
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Sustainable Renewables Risk Mitigation Initiative (SRMI) Facility (Phase 2 Resilience focus) [SRMI-Resilience] (FP204)
Accredited Entity:	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Development Association (WorldBank)
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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

Should any information/data prefilled from Section A.1 to Section A.12 be incorrect or require updating, please inform GCF's Project Lead of appropriate corrective action.

A.1. Date of report submission		16 April 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 160.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 43.0	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 69.0	
	Guarantees		Mill. USD 13.0	
	ReimbursableGrants		Mill. USD 35.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 959.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 214.0	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 735.0	
	Guarantees		Mill. USD 10.0	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 1,119.0	
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category A	
A.8. Executing Entity Information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Tajikistan	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy	Mongolia	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy	Guinea-Bissau	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy, Ministry of State-Owned-Enterprises,	Indonesia	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change and Ministry of Fisheries	Seychelles	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Somalia	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz	Tunisia	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A
Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy (MOWIE).	Ethiopia	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Energy and Industry	Kyrgyzstan	Government	Implementing Agency	N/A

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
WB(ESMAP)	United States	N/A	Multi-donor trust fund administered by the World Bank	Donor countries and organizations contributing to the ESMAP
WB (IDA)	United States	N/A	International Organization	Member countries
WB (IBRD)	United States	N/A	International Organization	Member countries

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)
Ethiopia	5 July 2021	Expand renewable energy generation and improve energy access as a core mitigation and adaptation priority; increase electricity access for households and businesses while decarbonizing the power sector.	P176731 – PRIME-1: The project directly supports Ethiopia's NDC energy sector targets by strengthening and extending the national electricity network and enabling renewable energy generation. This aligns with Ethiopia's commitment to scale up low-carbon electricity infrastructure as a key mitigation pathway. The NAP's adaptation priorities around energy system resilience are also addressed through grid modernization and improved energy security. P510397 (RG): The FOREX Liquidity Support Mechanism facilitates private investment in renewable energy by providing foreign-currency liquidity, removing a critical barrier to private sector participation in renewable energy — consistent with Ethiopia's NDC goal of mobilizing finance for the energy transition.	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Guinea-Bissau	4 October 2021	Reduce GHG emissions by 30% by 2030 (10% unconditional); achieve 80% electrification rate by 2030 with renewable energy accounting for 87.4% of total final energy consumption; mobilize USD 700 million in sustainable energy investment by 2030.	P174576 – Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project: The project directly advances Guinea-Bissau's NDC targets by enabling solar power generation and increasing electricity access. By scaling up solar energy and expanding grid and off-grid connections, the project contributes to both the electrification rate target and the renewable energy share target, while reducing reliance on fossil-fuel-based generation.	0%
Indonesia	18 March 2022	Reduce GHG emissions unconditionally by 31.89% and conditionally by 43.2% below BAU by 2030; accelerate renewable energy deployment and phase out fossil fuel electricity generation; improve energy access, particularly in outer islands and remote areas.	P174576 – Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project: The project directly advances Guinea-Bissau's NDC targets by enabling solar power generation and increasing electricity access. By scaling up solar energy and expanding grid and off-grid connections, the project contributes to both the electrification rate target and the renewable energy share target, while reducing reliance on fossil-fuel-based generation.	0%
Kyrgyzstan	3 March 2021	Reduce GHG emissions by 36% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels (conditionally); develop renewable energy sources, including hydropower; improve energy efficiency and strengthen the resilience of energy infrastructure.	P178286 – Kyrgyz Renewable Energy Development Project: The project increases hydropower generation capacity and strengthens transmission systems to enable broader renewable energy integration. These activities directly align with Kyrgyzstan's NDC commitments to expand renewable energy and improve the resilience and efficiency of the power sector, supporting the country's long-term low-emissions development trajectory.	0%
Seychelles	6 July 2021	Increase the share of renewable electricity from 5% to 15% by 2030; reduce carbon intensity of the power sector; strengthen coastal adaptation and climate resilience; promote the Blue Economy under a low-carbon development model.	P505856 – Renewable Energy Acceleration Program: The project directly supports Seychelles' NDC target of scaling up renewable energy and reducing carbon intensity. Phase I focuses on improving resilient grid infrastructure to enable renewable energy integration and catalyze private sector	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
			investment in renewable energy — fully consistent with Seychelles' 2030 renewable electricity target and its broader climate resilience agenda.	
Somalia	3 November 2015	Expand access to clean and renewable energy, particularly through decentralized and off-grid solutions; reduce dependence on charcoal and fossil fuels; build climate-resilient energy infrastructure; enable private sector participation in the energy sector.	P181341 – ASCEAT (Accelerating Sustainable and Clean Energy Access Transformation in Somalia): The project aligns with Somalia's climate commitments by increasing access to renewable energy through private sector participation. It supports the decarbonization of Somalia's energy supply and reduces reliance on diesel and charcoal, directly advancing the country's national energy and climate priorities while building resilience in a fragile context.	0%
Tajikistan	6 October 2021	Reduce GHG emissions by 50–60% by 2030 relative to 1990 levels (conditionally); develop solar and other renewable energy sources; improve energy security, particularly in the northern Sughd region; attract private investment for clean energy under the national Generation Expansion Plan (targeting ~1,000 MW of solar PV by 2040).	P178261 – Sughd Private Solar Guarantee: The project (currently dropped) was designed to increase solar electricity generation in Tajikistan through private investment, specifically supporting the development of a 200 MWp solar PV plant in the Sughd region. This directly aligned with Tajikistan's NDC target of expanding solar energy capacity and its national Generation Expansion Plan. The GCF guarantee component was intended to reduce investment risk and lower tariff costs for end users. Note: Project status is currently "Dropped" — alignment details should be confirmed with the task team.	0%
Tunisia	6 October 2021	Achieve 35% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030; reduce energy intensity by 30% by 2030; reduce GHG emissions by 41% by 2030 (conditionally); develop cross-border electricity trade infrastructure to enable export of renewable energy to Europe.	P179240 – Tunisia-Italy Electricity Integration and Renewable Energy Ecosystem: The project directly supports Tunisia's NDC objectives by increasing resilient transmission capacity for electricity trade with Europe. Expanding interconnection infrastructure enables Tunisia to export surplus renewable energy, creating economic incentives to accelerate domestic renewable energy	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
			deployment — directly contributing to the 35% renewable electricity target and Tunisia's broader energy sector decarbonization goals.	

