRM approach, improving understanding and buy-in. c) In Senegal, five regional workshops (223 participants) clarified programme objectives and institutional roles. d) In The Gambia, a national workshop with 77 representatives validated implementation strategies and reinforced multi-stakeholder coordination.
- **National launch and inception workshops** overall engaged 3,826 stakeholders, including women's and youth groups, persons with disabilities, technical services, government, civil society, producer organisations, financial institutions, and development partners.

2. Climate Risk Reduction (Adaptation):

Progress under the adaptation component focused on piloting and demonstrating climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management practices, contributing to indicators related to adoption of climate-resilient practices and strengthened farmer capacity.

- **Activity 2.1.6:** In The Gambia, agroforestry was introduced on 20 hectares in four market-oriented vegetable gardens (Sitokoto, Nanaba, Sare Alpha, Limbambulu Yamadu), benefiting 421 direct participants. These interventions promoted ecosystem restoration, sustainable land management, improved vegetative cover, soil stability, and ecosystem functions, and established a basis for scaling up climate resilience practices.
- **Activity 2.1.1:** In Burkina Faso, 12 farmer field schools were established on horticultural sites to promote organic fertiliser and biopesticide use, reaching 367 farmers (170 men, 197 women).
- **Activity 2.1.12:** In Burkina Faso, 3,034 farmers (1,297 men, 1,737 women, 11 persons with disabilities) were trained in sustainable agriculture and community infrastructure maintenance. This strengthened the inclusive adoption of climate-resilient practices.
- **Adaptation efforts** prioritized gender equality and social inclusion across interventions, with explicit outreach to women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

3. Climate Risk Transfer:

Progress under climate risk transfer addressed both household-level and sovereign-level risk management, contributing to indicators related to access to insurance and strengthened disaster risk financing systems.

Micro-level Climate Risk Insurance

- Climate risk microinsurance products were launched in Senegal and Burkina Faso, providing coverage to 13,618 people:
 - 11,410 beneficiaries in Burkina Faso
 - 2,208 beneficiaries in Senegal
- Premium subsidies were applied to improve affordability, with targeted support for women amounting to USD 13 per woman in Senegal and USD 14 per woman in Burkina Faso.
- Although limited in scale, these activities represent a key milestone in expanding access to climate risk transfer mechanisms for vulnerable households.
- Feasibility studies for microinsurance products and delivery channels advanced in all seven countries.
- Gender and climate needs assessments conducted in Mauritania and The Gambia informed the design and targeting of future insurance products and delivery mechanisms.

Sovereign Risk Transfer

- All seven countries updated disaster risk financing strategies and contingency plans, strengthening preparedness for climate shocks.
- More than 410 government officials (approximately 25% women) were trained in drought risk modeling and analysis using Africa RiskView, strengthening national technical and analytical capacity.
- Sovereign climate insurance coverage was secured for all countries except Chad during the reporting period.
- Total sovereign insurance premiums amounted to USD 11.58 million, with programme support covering:
 - 100% of premiums for Senegal, Mali, The Gambia, Burkina Faso, and Niger;
 - 50% of premiums for Mauritania.
- ARC macro-insurance products now provide coverage to approximately 11,190,017 households across the region.
- Country risk profiles and ARC model reviews were completed.
- Preparations began for a high-level disaster risk financing event targeting approximately 125 government, partner, and donor representatives.
- Some planned activities (3.2.4, 3.2.5, 3.2.6, and 3.2.8) experienced procurement-related delays and were rescheduled for implementation in 2026.

4) Programme Management and Coordination:

Programme coordination and management supported effective delivery across all components and contributed to indicators related to institutional functionality and monitoring capacity.

- The Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) ensured overall programme coherence, coordination, and reporting.
- Annual Work Plans and Budgets were developed for all participating countries.
- Regular regional and national coordination meetings were held among executing entities and host projects.
- National Steering Committees (NSCs) and Project Delivery Team meetings were operational and provided oversight and strategic guidance.
- A regional implementation retreat held in Dakar (May 2025) convened national project teams, executing entities, and IFAD teams to review progress, clarify roles, operationalize monitoring systems (including the La Ruche platform), and refine the regional targeting strategy.
- Recruitment of dedicated Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management specialists strengthened programme capacity for results tracking, learning, and reporting.
- At country level, stakeholder consultations, procurement planning, and Gender Action Plan reviews informed targeting and supported inclusive implementation

Challenges and Adaptive Measures

Implementation faced several challenges. Delays in recruiting regional and national coordinators, as well as relaunching key positions, slowed the pace of progress in some countries. Late first disbursements limited alignment with critical planting seasons, and procurement bottlenecks, notably for AfDB- and ARC-supported activities and those requiring WFP-led processes, caused further delays—particularly for some insurance-related activities. The joint disbursement mechanism itself emerged as a structural risk and is under active review. Additional barriers included lower initial participation rates for women in certain regions and gaps in real-time climate data. In response, the programme prioritized accelerated recruitment and improved staffing, introduced more flexible financing and procurement arrangements, and strengthened coordination between national and regional entities. There was a scaled-up focus on targeted outreach to women's and youth groups, expansion of feedback and grievance mechanisms to ensure social inclusion and ESS compliance, and increasingly adaptive management to ensure lessons learned inform ongoing

sequencing, design, and delivery. Lessons from 2025 emphasize the need for timely staffing, adaptable financing, and strong coordination to accelerate and sustain climate resilience as AICRM transitions to its next implementation phase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) 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) as a result of GCF support.						
Unit					Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	
Baseline	Target			Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime			
0	5,489,092	7,117,053	21,446,499	0	0	0

(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	5,321,005	6,780,879	20,406,372	0	0	0
Energy Generation and Access	0	168,087	336,174	1,040,127	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
Burkina Faso	0	548,604	1,097,208	3,657,363	0	0	0
Chad	0	379,906	759,813	2,532,711	0	0	0
Gambia	0	593,290	1,186,581	3,955,272	0	0	0
Mali	0	511,299	1,022,599	3,408,664	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	353,268	706,536	2,147,986	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	373,315	746,631	2,488,773	0	0	0
Senegal	0	457,289	914,588	3,048,595	0	0	0

Energy generation and access

No indicators/questions defined.

(IRMF) Supplementary 1.4 Renewable energy generated

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) 6.3 MWs of low emission energy capacity installed, generated and/or rehabilitated as a result of GCF support					
(IRMF) Supplementary 1.3 Installed renewable energy capacity					
Provide the total installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW).					
Baseline	Target		Unit		Megawatt
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
0	19	49	0	0	0

(PMF) 6.3 MWs of low emission energy capacity installed, generated and/or rehabilitated as a result of GCF support						
(IRMF) Supplementary 1.3 Installed renewable energy capacity						
Provide the total installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW), disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						Megawatt
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	3	7	0	0	0
Chad	0	3	7	0	0	0
Gambia	0	2	7	0	0	0
Mali	0	3	7	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	3	7	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	3	7	0	0	0



(PMF) 6.3 MWs of low emission energy capacity installed, generated and/or rehabilitated as a result of GCF support (IRMF) Supplementary 1.3 Installed renewable energy capacity						
Provide the total installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW), disaggregated by technology.						
Unit						Megawatt
Disaggregation by: Renewable energy technology	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mini grid Solar	0	5	10	0	0	0

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions						
(IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	4,200	8,400	0	0	0
Chad	0	6,650	13,300	0	0	0
Gambia	0	3,500	7,000	0	0	0
Mali	0	5,075	10,150	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	7,725	9,450	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	6,300	12,600	0	0	0
Senegal	0	4,550	9,100	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems	
Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha).	

Baseline	Unit				Hectares
	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	130,000	270,000	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems

Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha), disaggregated by type.

Disaggregation by: Land Type	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (reforestation)		20,000	40,000	0	0	0
Cropland		78,000	156,000	0	0	0
Grassland		50,000	100,000	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 4.1 Hectares of terrestrial-forest, terrestrial-non-forest, freshwater and coastal-marine areas brought under restoration and or improved ecosystems

Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha), disaggregated by country.

Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	22,000	44,000	0	0	0
Chad	0	21,550	43,100	0	0	0
Gambia	0	18,850	37,700	0	0	0
Mali	0	21,350	42,700	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	21,350	42,700	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	21,600	43,200	0	0	0
Senegal	0	21,550	43,100	0	0	0

**(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries
(IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached**

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.

Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Unit					No. of Beneficiaries
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	0	0	0	3,822	3,822

**(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.

Disaggregation by: Gender	Unit					No. of Beneficiaries
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	204,481	408,961	0	1,699	1,699
Female	0	204,480	408,961	0	2,123	2,123

(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
Burkina Faso	0	42,500	85,000	0	3,401	3,401
Chad	0	82,250	164,500	0	0	0
Gambia	0	20,000	40,000	0	421	421
Mali	0	41,000	82,000	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	23,750	47,500	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	114,861	229,722	0	0	0
Senegal	0	84,600	169,200	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	0	0	0	19,110	19,110

(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	1,330,689	2,666,377	0	4,113	4,113
Female	0	1,330,688	2,666,377	0	1,687	1,687

(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
Burkina Faso	0	255,000	510,000	0	17,005	17,005
Chad	0	493,000	986,000	0	0	0
Gambia	0	120,000	240,000	0	2,105	2,105
Mali	0	340,000	680,000	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	146,750	293,500	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	804,027	1,608,054	0	0	0
Senegal	0	507,600	1,015,200	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	204,481	408,961	0	0	0
Female	0	204,480	408,961	0	0	0

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	42,500	85,000	0	0	0
Chad	0	82,250	164,500	0	0	0
Gambia	0	20,000	40,000	0	0	0
Mali	0	41,000	82,000	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	23,750	47,500	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	114,861	229,722	0	0	0
Senegal	0	84,600	169,200	0	0	0

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, 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	204,480	408,961	0	0	0
Female	0	204,480	408,961	0	0	0

(PMF) A7.2 Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.4 Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with increased capacity to anticipate, respond to, and act on climate-related early warnings, disaggregated by country.

