
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI)
Facility (FP163)

Accredited Entity: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and
International Development Association (WorldBank)

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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		16 April 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 280.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 54.0	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 176.0	
	Guarantees		Mill. USD 20.0	
	ReimbursableGrants		Mill. USD 30.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 1,283.5	
	Grants		Mill. USD 74.0	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 1,209.5	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 1,563.5	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category A	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Energy	Central African Republic (the)	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Kenya	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Botswana	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Mali	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Namibia	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Uzbekistan	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A

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)
WB (ESMAP)	United States	N/A	Multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank	Donor countries and organizations contributing to the ESMAP
WB (IBRD)	United States	N/A	International organization	Member countries
WB (IDA)	United States	N/A	International Organization	Member countries

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)
Uzbekistan	1 October 2021	35% GHG intensity reduction by 2030; 25,000 MW renewables	The project directly supports Uzbekistan's NDC objectives by strengthening the performance of the National Electricity Grid (NEGU) and improving the capacity and reliability of the power transmission system to integrate large-scale renewable energy sources. By upgrading grid infrastructure and enabling greater renewable energy integration, the project reduces dependency on fossil-fuel-based generation and lowers GHG emissions intensity — core goals of both NDC 2.0 and NDC 3.0. The project also supports Uzbekistan's target to install 8–12 GW of solar and wind capacity by 2026–2030 by making the grid capable of absorbing variable renewable energy at scale.	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	1 December 2021	21% GHG reduction by 2030; electrification rate to 32-65% by 2030	The project directly advances the DRC's NDC by expanding access to renewable-based electricity in selected urban and peri-urban areas, improving the commercial performance of the national electricity utility (SNEL), and strengthening institutional capacity at provincial and national levels. By scaling up renewable electricity access in one of the world's most under-electrified countries — where hydropower accounts for 96% of domestic generation — the project contributes to the NDC's electrification targets and supports the country's ambition to develop a low-carbon economy. Improved utility performance also enhances the sustainability of renewable energy investments.	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)
Central African Republic (the)	3 January 2022	11.82-24.28% GHG reduction; 9% renewable energy share by 2025	Reduce GHG emissions by 11.82% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual (unconditional), rising to 24.28% with international support (conditional). Increase the share of renewable energy to 9% of the national energy mix by 2025, and improve energy efficiency. Contribute to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy).	0%
Mali	4 October 2021	40% GHG reduction; 1,416 MW grid-connected renewables; 80% access by 2030	The YELEN SIRA project directly aligns with Mali's NDC by improving power system reliability and efficiency, expanding electricity access in selected areas, and facilitating the integration of renewable energy. These three PDO pillars correspond precisely to Mali's NDC commitments on energy sector emissions reductions, renewable energy scale-up, and expanded electricity access. By reinforcing the grid to absorb more renewable generation and extending access to underserved areas, the project advances both the mitigation and development dimensions of Mali's updated NDC.	0%
Namibia	1 July 2021	91% GHG reduction vs BAU; 70% clean energy share by 2030	The project directly supports Namibia's NDC by strengthening the transmission network and enabling integration of additional renewable energy generation. Expanding and modernizing Namibia's transmission infrastructure, including energy storage, is essential to achieving the country's renewable energy integration and electricity reliability targets. By enabling more variable renewable energy sources to connect to the grid, the project contributes to increasing Namibia's clean energy share from 54% toward the NDC target of 70% by 2030, and supports the country's longer-term net-zero ambition.	0%
Botswana	2 December 2024	15% GHG reduction; 50% renewable energy mix / 1,938 MW by 2030	The project directly supports Botswana's NDC by enabling renewable energy grid integration and improving electricity service in selected rural areas. Botswana's electricity sector is currently dominated by coal-fired generation, and the NDC's ambition to reach 50% renewable energy by 2030 requires substantial grid modernization. By supporting the technical and institutional conditions for renewable integration and extending electricity access to rural communities, the project contributes to both the mitigation and social dimensions	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)
			of Botswana's updated NDC, helping to close the gap between current generation capacity and the 1,938 MW renewable target.	
Kenya	1 December 2020	32–35% GHG reduction; 100% renewable electricity by 2030–2035	The project aligns closely with Kenya's NDC by increasing the capacity of the Kenya Power System for energy trade and renewable energy integration. Kenya already generates approximately 82–93% of its electricity from renewable sources and the project supports the final steps toward achieving 100% renewable power generation — a key mitigation target in Kenya's 2025 NDC. By enhancing cross-border energy trade capacity, the project also contributes to regional energy security and grid resilience, consistent with the adaptation dimensions of Kenya's NAP. The project supports Kenya's ambition to reach 5,000 MW of clean power generation by 2030.	0%

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

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative-1 (SRMI-1) Facility supports seven energy transition projects including Uzbekistan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Central African Republic (CAR), Mali, Kenya, Namibia, and Botswana, approved by the WB Board between 2021 and 2024.

During the 2025 reporting period, the portfolio made meaningful progress. In Uzbekistan, grid modernization continued with over US\$256 million in signed contracts and digital substations and transmission upgrades under implementation, enabling large-scale renewable integration. In CAR, contracts for five solar PV mini-grids with BESS were either effective or in finalization, expanding access and replacing diesel-based power generation. In Kenya and Namibia, procurement and bidding for key grid and storage infrastructure advanced, including STATCOMs, substations, transmission lines, and BESS owner’s engineers, laying the foundation for grid flexibility and resilience. In DRC, despite political and institutional challenges, reforms, planning studies, and the Mwinda Fund call for proposals progressed to support private-sector-led access. Botswana has moved forward with procurement activities for BESS and MDMS and advanced preparatory activities for rural electrification after the project declared effectiveness on Dec 3 2025.

Amidst the severe and structural sector crisis in Mali, the World Bank, at the Government’s request, has promptly initiated preparation of the Electricity Sector Improvement Program with the expected board date of June 2026. This operation will fully utilize the GCF financing and delivering on the results committed.

Where implementation obstacles arose, the portfolio responded swiftly and effectively, keeping projects on track and demonstrating strong adaptive management.

To date, US\$21.6 million in GCF funding has been disbursed on the ground, representing 7.7% of the total GCF allocation across all seven countries. IDA/IBRD co-financing disbursements have reached about US\$137 million, accounting for 8.8% of the total co-financing envelope. The overall disbursement trajectory for SRMI-1 remains positive and continued progress is expected across the portfolio as implementation accelerates.

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)

Outcome 1: Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂ eq) reduced as a result of Fund-funded projects/ programmes

- Output 1: Evidence-based targets for low-emission pathways available in government-owned least-cost generation plan

Mid-term target is 3 least-cost generation plans, and the final target is 6 least-cost generation plans. While no least-cost generation plan was added, several generation planning studies were conducted during the reporting year.

Outcome 2: Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation

In 2025, key milestones included mobilization of international technical and legal advisors, the launch of generation planning studies, and the strengthening of institutional capacity in procurement, legal, and safeguards functions. Utilities and government counterparts across DRC, Uzbekistan, and Namibia received hands-on support and training, improving readiness for complex renewable and grid investments. These outputs directly strengthened planning quality, bankability, and regulatory preparedness, laying the foundation for downstream public and private investments.