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

SRMI-2 made meaningful progress during the reporting period. To date, five projects out of nine have been approved by the World Bank Board, including Tunisia, Kyrgyzstan, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, and Seychelles. While most projects remain in early preparation or pre-implementation stages, the portfolio reached several critical milestones that lay the groundwork for future climate impact delivery.

The most significant implementation progress was recorded in Tunisia, where contracts for a key substation and overhead transmission line were awarded and are under signature, and wind measurement campaigns are underway to support renewable energy feasibility assessments. Together, these investments will strengthen Tunisia's capacity to export clean electricity and scale up domestic renewable generation. In Guinea-Bissau, the project, effective since September 2024, advanced feasibility and environmental studies for two grid-connected solar parks (targeting 30 MWp) and three mini-grids, while establishing 12 community-level grievance committees. Both achievements are essential preconditions for delivering energy access and clean power to underserved populations.

Three additional projects reached structural milestones: Kyrgyzstan (effective August 2024) completed full staffing of its project management office and operationalized its grievance mechanism; Seychelles received Board approval in May 2025 and signed its financing package in September 2025; Indonesia secured Board approval in June 2025. Both projects are expected to begin implementation in 2026.

Ethiopia remains on track for Board delivery in Q4 FY2026. Mongolia is at project scoping stage with estimated Board date by June 2027.

In Tajikistan, following the appraisal of the sector's financial sustainability, it was decided that the project will be deferred as significant challenges still persists and may present significant risks to the transaction. In Somalia, the changing landscape in mini-grid subsector led to the lack of pipeline for demand risk mitigation instrument. As a result, reallocation among Host Countries will take place within the 15-percent permitted threshold, following clause 6.01 of FAA.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

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

Outcome 1: GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

During 2025, limited progress was achieved due to project inactivation. Nevertheless, in Tunisia, key institutional and procurement foundations were established, enabling the initiation of transaction advisory and preparatory technical studies. These milestones mark the first operational steps toward strengthening national planning, transaction structuring, and renewable energy project preparation capacity. While some activities remain delayed or inactive, the progress achieved demonstrates readiness to scale technical assistance once all projects reach full effectiveness.

- Output 1.1 Installed RE generation
- Activity 1. Generation Plans with Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) integration, Resilient Mix, and Capacity Building (technical)

The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

- Activity 2: Transaction Advisory and Capacity Building (procurement, legal)

In Tunisia, the PIU was established, the procurement plan validated, and procurement for GCF-supported studies was initiated. Institutional alignment and staff onboarding delayed the start but strengthened compliance with World Bank and GCF procedures, improving readiness for complex multi-financier transactions.

