
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (FP167)

Accredited Entity: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

Date of Report submission: 16 April 2026

Version number V1.0



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

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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)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 33.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 33.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 15.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 11.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 49.6</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 33.8	Grants	Mill. USD 33.8	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 15.8	Grants	Mill. USD 4.5	InKind	Mill. USD 11.4	Total Financing	Mill. USD 49.6
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 33.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 33.8														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 15.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 4.5														
	InKind	Mill. USD 11.4														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 49.6														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category B													
A.8. Executing Entity Information																
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)												
Rwanda Forestry Authority	Rwanda	Government Institution	Executing Entity	concorde.nsengumuremyi@rfa.rw												
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN-Rwanda)	Switzerland	International Organization	Executing Entity	Kaori.Yasuda@iucn.org												

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Agence Belge de Developpement (ENABEL)	Belgium	Ms. Virginie HALLET	Cooperation Organization	Belgium
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN-Rwanda)	Switzerland	Ms Kaori Yasuda	International Organization	International Organization

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)
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)	Rwanda	Dr. Telesphore Ndabamenye	Public Institution	Government
Ministry of Environment (RFA)	Rwanda	Dr. Concorde Nsengumuremyi	Public Institution	Districts of Eastern Province
International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)	Kenya	Dr. Athanase Mukuralinda	Civil society organization/ Non-governmental organization	Civil society organization

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

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Rwanda	8 December 2025	Rwanda's NDC 3.0 aims to achieve a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by up to 53% by 2035 (conditional target) while strengthening adaptation across key sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water, and human settlements.	The TREPA project is strongly aligned with Rwanda's NDC and NAP objectives by supporting landscape restoration, climate-resilient agriculture, and community adaptation measures in vulnerable regions. It contributes to NDC priorities under agriculture, forestry, and land use through restoration of degraded land, agroforestry, and climate-smart livelihoods, while also advancing adaptation goals such as improved water management, food security, and resilience of rural communities. Additionally, TREPA supports cross-cutting priorities including gender inclusion, institutional coordination, and climate finance mobilization, as outlined in NDC 3.0.	80%

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 reporting period of FY 2025, the Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation project (Rwanda GCF FP167) made significant progress in strengthening climate resilience and restoring degraded landscapes across Rwanda’s Eastern Province.

A total of 21,247 hectares of land were brought under restoration in 2025, with more than 4.2 million tree seedlings were planted to enhance soil fertility, water retention, and biodiversity. The restoration efforts in the previous years (2022-2023) has also started to yield benefits, including an estimated carbon sequestration of 13,286,469 tCO₂/year.

The project created over 18,891 green jobs, with strong inclusion of women and youth, contributing to household income and resilience. In addition, over 6,933 householders were supported to plant fruit trees in their home gardens with the aim to improve nutrition and livelihoods. Farmer cooperatives were strengthened through training and better access to markets and financial services, enabling participation in climate-resilient value chains. TREPA strengthened financial inclusion, reaching 28,462 beneficiaries through 1,897 savings groups and mobilizing RWF 463 million. It supported 138 climate-sensitive products across 85 institutions, unlocking RWF 7.4 billion for 9,778 clients in green investments.

TREPA strengthened gender-responsive, cross-sectoral planning for climate-resilient landscape restoration across seven districts, integrating climate interventions into District Performance Contracts while supporting coordination platforms at district and national levels. The project catalysed the the scaling up of climate-resilient and sustainable land management investments for Eastern Province by facilitating high level cross-sectoral taskforce for forest landscape restoration and sustainable agriculture.

Challenges included prolonged drought affecting restoration performance in some areas and the transition following Enabel’s phase-out, which required reorganization of implementation arrangements. These were addressed through adaptive planning, including rescheduling planting, strengthening cooperative-led implementation and stepping-in by IUCN Rwanda.

Key to success was the right combination of community-led restoration and livelihood-building interventions, that contributed increasing the adaptive capacity of beneficiaries and partners.

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)

Describe progress made during this reporting period. (max. 200 words)

During the 2025 reporting period, TREPA implemented Activity G2.3.1 to strengthen women farmers' capacity in financial services and savings mobilization, enhancing their ability to manage finances and invest in climate-resilient livelihoods. Through financial literacy and savings mobilization trainings conducted across 676 savings groups, a total of 10,134 beneficiaries were reached, including 5,500 women farmers. The training focused on savings group governance, financial planning, record keeping, responsible borrowing, and effective use of savings and credit for business development.

As a result, women strengthened their participation in community-based financial systems, with 8,970 women actively engaged in savings groups supported under the project. Improved financial capability enabled women to mobilize and manage financial resources more effectively and to access internal loans to support livelihood activities. During the reporting period, women accessed RWF 160,179,065 in internal loans, while youth accessed RWF 41,060,986, demonstrating increased utilization of savings group financial mechanisms for productive investments.

These interventions strengthened women's financial inclusion, increased their confidence in managing financial services, and improved their capacity to mobilize savings and invest in climate-resilient economic activities. The indicator "Number of women farmers trained in financial literacy and savings mobilization" remains on track, with ongoing mentoring provided through Savings Group Ambassadors to ensure sustained application of skills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

**(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes
(IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered**

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support.

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	131,061	1,307,819	9,662,441	0	13,286,469	13,286,469

(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
Forestry and land use	0	131,061	1,307,819	9,662,441	0	- 13,286,469	-13,286,469

(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
Rwanda	0	131,061	1,307,819	9,662,441	0	- 13,286,469	-13,286,469

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	278,125	556,252	242,379	68,940		311,319

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached							
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.							
Unit							No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value		Cumulative Value
Male	0	139,062	278,126	127,734	41,834		169,568
Female	0	139,062	278,126	114,645	27,106		141,751



(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Rwanda	0	602,092	1,364,184	951,613	48,559	1,000,172

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	139,131	278,126	44,142	124,867	169,009
Female	0	139,131	278,126	36,409	102,164	138,573

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

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

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Rwanda	0	278,262	556,252	80,551	227,031	307,582

(PMF) A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses, disaggregated by Gender.

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	35,000	75,000	98,631	52,433	151,064
Female	0	35,000	75,000	71,130	34,955	106,085

Ecosystems and ecosystem services

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change

Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities.

Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	30,000	69,185	43,709	21,660	65,369

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change

Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by country.

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Rwanda	0	30,000	69,185	43,709	21,660	65,369

(PMF) A4.1 Coverage/scale of ecosystems protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change

Provide the total hectares of natural ecosystems protected, restored, conserved, or managed to reduce climate risks to ecosystem services and dependent people and communities, disaggregated by ecosystem type.