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	42,500	85,000	0	0	0
Chad	0	82,250	164,500	0	0	0
Gambia	0	20,000	40,000	0	0	0
Mali	0	41,000	82,000	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	23,750	47,500	0	0	0

Niger (the)	0	114,861	229,722	0	0	0
Senegal	0	84,600	169,200	0	0	0

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Female	32,717	49,075	65,434	0	0	0
Male	130,867	155,405	179,943	0	0	0

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change					
Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	130,000	270,000	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
Burkina Faso	0	22,000	44,000	0	0	0
Chad	0	21,550	43,100	0	0	0
Gambia	0	18,850	37,700	0	0	0
Mali	0	21,350	42,700	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	21,350	42,700	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	21,600	43,200	0	0	0
Senegal	0	21,550	43,100	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	50,000	100,000	0	0	0
Forest	0	20,000	40,000	0	0	0
Dryland	0	78,000	156,000	0	0	0

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

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
Local actors	0	408,961	817,922	0	0	0

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, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	42,500	85,000	0	0	0
Chad	0	82,250	164,500	0	0	0
Gambia	0	20,000	40,000	0	0	0
Mali	0	41,000	82,000	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	23,750	47,500	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	114,861	114,861	0	0	0
Senegal	0	84,600	169,200	0	0	0

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development					
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.					
Unit					No. of Items
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	12	21	0	0	0

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development						
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Items
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	2	3	0	0	0
Chad	0	2	3	0	0	0
Gambia	0	1	3	0	0	0
Mali	0	2	3	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	2	3	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	2	3	0	0	0
Senegal	0	1	3	0	0	0

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha).

Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
	Mid-term	Final target			(automatically calculated)
0	30.000	70.000	0	0	0

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)						
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Unit					Hectares
	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	4,200	8,400	0	0	0
Chad	0	6,650	13,300	0	0	0
Gambia	0	3,500	7,000	0	0	0
Mali	0	5,075	10,150	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	7,725	9,450	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	6,300	12,600	0	0	0
Senegal	0	4,550	9,100	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
			Mid-term	Final target			(automatically calculated)
Households adopting adaptation measures (FFS, Zai, CSA, Forest management, ARN, Zai) supported by the programme, disaggregated by gender of head of household	No. of Households	0	408,961	817,922	0	306	306
People participating in income-generating activities supported by the project disaggregated by gender	No. of Persons	0	408,961	817,922	0	0	0
No. of Households and smallholder farmers using energy generated by solar mini-grids for productive use activities	No. of Farmers	0	10,000	30,000	0	0	0
Share of households with increased income	Percentage	0	40	70	0	0	0
land area under sustainable landscape management practices	Hectares	0	150,000	300,000	0	0	0
Met agencies information generated being effectively used by project stakeholders	No. of Persons	0	408,961	817,922	0	0	0
number of households covered with risk transfer instruments promoted by the programme (disaggregated by macro and microinsurance)	No. of Persons	0	272,000	325,000	0	11,203,635	11,203,635
Number of insurers and regulators trained through	No. of Actors	0	100	250	0	0	0

institutionalized programmes							
Number of microinsurance products offered by insurers as part of the programme which are accessed and used as risk transfer by direct targeted smallholder farmers	No. of Farmers	0	1	3	0	2	2
land users adopting sustainable forest and land use management practices as a result of the project, disaggregated by gender	No. of Persons	0	408,961	817,922	0	0	0
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	40,896	81,792	0	0	0
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	16,359	32,717	0	0	0
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Tonnes per hectare	2,900	6,000	12,600	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1. A preliminary study, mapping of locations of the small hydraulic infrastructure across the 7 countries and detailed designs and ESS studies	25	398	148,050	0
1.1.2. Installation of 560 automatic weather stations; 700 rain gauges; upgrading/ rehabilitation of existing 210 hydrological stations across the 7 countries	2	29,030	10,430,000	0
1.1.3. Trainings of 350 meteorological/experts in country on impact-based forecasting methodologies, data collection and interpretation	0	0	245,000	0
1.1.4. Design and develop a nationally tailored version of the system, using in-situ data and local knowledge/priorities	1	14,343	137,500	10
1.1.5. Develop communication systems and dissemination methods to translate early warning information into guidance and warnings for	0	0	210,000	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
government agencies, emergency services, aid agencies, agricultural NGOs, extension services.				
1.1.6. Coordination and knowledge sharing with ACMAD and other regional institutions (e.g. AGRHYMET, Climate Outlook Forum) on best practice, complementarities and consistencies with regional products and warnings.	0	0	450,000	0
1.2.1. Training of 50,000 smallholder farmers on the timely dissemination of early warning products (including agro-climatic information).	0	0	735,000	0
1.2.2. Raising awareness among 1,500,000 smallholder farmers/ pastoralists on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies; weather index insurance gender and youth climate nexus.	5	59,741	735,000	8
1.2.3. Training of 700 extension agents on integrated climate risk.	15	212,709	735,000	28
1.2.4. Conduct gender and youth impact analyses and training of 100,000 women and 100,000 youth	0	0	117,300	0
1.2.5. Training on financial literacy and integrated climate risk management trainings for 2000 cooperatives, SMEs or farmers organizations.	0	0	735,000	0
1.2.6. Support the integration of integrated climate risks into 35 local development plans across the 7countries.	6	42,918	700,000	6
1.2.7. Support of 3 digital services/ solutions per country to deliver key information's on production, weather, finance and markets, community disease and food safety surveillance; payments of premiums via mobile money.	0	0	280,000	0
1.2.8. Trainings of 1400 local government officials; 20,000 farmers; local financial institutions on climate information and use	5	59,741	735,000	8
1.2.9 Preparation of a knowledge management strategy.	0	0	117,000	0
1.2.10 Creation of solution-oriented platforms containing KM information.	10	30,000	30,000	100
1.2.11. Organize high-level and technical events.	10	174,266	400,000	43

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.2.12 Produce one publication per country per year and 1brief per country per year.	0	0	702,000	0
1.2.13. Videos and radio programs and catalogues during the project lifecycle.	0	0	1,000,000	0
1.2.14. Develop an SSTC plan.	0	0	40,000	0
1.2.15. Organize South South and triangular cooperation with at least six exchange visits.	0	0	600,000	0
2.1.1. Establish 500 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS).	10	0	4,500,000	0
2.1.2. 1000 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)	0	0	4,000,000	0
2.1.3. Promote CSA on 200,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest management	0	0	840,000	0
2.1.4. Undertake mechanical/biological management of ravines of 100,000 ha across the 7 countries.	0	0	1,260,000	0
2.1.5. Promote sustainable forest Support SFM (40,000 ha of forests) "	0	0	840,000	0
2.1.6. Promote integration of agro-forestry into farming systems on 26,000ha of selected watersheds.	10	10,359	735,000	1
2.1.7. Support the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneration of trees (ANR) into 70,000 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems	5	25,172	910,000	2
2.1.8 Promote Zai and half-moon techniques on 60,000 ha	0	0	840,000	0
2.1.9. Construction and rehabilitation of 175 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover 100,000 ha of transhumance pathways.	0	0	3,600,000	0
2.1.10. Construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure across 7 transhumance corridors	0	0	1,120,000	0
2.1.11. installation of 392 mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	0	0	3,528,000	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
2.1.12. Trainings of 50,000 farmers on sustainable agriculture, community maintenance of infrastructures and watershed management by installation of 196 mini-grids to power agricultural – livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	8	51,419	980,000	5
3.1.1. Inception phase, which will give a good understanding of the context (types of risks, existing products and delivery channels, key value chains and crops...)	95	535,750	535,750	100
3.1.2. Data collection and index design, pricing and product finalization,	8	595,911	4,752,000	12
3.1.3. Design of distribution & consumer education strategy, including design of the integration approach	10	433,076	3,304,700	13
3.1.4. Development and consolidation of products distribution channels during the first sales season	10	351,204	2,894,700	12
3.1.5. Design of the graduation strategy and business model	8	101,423	1,034,900	9
3.1.6. Capacity building on product design, private insurers and governments but also on handing over to insurance sector	1	31,564	1,855,350	1
3.1.7. Technical support at institutional level to create a dedicated insurance company, a public scheme or a coinsurance pool	7	125,880	1,744,700	7
3.1.8. Establish an M&E system using WFP framework under R4.	10	274,740	2,100,000	13
3.1.9. Digressive premiums payment for smallholders.	3	306,883	12,033,000	2
3.2.1. Formulation of 1 national disaster risk financing (DRF) strategies for 7 countries and 4 local contingencies planning for the 7 countries; review and assess the ARC agricultural, rangeland, drought models..	10	64,551	353,600	18
3.2.2. Trainings for additional 420 government officials on the use of ARC view and other sector ministries.	40	383,814	980,000	39
3.2.3. Review and assess the ARC agricultural, rangeland, drought model.	15	22,500	117,000	19

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
3.2.4. Capacity building of 1000 farmers organizations and cooperatives on identifying thresholds triggering; and assess the best insurance options	0	0	1,890,000	0
3.2.5. Develop tools and financing instrument to identify, quantify existing disaster risks estimating the financing needs depending on the severity and frequency of the risks.	0	0	119,500	0
3.2.6. Develop 7 country integrated climate risks frameworks; develop comprehensive layering approach.	0	0	87,800	0
3.2.7. Technical support to 7 countries in sustaining premiums payments from their own national budget to ARC through eco tax reallocation, Climate budget tagging (CBT) or from national climate / contingency funds;	0	0	603,200	0
3.2.8. Development climate fiscal framework for 7 countries.	0	0	106,800	0
3.2.9. Enhance the institutional and coordination mechanisms for an effective use of the payouts to reach the end users with citizen engagement (shadow report from the civil society) and alignment/ linkages with the micro insurance and	10	15,143	104,000	14
3.2.10. Organize events and workshops micro and macro insurance industry and financial institutions.	0	0	2,205,000	0
3.2.11 Support ARC in developing a scaling up approach in the Sahel region and the entire continent.	0	0	119,050	0
3.2.12. Support research to develop new tools and instruments.	0	0	702,000	0
3.2.13. Organize 4 high level events on this integrated approach with the Africa.	0	0	360,000	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
1.1.2: Installation of 560 automatic weather stations and 700 rain gauges; upgrade/rehabilitate existing 210 hydrological stations across the 7 countries	USD	1,490,000	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
2.1.1: Establish 500 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)	USD	642,857	0	Burkina Faso	0	367	1,835
Activity 2.1.2: Set up 1,000 nurseries to grow select climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)	USD	571,428	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.3: Promote CSA on 200,000 ha, dune stabilization techniques; restoration of degraded land and sustainable forest management	USD	100,800	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0