- Activity 3: Public investments for VRE integration grid upgrades and grid resilience

Tunisia awarded contracts for the Grombalia substation and transmission line. Kyrgyz Republic signed ESIA and feasibility consultancy contracts. Guinea-Bissau advanced procurement for feasibility and safeguard studies. These milestones align with the annual implementation plan for grid strengthening.

- Output 1.2 Private investments leveraged for RE grid connected projects
- Activity 1: Risk mitigation instruments for Mini-Grids and/or off-grid private investors

The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

- Activity 2: Risk mitigation instruments for Grid-Connected Sub-projects

The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

- Activity 3: Risk Mitigation Instruments for Foreign Exchange Risk for IPP RE Sub-Projects

The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

- Output 1.3 Installed storage capacity (BESS and pumped storage)
- Output 1.4 RE park critical studies are completed and the parks are ready for tendering
- Activity 1. RE Park Infrastructure and Resilience/Climate Adaptation Studies

In Tunisia, procurement for wind measurement campaigns and feasibility studies for two renewable energy sites was launched. Extended technical preparation improved study quality and robustness, and no GCF compliance issues were identified. These activities strengthened the national renewable energy project pipeline.

- Activity 2. Public investments in RE Park Infrastructure

The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

Outcome 2: Increased resilience of newly grid-connected customers

In 2025, this outcome advanced through contract awards, consultancy mobilization, and preparatory procurement across Tunisia, Kyrgyz Republic, and Guinea-Bissau. These actions strengthened readiness for grid upgrades, VRE integration, and community electrification. While some investments remain at early stages, signed contracts, launched studies, and ongoing procurement mark tangible progress toward climate-resilient power infrastructure.

- Output 2.1 People are provided with modern electricity

The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

- Output 2.2 Volume of private capital leveraged as a result of risk mitigation instruments for mini-grids



Outcome 3: Number of beneficiaries (i.e., firms/businesses that are grid customers) that are indirectly benefiting from improved resilience of the grid

- In Guinea-Bissau, procurement for feasibility and safeguard studies for solar parks and mini-grids was advanced, and a transaction advisor recruitment process was initiated, marking the first implementation steps.

- The projects remain inactive or in very early stages; implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future

- The projects remain inactive, and implementation activities are expected to commence in the near future.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.
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Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Energy Generation and Access	0	4,000,000	13,000,000	55,007,000	0	0	0

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ethiopia	0	999,902	3,249,681	13,700,000	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	153,801	499,854	2,100,000	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	798,174	2,594,065	11,000,000	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	40,840	132,731	600,000	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	1,038,791	3,376,070	14,300,000	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	288,887	93,882	400,000	0	0	0
Somalia	0	120,878	392,855	1,700,000	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	105,003	341,260	1,400,000	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	714,261	2,321,347	9,800,000	0	0	0

Energy generation and access

No indicators/questions defined.

(IRMF) Supplementary 1.4 Renewable energy generated

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) 6.3 MWs of low emission energy capacity installed, generated and/or rehabilitated as a result of GCF support					
(IRMF) Supplementary 1.3 Installed renewable energy capacity					
Provide the total installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW).					
Unit					Megawatt
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	1,000	2,160	0	0	0

(PMF) 6.3 MWs of low emission energy capacity installed, generated and/or rehabilitated as a result of GCF support						
(IRMF) Supplementary 1.3 Installed renewable energy capacity						
Provide the total installed renewable energy generation capacity (MW), disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						Megawatt
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ethiopia	0	340	700	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	33	86	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	100	400	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	40	100	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	90	200	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	9	18	0	0	0

Somalia	0	18	56	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	90	200	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	190	400	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 1.2 Installed energy storage capacity						
Provide the total installed energy storage capacity (MWh).						
Baseline	Target		Unit		Megawatt-hour	
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)	
0	260	520	0	0	0	

(IRMF) Supplementary 1.2 Installed energy storage capacity						
Provide the total installed energy storage capacity (MWh), disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						Megawatt-hour
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Guinea-Bissau	0	65	130	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	150	300	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	5	10	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	9	18	0	0	0
Somalia	0	6	12	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	25	50	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF - supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	3,200,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF - supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	1,600,000	0	0	0
Female	0	0	1,600,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF - supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Guinea-Bissau	0	25,000	50,000	0	0	0

Indonesia	0	1,200,000	2,400,000	0	0	0
Somalia	0	375,000	750,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	22,700,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	11,350,000	0	0	0
Female	0	0	11,350,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	354,687	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	17,025,000	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	5,320,313	0	0	0