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Ecosystem types	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest	0	30,000	69,185	43,709	21,660	65,369

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Decision-making entity type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Institutions	0	7	7	7	1	8

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development					
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.					
Unit				No. of Items	
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	0	0	1	3	4

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of businesses/cooperatives with viable business plans established and operational for climate resilient value chains (VC).	Plans	0	0	86	15	25	40
Number of Farmers' groups representatives that report an increased level of capacity of cooperatives to conduct business.	No. of Farmers	0	20,396	47,591	32,374	22,480	54,854
Number of financial products developed, tested and rolled out to improve access to finance for agriproducts, tree crop, bee products, and fodder VCs.	No. of Items	0	4	9	1	9	10
Area (ha) of ecologically sensitive and erosion prone lands with reduced erosion and improved ecological integrity measured by	Hectares	0	600	1,800	1,217	350	1,567

reduced soil erosion rates							
Area (ha) of pastoral lands brought under climate resilient silvopastoral packages	Hectares	0	2,000	10,000	7,455	3,071	10,526
Area/number of hectares (ha) with woodlots and tree plantations brought under rehabilitation and sustainable management	Hectares	0	9,245	17,945	16,573	1,272	17,845
Average biomass productivity (expected growth) in restored forests of more than 2 years in degraded state forest	Cubic metres	3	3	7	0	0	0
Average tree density in restored agro-forestry lands	Hectares	17	100	100	89	0	89
Average tree density in restored Silvo-pastoral lands	Hectares	10	100	100	81	72	153
Number of beneficiaries and farmer groups in target districts who have applied agro-forestry measures	No. of Persons	0	2,000	32,000	22,255	25,018	47,273
No. of Households adopt efficient cooking energy technologies	No. of Households	0	70,000	100,000	7,000	0	7,000
M5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for low-emission planning and development and their effective implementation.	Plans	0	7	7	7	0	7
National breeding program for adapted seed and seedling supply systems (including # agro-climatic maps) is in place	No. of Items	0	0	1	1	0	1
Number of climate resilience related research publications or knowledge materials produced	No. of Knowledge Products/Resources	0	12	24	24	6	30
Number of districts with integrated climate resilient metrics in Landscape Restoration Plans within annual district development strategies	Plans	0	7	7	7	0	7
Number of staff from national government and district authorities reporting improved	No. of Persons	0	34	34	99	144	243

capacity to manage information systems and integrate climate-related aspects.							
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	63,241	126,483	35,933	0	35,933
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	0	18,973	37,945	19,810	0	19,810
M5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for lowemission planning and development and their effective implementation	No. of Policy Instruments	0	7	7	7	0	7

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1. Identify 100 sub-areas of intervention (400 ha each) for agroforestry dissemination over Eastern Province	100	124,485	163,193	76
1.1.2. Train 160 farmers groups on agroforestry techniques and establish 160 MOUs with local authorities	48	280,551	767,396	36
1.1.3. Establish and sustain one agroforestry/fruit trees nursery in each of the 100 sub-areas of intervention	100	860,189	986,529	87
1.1.4. Provide technical assistance to farmers in planting agroforestry/fruit trees and in implementation of agroforestry	80	572,986	1,676,880	34
1.1.5. Establish and sustain 1 demonstration plot of 1-2 ha in each of the 100 sub-areas	85	164,825	363,300	45
1.1.6. Monitoring, control and evaluation of supported agroforestry areas/parcels	70	378,124	391,290	96
1.2.1. Restore 700 ha of degraded District owned tree plantations and provide technical assistance for their sustainable	30	299,427	980,180	30
1.2.2. Restore, in collaboration with RFA and Districts, an area of 700 ha of very degraded	34	464,348	1,063,440	43

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
State-owned tree plantations and in long-term concession of 10,000 ha of State FMUs to private investors management				
1.2.3. Restoration, in collaboration with smallholders, the area of 6,545 ha of very degraded private tree plantations and their sustainable management under private FMUs according to approved SFMPs	70	3,307,942	5,277,032	62
1.3.1. Characterize the climate vulnerabilities of the existing pasture lands	58	125,463	206,760	60
1.3.2. Select fodder trees, shrubs, grasses, and herbaceous legumes with high drought resilience potential to increase the climate adaptive capacity of the pasture lands	65	162,698	291,550	55
1.3.3. Purchase and disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands	60	149,172	480,900	31
1.3.4. Organize two Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions per year for 30 lead farmers on management grazing lands for climate resilient pasture productivity	30	23,030	174,820	13
1.3.5. Assess water availability and rainwater potential harvesting in 60 pastures and purchase 60 water tanks of 5000 m3 and construction of 60 water trough to reduce drought stress for the livestock	45	46,275	180,000	25
1.3.6. Conduct twice per year capacity building workshops for 30 lead farmers, 7 government extension staff, 7 church leaders and 7 local authorities in charge of development in 7 districts	25	8,901	221,250	4
1.3.7. Monitoring and evaluation of silvopastoral activities	85	240,800	294,620	81
1.4.1. Restore 700 ha of lake/river shorelines and 700 km of roadside through tree/shrub planting and participatory management	84	634,236	1,266,527	50
1.4.2. Restore and protect 400 ha of Akagera buffer zone	100	256,948	353,233	72
1.4.3. Protective restoration measures: technical support to 3 local nurseries in production of selected climate resilient multipurpose trees/shrub seedlings	80	16,487	105,752	15

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.4.4. Provide technical assistance to the seven districts to perform monitoring and evaluation of restored areas under protection integrating climate resilience	70	34,859	536,847	6
1.5.1. Conduct a large scale and intensive awareness campaign across the Eastern Province on ICS and cooking fuel solutions and opportunities	70	268,203	461,416	58
1.5.2. Support access to ICSs for over 100,000 rural Households of EP	30	595,503	3,709,603	16
1.5.3. Establish "Cooking fuel and technology" hubs in 14 main local markets of TREPA intervention areas	75	389,674	1,260,583	30
1.5.4. Provide feedback into enabling environment activities supporting the shift from traditional cooking to clean ICS and fuels	90	84,731	120,750	70
2.1.1. Integrate targeted farmers into existing FFPOs or where appropriate form new ones	100	194,082	194,082	100
2.1.2. Conduct capacity assessment on organizational and financial management of existing FFPOs and develop a comprehensive strengthening plan	100	20,704	20,704	100
2.1.3. Capacity enhancement programme for farmer groups and cooperatives (FFPOs)	95	674,931	713,600	94
2.1.4. Support FFPOs to conduct advocacy around climate change related policies and market reforms to regularize prices and subsidies	100	186,809	200,727	93
2.2.1. Tree crop value chain development.	70	461,358	476,356	96
2.2.2. Bee product value chain development.	80	479,015	653,971	73
2.2.3. Fodder value chain development.	67	202,939	373,138	54
2.2.4. Building local capacity and knowledge for climate resilience in value chains.	75	200,252	347,560	57
2.2.5. Establish/Rehabilitate seven rural resource centres and market infrastructures for value chains for climate resilient agricultural and tree products.	30	106,907	164,620	64
2.2.6. Trade fairs and business roundtables connecting farmers with other value chains actors	75	160,610	352,757	45