Activity 2.1.4: Undertake mechanical/ biological manageme nt to restore 100,000 ha of pastureland across the 7 countries	USD	151,200	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.5: Promote sustainable forest manageme nt techniques for 40,000 ha of forests	USD	100,800	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.6: Promote the integration of agroforestry into farming systems on 26,000 ha of selected watersheds	USD	88,200	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.7: Support the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneratio n of trees (ANR) into 70,000 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems	USD	109,200	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.8: Promote Zai and half-moon	USD	100,800	0	Burkina Faso	N/A	0	0

techniques on 60,000 ha							
Activity 2.1.9: Construction and rehabilitation of 175 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and 100,000 km of transhuman ce pathways	USD	514,285	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.10: Construction of rainwater harvesting infrastructure across 7 transhuman ce corridors	USD	160,000	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.1.11: Installation of 392 mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	USD	504,000	0	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.2.2: Construction of 200 earth dams for fish farming activities	USD	0	78,608	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
Activity 2.2.5: Climate-	USD	0	293,611	Burkina Faso	0	0	0

proof 700 feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure year-round and all-weather usability (culverts, sand stabilization, side-drains to reduce erosion, etc.) and connection to markets							
Activity 2.2.9: Support the deployment of 100 micro grid to power agricultural value chains	USD	0	64,888	Burkina Faso	0	0	0
1.1.2. Installation of 80 automatic weather stations; 100 rain gauges; upgrading/rehabilitation of existing 30 hydrological stations across the 7 countries	USD	1,490,000	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.1. Establish 72 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)	USD	642,857	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.2. 145 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted	USD	571,428	N/A	Niger (the)	0	0	0

varieties (e.g. heat- tolerant, submergen ce, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)							
2.1.3. Promote CSA on 36,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest manageme nt	USD	151,200	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.4. Undertake mechanical/ biological manageme nt of pasture restoration of 14175 ha	USD	226,800	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.5. Promote sustainable forest Support SFM (5400 ha of forests)	USD	151,200	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.7. Support the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneratio n of trees (ANR) into 9450 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems	USD	163,800	N/A	Niger (the)	0	0	0

2.1.8 Promote Zai and half-moon techniques on 8100 ha	USD	151,200	N/A	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.9. Construction and rehabilitation of 25 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover 14286 ha of transhumance pathways for the whole region.	USD	514,285	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.1.11 Installation of 56 mini-grids to power agricultural–livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	USD	504,000	0	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.2.1. Establishment of 27 modern communal poultry farms for youth and women.	USD	0	25,881	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.2.2. Construction of 58 earth dams for fish farming activities.	USD	0	744,263	Niger (the)	0	0	0
2.2.3. Establishment	USD	0	192,564	Niger (the)	N/A	N/A	N/A

nt of 31-community model of integrated vegetable garden of at least 4-5 ha (solar pumps, compost systems, day care facility for women, agro forestry and rotation of crops; transport systems)							
2.2.5. Climate-proofing 344 km feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability (culverts, sand stabilization, side-drains to reduce erosion....) and connexion to markets	USD	0	1,762,521	Niger (the)	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.7. Construction/rehabilitation of 110 warehouses and processing facilities that withstand to climate changes.	USD	0	731,041	Niger (the)	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.1.2. Installation of 80 automatic weather stations;	USD	1,490,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A

100 rain gauges; upgrading/rehabilitation of existing 30 hydrological stations across the 7 countries							
2.1.1. Establish 72 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)	USD	105,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.2. 145 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)	USD	105,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.3. Promote CSA on 26,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest management	USD	105,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.4. Undertake mechanical/biological management of pasture restoration of 13,650 ha	USD	16,757	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.5. Promote	USD	105,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A

sustainable forest Support SFM (5200 ha of forests)							
2.1.6. Promote integration of agro-forestry into farming systems on 3 412 ha of selected watersheds.	USD	100,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.7 Support the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneration of trees (ANR) into 9,100 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems	USD	40,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.8 Promote Zai and half-moon techniques on 7 800 ha	USD	105,000	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.9 Construction and rehabilitation of 25 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover 14 286 ha of transhuman ce pathwaysfor	USD	16,714	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A

the whole region.							
1.2.10 Cr eation of solution- oriented platforms containing KM information.	USD	4,285	N/A	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.3. Es tablishment of 15- community model of integrated vegetable garden of at least 4-5 ha (solar pumps, compost systems, day care facility for women, agro forestry and rotation of crops; transport systems).	USD	0	1,940,426	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.2. Co nstruction of 32 earth dams for fish farming activities.	USD	0	387,909	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.4. Su pport to 358 off farms activities (mechanical workshops for equipment maintenanc e; solar system maintenanc e; stores, bakeries; digital finance and money transfer).	USD	0	350,910	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.2.6. Develop and deliver modules on financial literacy, marketing and business management for 258 farmer's organizations, 215 MSMEs, 286 cooperatives.	USD	0	46,788	Senegal	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.1.2. Installation of 80 automatic weather stations; 100 rain gauges; upgrading/rehabilitation of existing 30 hydrological stations across the 7 countries	USD	1,490,000	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.1. Establish 72 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS).	USD	642,857	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.2. 145 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)	USD	571,428	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.1.3. Promote CSA on 27,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest manageme nt	USD	113,400	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.4. Undertake mechanical/ biological manageme nt of pasture restoration of 14 175 ha	USD	170,100	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
"2.1.5. P romote sustainable forest Support SFM (5600 ha of forests) "	USD	113,400	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
"2.1.6. Promote integration of agro- forestry into farming systems on 3600 ha of selected watersheds. "	USD	99,225	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.7. Support the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneratio n of trees (ANR) into 9 450 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association,	USD	122,850	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A

per ecosystems							
2.1.8 Promote Zai and half-moon techniques on 8 100 ha	USD	113,400	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.9. Construction and rehabilitation of 25 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover 100,000 ha of transhumance pathways.	USD	514,285	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.10. Construction of 1 rainwater harvesting infrastructure across transhumance corridors	USD	160,000	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.11. installation of 56mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	USD	504,000	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.11. installation of 56mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value	USD	504,000	N/A	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A

chains and improve access to energy to households							
2.2.2. Construction of 28 earth dams for fish farming activities.	USD	0	548,264	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.7. Construction/rehabilitation of 28 warehouses and processing facilities that withstand to climate changes.	USD	0	597,126	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.8. Construction, rehabilitation, and 14 vet points'.	USD	0	350,278	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.9. Support the deployment of 15 mini grid power agricultural value chain.	USD	0	45,000	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.4. Support to 357 off farms activities (mechanical workshops for equipment maintenance; solar system maintenance; stores, bakeries; digital finance and money transfer).	USD	0	91,339	Mauritania	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.1.2. Installation	USD	1,490,000	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A

of 80 automatic weather stations; 100 rain gauges; upgrading/rehabilitation of existing 30 hydrological stations across the 7 countries							
2.1.1. Establish 72 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS).	USD	642,857	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.2. 145 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)	USD	571,428	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.3. Promote CSA on 29,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest management	USD	159,600	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.4. Undertake mechanical/biological management of pasture	USD	239,400	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A

restoration of 15000 ha							
"2.1.5. Promote sustainable forest Support SFM (5600 ha of forests) "	USD	159,600	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.6. Promote integration of agro-forestry into farming systems on 4000ha of selected watersheds.	USD	139,650	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.7. Support the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneration of trees (ANR) into 10,000 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems	USD	172,900	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.8 Promote Zai and half-moon techniques on 8500 ha	USD	159,600	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.9. Construction and rehabilitation of 175 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover	USD	514,285	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A

100,000 ha of transhuman ce pathways.							
2.1.10. C onstruction of 1 rainwater harvesting infrastru ctur e across transhuman ce corridors	USD	160,000	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.11. installation of 56 mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	USD	504,000	N/A	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.1. Es tablishment of 28modern communal poultry farms for youth and women.	USD	0	150,000	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.2. Co nstruction of 28earth dams for fish farming activities.	USD	0	814,545	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.4. Su pport to 357 off farms activities (mechanical workshops for equipment maintenanc e; solar system maintenanc e; stores, bakeries;	USD	0	1,007,272	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A

digital finance and money transfer).							
2.2.5. Climate-proofing 100 km feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability (culverts, sand stabilization, side-drains to reduce erosion....) and connexion to markets.	USD	0	1,100,000	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.8. Construction, rehabilitation, and 14 vet points'.	USD	0	73,800	Chad	N/A	N/A	N/A
1.1.2. Installation of 80 automatic weather stations; 100 rain gauges; upgrading/rehabilitation of existing 30 hydrological stations across the 7 countries	USD	1,490,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.1. Establish 68 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS).	USD	642,857	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.2. 130 nurseries for the selection	USD	571,428	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A

climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)							
2.1.3. Promote CSA on 26,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest management	USD	84,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.4. Undertake mechanical/biological management of pasture restoration of 10000 ha	USD	126,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
"2.1.5. Promote sustainable forest Support SFM (5600 ha of forests) "	USD	84,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.6. Promote integration of agro-forestry into farming systems on 3600ha of selected watersheds.	USD	73,500	N/A	Gambia	N/A	421	3,368
2.1.7. Support the Integration of Assisted Natural	USD	91,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A

Regeneration of trees (ANR) into 10,000 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems							
2.1.8 Promote Zai and half-moon techniques on 8500 ha	USD	84,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.9. Construction and rehabilitation of 25 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover 100,000 ha of transhuman ce pathways.	USD	514,285	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.10. Construction of 1 rainwater harvesting infrastructure across transhuman ce corridors	USD	160,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.11. installation of 56mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value chains and improve access to	USD	504,000	N/A	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A

energy to households							
2.2.1. Establishment of 28 modern communal poultry farms for youth and women.	USD	0	9,928	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.3. Establishment of 15-community model of integrated vegetable garden of at least 4-5 ha (solar pumps, compost systems, day care facility for women, agro forestry and rotation of crops; transport systems).	USD	0	3,269,504	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.5. Climate-proofing 100 km feeder roads and farm tracks to ensure the year-round and all-weather usability (culverts, sand stabilization, side-drains to reduce erosion....) and connexion to markets.	USD	0	427,301	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.9. Support the deployment	USD	0	120,449	Gambia	N/A	N/A	N/A

of 14 mini grid power agricultural value chain.							
1.1.2. In installation of 80 automatic weather stations; 100 rain gauges; upgrading/rehabilitation of existing 30 hydrological stations across the 7 countries	USD	21,150	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.1. Establish 72 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS).	USD	642,857	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.2. 145 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity tolerant, pest resistant)	USD	571,428	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.3. Promote CSA on 29,000 ha, stabilizing dunes; restoring degraded land, sustainable forest management	USD	121,800	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.4. Undertake	USD	182,700	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A

mechanical/ biological manageme nt of pasture restoration of 15000 ha							
"2.1.5. P romote sustainable forest Support SFM (5600 ha of forests) "	USD	121,800	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.6. Promote integration of agro- forestry into farming systems on 3600 ha of selected watersheds.	USD	106,575	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.7. Su pport the Integration of Assisted Natural Regeneratio n of trees (ANR) into 10,000 ha of rain fed production systems, crop rotation and association, per ecosystems	USD	131,950	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.8 Promote Zai and half- moon techniques on 8500 ha	USD	121,800	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.9. Co nstruction and rehabilitatio n of 25 water points (reservoirs, ponds,	USD	514,285	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A

wells, boreholes) for farming and to cover 100,000 ha of transhuman ce pathways.							
2.1.10. C onstruction of 1 rainwater harvesting infrastru ctur e across transhuman ce corridors	USD	160,000	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.1.11. installation of 56mini-grids to power agricultural –livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	USD	504,000	N/A	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.3. Es tablishment of 15-community model of integrated vegetable garden of at least 4-5 ha (solar pumps, compost systems, day care facility for women, agro forestry and rotation of crops; transport systems).	USD	0	909,862	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2.9. Su pport the deployment	USD	0	2,656,340	Mali	N/A	N/A	N/A

of 15 mini grid power agricultural value chain.							
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☒ No ☐			
Yes. Implementation arrangements have been adjusted and further changes are envisaged. Implemented/ongoing changes and light restructuring (under discussion with GCF): • Reallocation of Executing Entity roles for Activities 1.2.9–1.2.15 and 1.1.6 from IFAD to national entities, AfDB and ARC, with IFAD retaining supervision and fiduciary oversight. • Revision of disbursement conditions so that the 70% threshold is applied per Executing Entity. • Updated disbursement schedule, reducing disbursement tranches per Executing Entity from six to four by merging Disbursements 2–3 and 4–5. • Clarification of IFAD co-financing to reflect the actual mix of grants and sovereign loans. • Inclusion of 2024 co-financing activities for Output 2.2 in the 2025 APR, with the year of implementation clearly indicated. Post-IER restructuring • Potential adjustments to the logical framework, including selected indicators, based on the ongoing review. These changes will be fully defined and formally submitted following the Mid-Term Review/Interim Independent Evaluation Report, in line with GCF policies.							