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	800,000	1,600,000	0	0	0
Female	0	800,000	1,600,000	0	0	0

Infrastructure and built environment

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions				
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas.				
Unit				United States dollars
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value
	Mid-term	Final target		
0	0	996,000,000	0	0
				Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions						
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						United States dollars
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Ethiopia	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	110,666,666	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of beneficiaries (i.e., firms/businesses that are grid customers) that are indirectly benefiting from improved resilience of the grid	No. of Persons	0	0	22,700,000	0	0	0
Beneficiaries (female/male) being provided with access to climate-resilient livelihood options in particular cooling appliances	No. of Persons	0	1,600,000	3,200,000	0	0	0
Beneficiaries (female/male) being provided with improved and/or	No. of Persons	0	1,600,000	3,200,000	0	0	0

new access to modern energy							
RE park critical studies are completed and the parks are ready for tendering	No. of Studies/assessments	0	2	3	0	0	0
Resilient technical standards guidelines for new infrastructure under the program are adopted by the countries	No. of Strategic Frameworks	0	3	9	0	0	0
SAIDI/SAIFI/CAIDI scores are improved	Percentage	97	97	97	0	0	0
GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered	Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	0	4,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	0
Quantity of physical assets for a given value made more resilient to the effects of climate change	United States dollars	0	0	996,000,000	0	0	0
Installed RE generation	Megawatt	0	1,000	2,160	0	0	0
Installed storage capacity (BESS and pumped storage)	Megawatt-hour	0	260	520	0	0	0
Volume of private capital leveraged as a result of risk mitigation instruments for mini-grids	United States dollars	0	0	49,000,000	0	0	0
Private investments leveraged for RE grid connected projects	United States dollars	0	800,000,000	1,755,000,000	0	0	0

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

C.2.1. Subprojects

Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants

Yes ☒ No ☐

Legal agreements have been complied with.

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Please see the summary section for the latest updates.

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

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

Risk Management Matrix

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

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

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

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

Risk scoring:

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

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

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

Risk 1	Insufficient Financing to Cover Project Liquidity Requirements		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	In Guinea-Bissau, the GCF liquidity guarantee of USD 2 million is estimated to be insufficient to cover six months of payments to the national utility (EAGB), which are projected at approximately USD 4 million. Additional financing resources will need to be identified and mobilized to fill this gap and ensure uninterrupted energy service delivery.		
Consequences	Shortfalls in EAGB operational payments could jeopardize the continuity of electricity supply to beneficiary households and businesses. It could also undermine private sector confidence in the project's viability and reduce the demonstration effect for future renewable energy investments.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	(i) The Task Team and SRMI Facility team have been notified of the financing gap and are exploring options for additional resources. (ii) The transaction advisor engaged in 2025 is supporting the identification of supplementary financing instruments. (iii) Disbursement projections for CY2025–2026 are being refined to reflect the updated liquidity requirement. (iv) Close coordination with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and development partners is ongoing to assess co-financing options including the 15% reallocation between host countries under GCF SRMI-resilience facility.		
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	Inadequate Gender Integration in Project Design and Implementation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Several projects have not yet finalized or commenced implementation of their Gender Action Plans (GAPs). In Kyrgyzstan, women represent only 9.5% of the energy sector workforce, and the GAP is yet to be developed. In Indonesia, gender-related activities are integrated into the broader PforR program but a dedicated project-level GAP is not in place. In Mongolia, a gender specialist has not yet been engaged. In Seychelles, gender activities are scheduled to begin three months after effectiveness.		
Consequences	Failure to mainstream gender considerations risks excluding women from economic opportunities created by the projects (skilled jobs, entrepreneurship), reducing overall project impact, and non-compliance with GCF Gender Policy requirements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	(i) Kyrgyzstan: A Gender Specialist has been included in the ESIA/ESMP Terms of Reference; a gender gap analysis is planned to inform targeted interventions in the energy sector. (ii) Indonesia: A World Bank gender expert has been contracted to supervise PT PLN; PT PLN plans to hire an individual gender consultant. (iii) Mongolia: Engagement of a gender specialist and preparation of a project-level GAP are planned for the next reporting period. (iv) Seychelles: Gender activities are formally scheduled post-effectiveness per the project's implementation plan. (v) All GAPs will be tracked through the SRMI-2 Facility-level gender monitoring framework.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Integrity		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	(i) All procurements follow World Bank Procurement Framework and GCF fiduciary standards, with prior review thresholds applied to high-value contracts. (ii) Financial management is subject to annual external audit requirements for all effective projects. (iii) World Bank Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) protocols and the GCF's Independent Integrity Unit (IIU) procedures are in place for reporting and investigation. (iv) Project Implementation Units are required to maintain procurement documentation and financial records available for inspection. (v) No prohibited practices have been identified or reported across the SRMI-2 portfolio during the CY2025 reporting period.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	N/a - nothing to report		
Consequences	N/a - nothing to report		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/a - nothing to report		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	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 - nothing to report		
Consequences	N/a - nothing to report		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/a - nothing to report		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Fraud		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	N/a - nothing to report		
Consequences	N/a - nothing to report		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/a - nothing to report		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