- Output 1. Increased capacity of key staff designated by the EE
- Activity 1. Transaction advisory and Capacity Building (such as procurement, legal)

Similarly in 2025, DRC selected DENTONS for mini-grid legal support and drafted the Moyi Power operations manual, while workshops strengthened project finance skills. Uzbekistan enacted electricity sector reforms, including creation of an independent regulator and unbundling of NEGU. Namibia completed BESS Owner's Engineer selection, strengthened procurement capacity, and mobilized GREEN SEED GFPP support for transaction advisory and safeguards training. Despite procurement and grant delays, institutional readiness improved across countries. Botswana established Project Implementation Unit with key positions including head of PIU, execution manager, and two senior engineers being recruited.

- Output 2. Volume of private capital leveraged as a result of risk mitigation instruments

In 2025, key legal and land access foundations were secured for solar development, and the first market-facing risk mitigation facility was launched for off-grid investors. While grid-connected instruments remain inactive, achievements this year established the regulatory, transactional, and market infrastructure required to operationalize de-risking mechanisms under the approved implementation framework.

- Activity 1. Risk mitigation instruments for solar/battery mini-grids and off-grid private investors

In DRC, DENTONS was recruited as international legal counsel; land was secured for solar sites in Kananga and Mbuji-Mayi, and the Mwinda Fund launched its first call for proposals. These actions, planned for this period, establish the legal, land, and market foundations for private off-grid investment and demonstrate strong investor interest.

- Activity 2. Risk mitigation instruments for grid connected RE projects

Activity was not enter implementation and will wait for development in the future.

Outcome 3: Number of households, and individuals (males and females) with improved access to low-emission energy sources

- Activity 1. Public investments for electrification

In CAR, Mini-grid contracts for Bouar and Bangassou were signed, and the Danzi three-year O&M contract became effective. Bidding timelines were extended for Nola, Bossembele, and Birao to strengthen competition, and procurement preparation advanced for MV/LV equipment and 20,000 household connections. These steps implement the annual electrification rollout plan and establish contractual and operational foundations for decentralized access expansion.

Outcome 4: MWs of low emission energy capacity installed, generated and/or rehabilitated as a result of GCF support

During 2025, major infrastructure preparation and contracting milestones aligned with the annual implementation plan have been achieved in countries under SRMI-1. Substation rehabilitation and transmission line packages progressed from procurement to contract signature and early implementation, while grid resilience and VRE integration planning

advanced. These outputs strengthened system reliability, expanded transmission capacity, and improved readiness to integrate variable renewable energy across participating countries.

- Output 1. Successful competitive selection of IPPs
- Output 2. Enable an increase penetration of VRE in the grid
- Activity 1. Generation plans with VRE integration analysis and capacity building (technical)

Progress achieved across portfolios. Specifically in DRC, SHER-ARTELIA was mobilized for hydro and solar site mapping, and VRE scenarios were embedded into national generation planning. Although delays in Inga 3 development studies slowed full plan finalization, technical capacity and stakeholder engagement exceeded expectations. Utilities and ministries strengthened analytical skills and coordination on VRE integration. These results improved the quality of long-term generation planning and highlighted the importance of institutional alignment for timely implementation.

- Activity 2. Public investments for VRE integration grid upgrades and grid resilience

Uzbekistan advanced five substation rehabilitation contracts and continued construction of the Koltsevaya substation and transmission lines. In CAR, contractors were identified for 110 kV lines, PV expansion studies finalized, and grid reinforcement prepared. Namibia completed advanced VRE–BESS–trade system studies. In Botswana, the request for proposal of Owner's Engineer to support BPC procure and supervise the construction of the BESS has been issued and the hiring is expected to be completed by June 2026. These achievements strengthened grid resilience and VRE integration capacity despite procurement delays.

Outcome 5: Number of technologies and innovative solutions transferred or licensed to support low-emission development as a result of Fund support

- Output 1. Solar and wind park critical studies are completed, and the parks are ready for tendering
- Activity 1. Solar and wind park preparatory studies

Great progress has achieved in Namibia. Preparatory studies advanced with surveys underway and bidding documents for transmission and reactor-related works finalized. These milestones improved the bankability of renewable energy parks and aligned with the 2025 implementation plan. Coordination with grid planning and VRE integration studies strengthened technical readiness for future investments.

- Activity 2. Public investments in solar and wind park infrastructure

In CAR, EPC contracts for Danzi–Sakai 110kV transmission lines were signed, advance payments made, sites handed over, and design studies validated by the supervision firm. Technical studies and bidding documents for the 15MW Danzi PV expansion were completed, and a Letter of Intent with SCATEC was signed, initiating private sector structuring. These milestones, planned for this reporting year, enable full evacuation of solar power and grid reinforcement.

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

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	7,120,000	28,470,000	88,978,000	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) 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
Energy Generation and Access	0	7,120,000	28,470,000	88,978,000	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
Uzbekistan	0	1,074,000	4,296,000	13,426,000	0	0	0
Kenya	0	463,000	1,850,000	5,780,000	0	0	0
Namibia	0	676,000	2,702,000	8,443,000	0	0	0
Botswana	0	4,181,000	16,719,000	52,248,000	0	0	0
Mali	0	679,000	2,716,000	8,487,000	0	0	0
Central African Republic (the)	0	33,000	130,000	415,000	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	0	14,000	57,000	179,000	0	0	0

Energy generation and access

No indicators/questions defined.

(IRMF) Supplementary 1.4 Renewable energy generated					
Provide the total renewable energy generation (MWh) produced.					
Unit					Megawatt-hour
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	487	975	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).

Baseline	Target		Unit		Megawatt
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
0	1,027	2,035	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
Uzbekistan	0	302	600	0	0	0
Kenya	0	151	300	0	0	0
Namibia	0	202	400	0	0	0
Botswana	0	151	300	0	0	0
Mali	0	151	300	0	0	0
Central African Republic (the)	0	18	35	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	0	52	100	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
Indicator 1 (Output level) Evidence-based targets for low-emission pathways available in government-owned least-cost generation plan	Plans	0	3	6	0	1	1
Indicator 2 (Output level) Successful competitive selection of IPPs	No. of Items	0	2	6	0	0	0
Indicator 3 (Output level) Solar and wind park critical studies are completed and the parks are ready for tendering	No. of Items	0	2	5	0	0	0
Indicator 4 (Output level) Enable an increase penetration of VRE in the grid [# of countries]	No. of Countries	0	2	6	0	0	0
Indicator 5 (Output level) Increased capacity of key staff	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	0	7	14	0	7	7

designated by the EE							
Indicator 6 (Output level) Volume of private capital leveraged as a result of risk mitigation instruments	United States dollars	0	0	500,000,000	0	0	0
M6.2 No. of Households, and individuals (males and females) with improved access to low-emission energy sources	No. of Households	0	420,000	840,000	0	0	0
M5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for lowemission planning and development and their effective implementation	No. of Policy Instruments	0	0	6	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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
Electricity Sector Transformation and Resilient Transmission	USD	16,490,000	380,000,000	Uzbekistan	0	0	0

Access Governance & Reform for the Electricity and Water Sectors Project	USD	0	594,290,000	Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	0	0	0
CAR-Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project	USD	12,800,000	83,000,000	Central African Republic (the)	0	0	0
Mali Electricity Sector Improvement Program - Phase 1	USD	0	220,000,000	Mali	0	0	0
Transmission Expansion and Energy Storage Project	USD	0	100,000,000	Namibia	0	0	0
Renewable Energy Support and Access Accelerator Project	USD	0	88,000,000	Botswana	0	0	0
Kenya Green and Resilient Expansion of Energy (GREEN) Program Phase 2 Project	USD	484,400	200,000,000	Kenya	0	0	0
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			

The legal agreements have been complied with.