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
for marketing products based on climate-resilient land use.				
2.2.7. ICT supported climate risk, market information and knowledge products for climate resilience in value chains.	50	200,200	422,764	47
2.3.1. Financial education and savings mobilization for groups involved in restoration activities and linked with MFIs.	70	241,320	374,622	64
2.3.2. Promote and upscale Agri finance products of MFIs (maize, beans and rice) including water collection, planting of trees, soil erosion mitigation.	80	193,661	273,994	70
2.3.3. Detailed and comprehensive scoping of financial service potential in the respective value chain for detailed product design and development.	90	222,589	395,311	56
2.3.4. Supporting MFI to design and pilot test financial products for the selected value chains.	80	479,039	810,448	59
2.3.5. Evaluate the financial products.	100	46,492	90,282	51
2.3.6. Implement the roll out and upscaling plan of financial products developed.	20	82,391	158,300	52
2.3.7. Facilitate impact investors to engage in investment for SMEs in the relevant value chains and connect to insurance companies	53	132,062	247,023	53
2.3.8. Facilitate learning and sharing for replication in the financial sector	70	83,857	213,526	39
3.1.1. Organize and facilitate 10 multi-stakeholder workshops to identify and integrate climate resilience metrics into 35 annual district development strategies and performance contracts.	80	94,291	226,750	41
3.1.2. Hold monthly round tables to facilitate the collaboration for adaptation actions between institutions in charge of agriculture and agroforestry.	75	91,500	170,125	53
3.1.3. Deliver 5 training sessions at central and district level, to enhance capacities for funding mobilization, planning, and delivery of climate adaptation actions.	80	73,027	179,695	40
3.1.4. Provide technical assistance for the design and implementation of a cross-sectoral	70	60,444	165,500	36

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
monitoring and reporting mechanism for climate resilient actions.				
3.1.5. Identify and train cross-sectoral teams of technicians to become landscape restoration planners and managers in collaboration with communities.	68	32,159	158,025	20
3.1.6. Collaborate with communities to define priority criteria and select primary target intervention areas to restore ecological functionality.	100	79,556	133,675	59
3.1.7. Train 28 staff in the district authorities and provide technical assistance for the preparation of 7 landscape restoration plans with climate resilience protocols /technical packages at the district level.	90	33,519	93,950	35
3.2.1. Improve existing knowledge and information systems to ensure effective integration of climate risk related data to support climate informed decision making.	60	38,084	126,710	30
3.2.2. Organize 4 trainings for 18 staff on managing information systems and integrating climate-related aspects.	50	17,399	133,955	12
3.3.1. Integrate climate change aspects in policies and strategies for the seed sector and develop business models to promote climate resilient varieties	80	400,015	452,729	88
3.3.2. Prepare climate informed maps and information portal for habitat suitability for up to 100 climate resilient tree and crop species in Rwanda	85	252,014	434,154	58
3.3.3. Design and establish a national-level breeding programme for up to 25 climate resilient priority species of fruit, food, fodder and timber species	80	478,658	747,839	64
3.3.4. Conduct 12 trainings for six multi-agency working groups on seed-seedlings and climate adaptation	60	326,711	732,839	44
3.4.1. Produce 6 research publications on the role of agroforestry systems for building climate resilience in semi-arid landscapes.	100	0	0	0
3.4.2. Produce 2 publications on the role of agroforestry systems for food security and building socio-economic resilience of local communities.	100	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
3.4.3. Locally test user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and produce 4 knowledge materials to train 6 local producers and 12 national/district staff and inform best practices	100	0	0	0
3.4.4. Produce 4 knowledge and research materials on the socio-economic barriers to adoption of climate resilient practices for land restoration and identified opportunities for economic incentives	100	0	0	0
3.4.5. Conduct 8 capacity building sessions and develop 8 knowledge sharing tools to foster scaling-up of agroforestry systems for climate resilient landscapes and promote sustainable use of biomass energy.	80	483,361	602,000	80

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☒ No ☐			

Following the Government of Rwanda's decision to sever diplomatic relations with the Kingdom of Belgium in February 2025, which led to the phase-out of ENABEL's operations, changes in implementation arrangements were required to ensure continuity of TREPA activities.

In response, IUCN, as the Accredited Entity, formally notified the Green Climate Fund (GCF) of its temporary step-in to assume execution responsibilities for selected components. This interim arrangement, adopted in line with GCF procedures, was necessary to avoid disruption of time-sensitive activities, including restoration of private forests and promotion of clean cooking technology interventions, and was acknowledged by GCF.

In parallel, a formal request for revised implementation arrangements has been submitted to GCF and will be formalized in 2026 upon approval, through an amendment or side letter to the FAA, to ensure sustained implementation efficiency and alignment with national priorities.