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
Ethiopia	Grants	USD	2,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Ethiopia	Loans	USD	15,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Ethiopia	Grants	USD	20,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Guinea-Bissau	Grants	USD	10,500,000	0	0	0	0%	100%
Guinea-Bissau	Guarantees	USD	2,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Indonesia	Grants	USD	10,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	Grants	USD	2,500,000	2,500,000	150,000	150,000	0%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	Loans	USD	10,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Mongolia	Grants	USD	5,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Mongolia	Loans	USD	16,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Seychelles	Grants	USD	4,500,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Seychelles	Loans	USD	8,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Tunisia	Grants	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0%	0%
Tunisia	Loans	USD	20,000,000	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total		USD	130,500,000	7,500,000	150,000	150,000	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

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

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
IDA/IBRD	Loans	USD	944,100,000	944,100,000	1,674,990	1,674,990	0%	0%
IBRD/IDA	Grants	USD	30,000,000	30,000,000	5,870,000	5,870,000	0%	0%
Total		USD	974,100,000	974,100,000	7,544,990	7,544,990	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: Section 3.pdf

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	
<i>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.</i>	
F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards	
Key Environmental and Social Changes <i>Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.</i>	Yes ☐ No ☒
Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates <i>Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.</i>	Yes ☐ No ☒
F.2. Compliance with laws and regulations applicable to ESS. Gender and Indigenous Peoples.	
Have there been any changes or updates regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country, as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
F.3. ESS standards implementation progress	
Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>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.</i>	
Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	

All seven SRMI-2 country projects have advanced their E&S safeguard frameworks during the reporting period, at stages appropriate to their implementation phase. In Tunisia, ESIA, a Biodiversity Management Plan, and a Resettlement Action Plan for the Grombalia substation and transmission line were submitted for Bank final review, with No Objection expected by November 2025; a GRM is confirmed operational. In Guinea-Bissau, ESIA and Abbreviated Resettlement Plans were launched for the solar parks and mini-grids, 12 community grievance redress committees are operational, and GBV awareness campaigns are underway. In Kyrgyzstan, a three-tier GRM has been established and disclosed, ESIA/ESMP preparation is underway, and a gender specialist has been included in the ESIA Terms of Reference. Ethiopia has disclosed its ESCP, RPF, and SEP ahead of Board approval, with EEP committed to operationalizing a GRM before any ground-level activities begin. Indonesia has its ESMS in place through PT PLN, with E&S and gender consultants planned for procurement in the next period. Seychelles has an ESCP in place and is establishing its GRM per the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Mongolia remains at pre-identification stage; E&S assessments are planned once the preparation grant is activated.

Outputs during the reporting period

Tunisia confirmed GRM operationality and submitted all outstanding E&S studies for Bank clearance. Guinea-Bissau launched gender capacity-building training for women in September 2025. Kyrgyzstan disclosed its three-tier GRM. Ethiopia disclosed three key safeguard instruments. Seychelles established its ESCP. No grievances have been reported in Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Seychelles, Ethiopia, or Mongolia.

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

In Guinea-Bissau, compensation methodology for tree loss is under verification by the Ministry of Civil Works. Across the portfolio, gender mainstreaming is being progressively integrated: Kyrgyzstan is commissioning a gender gap analysis, Indonesia has retained a World Bank gender expert to supervise PT PLN, and Guinea-Bissau has initiated women's internship and training programs. All projects with active GRMs include dedicated channels for SEAH complaints.

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

Guinea-Bissau's feasibility study quality requires continued monitoring. Mongolia, Indonesia, and Seychelles are pre-effective and will activate E&S activities upon effectiveness. Kyrgyzstan's ESIA/ESMP completion and employee GRM finalization are expected by end-December 2025.