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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	Political and Governance Risk		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political transitions and changes in government leadership across multiple SRMI-1 countries created implementation delays during the reporting period. In Botswana, the October 2024 presidential election led the new government to place all BPC projects on hold pending confirmation of priorities, delaying preparatory activities and Gender Action Plan implementation. In DRC, recurring ministerial changes — and an 18-month vacancy in the PIU Coordinator position — weakened institutional ownership. In Mali, unresolved government positions on project design revision and the government's declining of emergency energy sector support plans led to the conclusion of the original Yelen Sira project.		
Consequences	Prolonged implementation delays, loss of project momentum, disbursement shortfalls, and inability to deliver climate results within project timelines.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Proactive World Bank engagement with incoming governments to reaffirm project commitment; high-level policy dialogue facilitated by the task team and country management units; project restructurings where needed to adapt to changed political realities; and diversification of the SRMI-1 portfolio across countries to manage concentration risk.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		

Risk 2	Institutional and Procurement Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited institutional capacity at implementing agencies — including PIUs, national utilities, and government ministries — continues to be the primary driver of procurement delays across the SRMI-1 portfolio. In Uzbekistan, the complexity of technical contracts (particularly the SCADA-EMS system) exceeded the initial capacity of the PIU, resulting in procurement delays and the need for Bank-executed Technical Assistance. In CAR, procurement of solar mini-grids and off-grid components was delayed due to limited client capacity, contributing to low disbursement rates and necessitating two project restructurings in 2025. In DRC, the 18-month absence of a PIU Coordinator severely hampered institutional progress.		
Consequences	Delayed delivery of climate and development results; low disbursement rates; risk of project extension or restructuring; reputational risk for the World Bank and GCF.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Targeted capacity building programs for PIUs and implementing agencies; World Bank-executed Technical Assistance (TA) for complex procurement (Uzbekistan); recruitment of qualified PIU coordinators and specialists (DRC); intensive supervision and monitoring by task teams; peer-to-peer learning across the portfolio on complex technical procurement; project restructurings to reallocate funds and adjust timelines (CAR, June and December 2025).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Technical and Implementation Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Technical risks arise from the complexity of infrastructure being deployed across the portfolio — including BESS systems (Botswana, Namibia, Kenya), SCADA-EMS systems (Uzbekistan), solar PV mini-grids with battery storage (CAR), and high-voltage transmission infrastructure (Namibia, Kenya, Uzbekistan). Several of these represent firsts or near-firsts in their respective national contexts, raising the likelihood of design, procurement, and construction challenges. In Namibia, the Environmental Clearance Certificate for the transmission line requires renewal, and biodiversity risks (bird mortality) require active management. In Uzbekistan, SCADA procurement complexity exceeded initial PIU capacity.		
Consequences	Construction delays; cost overruns; underperformance of installed systems; failure to meet PDO-level results indicators for MW installed or people connected; extended project timelines.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Procurement of Owner's Engineers to support implementing agencies in BESS procurement and supervision (Namibia, Botswana, Kenya); peer-to-peer learning on complex technical procurement (Uzbekistan); updated Biodiversity Management Plans (Namibia); BESS feasibility studies with integrated E&S scope (Kenya); World Bank technical review of all bidding documents and Terms of Reference; project timeline extensions where needed (Uzbekistan mid-term review identified potential need for extension).		
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 4	Integrity Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	As required under GCF's zero-tolerance policy, the Accredited Entity reports on integrity-related risks including prohibited practices (fraud and corruption), SEAH, sanctions, conflicts of interest, and financial crimes (AML/CFT).		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	All projects operate under World Bank fiduciary and integrity frameworks, including World Bank procurement regulations, anti-corruption guidelines, and the World Bank Sanctions regime. SEA/SH prevention measures and reporting channels are integrated into all project ESMPs and contractor agreements. GRMs are operational across all active projects, with communities informed of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism. No prohibited practices, SEAH incidents, sanctioned party involvement, or financial crimes were identified or reported during the 2025 reporting period.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Nothing to report		
Consequences	This is not applicable - nothing to report.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	This is not applicable - nothing to report.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	N/a - nothing to report		
Consequences	N/a - nothing to report		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/a - nothing to report		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Fraud		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	N/a - nothing to report		
Consequences	N/a - nothing to report		

Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/a - nothing to report		
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		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION								
E.1. GCF financing								
<i>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.</i>								
Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Uzbekistan	Grants	USD	4,000,000	4,000,000	400,000	999,950	0%	100%
Uzbekistan	Loans	USD	43,000,000	43,000,000	10,207,951.55	14,083,555.27	0%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Grants	USD	4,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Grants	USD	30,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Central African Republic (the)	Grants	USD	30,000,000	30,000,000	5,730,019.43	9,889,719.68	0%	100%
Mali	Grants	USD	5,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Mali	Loans	USD	38,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Namibia	Grants	USD	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	0	0%	0%
Namibia	Loans	USD	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	0%	0%
Namibia	Guarantees	USD	10,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Botswana	Grants	USD	4,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Botswana	Loans	USD	30,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Botswana	Guarantees	USD	10,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Kenya	Grants	USD	3,500,000	3,500,000	284,400	284,400	0%	100%
Kenya	Loans	USD	45,000,000	45,000,000	200,000	200,000	0%	100%

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Total		USD	280,000,000	149,000,000	16,822,370.98	25,457,624.95	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
IDA	Grants	USD	575,000,000	575,000,000	0	55,400,000	0%	0%
IDA	Loans	USD	825,000,000	825,000,000	0	99,300,000	0%	0%
IBRD	Loans	USD	188,000,000	188,000,000	0	0	0%	0%
Total		USD	1,588,000,000	1,588,000,000	0	154,700,000	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: Section 3.pdf