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	Climate variability and drought affecting tree survival rates		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project is exposed to the risk that increasing climate variability, particularly prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall may reduce the survival and productivity of agroforestry trees, bee forage species, and restored pasturelands. This risk is driven by climate change, induced rainfall variability, localized dry spells during critical establishment phases, low soil moisture retention in degraded landscapes, and limited farmer capacity to implement irrigation and protect seedlings during dry periods		
Consequences	The risk may result in reduced seedling survival rates, leading to increased replacement planting costs and delays in achieving agroforestry and restoration targets. It may also weaken demonstration effects and reduce farmer confidence in climate-resilient practices. Over time, continued losses could lower overall project efficiency and slow progress toward landscape restoration and improved livelihood resilience outcomes.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project would mitigate this risk by promoting drought-tolerant native species, diversifying species mixes, and applying climate-informed site-species matching. Align Planting schedules with seasonal forecasts, thanks to the involvement of the Meteo Rwanda in the project governance, to improve establishment success. Water conservation measures, including the provision of water tanks to communities, support seedling survival during dry periods. There should also be the seedling reserves for timely gap filling and conducts regular survival monitoring using digital tools. In addition, continuous training for farmers and partners on climate-smart land management will strengthen local capacity to adapt to climate variability and sustain restoration efforts.		
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	Livestock damage to trees, shrubs and grasses in restored sites		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Uncontrolled livestock grazing poses a risk to young trees and forage plots in agroforestry and restoration sites. Root causes include open grazing systems, weak enforcement of local by-laws, limited fencing resources, and insufficient community agreements on plot protection, particularly in communal rangelands		
Consequences	Livestock damage results in seedling loss, reduced tree density, repeated replanting requirements, increased implementation costs, and potential conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers especially during the dry seasons, especially on the edge of the restored sites/farms. This undermines restoration effectiveness and delays ecosystem recovery.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation measures include formal MoUs with farmers and districts to restore and protect the ecosystems, support to community by-laws and grazing plans, promotion of live fencing and low cost protection methods, integration of silvopastoral designs, engagement of cooperatives and local leaders, and continuous sensitization campaigns on the protection of restored land.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Seed and seedling supply limitation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited availability of quality seed sources for prioritized tree species and government land constraints expansion of improved planting material. Root causes include land scarcity and unavailability of government land suitable for establishment of breeding seed orchards (BSOs) and mother tree blocks (MTBs). Particularly important as some native species are not well suited to the Eastern Province agro-ecological zone, affecting survival and performance. This approach will improve species-site matching, enhance restoration success, and contribute to a more sustainable and resilient national seed supply system.		
Consequences	Supply limitations delay the establishment of BSOs and MTBs, constraining the availability of high-quality, site-adapted planting material. This affects the genetic diversity, resilience, and overall performance of planted species, ultimately reducing survival rates and the long-term effectiveness of restoration efforts.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will respond by expanding seed orchards and mother tree blocks while diversifying seed sources to reduce reliance on affected sites. Engagement with the Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) and District authorities will be strengthened to secure land access and ensure continuity of operations. Nursery standards will be reinforced, and habitat suitability mapping will be applied to guide the relocation or adjustment of planting sites where necessary. Institutional capacity for seed sourcing and the establishment of Breeding Seed Orchards (BSOs) and Mother Tree Blocks (MTBs) will be enhanced through targeted training. An additional mitigation measure is the establishment of Breeding Seed Orchards (BSOs) at national level to ensure the availability of species adapted to different agro-ecological conditions. This approach will enhance species-site matching, improve survival rates, and contribute to a more sustainable and resilient national seed supply system.		

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	Money Laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Bribery		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low

Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Delayed rollout of climate-sensitive financial products in newly established District SACCOs consolidating Sector SACCOs that were initially supported by the project to develop products.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Following the consolidation of Umurenge SACCOs into District SACCOs (D-SACCOs) in Eastern Province, there is a risk that the newly established D-SACCO governance and operational structures may require additional time and resources to fully institutionalize, and scale climate-sensitive financial products developed under the TREPA project. The newly formed institutions are still harmonizing operational procedures, decision-making processes, and portfolio management systems across merged entities. As a result, integration of project-supported green financial products into the strategic and operational priorities of D-SACCOs may progress more slowly than originally anticipated.		
Consequences	If not properly managed, this risk could slow the scaling and uptake of climate-sensitive financial products among farmers, savings groups, and SMEs engaged in climate-resilient value chains. Delays in institutional adoption may affect the pace at which financial institutions expand green financing portfolios and could temporarily slow progress toward some project output targets related to financial product rollout and client outreach.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will intensify engagement with District-SACCO leadership and technical teams to ensure the effective integration of climate-sensitive financial products into their operational frameworks. Targeted technical assistance will be provided to realign product design, approval processes, and portfolio management with the new institutional structures. Orientation sessions and follow-up coaching will be delivered to newly appointed staff to strengthen their understanding and use of TREPA-developed financial products and tools. New Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) will be fast-tracked with the restructured District-SACCOs to replace previous agreements that are no longer valid. Climate-sensitive financial products will be consolidated and implemented at district level to improve coordination and efficiency. Capacity-building training for District-SACCO staff will be reinforced, alongside support for digitalization of the C-CAT tool to enhance monitoring of climate indicators. Continuous monitoring and coordination will be strengthened to keep project implementation on track and safeguard achievement of targets.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Delayed rollout of climate-sensitive financial products in District SACCOs		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Following the consolidation of Umurenge SACCOs into District SACCOs (D-SACCOs) in Eastern Province, there is a risk that the newly established D-SACCO governance and operational structures may require additional time and resources to fully institutionalize, and scale climate-sensitive financial products developed under the TREPA project. The newly formed institutions are still harmonizing operational procedures, decision-making processes, and portfolio management systems across merged entities. As a result, integration of project-supported green financial products into the strategic and		

	operational priorities of D-SACCOs may progress more slowly than originally anticipated.		
Consequences	If not properly managed, this risk could slow the scaling and uptake of climate-sensitive financial products among farmers, savings groups, and SMEs engaged in climate-resilient value chains. Delays in institutional adoption may affect the pace at which financial institutions expand green financing portfolios and could temporarily slow progress toward some project output targets related to financial product rollout and client outreach.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project will intensify engagement with District-SACCO leadership and technical teams to ensure the effective integration of climate-sensitive financial products into their operational frameworks. Targeted technical assistance will be provided to realign product design, approval processes, and portfolio management with the new institutional structures. Orientation sessions and follow-up coaching will be delivered to newly appointed staff to strengthen their understanding and use of TREPA-developed financial products and tools. New Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) will be fast-tracked with the restructured District-SACCOs to replace previous agreements that are no longer valid. Climate-sensitive financial products will be consolidated and implemented at district level to improve coordination and efficiency. Capacity-building training for District-SACCO staff will be reinforced, alongside support for digitalization of the C-CAT tool to enhance monitoring of climate indicators. Continuous monitoring and coordination will be strengthened to keep project implementation on track and safeguard achievement of targets.		
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		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Rwanda	Grants	USD	33,783,755	20,336,799	5,776,314	17,280,574	49%	51%
Total		USD	33,783,755	20,336,799	5,776,314	17,280,574	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
The Government of Rwanda (MINAGRI and RFA)	In-kind	USD	10,625,153	0	4,271,459	10,919,346	0%	100%
Agence Belge de Developpement (Enabel)	In-kind	USD	1,030,191	0	527,650	1,375,360	0%	100%
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN-Rwanda)	In-kind	USD	3,456,398	0	810,692	4,402,326	0%	100%
Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF)	In-kind	USD	727,300	0	138,503	291,283	60%	40%
Total		USD	15,839,042	0	5,748,304	16,988,315	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>

Institution Type (public/private)	Instrument	Currency	Cumulative Value	Final Target (estimation)
Public	Loans	USD	9,124,909	10,000
Total		USD	9,124,909	10,000

File Name: FP167 Grant Financial Progress Report – FY2025.xlsx

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

Implementation remains consistent with the laws and regulations defined in the Funding Activity Agreement (FAA).