Remarks/Notes

F.4. Sub-projects information

Have any subprojects been implemented?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Title of the sub-project

Guinea Bissau Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project (SESAP)

ESS management plan/instrument in place

The following ESS instruments are in preparation or have been initiated:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for two grid-connected solar parks (targeting at least 30 MWp) and three mini-grids — launched mid-2025 and nearing finalization.
- Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (ARPs) under preparation for the solar park sites.
- A 12-member community Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is operational across project communities.

Stakeholder engagement plan in place

Title of the sub-project	Guinea Bissau Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project (SESAP)
Active community-level stakeholder engagement has been underway since effectiveness in September 2024. Twelve community grievance redress committees have been established and are operational. During the reporting period, four grievances were received and successfully resolved through these committees. Awareness campaigns on gender-based violence (GBV) and harmful practices have been launched in project communities.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No indigenous peoples as defined under the World Bank ESF are identified in the project area. Engagement activities have focused broadly on project-affected populations, including smallholder farmers and communities near proposed solar park sites. Any tree-loss compensation concerns have been referred to the GRM and are being addressed through the Ministry of Civil Works' ongoing compensation methodology review.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
- Compensation methodology: High estimates for tree loss compensation among project-affected populations have been flagged. The Ministry of Civil Works is conducting a methodological verification to ensure fair and consistent application of compensation standards. - Feasibility study quality: The firm responsible for feasibility studies underperformed; ESMAP technical teams and a newly hired transaction advisor are reviewing outputs. Replacement of the firm is under active consideration to maintain momentum. - Gender: Training targeting women, interns, and younger EAGB and PIU employees began in September 2025. The project targets a minimum of 50 women trained through its internship program, and aims to increase EAGB female staff representation to 20%. - Liquidity gap: The GCF liquidity guarantee of USD 2 million has been identified as potentially insufficient to cover six months of EAGB operational payments (estimated at USD 4 million). This gap is being actively addressed.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
- Finalization and Bank approval of ESIA and ARPs for solar parks and mini-grids. - Resolution of the compensation methodology for tree loss. - Identification of supplementary financing to address the liquidity guarantee gap. - Completion of the Gender Action Plan, which will be developed following ESIA finalization.	
Title of the sub-project	Indonesia Sustainable Least Cost Electrification 2 (ISLE-2)
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project is approved but not yet effective. PT PLN, the executing agency, has an established Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) in place under the broader PforR Program. ESS instruments specific to GCF-financed activities will be operationalized upon loan and grant agreement signing. A Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) is planned for implementation by PT PLN upon effectiveness.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
No formal stakeholder engagement under the project has taken place during the reporting period, as the Grant Agreement remains unsigned. Stakeholder engagement activities — including community consultation, grievance redress establishment, and social inclusion efforts — are planned for the first quarter post-effectiveness. A World Bank gender expert has been contracted to supervise PT PLN's readiness in this area.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No project activities have commenced. The project area includes regions of Kalimantan and Sumatra where indigenous communities may be present. Indigenous Peoples safeguard instruments will be developed in line with the World Bank ESF requirements as part of the pre-implementation technical assessments planned post-effectiveness.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	

Title of the sub-project	Guinea Bissau Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project (SESAP)
No physical activities have taken place during the reporting period. Proactively, a World Bank gender expert has been engaged to supervise PT PLN and ensure gender is mainstreamed from the outset of implementation. Budget has been allocated for gender-related programs, and PT PLN plans to hire an individual gender consultant. No grievances have been received.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The primary pending issue is the signing of the Grant Agreement, for which PT PLN is seeking government authorization. ESS and gender activities, including FGRM establishment and GAP preparation, are contingent on effectiveness. PT PLN's readiness is being monitored closely by the World Bank Task Team. Disbursements are projected to begin in CY2026 (USD 250,000).	
Title of the sub-project	Kyrgyz Renewable Energy Development Project (KRED) — Phase 1.
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The following ESS instruments and mechanisms are in place or under active preparation: - Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is in place and governs current activities. - ESIA and ESMP preparation is underway; consultant onboarding is expected to be completed by December 2025. - A three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been proposed, established, and disclosed. - A separate employee-specific GRM is under preparation, with establishment expected by November 2025.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
The project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in place. The GRM has been established and disclosed as the primary channel for community feedback. Community engagement activities are planned to intensify once ESIA consultations commence following full consultant onboarding in December 2025. A gender specialist has been included in the ESIA/ESMP Terms of Reference to ensure gender-responsive engagement design.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No indigenous peoples as defined under the World Bank ESF have been identified in the project area to date. This will be formally assessed as part of the ESIA process once the environmental and social consultants are fully mobilized.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
- PMO staffing: The Project Management Office at the Ministry of Energy is now fully staffed — a key institutional prerequisite for effective E&S oversight. - GRM: The three-tier project GRM is operational; no grievances have been received to date. - Gender: Women currently represent only 9.5% of the energy sector workforce in Kyrgyzstan. A gender gap analysis is planned as part of the ESIA process to inform targeted interventions. The project targets increased representation of women in technical and managerial roles across participating companies (currently ranging from 9–18%). - No civil works have been initiated, so no direct E&S impacts have occurred during the reporting period. - Client agreement reached recently to hire a dedicated gender specialist in PMO to drive project gender actions.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
- Completion of ESIA/ESMP studies, expected following full consultant mobilization by December 2025. - Finalization of the employee GRM (expected November 2025). - Development of the Gender Action Plan, pending ESIA study completion. - First GCF disbursement under this sub-project is projected for CY2026 (USD 0.5 million).	
Title of the sub-project	Seychelles Renewable Energy Acceleration Program
ESS management plan/instrument in place	