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

N/A

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Across the SRMI-1 portfolio, Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) activities were implemented in line with project-specific instruments, including ESMPs, SEPs, RAPs, and LMPs. In Uzbekistan, the PIU, supported by the MAI Group engineering consultant, continued monitoring contractor compliance with Construction ESMPs at active substation and transmission sites. Semi-annual E&S reports were submitted to the World Bank. Land acquisition and compensation advanced, with RAP Implementation Plans for Component 2.2 prepared and shared. Stakeholder consultations were conducted in line with the SEP, with site-level engagement led by contractors under PIU oversight. In CAR, stakeholder engagement activities were carried out in Bangui and project communities (July 2024–December 2025), covering ESF instruments, resettlement, OHS, and SEA/SH prevention. A certificate of environmental conformity was obtained, and OHS monitoring at construction sites continued. Implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan is ongoing, with some activities rescheduled. In Namibia, NamPower conducted community consultations to raise awareness of the GRM and established a WhatsApp channel with landowners along the transmission corridor. The Biodiversity Management Plan was updated to include enhanced bird monitoring. Renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate is underway. Consultations with Indigenous Peoples were conducted prior to appraisal. In Botswana, an E&S consultant was engaged, and consultations (June–October 2025) informed preparation of the BESS ESMP. No major concerns were raised, and no ESS7-defined Indigenous Peoples are affected. The draft ESMP was submitted to the World Bank. In Kenya, ESS instruments were maintained, including a finalized RAP for the LILO transmission line. The BESS feasibility study integrated E&S considerations. A Gender Action Plan was launched, with training delivered to 75 staff. In DRC, ESS instruments from the EASE project were maintained. With works pending effectiveness, activities remain preparatory, including validation of TORs for a GBV specialist.

Outputs during the reporting period

Uzbekistan: Semi-annual E&S reports submitted; RAP Implementation Plans for Component 2.2 finalized; C-ESMP compliance monitored across active sites; stakeholder engagement conducted per SEP. *CAR:* Environmental conformity certificate obtained; ESF instruments disclosed; OHS compliance monitored; two restructurings (June, December 2025) incorporated E&S adjustments. *Namibia:* Biodiversity Management Plan updated; ECC renewal underway; two consultation rounds completed; WhatsApp channel established with landowners; ESIA/ESMPs for transmission and BESS approved and disclosed. *Botswana:* E&S consultant engaged; BESS ESMP drafted and submitted; consultations completed with no major concerns; GRM established under SEP and Project Operations Manual. *Kenya:* RAP for LILO transmission line finalized; BESS feasibility study launched with integrated E&S scope; gender training delivered to 75 staff; KenGen Women Leaders Mentorship Program launched (40 mentees, 48 mentors); KETRACO internship program established (50% female participation). *DRC:* GBV/VBG specialist TORs validated; GRM from EASE project maintained; post-restructuring E&S updates identified. *Gender (Portfolio-wide):* In CAR, 50 women/girls mentored, 24 hired as contractors/consultants, 12 as permanent staff, and 7 enrolled in Master 2 programs abroad, increasing women's share in ENERCA's technical workforce to 4%. A dedicated World Bank Gender Specialist is embedded in the CAR team.

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

Land Acquisition and Resettlement (Uzbekistan, Namibia, Kenya): Land acquisition for transmission infrastructure remains the primary E&S challenge across multiple projects. In Uzbekistan, ongoing monitoring ensures compensation agreements are reached in a timely manner, with RAPs guiding the process. In Namibia, direct landowner engagement through a dedicated communication channel has been effective in managing easement issues. In Kenya, the finalized RAP for the LILO line addresses compensation for Project Affected Persons (PAPs), with budget for ARAP implementation identified as a pending item. *OHS and Contractor Compliance (Uzbekistan, CAR):* Active construction sites in Uzbekistan and CAR required continued OHS monitoring. In Uzbekistan, contractors experienced periodic shortcomings in C-ESMP implementation, which were addressed through PIU-led corrective measures with support from the MAI Group. In CAR, OHS compliance is being actively monitored in connection with substation and mini-grid construction activities. *SEA/SH Prevention (CAR, DRC):* SEA/SH prevention is integrated into stakeholder engagement and contractor management in CAR. In DRC, the recruitment of a dedicated GBV/VBG specialist to be embedded in the PIU represents an important step toward operationalizing this safeguard. *Gender Inclusion (Portfolio-wide):* Gender Action Plans are being implemented across all active projects. Concrete results in CAR and Kenya demonstrate that dedicated gender expertise and structured programs — mentorships, internships, leadership training — deliver measurable workforce outcomes for women. Botswana's GAP implementation was briefly paused during the post-election government transition but has since resumed and remains on track. *Biodiversity (Namibia):* Potential impacts on bird populations along the transmission line corridor are being actively managed through an updated Biodiversity Management Plan with systematic monitoring protocols.

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

Kenya – LILO ARAP Budget: Funding for implementation of the ARAP for the LILO transmission line wayleave remains pending. The task team is following up with the implementing agency to resolve this. *DRC – GRM Operationalization:* The project-level GRM is not yet operational, as physical works have not commenced. Establishing a functional GRM will be prioritized once the grant becomes effective. *DRC – GBV/VBG Specialist Recruitment:* Recruitment of the GBV/VBG specialist for the PIU is pending and remains a near-term priority. *DRC – Gender Action Plan Budget:* Operationalization of the Gender Action Plan budget is pending grant effectiveness following restructuring. *CAR – Indigenous Peoples Plan:* Implementation remains partially delayed due to scheduling constraints; progress is expected in the next reporting period. *Uzbekistan – C-ESMP Compliance:* Periodic contractor compliance gaps persist, requiring continued monitoring by the

<i>PIU and MAI Group, with corrective actions applied as needed. Namibia – ECC Renewal: Renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate is underway and is not expected to impact construction timelines.</i>	
Remarks/Notes	
<i>The SRMI-1 portfolio spans varying implementation stages, from early preparation in Botswana and Kenya to active construction in Uzbekistan and CAR. Robust E&S frameworks are in place across all projects, reflecting strong commitment to safeguards and gender inclusion. Embedding dedicated gender specialists—within both World Bank teams and implementing agencies—has proven effective and is recommended as a best practice. All stakeholders have been informed of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism, and no SEAH-related grievances were reported during the period.</i>	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Title of the sub-project	Uzbekistan - Electricity Sector Transformation and Resilient Transmission Project (P171683) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project operates under the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Applicable instruments include: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and site-specific Construction ESMPs (C-ESMPs) for all active civil works, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and RAP Implementation Plans for transmission line components (Component 2.2), a Labor Management Procedure (LMP), and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Semi-annual Environmental and Social Monitoring Reports are prepared by the PIU and submitted to the World Bank.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is in place and being implemented. During the reporting period, public consultations were conducted with communities in the vicinity of substation rehabilitation and transmission line construction sites in line with the SEP. Contractor-level stakeholder engagement at specific construction sites is implemented under PIU supervision. Communities and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along the transmission corridor were engaged as part of the RAP implementation process, including through individual outreach on compensation agreements.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No indigenous peoples as defined under ESS7 have been identified in the project area. No FPIC process was required.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
The primary E&S challenge during the reporting period was land acquisition and compensation for transmission line tower foundations under Component 2.2. The PIU, supported by the MAI Group engineering consultant, maintained active engagement with PAPs to reach timely compensation agreements, guided by the RAP Implementation Plans. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) monitoring at active construction sites identified periodic shortcomings in contractor compliance with C-ESMPs; these were addressed through PIU-led corrective action notices and enhanced site supervision. No major environmental incidents were recorded during the reporting period. Semi-annual E&S reports were submitted as required under the ESMP.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Land acquisition for Component 2.2 transmission line infrastructure is ongoing and requires continued monitoring to ensure all compensation agreements are reached before civil works commence on affected plots. Contractor OHS compliance requires continued vigilance, and the PIU will maintain heightened monitoring through the next reporting period. Gender Action Plan (GAP) implementation — including HR policy revisions and GBV prevention measures —	