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) were consistently integrated into project implementation through site screening, community consultations, and regular monitoring by the District Project Coordination Committees (DPCC), which meet quarterly, as well as the Project Coordination Unit. All restoration sites were screened prior to implementation to ensure compliance with ESS requirements, including verification of land tenure, identification of potential risks, and development of mitigation measures. In this context, an evaluation team from the Eastern Province Office, in collaboration with the project team, conducted a monitoring mission that also assessed adherence to ESS standards for activities implemented in 2025. During the reporting period, ESS principles were applied across all key interventions, including nursery development, agroforestry expansion, rangeland restoration, and seed system strengthening. Nursery sites were established on cooperative-owned land following the signing of Memoranda of Understanding, ensuring voluntary participation and minimizing the risk of land-related conflicts. Participatory species selection actively involved farmers and livestock keepers, promoting biodiversity, drought resilience, and alignment with sustainable land management practices and local priorities. Social inclusion was systematically tracked through beneficiary data disaggregated by gender and farm size, helping to ensure equitable participation across project activities and as per the project targets for the gender plan and the women project beneficiaries reached 37% surpassing the project target of 30%. No safeguard-related grievances were reported during the reporting period. In addition, analytical studies, such as gender analysis, capacity needs assessments, and seed system reviews, further strengthened ESS compliance, enhanced institutional capacity, and supported more risk-informed planning.

Outputs during the reporting period

Restoration and agroforestry activities were implemented in close collaboration with local communities, building on landscape-level planning conducted across all targeted intervention areas for 2025. This process strengthened community awareness of environmental protection and sustainable land management practices. Technical supervision and monitoring visits were also carried out in all participating districts, providing platforms to discuss and address Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and related environmental issues. ESS implementation generated concrete, safeguard-aligned results at field, institutional, and system levels. Tree nurseries were established on privately owned land based on free, prior agreements with landowners, ensuring compliance with ESS standards on voluntary land use and livelihood protection. Species screening and validation were conducted through a participatory approach involving communities, authorities, and scientists, integrating indigenous knowledge and technical expertise. This led to the identification of 11 preferred agroforestry species, including 7 native species, and the development of a restoration package of drought-resilient fodder trees, shrubs, grasses, and legumes suitable for degraded grazing lands. In addition, gender and capacity assessment reports for the seed sector were finalized, alongside key knowledge products such as seed source mapping, climate suitability maps, and a priority list of climate-resilient species, supporting informed and sustainable implementation.

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

The main environmental risk identified during the reporting period was climate variability affecting the survival rates of planted trees, particularly due to irregular rainfall patterns. This risk materialized toward the end of the year, leading to the temporary suspension of some planting activities. In response, the project adopted adaptive measures, including postponing planting during unfavorable conditions and planning for replacement planting in the subsequent rainy season that followed in January and February 2026 to ensure better establishment success. Another environmental risk identified was biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. This was mitigated through the participatory selection of drought-resilient, biodiversity-supportive species, with a strong emphasis on promoting native species for agroforestry and rangeland restoration. Species screening confirmed that the selected species pose no expected negative impacts on land, water, air quality, or overall ecosystem integrity. In addition, none of the selected species exhibit invasive characteristics, further reducing potential ecological risks. Risks from free grazing were addressed through individual tree fencing and community awareness campaigns on seedling protection. These measures align with ESS standards on community safety, ecosystem restoration, and adaptive risk management.

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

At present, no critical environmental or social safeguard issues require intervention from the Accredited Entity or GCF

Remarks/Notes

Environmental and social safeguard implementation remains consistent with the approved safeguard frameworks and continues to be integrated into routine project implementation and monitoring activities.

F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period At the national level, a Steering Committee and coordination meeting held in Kigali brought together key institutions to review progress, provide strategic oversight, and guide implementation on climate-smart agriculture, restoration, and clean cooking. A separate GCF portfolio review, convened by Rwanda Environment Management Authority, assessed performance across GCF-funded projects. Institutional strengthening efforts included engagement with Rwanda Cooperative Agency to support cooperative licensing and governance for Private Forest Management Units. At subnational level, Eastern Province authorities participated in project evaluation missions, while quarterly District Project Coordination Committee meetings ensured alignment of activities with district priorities. Capacity building was advanced through training of 100 Communication Champions in Kayonza, in collaboration with Meteo Rwanda, to enhance dissemination of climate and market information. Financial inclusion was promoted through monthly engagement with SACCOs and MFIs, reaching 8,455 beneficiaries with tailored financial services. Community engagement remained continuous through sensitization campaigns, restoration activities, and the grievance mechanism. Knowledge exchange was strengthened through participation in the World Agroforestry Congress 2025 and a business roundtable on tree-based value chains. Additional activities included nationwide consultations on seed systems and a validation meeting on climate-resilient financial product criteria.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities 1. Kigali, Rwanda, 02 December 2025 2. Kigali, 20 November 2025 3. Eastern province, Nov-Dec 2025 4. Eastern province, quarterly 5. Kayonza, 24 November 2025 6. Eastern Province, monthly 7. Eastern province, regularly 8. Kigali, 20–24 October 2025 9. Kigali, 2 December 2025	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total) Male : 25,327 Female: 15,703	
Information shared with stakeholders At the national level, during meetings held in Kigali, stakeholders were provided with project progress updates, key achievements, implementation challenges, and planned next steps, alongside technical guidance on climate-smart agriculture, restoration, and clean cooking. The GCF portfolio review convened by Rwanda Environment Management Authority also shared insights on overall project performance, lessons learned, and strategic priorities. Engagement with the Rwanda Cooperative Agency focused on cooperative governance, regulatory requirements, and licensing procedures. At provincial and district levels, stakeholders received implementation plans, progress updates, and	