Title of the sub-project	Guinea Bissau Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project (SESAP)
An Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) is in place. The project received World Bank Board approval in May 2025 and signed financing agreements in September 2025. It is currently pre-effective. A Grievance Mechanism (GM) is being established in accordance with the project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is in place. While formal community-level engagement activities have not yet commenced — as the project is not yet effective — the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been established and is preparing for effectiveness. Gender-related stakeholder activities are scheduled to begin three months after effectiveness, in line with the project's implementation plan.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No physical activities have occurred during the reporting period. Given Seychelles' small island context and the nature of the project (grid infrastructure and renewable energy integration), a full screening for indigenous communities has been planned for post-effectiveness. No indigenous peoples have been identified in the project area to date.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
No E&S or gender implementation activities have taken place during the reporting period, consistent with the project's pre-effective status. The ESCP provides the framework for all E&S activities over the project lifecycle. The PIU is being supported in operationalizing early systems — including the GRM and ESCP implementation protocols — ahead of effectiveness.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
The primary pending action is the satisfaction of all pre-effectiveness conditions. Disbursements and ESS activities are projected to commence in CY2026. The Gender Action Plan is due three months after effectiveness. No outstanding issues require immediate GCF attention.	
Title of the sub-project	Tunisia-Italy Electricity Integration and Renewable Energy Ecosystem Project
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
Tunisia has the most advanced ESS framework among active SRMI-2 sub-projects: - Draft ESIA for the Grombalia substation submitted for final World Bank review; No Objection expected November 2025. - Updated Biodiversity Management Plan submitted for Bank review. - Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Grombalia overhead transmission line submitted; RAP consultations are ongoing. - A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is confirmed operational.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement has been ongoing throughout the reporting period. RAP consultations have been conducted with project-affected communities in both the 2024 and 2025 reporting cycles. The GRM is operational and accessible to affected communities. Three separate Project Implementation Units (PIUs) are in place — under STEG, the Ministry of Energy, and the Ministry of Education — ensuring that engagement is coordinated across all project components and geographical areas.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
No indigenous peoples as defined under the World Bank ESF have been identified in the project area in Tunisia. Resettlement and consultation activities have focused on landowners and communities in the Grombalia corridor affected by the overhead transmission line and substation.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	

Title of the sub-project	Guinea Bissau Solar Energy Scale-up and Access Project (SESAP)
- ESIA and biodiversity: All outstanding E&S studies for Component 2 have been submitted for Bank clearance, with No Objection expected November 2025 — clearing the path for civil works to commence. - Resettlement: RAP consultations are ongoing, and the RAP has been submitted for Bank review. This is a critical prerequisite for the Grombalia transmission line contract to proceed. - Gender: A gender component is integrated across the project. The Gender Action Plan is being progressed in coordination with the three PIUs. - Procurement progress: Contracts for the Grombalia substation and overhead transmission line have been awarded and are under signature — the first tangible infrastructure milestones of the SRMI-2 portfolio.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
- Bank No Objection on the ESIA and RAP for the Grombalia transmission line is expected November 2025; timely clearance is critical to avoid delays to civil works. - Technical evaluation of the HVDC converter station procurement (Component 1) is ongoing; close monitoring is warranted given the specialized nature of the supply market. - First GCF disbursement under the USD 20 million loan is projected for December 2025.	