Title of the sub-project	Uzbekistan - Electricity Sector Transformation and Resilient Transmission Project (P171683) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
requires the team to confirm and document specific actions implemented on the ground against PAD commitments, and provide a full update in the next APR.	
Title of the sub-project	Central African Republic – CAR Electricity Sector Strengthening and Access Project (P176683) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project operates under the World Bank ESF. Applicable instruments include: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Abbreviated RAPs (ARAPs) for relevant components, a Labor Management Procedure (LMP), a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), a Gender Action Plan (GAP, US\$500,000 budget), and an OHS management plan applicable to active construction sites. A certificate of environmental conformity was obtained from the Ministry of Environment during the reporting period.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in place and being implemented. Stakeholder engagement activities were conducted throughout the reporting period (July 2024 – December 2025) in Bangui and project communities, covering ESF instruments, resettlement plans, OHS, and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEA/SH) prevention. Communities have been informed of the project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism. A World Bank Gender Specialist is embedded in the task team to ensure systematic monitoring and stakeholder engagement on gender dimensions.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is in place. Implementation of the IPP is ongoing, with some activities subject to scheduling adjustments during the reporting period. The task team is working to advance IPP implementation in the next reporting period as a priority.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
An Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) is in place. Implementation of the IPP is ongoing, with some activities subject to scheduling adjustments during the reporting period. The task team is working to advance IPP implementation in the next reporting period as a priority.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Full implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan remains partially incomplete due to scheduling constraints and should be prioritized in the next reporting period. OHS compliance at construction sites requires continued monitoring. RAP implementation for off-grid electrification components should be tracked closely to ensure that new connection activities proceed in compliance with resettlement commitments.	
Title of the sub-project	Democratic Republic of Congo – Access Governance and Reform for the Electricity and Water Sectors Project (P173506) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project operates under the World Bank ESF. Applicable instruments — including an ESCP, ESMP, LMP, SEP, and GAP — were established drawing on the experience of the predecessor EASE project. ESS instruments are being updated post-restructuring to support the expanded scope, including activities related to the Agency for the Development and Promotion of Inga (ADPI). Physical works have not yet commenced pending grant effectiveness.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The project operates under the World Bank ESF. Applicable instruments — including an ESCP, ESMP, LMP, SEP, and GAP — were established drawing on the experience of the predecessor EASE project. ESS instruments are being	

Title of the sub-project	Uzbekistan - Electricity Sector Transformation and Resilient Transmission Project (P171683) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
updated post-restructuring to support the expanded scope, including activities related to the Agency for the Development and Promotion of Inga (ADPI). Physical works have not yet commenced pending grant effectiveness.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
Engagement with indigenous peoples will be addressed once physical implementation commences. The project team has included relevant provisions in the updated ESS instruments to ensure FPIC requirements are met prior to commencement of any activities affecting indigenous communities.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
The primary E&S management focus during the reporting period was institutional: ensuring continuity of safeguard compliance in the absence of an active PIU coordinator (now resolved), and updating ESS instruments to reflect the restructured project design. Terms of Reference for a GBV/VBG specialist to be embedded in the PIU were validated by the World Bank, representing an important preparatory step toward operationalizing GBV prevention provisions.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The project-level GRM has not yet been fully operationalized for the new project scope, as physical works have not commenced. This should be established as a priority upon grant effectiveness. The GBV/VBG specialist for the PIU has not yet been recruited; this recruitment should be completed promptly once the grant becomes effective. The Gender Action Plan budget remains inactive pending grant effectiveness and should be operationalized as soon as possible.	
Title of the sub-project	Namibia – Transmission Expansion and Energy Storage Project (TEES, P177328) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project operates under the World Bank ESF. Applicable instruments include: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for both the transmission line and BESS components (disclosed January and November 2024), a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) updated during the reporting period to include additional bird monitoring and long-term mortality tracking protocols, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and a Labor Management Procedure (LMP). The Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) for the transmission line — originally issued in 2021 — is currently being renewed.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in place and being implemented. During the reporting period, NamPower conducted two rounds of community consultations to raise awareness of the project's GRM. A dedicated WhatsApp communication channel was established between NamPower and landowners along the transmission line corridor to facilitate direct and timely engagement with the Project Manager. No major concerns or complaints were raised during the reporting period. Consultations with potentially affected communities, including Indigenous Peoples, were conducted prior to appraisal in line with the SEP.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
Consultations with Indigenous Peoples in the project area were conducted prior to appraisal in accordance with ESS7 requirements and the SEP. No FPIC-triggering activities have commenced during the reporting period. Engagement will continue in line with the SEP as construction activities approach.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Potential biodiversity impacts — specifically on bird populations along the transmission line corridor — were addressed through an updated Biodiversity Management Plan incorporating systematic monitoring protocols and long-term mortality tracking. The renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate for the transmission line is being actively managed and	

Title of the sub-project	Uzbekistan - Electricity Sector Transformation and Resilient Transmission Project (P171683) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
is not expected to affect the construction schedule. The GRM was operationalized and landowner engagement was maintained through direct communication channels. No grievances were received during the reporting period.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The renewal of the Environmental Clearance Certificate for the transmission line is ongoing and should be confirmed prior to the commencement of civil works. Bird mortality monitoring protocols under the updated BMP should be operationalized before construction begins. A comprehensive update on Gender Action Plan implementation — including workplace policy revisions and any gender-disaggregated data — is required in the next reporting period, as GAP-specific data for 2025 was not yet available at the time of this report.	
Title of the sub-project	Republic of Botswana – Renewable Energy Support and Access Accelerator Project (P181221) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project operates under the World Bank ESF. The project became effective on December 3, 2025. Applicable instruments in place or under preparation include: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the 2x25 MW Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) — a first draft of which was submitted to the World Bank for review during the reporting period — Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedure (LMP), and Gender Action Plan (GAP). An E&S consultant was appointed and BESS ESIA consultancy procurement is near completion.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in place, embedded within the Project Operations Manual adopted at project effectiveness. Community consultations were conducted between June and October 2025 as part of the BESS ESMP preparation process. Consultations confirmed no major concerns from communities. The GRM was established as part of the SEP and Project Operations Manual; no complaints have been received to date.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No indigenous peoples as defined under ESS7 have been identified in the project area. No FPIC process was required.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Given the project's recent effectiveness (December 3, 2025), E&S activities during the reporting period were primarily preparatory. The draft BESS ESMP was submitted for World Bank review. Community consultations confirmed no major E&S concerns. The primary social risk identified relates to potential land acquisition and resettlement associated with the rural electrification component (Component 2), which is being addressed through the E&S consultant's ongoing work. Gender Action Plan activities — briefly paused during the post-election political transition in late 2024 — have resumed and are back on track, supported by a dedicated gender specialist from the Africa Gender and Energy Team.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The BESS ESMP is pending World Bank approval and should be finalized and disclosed before procurement of the BESS EPC contractor advances. Land acquisition and resettlement risks for the rural electrification component require further assessment and appropriate instruments as design progresses. Environmental and Social specialist positions within the PIU are to be filled by May 2026 and should be prioritized to ensure adequate E&S oversight of upcoming construction activities.	
Title of the sub-project	Kenya – Green and Resilient Expansion of Energy (GREEN) Program Phase 2 (P180465) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	