monitoring data to support alignment and joint planning. Collaboration with Meteo Rwanda enabled dissemination of climate information, seasonal forecasts, and communication approaches. Financial institutions were engaged on climate finance mechanisms and product development to enhance access to credit. At community level, beneficiaries received training, technical guidelines, and information on livelihood options and grievance mechanisms. Engagement with academic institutions during the World Agroforestry Congress 2025 supported knowledge sharing and evidence-based implementation.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
N/A
Remarks/Notes
N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
1. Stakeholder engagement and awareness meetings with livestock communities, local authorities, and church leaders; establishment of MoUs between farmer groups and local authorities for agroforestry and demonstration plots (supporting tenure clarity and conflict prevention); and participatory planning of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems integrated into district land-use plans. 2. Training women farmers, women farmer promoters, women extension staff, and women-led groups in agroforestry, fodder production, grazing management, water infrastructure management, and agribusiness. Women's rights and GBV awareness campaigns are planned, with targeted outreach materials and safe-service information. 3. Youth- and women-led enterprises will be supported with business plans and training. 4. Safeguard-relevant technical studies include knowledge-gap assessments, and policy and legal framework reviews. Climate-resilient species selection and germplasm protocols will continue to support biodiversity and genetic resource safeguards. 5. Regular monitoring of restoration sites (agroforestry, PFMU, and buffer zones) to ensure compliance with environmental standards, including soil and water conservation measures and survival rates of planted species. Monitoring will be conducted quarterly, with field verification reports produced. 6. Community engagement and safeguards awareness, including targeted sensitization sessions for vulnerable groups (women, youth, and people with disability) to ensure inclusive participation in restoration and livelihood activities. 7. Screening of new intervention sites to identify potential environmental and social risks prior to implementation, with site-specific mitigation measures documented. 8. Capacity building of district and community stakeholders on ESS compliance, including safe labor practices, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land management.	
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	
In Munyaga Sector of Rwamagana District, a well-organized farmer group demonstrates strong local ownership of restoration activities, reinforcing long-term commitment to sustaining project outcomes. Farmers have full ownership of planted trees, which strengthens their responsibility for protection and management. Organized under the "ABADASIGANA" savings group, members meet weekly to review progress, monitor tree survival, and promptly replace failed seedlings, reflecting a disciplined, community-led system that promotes accountability and continuity. With support from capacity-building initiatives and income generated through project activities, the group has improved both its financial resilience and organizational confidence. This has enabled members to expand into sustainable livelihood ventures beyond restoration. Notably, they established a fruit tree nursery that produced approximately 27,000 grafted avocado seedlings in 2025. The group secured contracts to supply 7,500 seedlings to the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), while additional seedlings were purchased by the TREPA Project for distribution to local farmers. This progress highlights growing self-reliance and strengthens the sustainability of both restoration and income-generating activities beyond the project's lifecycle	
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 ☐				
Yes					
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan					
Women's participation in project activities remained outstanding, where women promoters, represents 53.3% of 270 promoters, played a key role in monitoring restoration and proved more effective in dissemination of landscape restoration practices. Financial education and savings mobilization reached 10,134 beneficiaries, including 5,500 women, while 8,970 women engaged in savings groups, strengthening financial literacy and resilience. Microfinance institutions developed 138 gender-sensitive financial products across 85 institutions, increasing women's access to credit (37%) and savings services (43%). Additionally, 200 MFI and SACCO staff were trained on gender-responsive service delivery. The project supported women-led enterprises, including seed and nursery businesses, fodder storage facilities, and beekeeping cooperatives equipped with improved tools. Women also engaged in value addition, producing honey-based products. Training participation remained strong, with women representing up to 47.6% in nursery management and 42% in learning platforms.					
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>					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>GAP Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Train women farmers and women groups climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry techniques)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indicator</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% of women trained in climate resilient agricultural practices (compared to total number of farmers trained) % of female-headed households who receive training (compared to total number of farmers trained; possible adjustment once # female headed HH confirmed as baseline)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		GAP Activity	Train women farmers and women groups climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry techniques)	Indicator	% of women trained in climate resilient agricultural practices (compared to total number of farmers trained) % of female-headed households who receive training (compared to total number of farmers trained; possible adjustment once # female headed HH confirmed as baseline)
GAP Activity					
Train women farmers and women groups climate resilient agricultural practices (e.g. agroforestry techniques)					
Indicator					
% of women trained in climate resilient agricultural practices (compared to total number of farmers trained) % of female-headed households who receive training (compared to total number of farmers trained; possible adjustment once # female headed HH confirmed as baseline)					

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Of the total of 125 training participants, 48 women farmers ToTs participated in the training sessions. During the training, the group discussions highlighted farmers' experiences and best practices in agroforestry based on established demonstration plots. The training reflected on the role of women farmer promoters in mobilizing and training farmers and emphasized farmers' responsibilities in managing and sustaining the agroforestry demo plots for learning. and wider adoption were emphasized.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the project started, more than 2,208 women farmers have received training on climate resilient agricultural practices	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
RFA ICRAF	
Remarks/Notes	
The use of women farmers as Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) strengthens women's roles as knowledge multipliers and supports sustained capacity building within communities. The inclusion of experience sharing, best practices from demonstration plots, and emphasis on women farmer promoters' roles reflects a gender-responsive approach that goes beyond attendance to active engagement and leadership.	
GAP Activity	
Train women in agricultural techniques that improve productivity; to produce agricultural products aimed at the market; and in post-harvest techniques, especially preservation, so that they can sell in times of scarcity.	
Indicator	
% of women, including FHH, trained in agricultural techniques that improve their productivity	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

A total of 1,583 participants were trained, including 994 women (63%) and 589 men (37%), significantly exceeding gender targets.

Participants included:

- 1,182 agroforestry block leaders
- 210 community vigilance committee members
- 191 local government staff

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Cumulatively, 2,356 women out of 6,332 trained participants (37%) have been reached, reflecting sustained capacity development.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027

Responsibility

RFA
ICRAF

Remarks/Notes

Rated GREEN due to strong annual performance (63% women participation). Continued efforts are needed to maintain this trend and ensure women's leadership roles in trained groups.