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	Insufficient Stakeholder Participation and Ownership in AICRM Programme		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The insurance industry and financial actors, national partners, smallholder farmers do not participate in the development of the agricultural insurance and feel no responsibility to unlock or develop new products and an integrated climate risk management to address climate risks.		
Consequences	Undermine the core objective of AICRM to scale up climate risk transfer solutions (e.g. weather index insurance) for smallholders, resulting in very low uptake of products and weak protection against climate shocks. Jeopardise financial and operational sustainability of the insurance schemes and broader climate risk management system, as premiums, data flows and distribution channels would not reach the scale assumed in the programme design. Reduce climate resilience and development impact, leaving smallholders exposed to droughts and other climate hazards and limiting AICRM's expected contributions to food security, income stability and resilience, as reflected in publicly available AICRM project documentation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk that insurers, financial actors, governments and smallholder farmers do not actively participate or assume responsibility will be mitigated through ex-ante commitments, inclusive design and strong systems. During preparation, only actors that formally confirm their willingness and roles (e.g. MoUs, letters of intent, participation in design workshops) will be engaged. A participatory approach – including structured consultations, co-design of products and regular multi-stakeholder forums – together		

	with targeted public–private policy dialogue will build ownership and align incentives. Technical due diligence by AfDB, IFAD, WFP and ARC, robust procurement and governance, and a strong IFAD-led M&E system will allow early detection and correction of low participation. Continuous community engagement and use of IFAD's grievance mechanism and local redress channels will enhance trust and accountability. These measures reduce both the probability and impact of weak stakeholder participation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Foreign Exchange Volatility and Currency Devaluation Risk		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The risk is that AICRM programme countries experience significant currency devaluation or volatility, reducing the real value of GCF and co-financing resources when converted into local currencies or into hard currencies for imports and international contracts. This can create funding gaps, cost overruns or the need to cut or delay activities.		
	Root causes (to the best of current knowledge) Currency devaluation and forex volatility in the region are mainly driven by external macroeconomic shocks (e.g. global commodity price swings, changes in global interest rates, terms-of-trade shocks), dependence on a narrow export base (often a few agricultural or extractive commodities), and structural vulnerabilities such as low foreign exchange reserves and exposure to regional or global financial crises. In non-XOF countries, flexible exchange rate regimes can amplify these effects when markets react to perceived economic or political risks.		
Consequences	If significant currency devaluation or volatility occurs in AICRM countries, the programme could face:		
	Budget shortfalls or imbalances between planned and actual costs, especially for imported inputs and services. Uncertainty in planning and contracting, potentially delaying implementation or requiring re-scoping of activities. Reduced value-for-money of GCF and co-financing resources in programme currencies, affecting delivery of outputs and resilience benefits.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk of currency devaluation and forex volatility will be mitigated through a mix of structural and financial measures. Most AICRM countries use the CFA franc (XOF), which is pegged to the euro at a fixed rate, significantly reducing day-to-day exchange rate volatility and shielding the programme from sharp currency swings. Grant proceeds will be channelled through IFAD, which applies robust credit risk management and hedging instruments to limit exchange rate exposure. In non-XOF countries (The Gambia and Mauritania), appropriate forex hedging and treasury arrangements will be used to manage currency risk. These measures cannot eliminate macroeconomic shocks, but they substantially reduce the impact of forex movements on the effective value and predictability of programme resources, and partly lower the probability of material financial loss.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	1 - None	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	1 - None	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Weak National Governance and Fiduciary Oversight		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Fiduciary		

Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Governance systems remain a key challenge in the regions. However, IFAD, AfDB and ARC engagement at country level, the use of IFAD PMU and risk management framework, policy dialogue and partnerships will help countries manage this risk.		
Consequences	Delays in implementation and disbursement Misallocation or inefficient use of funds Reduced quality of outputs and services Erosion of trust among beneficiaries, governments and partners Difficulty sustaining AICRM systems and reforms beyond the project		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme proposes a robust management arrangement using existing IFAD and countries project governance management. Additionally, the programme will establish a regional coordination unit to support the overall implementation and good performance of the programme. During the lifecycle of the programme, measures will be taken to ensure that the outcome and system are sustained beyond the programme lifecycle. The programme will work jointly with AfDB, ARC and WFP that have strong governance systems and ensure proper implementation. With regards to corruption, the programme will implement an absolute zero tolerance to corruption in accordance with IFAD's internal policy; regular audits will be undertaken as well as supervisions.		
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 4	Political Instability, Conflict and Insecurity in Programme Areas		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	In several AICRM countries (notably Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso), conflict, terrorism, criminality and political instability (including coups) can restrict access to project areas, threaten staff and communities, and disrupt or halt implementation. Root Causes (to the best of current knowledge): Chronic state fragility and weak security presence, the spread of armed and extremist groups in the Sahel, poverty and marginalisation, competition over land and resources exacerbated by climate stress, and recent unconstitutional changes of government all contribute to persistent insecurity and political volatility.		
Consequences	The programme will avoid highly insecure zones and select intervention sites that are assessed as relatively secure in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. Each participating country will prepare a site-specific security and access plan, to be reviewed during design and supervision missions, and updated as the context evolves. Implementation will follow IFAD, AfDB, WFP and ARC security policies and field protocols, including close coordination with UN security systems and national authorities. Contingency arrangements (e.g. temporary suspension, relocation of activities, remote support through local partners) will be defined in advance. Political developments, such as Mali's ongoing transition, will be closely monitored to adjust operational modalities and ensure staff and beneficiary safety. Effect on probability and impact: These measures cannot materially reduce the probability of national-level political or security crises, but they significantly reduce the impact on programme operations, assets and beneficiaries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 5 - Certain	Impact 5 - Catastrophic	Severity 25 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	For Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso, political instability is addressed through country-specific Security and Access Management Plans embedded in the 2026		

	AWPBs. Each plan will: (i) classify potential intervention areas by security level, using national and UN security information; (ii) define criteria for “secured sites” and clear triggers for suspending or relocating activities; and (iii) prioritise implementation in zones where the state and partners can operate safely. Operational protocols will set rules for staff movements, field missions and incident reporting, aligned with IFAD and host-project procedures. Where access is constrained, activities will be delivered through local partners and remote modalities. NEEs, under NSC oversight and with support from IFAD country offices and the RCU, are responsible for preparing and updating these plans at least annually. In Mali, the plan will guide the phased resumption of activities following the lifting of restrictions.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Ongoing COVID-19 Impacts on Fiscal Space and Programme Delivery		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Persistent COVID-19 impacts may weaken economic activity and fiscal space, reducing countries' ability to pay premiums under Output 3.2 and potentially disrupting field activities. Root Causes Global health shocks, reduced trade and remittances, lower tax revenues, increased public health and social spending, and slow vaccination/health system constraints.		
Consequences	Delays or shortfalls in premium payments; reduced coverage under insurance schemes; interruptions to farmer training and community mobilisation; slower progress on resilience outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	All participating countries have introduced COVID-19 response and recovery measures, including economic recovery plans, repurposing existing loan investments and mobilising additional concessional resources (grants) from development partners to ease fiscal pressure. The programme will align with these measures and, where possible, sequence activities to match countries' fiscal capacity and recovery trajectories, particularly for premium support under Output 3.2. At field level, safe farming practices—including social distancing and minimum health protection measures as recommended by national health authorities—will be promoted in all project activities to reduce health risks and avoid further disruptions. Where needed, remote modalities (e.g. digital/phone-based advisory and training) will be considered. These actions do not remove the underlying pandemic risk but reduce the impact on countries' premium payments and the continuity of AICRM activities, and modestly lower the probability of severe implementation disruptions.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Insufficient Market Demand for AICRM Products and Services		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Actual demand for agricultural insurance, climate information services and adaptation/mitigation solutions may be lower than forecast, leading to underutilisation of investments. Root Causes		

	Low awareness and trust; affordability constraints; early-stage markets; weak distribution channels.		
Consequences	Low uptake and failure to reach scale Reduced cost-effectiveness and resilience impact		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Programme design is based on market studies by WFP, IFAD/PARM and ARC, and IFAD evaluations showing real demand driven by climate impacts. Products and delivery models are tailored to country-specific findings. Additional demand/supply studies during implementation will refine products, pricing and outreach, and identify new segments and providers. Continuous engagement with farmers' organisations, insurers and financial institutions will allow iterative adjustment based on real uptake. These measures reduce the probability of major demand shortfalls and limit the impact by enabling flexible product adaptation rather than a fixed design.		
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 7	Limited Technical Capacity to Deploy and Sustain Climate and Energy Technologies		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Countries may lack the technical capacity to procure, install, operate and maintain climate information infrastructure and renewable energy technologies. Root Causes Limited specialised staff; little experience with CIEWS and mini-grids; weak maintenance culture and O&M funding.		
Consequences	Non-functional or poorly functioning stations and mini-grids Unreliable climate data and services, undermining insurance and AICRM		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme will deploy CIEWS infrastructure (AWS, rain gauges, upgraded hydrological stations) with national MET agencies responsible—under formal agreements—for procurement, installation, operation and maintenance beyond the project. For mini-grids and other technologies, countries will work with national energy/rural electrification agencies. Farmers and extension agents will be trained in use and basic maintenance, supported by manuals and after-sales arrangements. These measures significantly reduce the probability of technological failure and lower the impact of remaining capacity gaps by embedding responsibilities in existing institutions and building local skills.		
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 8	Regulatory and Policy Changes Affecting AICRM Implementation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Changes in regulations or legislation could affect programme activities or private actors (e.g. insurers, energy providers, data providers), including contract conditions and product approvals. Root Causes: Ongoing legal and policy reforms; evolving sector strategies; shifting political and economic priorities		