Title of the sub-project	Uzbekistan - Electricity Sector Transformation and Resilient Transmission Project (P171683) / Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative Facility (SRMI-1)
The project operates under the World Bank ESF. Applicable instruments in place include: Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a finalized Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Project Affected Persons on the 2 km Loop-In-Loop-Out (LILO) transmission line, Labor Management Procedure (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and Gender Action Plan (GAP). A BESS-specific ESIA will be developed as part of the ongoing feasibility study.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in place and being implemented across all implementing agencies — KenGen, KETRACO, and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum (MoEP). Stakeholder engagement activities during the reporting period included community-level consultations with PAPs on the LILO transmission line, gender-focused stakeholder engagement through the Women Leaders Mentorship Program (48 mentors, 40 women mentees) at KenGen, and outreach through KETRACO's new internship program with 50% female participation. All project stakeholders have been informed of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No indigenous peoples as defined under ESS7 have been identified in the project area. No FPIC process was required.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
The primary E&S focus during the reporting period was the finalization and operationalization of the RAP for the LILO transmission line, ensuring that PAPs are identified, consulted, and compensated in line with ESS5 requirements before civil works commence. The project's Gender Action Plan was actively implemented: KenGen hired a permanent Gender Technical Lead, launched a Women Leaders Mentorship Program, and KETRACO established a gender unit with a commitment to 50% female hiring in its Young Professionals Program. Gender sensitivity training was delivered to 75 project staff (35 female, 40 male). MoEP commenced procurement of a firm for a gender-focused energy sector assessment.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The budget for the implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the LILO transmission line wayleave has not yet been secured by the implementing agency. This is a priority item requiring follow-up by the World Bank task team to ensure RAP implementation proceeds without delay ahead of civil works. A BESS-specific ESIA will need to be prepared and disclosed as the feasibility study progresses and a preferred site is confirmed.	

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	
Across the SRMI-1 Facility's seven projects, stakeholder engagement was carried out in line with each project's approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the facility's broader Environmental and Social Commitment Plans (ESCPs). Engagement activities spanned community consultations, institutional dialogue, gender-focused programming, and GRM awareness campaigns. In Uzbekistan, the PIU oversaw site-specific consultations with communities and Project Affected Persons (PAPs) along transmission line corridors as part of RAP implementation, with contractors implementing engagement under PIU and MAI Group supervision. In CAR, structured stakeholder engagement was conducted in Bangui and project communities throughout July 2024–December 2025, covering ESF instruments, resettlement, OHS, and SEA/SH prevention. A World Bank Gender Specialist embedded in the task team maintained regular engagement with ENERCA, MDEWR, and ACER. In Namibia, NamPower conducted two rounds of GRM awareness consultations with communities and established a dedicated WhatsApp channel with landowners along the transmission corridor for direct real-time engagement. In	

Botswana, BPC conducted community consultations between June and October 2025 as part of the BESS ESMP preparation, supported by a dedicated gender specialist from the World Bank Africa Gender and Energy Team. In Kenya, engagement was carried out across all three implementing agencies — KenGen, KETRACO, and the Ministry of Energy and Petroleum — including PAP consultations for the LILO transmission line RAP, gender training, mentorship, and internship programs. In DRC, engagement remained primarily institutional during the reporting period, involving dialogue with Moyo Power, parliamentary counterparts, and newly appointed ministerial leadership, pending grant effectiveness. In Mali, stakeholder engagement was managed in the context of Yelen Sira's conclusion, with the World Bank maintaining dialogue with government counterparts as preparation of the new Mali Electricity Sector Improvement Program – Phase 1 (P516046) commences.
Dates and venues of engagement activities
Engagement activities were conducted across all project countries during January–December 2025. Key milestones include community consultations in Namibia (Gibeon and along the transmission corridor); BESS ESMP consultations in Botswana (June–October 2025); stakeholder engagement in Bangui and project communities in CAR (July 2024–December 2025); RAP-related consultations in Uzbekistan and Kenya near transmission sites; and institutional meetings in Kinshasa (DRC) and Bamako (Mali). Detailed records and minutes are maintained by PIUs and documented in semi-annual E&S monitoring reports submitted to the World Bank.
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)
Where data was collected and reported by implementing agencies, participation figures are as follows: Namibia (Gibeon Constituency consultation, 2023): Male = ~12 (40%); Female = ~19 (60%) Kenya (gender sensitivity training): Male = 40; Female = 35 (75 total) Kenya (KenGen Women Leaders Mentorship Program): Female = 40 mentees, 48 mentors Kenya (KETRACO internship program): Male = 9; Female = 9 (50% female participation) CAR (gender engagement at ENERCA): 50 women and girls participated in mentorship and career activities, of whom 24 were hired as contractors/consultants and 12 as permanent staff Sex-disaggregated participation data for community consultations in Uzbekistan, CAR, Botswana, and DRC is maintained in project-level records and semi-annual E&S reports. Aggregate facility-level data will be consolidated in the next reporting cycle.
Information shared with stakeholders
Across the facility, stakeholders were consistently informed about: project objectives, scope, and implementation timelines; environmental and social risks, impacts, and mitigation measures; land acquisition procedures and compensation entitlements under applicable RAPs and ARAPs; OHS requirements and SEA/SH prevention measures; how to access the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); and the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism. In countries with active gender programming (CAR, Kenya, Botswana, Namibia), stakeholders also received information on gender equity commitments, women's employment policies, and career development pathways in the energy sector. In DRC, institutional stakeholders were briefed on the revised project design, the operational manual, and conditions for grant effectiveness.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
The facility's stakeholder engagement generated several key outputs and responses during the reporting period. In CAR, community engagement identified the need to accelerate RAP implementation, which was addressed through the December 2025 project restructuring. In Kenya, PAP consultations on the LILO transmission line highlighted the need to secure ARAP implementation budget — an item being actively followed up by the task team. In Namibia, no concerns were raised by communities or landowners, with participants expressing broad support for the project's positive benefits. In Botswana, BESS ESMP consultations confirmed no major concerns from communities and no ESS7-triggering groups in the project area. In Uzbekistan, PAP engagement identified the time-intensive nature of individual compensation agreements as the primary challenge, which is being addressed through continued direct PIU outreach. Across the facility, no SEA/SH-related grievances were reported during the reporting period. All GRMs are operational in projects where physical implementation has commenced, and all stakeholders have been informed of the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism.
Remarks/Notes

The SRMI-1 Facility demonstrates a strong commitment to stakeholder engagement and gender inclusion. Embedding dedicated gender specialists—within World Bank teams (CAR, Botswana) and implementing agencies (Kenya)—has proven effective, delivering measurable results, including workforce gains for women. Engagement with Indigenous Peoples was conducted in Namibia (Nama of Gibeon) in line with ESS7; no other projects triggered ESS7. The Indigenous Peoples Plan in CAR remains partially delayed and will be prioritized next period. In DRC, community engagement will be established following grant effectiveness. CSOs and NGOs involved are documented in E&S reports and disclosed SEPs.