GAP Activity

Train women on nursery management for fodder trees and multiplication of grass forages for wider distribution and local enterprise development

Indicator

% of women who receive training (compared to total number of actors trained)

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

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, members from 6 nursery cooperatives were trained in nursery management, 356 women participated, out of the 933 participants. However, technical nursery management skills remained uneven among participants, implying the organization of several refresher training courses. Experience showed that practical and hands-on learning at nursery sites was more effective than classroom-based training alone. To strengthen technical capacity in women and address gaps, site-based refresher coaching sessions are conducted at nursery sites during the monitoring of tree nursery management

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

During the reporting period, members from 6 nursery cooperatives were trained in nursery management, 356 women participated, out of the 933 participants. However, technical nursery management skills remained uneven among

participants, implying the organization of several refresher training courses. Experience showed that practical and hands-on learning at nursery sites was more effective than classroom-based training alone. To strengthen technical capacity in women and address gaps, site-based refresher coaching sessions are conducted at nursery sites during the monitoring of tree nursery management

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
ICRAF Nursery cooperatives	
Remarks/Notes	
The GAP sets a target of at least 20% women trained by mid-term and 40% by project completion. With 38.2% women participation in training sessions, the activity ensured a target very close to the final 40% target during the reporting year, indicating strong progress and that implementation is well on track. Qualitatively, the shift toward hands-on, site-based training and refresher coaching is highly relevant, as it addresses gaps in technical capacity and enhances learning effectiveness for women. Therefore, the activity is on track, with strong participation and appropriate measures in place to improve skills and meet final targets.	

GAP Activity	
Identify women as farmer promoters on improved fodder technologies and provide/disseminate agroforestry fodder trees, improved grasses and herbaceous legumes to improve grazing land and build resilience of degraded lands	
Indicator	
% of women who act as farmer promoters and receive fodder trees, improved grasses etc for improving grazing land (compared to total number of promoters trained)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The performance of silvopastoral restoration packages and fodder banks was monitored by 144 women promoters, representing 53.3% of the total number (270) of farmers promoters reached by the project. Experience indicates that dissemination approaches led by women promoters are more effective than men led dissemination. In response, the project will prioritize women-led dissemination and promotion strategies during the next planting season to accelerate uptake and impact.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The performance of silvopastoral restoration packages and fodder banks was monitored by 144 women promoters, representing 53.3% of the total number (270) of farmers promoters reached by the project. Experience indicates that dissemination approaches led by women promoters are more effective than men led dissemination. In response, the project will prioritize women-led dissemination and promotion strategies during the next planting season to accelerate uptake and impact.	

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
-ICRAF -RFA -IUCN -FFS/Twigire Muhinzi groups -Farmer groups	
Remarks/Notes	
With 144 women out of 270 promoters (53.3%), the implementation of the activity sought to meet the mid-term and final targets in the GAP of at least 30% women farmer promoters by mid-term and 50% by project completion respectively. This indicates that implementation is on track. Qualitative evidence further strengthens this assessment, as women-led dissemination has proven more effective in promoting adoption. Therefore, the activity is performing well, contributing strongly to both gender targets and improved uptake of silvopastoral technologies	
GAP Activity	
Mobilize women to establish tree seed enterprises (production of seedlings)	
Indicator	
% of women-led tree seed enterprises (compared to total number of enterprises established)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The notable progress was made in promoting women's economic empowerment across key value chains. One women-led seed enterprise with a viable business plan was established, and a district-level nursery enterprise became operational, strengthening women's participation in seed and seedling systems. Engagement with the Rwanda Wood Value Chain Association supported the sensitization of 61 cooperatives, comprising 999 women (77% of total members), enhancing their involvement in wood-based enterprises. In the beekeeping value chain, four cooperatives (933 members, including 356 women) were equipped with improved beehives, protective gear, and honey processing tools. The Akagera Beekeepers Union, with 32% women membership, was supported to obtain S-Mark certification from the Rwanda Standards Board, enabling compliance with quality standards and facilitating market access. Women are increasingly engaged in value addition through production of honey-based products such as lotions, soaps, and candles. In the fodder value chain, two women-led livestock feed storage facilities were established in Gatsibo District and Nyagatare District, supporting women's roles in fodder management. Additionally, four youth- and women-led restoration enterprises were identified for capacity assessment and business development.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Beekeeping cooperatives with women and youth members were empowered through training and distribution of modern beekeeping equipment and tools enabling them to increase honey production, processing and quality	

assurance. . equipped with modern beehives, protective suits, and honey processing, storage, and handling equipment to improve productivity and product quality.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2026
Responsibility	
• ICRAF • Rwanda Development Board (RDB) • Rwanda Standards Boards (RSB) • Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority (FDA) • Rwanda Wood Value Chain Association (RWVCA)	
Remarks/Notes	
the GAP targets at least 20% women-led enterprises by Year 4 and 30% by Year 6. The establishment of one women-led seed enterprise and two women-led livestock feed enterprises demonstrates initial advancement toward targets. Strong mobilization is evident, with 77% women participation in cooperatives, creating a solid pipeline for future women-led enterprises. In the beekeeping value chain, women's participation (32% – 38%) meets the targets, though leadership at enterprise level remains less explicit. In general, implementation is on track but requires acceleration in establishing more women-led enterprises to meet final targets, despite strong engagement and capacity-building foundations. .	
GAP Activity	
Build capacity of women farmers in financial services and in mobilization of savings to service their businesses	
Indicator	
% of women participants	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Through financial literacy and savings mobilization trainings conducted across 676 savings groups, a total of 10,134 beneficiaries were reached, including 5,500 women farmers. The training focused on savings group governance, financial planning, record keeping, responsible borrowing, and effective use of savings and credit for business development. As a result, women strengthened their participation in community-based financial systems, with 8,970 women actively engaged in savings groups supported under the project. Improved financial capability enabled women to mobilize and manage financial resources more effectively and to access internal loans to support livelihood activities. During the reporting period, women accessed RWF 160,179,065 in internal loans, while youth accessed RWF 41,060,986, demonstrating increased utilization of savings group financial mechanisms for productive investments. These interventions strengthened women's financial inclusion, increased their confidence in managing financial services, and improved their capacity to mobilize savings and invest in climate-resilient economic activities. The indicator "Number of women farmers trained in financial literacy and savings mobilization" remains on track, with ongoing mentoring provided through Savings Group Ambassadors to ensure sustained application of skills.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Since the start of the TREPA project, 13,623 women farmers have been trained in financial literacy and savings mobilization, contributing to improved financial capability and participation in community-based financial systems. Overall, 28,462 beneficiaries (13,623 women and 14,839 men) organized in 1,897 savings groups have benefited from financial education and savings mobilization support. As a result of strengthened financial management and savings culture, group members mobilized RWF 463.2 million in internal savings, improving household financial resilience and enabling members to access internal loans for productive investments and essential needs. Women have actively utilized these financial mechanisms, accessing RWF 160,179,065 in internal loans, while youth accessed RWF 41,060,986, supporting livelihood diversification and climate-resilient economic activities. The strengthened savings groups have also enhanced linkages with formal financial institutions, enabling many groups to open bank accounts and integrate into the formal financial system. These outcomes demonstrate sustained progress in strengthening women's financial inclusion, savings mobilization capacity, and investment in climate-resilient livelihoods.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
Cordaid TREPA staff, 136 Saving Group Ambassadors (SGAs), MFIs/SACCOs, and village agents.	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator status GREEN. The activity achieved its planned results, with strong participation of women in financial literacy and savings mobilization trainings. Continuous mentoring by 138 Savings Group Ambassadors and Village Agents supports the practical application of financial management skills within savings groups. The mobilization of RWF 463.2 million in internal savings and increased access to internal loans by women demonstrate improved financial capacity and resilience among beneficiaries. Some delays in the formal registration of savings groups at sector level were observed; however, follow-up with SGA and local leaders is ongoing to ensure registration and strengthen linkages with formal financial institutions	
GAP Activity	
Evaluate effectiveness of financial products in serving the needs of women entrepreneurs s	
Indicator	
Number of evaluation reports produced	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Piloting Report evaluating the effectiveness of climate-sensitive financial products developed under Output 2.3.2 across 66 SACCOs and MFIs in the seven target districts of Eastern Province, covering the period April-May 2025 was completed and published. During the pilot phase, a total of 3,215 loans were disbursed, amounting to RWF 5.65 billion. Women accessed RWF 2.26 billion through 1,266 loans, while men received RWF 3.36 billion across 1,945 loans. The evaluation confirmed	