Consequences	Delays in approvals and contracting Need to redesign products or delivery models; uncertainty for private partners		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Regulatory risks are assessed as low to medium. Under components 1 and 3, the programme includes regulatory and policy support to strengthen enabling environments for climate information, insurance and energy. GCF, AfDB and ARC financing is provided as grants, limiting exposure to regulatory changes affecting loans. Executing Entities will work within existing national legal frameworks and support governments to enhance regulations (e.g. micro-insurance, data sharing, PPPs) needed for implementation. Ongoing policy dialogue with regulators and line ministries will help anticipate and respond to changes. These measures reduce the impact of regulatory shifts and slightly lower the probability that they materially disrupt the programme.		
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 9	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH) in Programme Context		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	In AICRM target areas, there is a risk that project staff, implementing partners, contractors or community facilitators may perpetrate sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or sexual harassment (SH) against programme participants, particularly women, girls and other vulnerable groups, in relation to access to project benefits (e.g. services, training, cash/premiums, jobs).		
	Root Causes (to the best of current knowledge) Pre-existing gender inequality and power imbalances. High poverty and dependence on aid or project benefits. Weak local protection systems and limited access to survivor services. Inadequate awareness, enforcement or monitoring of PSEA/SH standards among partners and contractors.		
Consequences	Direct harm and trauma to survivors; increased vulnerability and stigma. Loss of trust in the programme and implementing agencies; reduced participation, especially of women and girls. Reputational damage for governments, IFAD, AfDB, WFP, ARC and GCF; potential disruption or suspension of activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme will apply the PSEA/SH policies and codes of conduct of IFAD, WFP, AfDB and ARC and ensure they are explicitly reflected in all partner, contractor and service provider agreements. Mandatory training and regular refresher sessions on PSEA/SH, gender equality and safe programming will be provided to all staff and implementing partners, with specific guidance for community-based workers. A confidential, survivor-centred reporting and referral mechanism will be integrated into existing grievance systems (including IFAD's complaints procedure), with clear information shared in local languages and accessible channels for women and vulnerable groups. Partnerships with local protection and health services will support timely survivor assistance. Zero-tolerance for SEA/SH will be enforced through disciplinary and contractual sanctions, and PSEA/SH risk will be monitored through supervision and audits. These measures reduce the probability of SEA/SH occurring and mitigate the impact if cases arise by enabling rapid, appropriate response.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High

Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Weak Use and Effectiveness of Grievance and Accountability Mechanisms		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Although formal grievance mechanisms (IFAD Complaints Procedure, local GRM channels) are in place, there is a risk that communities and individuals do not use them, or that complaints are not adequately addressed. Root Causes: Low awareness of rights and procedures; fear of retaliation; low trust in institutions; complex or inaccessible reporting channels; limited capacity to process and resolve complaints promptly.		
Consequences	Unresolved social and environmental issues; continued harm to affected people; erosion of trust in the programme and implementing agencies; reputational risk and potential non-compliance with IFAD/GCF requirements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme will actively communicate the availability and purpose of the IFAD grievance mechanism and local GRM channels (farmer associations, traditional councils, village assemblies, NCPU), using local languages and culturally appropriate formats. Clear information on how to submit complaints (including via SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org and the online form) will be disseminated during community meetings and training. The grievance system will be integrated into the M&E framework, with simple tracking of cases, response times and resolutions. Protection against retaliation will be emphasised, and anonymous or confidential reporting options highlighted. Capacity building for implementing agencies and local partners will strengthen their ability to receive, document and resolve complaints. These measures increase the probability that issues are reported early and reduce the impact of grievances by ensuring more timely and effective resolution.		
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 11	Exclusion of Vulnerable Groups from Programme Benefits		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a risk that women, youth, poorer smallholders, remote communities and other vulnerable groups are not adequately reached by AICRM activities, or cannot effectively participate in the design and use of insurance, CIEWS and energy solutions. Root Causes: Existing gender and social norms; limited representation of vulnerable groups in farmer organisations; literacy and language barriers; focus on more accessible or commercially attractive areas and farmers.		
Consequences	Unequal access to insurance and climate services; reduced overall resilience impact; potential social tensions; non-compliance with IFAD/GCF social, gender and IP standards.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme will apply IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) and associated gender and targeting strategies to ensure inclusive design and implementation. Vulnerable groups will be explicitly targeted in outreach, training and product design (e.g. through women's groups, youth associations, remote community platforms). The planned participatory and inclusive approach and regular community engagement processes will be used to identify and address barriers to participation. The IFAD grievance mechanism, complemented by local channels (farmer associations, traditional councils, village assemblies), will provide accessible avenues for complaints about exclusion or inequitable access. Data disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerability will be tracked in the M&E system. These measures reduce		

	the probability of systematic exclusion and limit the impact if issues arise by enabling timely corrective action.		
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 12	Limited Institutional Capacity of Executing Entities and MET/Energy Agencies		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Executing Entities, MET agencies and relevant sector ministries may have insufficient capacity (staff, systems, experience) to manage their expanded roles in AICRM, including safeguards, community engagement, infrastructure O&M and coordination. Root Causes: Existing human resource gaps; high staff turnover; limited prior experience with integrated climate risk management, insurance schemes and multi-partner coordination; competing mandates.		
Consequences	Delays in implementation; weak application of social and environmental safeguards; poor follow-up on community feedback and grievances; difficulties sustaining infrastructures and services beyond the project.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme uses existing IFAD and national project governance systems and will provide targeted capacity development (training, technical assistance) to Executing Entities, MET agencies and sector ministries on AICRM, safeguards, GRM operation and community engagement. Formal agreements between governments and MET agencies and relevant national energy agencies will clarify roles for O&M of infrastructures beyond the project. The regional coordination unit, together with AfDB, WFP and ARC, will support coordination, troubleshoot capacity gaps and promote peer learning among countries. Regular supervision and audits will track institutional performance and inform corrective support. These measures reduce the probability that capacity constraints seriously undermine implementation and mitigate the impact by enabling early identification and targeted strengthening of weaker institutions.		
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 13	Misuse of AICRM financial channels for money laundering and terrorist financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	There is a risk that AICRM financial flows (e.g. payments to service providers, premium subsidies, insurance payouts, use of mobile money or local financial institutions) could be misused to launder illicit funds or indirectly benefit individuals or entities linked to terrorist financing in the Sahel. Root cause: The programme operates in fragile zones with active non-state armed groups, weak financial supervision in rural areas, extensive use of informal and digital channels, and varying levels of AML/CFT capacity among local financial institutions and PMUs.		
Consequences	Inadvertent support to criminal or terrorist networks. Breach of national and international AML/CFT regulations. Reputational damage to GCF, IFAD, AfDB, WFP, ARC and participating governments. Potential suspension of disbursements or activities in affected areas, delaying delivery of benefits to vulnerable farmers.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium

Mitigation Measure(s)	Apply IFAD, AfDB, WFP and ARC AML/CFT policies to all AICRM transactions and agreements. Only work with licensed, supervised financial institutions, mobile money providers and insurers that comply with national AML/CFT frameworks. Screen all key counterparties (implementing partners, suppliers, insurers, payment agents) against national and international watchlists before contracting and periodically during implementation. Include AML/CFT compliance clauses in Grant/Financing/Protocol Agreements and procurement contracts, allowing suspension/termination if breaches occur. Train PMU and EE staff on AML/CFT red flags relevant to rural finance and insurance in the Sahel, a		
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 14	Fraud and corruption in procurement and financial management		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	AICRM finances large volumes of works, goods and services (e.g. infrastructure, mini-/micro-grids, dams, water points, feeder roads, digital systems, insurance services, trainings) across seven countries, executed through multiple EEs and PMUs. This creates a significant risk of: Fraud and corruption (e.g. inflated invoices, ghost activities, kickbacks). Collusion and bid-rigging in procurement. Bribery to influence contract awards or certification of works. Root cause: High contract values and dispersed procurement across entities; varying institutional capacity and oversight; and governance and transparency challenges that are common in the region's public procurement and FM systems.		
Consequences	Misuse or diversion of GCF/IFAD/AfDB/ARC resources and reduced value for money. Substandard or incomplete infrastructure and services, directly undermining resilience outcomes. Investigations, sanctions, disbursement suspensions and reputational damage to all partners. Slower or reduced delivery of benefits to farmers, women, youth and communities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Enforce IFAD, AfDB, WFP and ARC anti-fraud and anti-corruption policies and GCF prohibited practices standards throughout AICRM. Use standardized, competitive procurement procedures (open tenders where feasible; clear criteria; transparent evaluation; adequate advertising) across all PMUs and EEs, with strong documentation. Conduct due diligence on major contractors/suppliers (beneficial ownership, performance history, debarment status) before contract award. Establish and publicize confidential complaints and whistle-blower mechanisms, including linkages to IFAD/AfDB integrity hotlines. Undertake regular procurement and FM reviews, spot checks and, where needed, targeted audits; apply swift remedial measures (recovery of funds, contract termination, debarment) when irregularities are found. Provide targeted capacity-building to PMU and EE procurement/FM staff on red flags, documentation, and proper internal controls.		
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 15	Undisclosed conflicts of interest in decision-making and beneficiary selection		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The complex multi-actor structure of AICRM (ministries, PMUs, EEs, insurers, financial institutions, NGOs, producer organizations, private contractors) creates scope for real or perceived conflicts of interest, such as: Committee members having personal or financial ties to bidding firms, NGOs or insurers. Officials influencing the targeting of communities, cooperatives or enterprises where they or relatives have interests. Consultants shaping terms of reference or selection criteria and then bidding for the resulting contracts. Root cause: Close networks between public officials, private sector actors and local elites in rural areas; limited awareness of conflict-of-interest standards; and insufficient formal procedures for disclosure and recusal.		
Consequences	Biased procurement, contracting or targeting decisions. Perceptions of favoritism or elite capture, undermining trust among communities, women's and youth groups and private partners. Increased risk of fraud and corruption and challenges during audits, evaluations or integrity reviews. Reduced effectiveness and credibility of AICRM as an impartial climate resilience programme.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Require written conflict-of-interest declarations from all members of procurement committees, steering bodies and key PMU/EE staff, with clear rules for recusal where conflicts exist. Include conflict-of-interest provisions in operational manuals and consultant/contractor agreements, including restrictions on bidding where the person has been involved in design. Apply transparent, documented criteria for procurement, sub-granting and beneficiary selection; disclose key decisions where feasible. Provide training and guidance on conflicts of interest to PMUs, EEs and committee members, using concrete examples from the AICRM context. Periodically review a sample of procurement and selection processes to detect patterns of undue influence.		
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 16	Misaligned Implementation Pace Affecting Joint Disbursement and Programme Delivery		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Across the seven AICRM countries, the three Executing Entities are progressing at different implementation speeds, while disbursements are tied to a joint implementation threshold. By the end of 2025, some entities remained at around 10 percent disbursement, limiting access to subsequent tranches. This creates constraints even for entities advancing as planned, as limited remaining resources delay the launch of new annual activities. This issue is particularly critical for micro-insurance and other		