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

Across the SRMI-1 Facility, 2026 will mark a transition from preparatory phases to intensified construction and active E&S management. In Uzbekistan, activities will focus on monitoring contractor compliance with C-ESMPs as new sites become operational following contract awards. RAP implementation for Component 2.2 will continue, with sustained engagement with PAPs. Semi-annual E&S reporting and Gender Action Plan implementation will advance. In CAR, priority will be accelerating RAP implementation to enable construction, including additional solar PV mini-grids with BESS. The Indigenous Peoples Plan will be prioritized, alongside strengthened SEA/SH and OHS monitoring. Gender activities will include STEM promotion for girls. In Namibia, efforts will center on ECC renewal, implementation of the updated Biodiversity Management Plan, and continued consultations as construction approaches. Key contracts for BESS and transmission components are expected to commence in 2026, alongside gender-focused initiatives. In Botswana, the BESS ESMP and ESIA will be finalized and disclosed, enabling procurement to proceed. PIU E&S staffing will be strengthened, and a RAP for transmission components prepared. Gender activities will include hiring a specialist and staff training. In Kenya, priority will be securing ARAP funding ahead of works. The BESS feasibility study will inform a future ESIA. Gender actions include HR policy revisions and targeted programs to increase female participation. In DRC, following grant effectiveness, ESS systems will be operationalized, including GRM establishment, GBV specialist recruitment, stakeholder engagement, and updated safeguard instruments.

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

Good Practice – Dedicated Gender Specialists Drive Results (CAR, Kenya, Botswana): Embedding gender specialists within World Bank teams and implementing agencies has consistently improved outcomes. In CAR, this contributed to mentoring and hiring 50 women at ENERCA (12 permanent hires; 7 pursuing advanced degrees). In Kenya, dedicated gender leads enabled mentorship and gender-equal internship programs. Institutionalizing gender expertise is recommended as best practice. Good Practice – Early Procurement Preparation (Kenya): Initiating procurement prior to effectiveness reduced delays. Treating pre-effectiveness preparation as active project management is a transferable lesson. Good Practice – Proactive E&S Risk Management (CAR): Adaptive management, including restructurings to address RAP and affordability issues, strengthened E&S outcomes in a fragile context. Challenge and Lesson – Institutional Capacity (Uzbekistan, CAR): Procurement delays highlight the need for continuous capacity building. Early technical assistance proved effective. Challenge and Lesson – Political Transitions (Botswana, DRC): Government changes caused delays, underscoring the need for proactive engagement and resilient institutional design. Challenge – IPP Implementation (CAR): Delays emphasize the importance of prioritizing IPP activities early in implementation.

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances

Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:

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

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

☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>The World Bank cannot share the list of grievances received by the project or by the World Bank due to confidentiality concerns. For grievances received by the World Bank, publicly available information can be found on the GRS website, which contains the GRS Annual Reports that includes a register with the list of GRS cases.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
Across the SRMI-1 portfolio, countries are advancing gender-responsive interventions tailored to sector needs. Botswana is developing BPC's first gender policy and strengthening workforce planning. CAR is expanding women's access to technical roles and integrating gender into ENERCA's systems. DRC is advancing HR reforms, scaling training for women, and preparing a GBV program. Kenya is institutionalizing gender equality across key agencies through policies, mentorship, and internships. Namibia and Uzbekistan are progressing corporate HR reforms and leadership initiatives, while Mali remains delayed. Botswana: TOR for a gender expert developed; staff trained on gender inclusion; workforce planning TOR under preparation. CAR: 50 women mentored; 24 consultants, 14 probationary, 12 staff; 7 pursuing Master's; representation at 4%; assessment completed. DRC: Gender-sensitive HR policies validated; training launched for 500 youth (25% women); GBV specialist to be onboarded. Kenya: Gender Technical Lead and focal points appointed; policies adopted; mentorship and internship programs underway. Mali: Entry points identified despite delays. Namibia: Five procurement packages advancing; capacity-building delivered. Uzbekistan: Workforce survey completed; gender focal point appointed; action plan and roadmap progressing.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>	
GAP Activity	
Output 1 Sector specific and country-level gender knowledge is generated and shared to support the design and implementation of projects.	
Indicator	
1.1 Number of gender assessment developed: 7 (Target: 7) (Botswana, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan) (Green) 1.2 Number of multi-stakeholder workshops focused on gender equality: 4 (Target: 7) (Botswana, CAR, Kenya and Namibia) (Green) 1.3. Number of gender need assessments of institutional partners conducted: 6 (Target: 3) (Botswana, CAR, DRC, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan) (Green) 1.4. Female participants in community consultations: TBC (Target: 30%) (Amber)	

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Under Output 1, all seven gender assessments were completed, with six institutional gender needs assessments conducted, and four multistakeholder workshops were delivered.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Under Output 1, all seven gender assessments were completed, with six institutional gender needs assessments conducted, and four multistakeholder workshops were delivered.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 March 2026
Responsibility	
Respective Implementing Agencies for each country projects.	
Remarks/Notes	
Please see attachments for detailed progress report on GAP.	
GAP Activity	
Output 2 An enabling policy and legal environment for encouraging gender equality is promoted through policy dialogue activities	
Indicator	
2.1 Meetings with clients on women's economic empowerment: 6 (Target: 3) (Botswana, CAR, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan) (Green) 2.2 Community and multi-stakeholder dialogue organized with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and private sector: 1 (Target: 7) (CAR) (Green) 2.3 Number of capacity-building workshop organized with institutional stakeholders: 4 (Target: 2) (Botswana, CAR, Kenya and Namibia) (Green) 2.4 Number of capacity-building workshops organized with PMU staff: 2 (Target: 3) (CAR and Namibia) (Green)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	6
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Output 2 exceeded targets on client meetings and institutional capacity-building workshops, though community-level dialogues remain limited.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Output 2 exceeded targets on client meetings and institutional capacity-building workshops, though community-level dialogues remain limited.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 March 2026
Responsibility	
Respective Implementing Agencies for each country projects.	
Remarks/Notes	
Please see attachments for detailed progress report on GAP.	
GAP Activity	
Output 3 Tailored project and program interventions are implemented to promote gender equality.	
Indicator	
3.1 Gender Tag: Number of projects that fall under tag requirements that will meet the Gender Tag: 7, i.e., 100%(Target: 55%) (Botswana, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan) (Green) 3.2 Capacity-building programs to increase women's technical skills: 5 (Target: 3) (Botswana, CAR, DRC, Kenya and Namibia) (Green) 3.3 Number of partnerships formed with training centers/schools: 2 (Target: 3) (Kenya and Namibia) (Green) 3.4 Number of outreach initiatives to inform local players of the program's business opportunities: 0 (Target: 3) (Amber) 3.5 Number of programs fostering local socioeconomic development (focused on women's empowerment):2(Target: 3) (Botswana and Namibia) (Green) 3.6 Number of information sessions held with female-led firms: 0 (Target: country dependent) (Amber) 3.7 Number of assessments of GBV risks at project sites: 7 (Target: 7) (Botswana, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan) (Green) 3.8 Number of GBV Action Plan produced: 7 (Target: 7) (Botswana, CAR, DRC, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Uzbekistan) (Green) 3.9 Percentage of female participants who attend information sessions: 3 (Target: 7) (Botswana, CAR and Namibia) (Green) 3.10 Number of FHH households connected to the grid: Data not available yet (Target: country dependent) (Amber) 3.11 Number of women-owned businesses who benefit from micro-financing schemes to access electricity: TBC (Target: country dependent) (Amber)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Output 3 shows full Gender Tag compliance across seven projects, five technical-skills programs in-place under projects, and two partnerships with training institutions, alongside seven GBV risk assessments and seven GBV Action Plans. Some areas-such as outreach to local players, sessions with women-led firms, and data on FHH connections-are still pending.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Output 3 shows full Gender Tag compliance across seven projects, five technical-skills programs in-place under projects, and two partnerships with training institutions, alongside seven GBV risk assessments and seven GBV	