that all 67 developed financial products were accessible to women, with stronger participation observed in household-oriented and lower-capital products. Women showed higher uptake in areas such as water harvesting (34.8% of clients), clean cooking, and nursery-related loans, reflecting alignment with their productive and domestic roles. Duterimbere IMF PLC and RIM PLC accounted for over half of total disbursements, demonstrating the potential for integrating climate finance into rural lending systems.

Key challenges included limited awareness among women on specialized financial products, misalignment of loan disbursement with agricultural seasons, and structural barriers linked to collateral-based lending. Recommendations focus on scaling up financial products, strengthening capacity of microfinance institutions, and establishing a climate finance guarantee mechanism to improve women's access to higher-value loans.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The 2025 Piloting Report represents the first formal evaluation of product effectiveness, covering the pilot phase conducted between April and May 2025 across 66 SACCOs and MFIs in all seven Districts of Eastern Province. The pilot disbursed a total of RWF 5,654,097,980 across 3,215 individual loans 1,945 to male clients (RWF 3,363,325,667) and 1,266 to female clients (RWF 2,264,972,320). Women represented 39% of individual borrowers and 40% of total loan value, with strongest participation recorded in water harvesting, clean cooking, and nursery bed products. Gender gaps persist in capital-intensive products such as irrigation and agroforestry, where collateral requirements continue to constrain women's access.

DUTERIMBERE IMF PLC (RWF 1.62 billion) and RIM PLC (RWF 1.24 billion) led disbursements, together accounting for over 50% of total pilot loan value. The evaluation confirmed that flexible repayment terms aligned with agricultural seasons were the most effective design feature in driving uptake among both women and men. Key challenges identified include awareness gaps, disbursement timing misalignment, and structural lending barriers for women. The report's recommendations including phased scale-up of successful products, institutionalized staff training, and establishment of a climate finance guarantee mechanism, informing the project's rollout strategy for the remaining implementation period.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 December 2027

Responsibility

Cordaid

Remarks/Notes

The piloting report confirms strong institutional engagement across 73 SACCOs and MFIs, with early signs of financial viability particularly in staple crop value chains. Women's participation, while encouraging in household-oriented products, remains constrained in high-value loans due to collateral barriers a structural challenge to be addressed through group-based guarantees and collateral-free lending models in the next phase. Disbursement timing misalignment with agricultural calendars was identified as a key operational gap requiring correction during scale-up. The findings of this evaluation had directly informed product refinement and the phased rollout strategy for the remaining project period.

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>Gender and ESMP consultants were onboarded to support the project team and focal persons in reviewing and aligning gender and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) with project activities. With their support in one week dedicated session held in Kigali, the gender and ESMP frameworks were successfully reviewed and aligned, and appropriate measures, as well as monitoring and reporting strategies, were established. Additionally, the Terms of Reference (ToRs) and a call for recruitment of a Project Gender Expert were launched in 2025. The Gender Expert is expected to be onboarded by early Q2 2026.</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>All gender-related activities were implemented in an integrated manner alongside broader project interventions, with associated costs embedded within overall activity budgets. As such, no standalone or dedicated budget line was allocated specifically for gender-focused activities.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Yes	
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 ☒
No	
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	
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 ☒
No	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	
<i>A good practice observed was the use of savings groups as platforms for social protection, where many women members were able to contribute to community-based health insurance (Mutuelle de Santé) and enroll in long-term savings schemes such as EjoHeza, improving household financial resilience. These experiences demonstrate that women, including female-headed households, are actively using community-based financial systems to strengthen livelihoods, manage risks, and support climate-resilient economic activities. Selected case studies documenting these practices will be further compiled and shared in subsequent reporting and knowledge-sharing activities.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
1. Financial education and savings mobilization (women-focused)- Mobilization of women in TREPA landscapes; formation of new SGs; TOT for community mobilizers; awareness campaigns through media and community channels 2. Gender-sensitive capacity building of women farmers- Facilitate account opening, access to financial products, and participation in saving groups; monitor and report uptake by women; gender-focused feedback collection 3. Gender integration in financial product design- Include women and youth needs in product customization (ICS, climate-smart finance, green loans); develop gender-sensitive learning materials; monitor women's uptake. 4. Training and learning events- Conduct gender-inclusive refresher trainings for staff and MFIs; include women-focused case studies in quarterly reviews and national learning events; collect lessons learned. 5. Increasing women's participation toward the 50% target through targeted mobilization and outreach in underserved communities 6. Expanding capacity-building programs for women in agroforestry, nursery management, and sustainable land management 7. Strengthening women's leadership in community committees and decision-making structures 8. Enhancing access to livelihood opportunities through equitable employment and benefit-sharing mechanisms 9. Strengthening gender-responsive monitoring and reporting, including improved tracking of vulnerable groups 10. Conducting additional awareness campaigns on gender equality and inclusion	

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: Annex1_GHG emission.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: ANNEX2_Communication_materials.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex 3 _Grievances_2025.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Annex 4_Procurement Report_2025.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5_Consolidated_TREPA_AWP_2026.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