	time-sensitive actions that must be implemented in the first semester to ensure beneficiaries are covered before the 2026 agricultural season.		
Consequences	If implementation continues at uneven speeds across the seven AICRM countries, the programme may face cumulative delays in accessing subsequent financing tranches, which depend on joint progress thresholds. This would limit the ability of all Executing Entities to launch new annual activities on time, even when some are performing as planned. The consequence is particularly significant for time-bound activities such as micro-insurance, where delayed disbursement could prevent premium payments before the agricultural season, reduce beneficiary coverage, and compromise the programme's capacity to deliver climate-risk protection as planned.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	To address this programme-wide risk, IFAD, as the Accredited Entity, has submitted a request to the GCF to decouple disbursement rates and related tranche requests across the three Executing Entities. This would allow each entity to advance according to its own implementation pace and secure resources in line with its operational calendar. This measure represents the primary structural solution for mitigating the risk in future years. For the current year, the main mitigation consists of adjusting regional targets to ensure that all seven countries can initiate micro-insurance coverage despite limited resources. If authorization to separate disbursement rates is granted for subsequent years, the programme will be able to recover the reduced targets and regain full implementation capacity, with improved control over activity scheduling and disbursement requests.		
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 17	Sanctions Compliance Across Multi-Country and executing entities		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is a risk that international or regional sanctions imposed on any of the seven AICRM project countries—Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and The Gambia—or on associated partners (including IFAD as the accredited entity, Africa Risk Capacity (ARC), African Development Bank (AfDB), World Food Programme (WFP), and national government PMUs) may disrupt financial transactions, procurement, or the engagement of service providers. The complexity of multiple countries and implementing entities increases the challenge of ensuring comprehensive compliance with evolving international sanctions regimes.		
Consequences	Suspension or delay of project activities in affected countries Disrupted financial flows, procurement processes, or partnerships Reputational damage to IFAD, regional partners, and the GCF Non-compliance with fiduciary, legal, and reporting requirements Potential ineligibility for future disbursements or project expansion		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Continuous, coordinated monitoring of sanction lists and regulatory updates across all involved countries and partners Robust due diligence and screening of all vendors, implementing agencies, and government partners by each entity (IFAD, ARC, AfDB, WFP, PMUs) Establishment of clear protocols and contingency plans for rapid adaptation should sanctions affect any country or partner Regular training and awareness-raising for project staff and partners on sanctions compliance Transparent communication with the GCF and stakeholders regarding risks, compliance efforts, and any incidents or necessary adaptations		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents <i>If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.</i> <i>(this section is confidential)</i>

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
Burkina Faso	Grants	USD	5.44	0	0.11	0.11	22%	78%
Mali	Grants	USD	5.57	0	0.09	0.11	22%	78%
Niger (the)	Grants	USD	5.52	0	0.07	0.07	22%	78%
Senegal	Grants	USD	5.49	0	0.03	0.03	22%	78%
Mauritania	Grants	USD	5.76	0	0.05	0.05	22%	78%
Chad	Grants	USD	5.82	0	0	0.02	22%	78%
Gambia	Grants	USD	5.33	0	0.07	0.07	22%	78%
Total		USD	38.92	0	0.41	0.45	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
IFAD	Grants	USD	30.32	0	7.56	9.01	0%	100%
AfDB	Grants	USD	22.92	0	0	11.4	0%	100%
ARC	Grants	USD	7.24	0	0.3	1.21	0%	100%
Total		USD	60.48	0	7.86	21.61	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: 2025 FP162 AICRM Grant-financial-progress.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 ☒

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

-ESS screening and site/activity appraisal; -Gender, youth and social inclusion: -Stakeholder engagement and consultation: Consult communities (including women, youth, and herders) on the siting and design of FFS and agroforestry plots. -Grievance redress and monitoring: For countries with a functioning GRM, beneficiaries were informed about the system and method of communication. The NEEs are working on fully rolling out their GRM system in 2026. In general all the activities implemented concern the community engagement and capacity building of beneficiaries to take into account climate change and environmental management issues. In particular, the establishment of farmer field schools, training, sustainable agriculture, and community maintenance of infrastructure was successful because all steps were respected, including community consultation, introduction of activities, and beneficiary identification.
Outputs during the reporting period
Under activity 1.1.11, AICRM prioritised stakeholder engagement through launch, inception and sensitisation workshops in the seven target countries, in line with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. In 2025, these events brought together 684 participants (558 men, 126 women), including 5 persons with disabilities. For instance, in Burkina Faso, regional workshops in Guiriko, Tannounyan and Bankui (245 participants) strengthened local ownership and allowed stakeholders to discuss implementation modalities and community priorities. In Niger, 139 actors from local authorities, traditional leadership and technical services were sensitised to the AICRM approach, improving understanding of integrated climate risk management. In Senegal, regional workshops in five regions reached 223 participants and helped clarify programme objectives, institutional arrangements and decentralised roles. In The Gambia, a national launch and inception workshop gathered 77 representatives from government, partners and technical institutions, validating implementation approaches and reinforcing coordination on climate risk management and sustainable land management.
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation
In Senegal, a social and equity risk emerged in 2025 related to the targeting of climate-risk insurance beneficiaries and its alignment with the broader AICRM support package. Premium subsidies were provided to vulnerable smallholders who were already beneficiaries of the host project and selected using its existing targeting criteria. This occurred prior to the finalization of an AICRM-specific targeting and social inclusion strategy and before the full operationalization of new government requirements related to Community Agricultural Clusters and Committees. As a result, not all insured households are necessarily members of functioning clusters or fully covered under Components 1 and 2, creating a risk of uneven access to integrated services. IFAD and WFP are addressing this risk through the development of a Senegal-specific targeting and inclusion strategy and a review and validation of beneficiary lists used in 2025. In addition, the joint disbursement structure under the Funded Activity Agreement links tranche releases to collective implementation progress across all Executing Entities and participating countries. This represents a forward-looking risk for 2026, particularly for time-sensitive environmental restoration and sustainable land management activities. Delays in fund release could affect alignment with agricultural and ecological calendars, potentially leading to compressed implementation timelines. Such delays may have implications for the timely application of Environmental and Social Standards, including environmental and social screening, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring of mitigation measures. To mitigate this risk and safeguard effective ESS implementation, IFAD has requested GCF approval to de-link the second disbursement tranche, allowing funds to be accessed based on individual entity performance and readiness. This measure is expected to improve implementation predictability, support compliance with ESS requirements, and strengthen environmental, social, and gender risk management as activities scale up.
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
Senegal – pending social and equity issue in insurance targeting This Senegal targeting issue remains a partially outstanding social and equity risk. Even with corrective measures, some 2025 insured households may not be members of functioning CACs or receive the full AICRM package under the new national strategy. IFAD, as AE, is integrating the new AICRM targeting and social inclusion framework into 2026 AWPBs, working with the Senegal PMU and government to maximise overlap between insured households, CAC membership and AICRM support, and tightening harmonised targeting and list-validation procedures with WFP and NEEs in all countries before insurance enrolment. GCF's attention is requested to view this as a start-up coordination issue linked to evolving CAC priorities and to support flexibility so AICRM can align with government strategies while upholding equity. Joint disbursement – pending structural risk for 2026 The root cause is the joint disbursement structure, not individual performance. IFAD is restructuring the AICRM disbursement plan to de-link the second disbursement from collective thresholds and allow entities to progress at their own pace; a formal request has been submitted to GCF for approval.
Remarks/Notes
F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?		Yes ☒ No ☐
Title of the sub-project	Activity 2.1.6: Promote the integration of agroforestry into farming systems on watershed	
ESS management plan/instrument in place		
Gambia: IPP; Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); Pest Management Plan (PMP); Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)		
Stakeholder engagement plan in place		
Gambia: Early-stage implementation focused on ecosystem restoration practices, particularly agroforestry, which contributed to improved vegetative cover, enhanced soil stability, and strengthened ecosystem functions within targeted areas. While results remain at an initial stage, these interventions have laid a solid foundation for enhancing ecosystem resilience and advancing sustainable landscape management in subsequent reporting periods.		
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples		
Gambia: Presentation of the activity.		
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period		
Gambia: No issue for now, as the activity is still ongoing		
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention		
Gambia: -Feedback Mechanisms: Established accessible channels for stakeholders to provide feedback, raise concerns, and make suggestions regarding AP/FFS implementation and potential environmental or social impacts. - Organise trainings for PMUs and EEs. -Update the ESMF		
Title of the sub-project	2.1.1: Establish 500 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)	
ESS management plan/instrument in place		
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); Pest Management Plan (PMP); Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).		
Stakeholder engagement plan in place		
Community Consultations: Conducted participatory meetings with local farmers, pastoralists, women's groups, and youth representatives to inform them about the AP/FFS initiative and gather input on site selection and curriculum design. Awareness Sessions: Held awareness-raising sessions on environmental safeguards, climate-smart agriculture, and the importance of social and gender inclusion in sustainable land management practices. Inclusion workshops were held to actively involve women and youth in planning and decision-making for the AP/FFS initiative.		
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples		
None		
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period		
None		
In 2025 in Burkina Faso, 12 Farmer Field Schools were established on horticulture sites to promote the use of organic fertiliser and biopesticides, reaching 367 farmers (170 men and 197 women).		