Action Plans. Some areas-such as outreach to local players, sessions with women-led firms, and data on FHH connections-are still pending.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 March 2026
Responsibility	
Respective Implementing Agencies for each country projects.	
Remarks/Notes	
Please see attachments for detailed progress report on GAP.	
GAP Activity	
Output 4 delivered one case study and one gender-focused event	
Indicator	
4.1 Number of case studies produced by the Facility: 1 (Target: 2) (Green) 4.2 Number of events with a focus on gender held through the facility: 1 (Target: 3) (Green) 4.3 Number of events held with local NGOs through the facility: 1 (Target: 3) (Green)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Output 4 delivered one case study and one gender-focused event.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Output 4 delivered one case study and one gender-focused event.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
Respective Implementing Agencies for each country projects.	
Remarks/Notes	
Please see attachments for detailed progress report on GAP.	

F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The Accredited Entity maintains strong Facility-level gender expertise to ensure consistent implementation of gender and socioeconomic requirements across SRMI projects. Country teams have also engaged dedicated specialists to contextualize and implement Gender Action Plans. Botswana benefits from support by the Africa Gender and Energy Team; CAR from a World Bank Gender Specialist; and DRC is recruiting a GBV consultant. Kenya has significantly strengthened institutional capacity with a new Gender Technical Lead and focal points across the energy sector. Uzbekistan receives support on HR and policy reforms, while Namibia has long-term specialist engagement and a cross-unit GESI Advisory Committee.</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Across the SRMI-1 Facility, there is no centralized budget dedicated solely to implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Instead, GAP-related activities are funded through country-specific technical assistance (TA) allocations built into individual GCF-supported programs. These country-level resources ensure alignment with both the GCF Updated Gender Policy and project-level Funding Activity Agreements. Botswana has embedded a substantial TA package under the RESA project to advance gender and socioeconomic outcomes. Key allocations include support for developing and implementing BPC's women's employment policy and five-year indicator reporting (USD 250,000); creation of a structured framework to enhance socioeconomic benefits such as job creation and equity (USD 100,000); analytical work on renewable-energy workforce opportunities and just transition pathways (USD 100,000); strengthening BPC's succession and understudy planning with a focus on equity (USD 100,000); and a workplace facilities, gender, and safety audit to guide inclusive infrastructure improvements (USD 100,000). Central African Republic (CAR) has secured USD 500,000 in TA to drive socioeconomic and gender-equality objectives. The funding will help address critical gaps in gender-disaggregated energy-sector data and ensure women's participation in all training activities involving ENERCA and the Ministry of Water, Energy, and Hydraulic Resources. Kenya has allocated funding to implement sectoral and institutional GAPs and activities include gender-responsive HR reforms, mentorship initiatives, technical assessments, and policy strengthening aligned with GCF requirements. Namibia, through the TEES project, allocated USD 840,000 for gender and socioeconomic TA. This includes developing a gender-responsive and disability-inclusive workplace framework; conducting a GBV and harassment assessment; strengthening education-to-employment pipelines; advancing women's leadership and succession planning; and creating a long-term socioeconomic framework. These interventions form the core of NamPower's medium-term gender-transformation agenda.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>On track.</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.</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 ☐

Yes on track.

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 ☒

Please see attachments for detailed descriptions.

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 ☒

Please see attachments for detailed descriptions.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

Across the SRMI-1 portfolio, the next reporting period will focus on advancing country-specific gender and socioeconomic priorities. Botswana will implement RESA activities, including hiring a gender expert and advancing workforce planning and skills development TORs. CAR will expand electricity access for female-headed households, strengthen training and scholarships for women and youth, promote female staff within ENERCA, and integrate women into off-grid distribution. DRC will implement gender-sensitive HR policies at REGIDESO and SNEL and onboard a GBV specialist to support prevention and community engagement. Kenya will advance sectoral GAPs, revise gender policies across MoEP, KenGen, and KETRACO, strengthen inclusive HR practices, expand mentorship and internship programs, and conduct a GCF-financed gender assessment. Mali will focus on restarting delayed activities, including improving access for female-headed households, promoting women's roles in productive energy use, and resuming socioeconomic studies. Namibia will advance five procurement packages under TEES, covering workplace frameworks, GBVH assessments, skills pipelines, leadership development, and a socioeconomic plan. Uzbekistan will implement HR reforms, finalize a gender action plan, deliver inclusion training, and apply study findings to strengthen women's participation in renewable energy value chains.

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: TEES Namibia FY24_GHG_QA_Template_completed Jan 23.xlsx File Name: 2023-04-MESRAEP EF analysis v12.0fb_GHG Calculations.xlsx File Name: GreenII_EconAnalysis and GHG Calculation.xlsx File Name: Botswana_GHG methdology and results .docx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Section 5 - Annex 3 upload.docx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Section 5 - Annex 4 upload SRMI1.docx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
No annexes provided.
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: SRMI-1 Gender Updates.docx File Name: Uzbekistan_GCF DISBURSEMENT PLAN 2026.xlsx File Name: CAR_PARSE_PTBA_2026_adopted_April_2026.xlsx File Name: Kenya_KENGEN GREEN II (BESS Project) Annual Workplan March 2026 Final.xlsx

File Name: Kenya_KETRACO GREEN II Annual Workplan 25-03-26p.xlsx

File Name: Kenya_MOEP GREEN II Annual Workplan 10-03-26 Updated.xlsx

File Name: Namibia_ANNUAL WORK PLAN AND BUDGET 2025.pdf