Title of the sub-project	Activity 2.1.6: Promote the integration of agroforestry into farming systems on watershed
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
-Feedback Mechanisms: Established accessible channels for stakeholders to provide feedback, raise concerns, and make suggestions regarding AP/FFS implementation and potential environmental or social impacts. - Organise trainings for PMUs and EEs. -Update the ESMF	

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	
In 2025, implementation of the SEP focused on national and regional launch and sensitisation events to introduce AICRM and its environmental, social and gender commitments in almost all of the 7 countries. These events formally introduced the project, validated implementation approaches, and strengthened institutional coordination and stakeholder alignment on climate risk management and sustainable land management. Participation included Senegal – 223 stakeholders (199 men, 24 women); The Gambia – 77 (64 men, 13 women); Burkina Faso – 245 (177 men, 73 women); Niger – 19 (18 men, 1 woman); and a two-day multi-stakeholder launch in Kiffa, Mauritania. Figures for Mali and Chad are being consolidated. In the coming year, these launches will be followed by more localised consultations with communities, women's and youth groups and other vulnerable stakeholders; targeted sessions on environmental and social safeguards; and deeper engagement around gender and social inclusion priorities to fully operationalise the SEP at field level and inform project targeting and design.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Niger: in the regions of Maradi and Zinder in Oct 2025. Gambia: 25–26 November 2025 Senegal: Kaolack, Louga, Ziguinchor, Matam and Tambacounda Burkina Faso: Guiriko, Tannounyan, and Bankui Mali: In August 2025 Mauritania: April 21 and 22, 2025, in Kiffa.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Niger: 1 female and 18 males Gambia: 64 males and 13 females Senegal: 223 (199 male and 24 female) Burkina Faso: 245 stakeholders (177 men, 73 women) Mali: Mauritania:	
Information shared with stakeholders	
The event formally introduced the project, validated implementation approaches, and strengthened institutional coordination and stakeholder alignment on climate risk management and sustainable land management approaches.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
Delays and timing: Stakeholders warned that slow start-up could miss planting seasons. 2026 AWPBs and implementation calendars have been adjusted around agricultural seasons, and IFAD is already working with partners to	

accelerate disbursements. Inclusion and gender balance: Low participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups was noted. NEEs and the RCU are now using targeted outreach via women's and youth organisations, planning more local consultations, and integrating GAP recommendations into country targeting. Clarity of roles and coordination: Local authorities and producer organisations asked for clearer roles and links with existing projects. The RCU has held follow-up coordination meetings, clarified responsibilities in written guidance, and is embedding these messages in upcoming field-level sensitisation.
Remarks/Notes
N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
- Strengthening and using the Project Complaint Management Mechanism. - Regularly update on activities, including key milestones, key changes in the sub-project design, and monitoring results Health and safety impacts Ensure effective functioning of the GRM. -Present update on project progress to project beneficiaries, including those affected groups, interested groups, etc. -Commence consultation-related subprojects - Delivering stakeholder capacity-building sessions - Disclose and consult on construction contractor activities, hiring preferences, job and business opportunities and skill training opportunities, among others. Undertake a community health and safety awareness programme.	
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	
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 IFAD, as the Accredited Entity, cannot fully confirm that a project-specific GRM is fully operational across all countries for the GCF-financed AICRM project implemented in seven countries. While grievance mechanisms exist, their operational status and alignment with GCF requirements vary. Burkina Faso has a functioning GRM, while arrangements in The Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Chad are not yet fully operational. At the Executing Entity level, WFP, ARC, and PAM have functioning GRM systems. AICRM will rely on GRMs established under baseline investments being strengthened to meet IFAD SECAP and GCF requirements, with interim access through IFAD's corporate GRM.	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒

Nothing to report

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

In 2025, AICRM launched the targeting and social inclusion strategy study, which is now well advanced and expected to be finalised in the first quarter of 2026.

The study builds on the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan developed at design, which remains the overarching framework for achieving AICRM's social inclusion objectives.

Rather than creating a new standalone plan, it will validate and prioritise existing actions and provide clearer guidance on sequencing, resourcing and monitoring.

Country teams will then use this framework to shape their own workplans, ensuring that gender and social inclusion are systematically integrated and adapted to each national context.

In parallel, WFP has carried out climate–gender needs assessments in The Gambia and Mauritania to better understand how different social groups experience climate risks and access services. The objective is to inform the design of more people-centred and genuinely gender-responsive climate risk insurance products.

By focusing on the root causes of vulnerability, these analyses will help build climate risk management mechanisms that are more equitable, inclusive and sustainable. Similar studies are planned in the other participating countries in a second phase over the coming years.

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	
1.1.1. A preliminary study, mapping of locations of the small hydraulic infrastructure across an ESS (including additional gender-specific studies)	
Indicator	
% of women targeted Number of project specific gender analysis and gender action plans prepared prior to the implementation of programme activities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	148,050
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	18 June 2026
Responsibility	
National Executing Entities and Accredited Entity	
Remarks/Notes	
At least 50% of women are targeted	

GAP Activity	
1.1.3. Training of 525 meteorological experts and 2,100 local government officials on impact-based forecasting methodologies, data collection and interpretation	
Indicator	
number of national experts and local government officials that report that they have used climate information to address climate risks % of direct and indirect beneficiaries that use climate information services generated by the programme	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Mauritania: To support climate risk preparedness, a diagnostic study of the national meteorological and climate observation network was completed. The study assesses existing capacities and identifies measures to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of agro-hydro-climatic data for risk monitoring and decision-making.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Mauritania: To support climate risk preparedness, a diagnostic study of the national meteorological and climate observation network was completed. The study assesses existing capacities and identifies measures to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of agro-hydro-climatic data for risk monitoring and decision-making.	
Budget	245,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 June 2026
Responsibility	

AfDB and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
This activity is scheduled for 2026 At least 525 national MET experts and 2,100 local government officials, of which 40% are women (including female-headed households), report that they have used climate information to address climate risks. At least 100% of direct and indirect beneficiaries, of which at least 40% women (including female-headed households), use climate information services generated by the programme	
GAP Activity	
1.1.8. Coordination and knowledge sharing with ACMAD and other regional institutions (e.g. AGRHYMET, Climate Outlook Forum) on best practice, complementarities and consistencies with regional products and warnings	
Indicator	
% of women participating	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	150,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	14 August 2026
Responsibility	
ARC and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
the activity has not started yet At least 40% of women (including female-headed households) are participants in event organised and knowledge shared through women-existing platforms on the outcome of the programme	

GAP Activity	
1.2.1. Training of 50,000 smallholder farmers on the timely use of early warning products (including agro-climatic information)	
Indicator	
% of direct, indirect beneficiaries and women trained	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	90
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	735,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	19 August 2026
Responsibility	
AFDB and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
2026 At least 90% of direct beneficiaries and 90% indirect beneficiaries – of which 50% are women (including female-headed households) – are trained on the timely use of early warning products (including agro-climatic information)	
GAP Activity	
1.2.2. Raising awareness among 1,500,000 smallholder farmers/pastoralists on the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices/technologies; weatherindex insurance	
Indicator	
number of smallholder farmers, including women smallholder farmers	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1500000

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	735,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	28 May 2026
Responsibility	
AfDB and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
1,500,000 smallholder farmers – of which 40% are women (including female-headed households), - more aware of the best climate adaptation/mitigation practices and technologies and weather index insurance	

GAP Activity	
1.2.4. Conduct gender and youth impact analyses.	
Indicator	
number of report produced	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	117,300
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 June 2026
Responsibility	
AfDB and NEEs	

Remarks/Notes	
A gender and youth impact analysis report produced	
GAP Activity	
1.2.8. Training for 1,400 government officials, 20,000 farmers and local financial institutions on climate information and use	
Indicator	
number of officials, farmers and local financial institutions % of women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	735,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	14 October 2026
Responsibility	
AfDB and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
1,400 local government officials, 20,000 farmers and local financial institutions – of which 50% are women (including female-headed households) – trained on climate information and use	
GAP Activity	
2.1.1. Establish 500 Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)	
Indicator	
number of smallholder farmers % of women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
500 Agro-pastoral/farmer field schools (AP/FFS) across the 7 countries constructed and functional (training for at least 50% women provided)	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
500 Agro-pastoral/farmer field schools (AP/FFS) across the 7 countries constructed and functional (training for at least 50% women provided)	
Budget	4,500,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	15 July 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
500 Agro-pastoral/farmer field schools (AP/FFS) across the 7 countries constructed and functional (training for at least 50% women provided)	
GAP Activity	
2.1.2. Build 1,000 nurseries for climate-adapted varieties (e.g. heat-tolerant, submergence, drought and salinity-tolerant, and pest-resistant).	
Indicator	
number of nurseries	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	4,000,000
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	18 August 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
1000 nurseries for the selection climate-adapted varieties established and functioning, (45% men, 50% women)	
GAP Activity	
2.1.9. Construction and rehabilitation of 175 water points (reservoirs, ponds, wells, boreholes) for farming and 100,000 of transhumance pathways	
Indicator	
number of water points % of beneficiaries and % of women beneficiaries obtaining water points	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	3,600,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	18 August 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
175 water points constructed/rehabilitated (reservoirs, ponds, wells, and boreholes) for farming and 100,000 transhumance pathways. At least 100% of direct beneficiaries, of which 50% are women, obtain water points on a regular basis.	
GAP Activity	
2.1.10. Installation of 392 mini-grid to power agricultural-livestock value chains and improve access to energy to households	

Indicator	
% of direct beneficiaries and % of women beneficiaries using renewable energy	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	3,528,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	15 September 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
At least 80% of direct beneficiaries, of which 40% are women, use renewable energy through their access to the 392 mini-grids installed	
GAP Activity	
2.1.11. Training for 50,000 farmers on sustainable agriculture, community maintenance of infrastructures and watershed management	
Indicator	
number of farmers trained on CSA	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Burkina Faso: training sessions on sustainable agriculture and community maintenance of infrastructure were carried out for the benefit of 3034 beneficiaries. These training courses showed strong social inclusion with 57% women, 31% young people and the integration of people with disabilities (11 people with disabilities)	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Burkina Faso: training sessions on sustainable agriculture and community maintenance of infrastructure were carried out for the benefit of 3034 beneficiaries. These training courses showed strong social inclusion with 57% women, 31% young people and the integration of people with disabilities (11 people with disabilities)	
Budget	980,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	15 September 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
Burkina Faso: training sessions on sustainable agriculture and community maintenance of infrastructure were carried out for the benefit of 3034 beneficiaries. These training courses showed strong social inclusion with 57% women, 31% young people and the integration of people with disabilities (11 people with disabilities)	
GAP Activity	
2.2.1. Establishment of modern communal poultry farms for youths and women	
Indicator	
number of modern communal poultry farms	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	200
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025 in Burkina Faso, 12 Farmer Field Schools were established on horticulture sites to promote the use of organic fertiliser and biopesticides, reaching 367 farmers (170 men and 197 women).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In 2025 in Burkina Faso, 12 Farmer Field Schools were established on horticulture sites to promote the use of organic fertiliser and biopesticides, reaching 367 farmers (170 men and 197 women).	
Budget	1,000,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	18 March 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	

Remarks/Notes	
On track.	
GAP Activity	
2.2.2. Construction of 200 earth dams for fish farming activities	
Indicator	
% of beneficiaries and % of women beneficiaries with access to fish ponds	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not started.	
Budget	4,000,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	14 October 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
At least 80% of direct beneficiaries, of which 50% are women, access to 200 fish farming ponds (training and technical support provided by other IFAD projects)	
GAP Activity	
2.2.3. Community model of integrated vegetable garden for women and youth on at least 4 to 5 of land (solar pumps, compost systems, daycare facilities for women, agroforestry and rotation of crops; transport systems).	
Indicator	
number of integrated vegetable gardens with daycare facilities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity is planned for 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity is planned for 2026.	
Budget	1,200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	25 August 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
100 community model of integrated vegetable gardens for women and youth established, with daycare facilities	

GAP Activity	
2.2.6. Develop and deliver modules on financial literacy, marketing and business management for 2500 farmer organisations, 1500 MSMEs, and 2000 cooperatives.	
Indicator	
number of organisations, cooperatives and MSMEs trained % of women participant to the trainings	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
0	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
0	
Budget	700,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	25 August 2026
Responsibility	

NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
2500 farmer organisations, 1500 MSMEs and 2000 cooperatives trained on financial literacy, marketing and business management (women represent 40% of participants in the training programme or are women-led organisations).	
GAP Activity	
Digressive premium payments for smallholders including women	
Indicator	
At least 90% direct and 90% indirect beneficiaries, of which 50% are women, have access to micro insurance Baseline : 0 but for each country, baseline to be confirmed after the start up and during the design of the detailed gender analysis and country action plan	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Payment of insurance premiums for smallholder farmers began this year in Senegal and Burkina Faso, with 8,190 women insured out of a total of 13,618 insured people. The subsidy amounted to US\$13 per insured woman for the 1,259 women in Senegal and US\$14 per insured woman for the 6,047 women in Burkina Faso. The activity will be extended to the other five countries for the following year once we have analysed the contextual elements in these new environments.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Payment of insurance premiums for smallholder farmers began this year in Senegal and Burkina Faso, with 8,190 women insured out of a total of 13,618 insured people. The subsidy amounted to US\$13 per insured woman for the 1,259 women in Senegal and US\$14 per insured woman for the 6,047 women in Burkina Faso. The activity will be extended to the other five countries for the following year once we have analysed the contextual elements in these new environments.	
Budget	7,559,100
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
WFP	
Remarks/Notes	
Payment of insurance premiums for smallholder farmers began this year in Senegal and Burkina Faso, with 8,190 women insured out of a total of 13,618 insured people. The subsidy amounted to US\$13 per insured woman for the 1,259 women in Senegal and US\$14 per insured woman for the 6,047 women in Burkina Faso. The activity will be	

extended to the other five countries for the following year once we have analysed the contextual elements in these new environments.

GAP Activity

3.2.1 Gender dimension included in the formulation of national disaster risk financing (DRF) strategies and 14 local contingency plans for 7 countries

Indicator

number of strategies

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

14

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

This activity has not yet started.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

This activity has not yet started.

Budget

294,000

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

25 August 2026

Responsibility

ARC and NEEs

Remarks/Notes

ARC in contingency planning targets included a gender dimension; in addition, when countries receive a payout, women heads of household are the first priorities.
Gender mainstreamed into national disaster risk financing (DRF) strategies and 14 local contingency plans

GAP Activity

3.2.2. Training for 420 government officials and representatives from other sector ministries on the use of ARC View

Indicator

% of women participants

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
0.25% out of the 410 government officials trained are women. This number has slightly increased since the instaturation of gender strategy in the countries.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Total: 573 2024: 470 government officials were trained in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mauritania and Mali. 2025: 0.25% out of the 410 government officials trained are women. This number has slightly increased since the instaturation of gender strategy in the countries.	
Budget	980,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	25 August 2026
Responsibility	
ARC and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
Implementation in Niger and Chad is scheduled for March 2025.	
GAP Activity	
3.2.4. Capacity-building for 1000 farmer organisations and cooperatives to identify triggering thresholds and assess the best insurance options	
Indicator	
% of women participants	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This has not yet started.	
Budget	1,890,000
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	17 March 2026
Responsibility	
ARC and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
this has not started yet	
GAP Activity	
3.2.7. Technical support provided to 7 countries on sustaining premium payments to ARC from their own national budget through eco-tax reallocation, climate budget tagging or national climate/contingency funds	
Indicator	
number of countries institutionalising premium payments % of women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This has not yet started.	
Budget	603,200
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	13 October 2026
Responsibility	
ARC and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
7 counties institutionalise premium payments into their budget covering at least 50% women	
GAP Activity	
3.2.9. Strengthen institutional and coordination mechanisms for an effective use of the payouts to ensure reach end users, using citizen engagement (shadow reports from civil society), and alignment/linkages with the microinsurance	
Indicator	

% of women represented in institutional mechanisms	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet begun.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet begun.	
Budget	20,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	20 October 2026
Responsibility	
ARC and NEEs	
Remarks/Notes	
This activity has not yet begun. at least 40% of women are represented in the institutional and coordination mechanisms for an effective use of the payouts to reach end users with citizen engagement	
GAP Activity	
3.2.14. Organise 4 high-level events on integrated approach in Africa	
Indicator	
% of women participants	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
63 (50%) female government officials were trained.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
48 (38%) female government officials were trained.	
Budget	360,000

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	21 October 2026
Responsibility	
ARC	
Remarks/Notes	
125 government officials were trained in two seasons, and an average percentage of women representatives was 38%.	
GAP Activity	
Women are well represented in PMUs of each of the 7 countries (gender specialist under IFAD investment) and at the regional level, RCU (NOcs and P3) for coordination of programme	
Indicator	
number of positions number of TORs	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	5
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
2 female staff were recruited at the RCU (M&E specialist and KM specialist)	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
2 female staff were recruited at the RCU (M&E specialist and KM specialist)	
Budget	1,528,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
RCU	
Remarks/Notes	
TORs, positions, and targets women	
GAP Activity	
Women are well represented in the SSTC and have access to KM	

Indicator	
number of women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	4
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity is planned for 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
0	
Budget	4,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 November 2026
Responsibility	
NEEs and RCU	
Remarks/Notes	
number of women participating in SSTC number of women with access to KM	

GAP Activity	
3.2.3 Capacity-building for 1,000 farmer organizations and cooperatives on identifying thresholds and assessing options	
Indicator	
At least 50% of the participants are women Baseline : 0 but for each country, baseline to be confirmed after the start up and during the design of the detailed gender analysis and country action plan	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Activity has not yet started. The focus will be on women's cooperatives in Mali; this is already in place.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Budget	117,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	23 December 2026
Responsibility	
ARC	
Remarks/Notes	
At least 50% of the participants are women Baseline : 0 but for each country, baseline to be confirmed after the start up and during the design of the detailed gender analysis and country action plan	

GAP Activity	
3.2.6 Technical support to 7 countries to sustain premiums from national budgets (eco tax reallocation, CBT, climate/contingency funds)	
Indicator	
7 countries institutionalize premium payments into their budget which cover at least 50% women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This activity has not yet started.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Women who are heads of families are the first beneficiaries.	
Budget	87,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
ARC	

Remarks/Notes	
Women who are head of family are the first beneficiaries.	
GAP Activity	
3.2.8. Enhance the institutional and coordination mechanisms for an effective use of the payouts to reach the end users with citizen engagement (shadow report from the civil society) and alignment/ linkages with the micro insurance.	
Indicator	
At least 40% women are represented in the institutional and coordination mechanisms for an effective use of the payouts to reach the end users with citizen engagement Baseline : 0 but for each country, baseline to be confirmed after the start up and during the design of the detailed gender analysis and country action plan	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Planned for 2026	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Planned for 2026	
Budget	106,800
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
ARC, PMUs, RCU	
Remarks/Notes	
This activity start will commence in 2026. The gender strategy already incorporates this.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☐ No ☒
A dedicated gender expert has not yet been fully engaged under the AICRM project to support implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP). The African Development Bank (AfDB), in collaboration with IFAD, is currently working on the recruitment of a gender specialist for AICRM, who will strengthen the systematic implementation of the GAP. In the meantime, some aspects of the GAP have already been incorporated into the targeting, gender and social inclusion strategies which are currently being finalised.	

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>A budget has not been allocated, yet.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>All GAP activities have been fully integrated into the NEEs' and EEs' AWPBs for 2026. The main anticipated challenge relates to delays in the second disbursement, which could affect the timing of some activities planned for this year. To mitigate this risk, IFAD has submitted a restructuring request aimed at delinking the second disbursement condition from the performance of all EEs collectively. Under the proposed approach, any EE that meets the agreed minimum second disbursement criteria would be able to receive its second disbursement, thereby reducing delays in the implementation of GAP-related activities.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>No revision happened in 2025.</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>No. Most activities contributing to the sex-disaggregated targets have not yet started, as the second disbursement has not been received and EEs are still using remaining 2025 funds. As a result, there is currently insufficient implementation and data to confirm that the project is on track against the sex-disaggregated targets.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Disbursement conditions can unintentionally delay gender outcomes. Action: IFAD has submitted a restructuring request to delink the second disbursement condition from all EEs collectively so that any EE meeting the minimum criteria can receive funds and proceed with GAP activities without being held back by others. Lesson 2 – Dedicated gender capacity needs to be in place early. Action: The AfDB and IFAD are working together to recruit a gender specialist for AICRM to support operationalisation of the GAP and ensure that gender is systematically integrated once implementation accelerates. Lesson 3 – Embedding GAP activities in core planning helps maintain focus despite delays. Action: All GAP activities have been integrated into the NEEs' and EEs' 2026 AWPBs so that, once disbursement bottlenecks are resolved, implementation can start quickly and in a coordinated manner.</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 ☒

Not to share at this point.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

All of the activities in the GAP are planned for 2026.

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: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_Burkina Faso_130426.pdf File Name: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_Mali_140426.pdf File Name: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_Chad_140426.pdf File Name: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_The Gambia_140426.pdf File Name: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_Mauritanie_update_140426.pdf File Name: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_Senegal_140426.pdf File Name: EX-ACT for AICRM_narrative-report_Niger_140426.pdf File Name: Summary of Ex-ante calculation - 14.04.2026.docx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: AICRM Factsheet Chad 2025.pdf File Name: AICRM Factsheet Sénégal Nov 2025.pdf File Name: AICRM_Fact_Sheet - Mali Nov 2025.pdf File Name: AICRM_Fact_Sheet - Niger.pdf File Name: Brochure AICRM Mauritanie.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: FP162 - AICRM Procurement.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: FP162-AICRM-Schedule 5. Implementation Plan Revised Change request.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: FP162_AICRM_GAP_Explanatory_Note_APR2025_Response.docx

Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.