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
Across the SRMI-2 portfolio, stakeholder engagement during the reporting period reflects the different implementation stages of the seven active country projects, ranging from pre-identification (Mongolia) to early implementation (Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia). In all cases, World Bank task teams have maintained close institutional engagement with government counterparts, and where projects have progressed to community-level activities, formal engagement mechanisms have been established. The most substantive community engagement occurred in Guinea-Bissau, where the PIU and World Bank teams consulted communities surrounding two solar parks and three mini-grid sites, resulting in signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for land transfer across all five sites. Consultations continued in 2025, focusing on land acquisition and compensation. A gender-focused training program was launched in Bissau for EAGB staff, PIU personnel, interns, and ministry staff, alongside awareness campaigns on GBV and harmful practices delivered through specialized firms. In Tunisia, consultations on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) in the Grombalia corridor continued across 2024–2025, with the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operational and stakeholders informed of the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism. In Kyrgyzstan, consultations informed the preparation of the ESMF, LMP, and SEP, with the project's three-tier GRM disclosed publicly. For earlier-stage projects—Ethiopia, Indonesia, Seychelles, and Mongolia—engagement remained primarily institutional. Ethiopia disclosed key ESF instruments ahead of Board approval. Indonesia strengthened stakeholder readiness through PT PLN's public portal and dedicated gender support. Seychelles established its PIU and is operationalizing its GRM. In Mongolia, a pre-identification mission engaged key ministries on project scope and readiness.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
2024: Community consultations and MoU signings at five Guinea-Bissau project locations (solar parks and mini-grid sites); RAP consultations with Grombalia corridor landowners, Tunisia; ESMF/SEP consultation process, Kyrgyzstan. June–July 2025: ESIA and ARP consultation launch, Guinea-Bissau solar parks and mini-grids. September 2025: Gender-targeted training launch, Bissau (Guinea-Bissau); continued RAP consultations, Grombalia corridor (Tunisia). September 29–October 3, 2025: World Bank pre-identification mission, Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia) — Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Finance. Ongoing: Institutional-level engagement in Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Seychelles as projects advance toward effectiveness.	

Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Sex-disaggregated participation data is being systematically collected in projects where community-level engagement is underway. In Guinea-Bissau, the project targets at least 50 women trained through its capacity-building program and aims to increase female staff representation at EAGB to 20%; full data will be reported in early 2026 following completion of the first training cycle. In Kyrgyzstan, where women represent only 9.5% of the energy sector workforce, a gender gap analysis is planned as part of the ESIA process to inform targeted interventions. In Tunisia, sex-disaggregated participation data from RAP consultations is being compiled for inclusion in the next reporting cycle. For projects not yet effective (Indonesia, Seychelles, Mongolia, Ethiopia), sex-disaggregated engagement data is not yet applicable and will be reported once implementation commences.	
Information shared with stakeholders	
Across the portfolio, the following has been disclosed or shared with stakeholders during the reporting period: SEPs, ESCPs, and RPFs (Ethiopia); project scope, land acquisition processes, compensation entitlements, and GRM procedures (Guinea-Bissau); ESMF, LMP, and SEP, including GRM structure and access points (Kyrgyzstan); RAP consultation findings, ESIA, updated Biodiversity Management Plan, and the GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism (Tunisia); project information through PT PLN's public stakeholder portal (Indonesia). In Seychelles and Mongolia, formal community-level disclosure activities are planned for the next reporting period upon project effectiveness and preparation grant activation, respectively.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
The most tangible engagement outputs of the period were achieved in Guinea-Bissau: four grievances were received through the 12 operational community GRM committees and successfully resolved. Concerns raised by community members regarding tree-loss compensation estimates were escalated to the Ministry of Civil Works, which initiated a methodological verification process. In Tunisia, no unresolved objections from RAP consultation participants have been reported; the GRM is operational. In Kyrgyzstan, the three-tier project GRM is operational, and the employee-specific GRM — reviewed by the World Bank — is expected to be finalized in November 2025. No grievances have been received across the remaining country projects, all of which are pre-effective or at preparation stage.	
Remarks/Notes	
The portfolio is on a clear trajectory toward more intensive community-level engagement as additional country projects reach effectiveness in 2026. Gender Action Plans are at various stages of development across the portfolio and will be finalized in line with each project's effectiveness timeline. The Facility-level lesson from this reporting period is that early establishment of GRMs and gender engagement structures — even before physical works begin — is a strong practice that should be replicated across all projects as they enter implementation.	

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	
The next reporting period will see a significant increase in ESS activity as multiple SRMI-2 projects reach effectiveness and move into implementation. In Guinea-Bissau, ESIA's and Abbreviated Resettlement Plans for the solar parks and mini-grids will be finalized and disclosed, compensation payments to affected landowners will commence following completion of the Ministry of Civil Works' verification, and the Gender Action Plan will be developed. The first full cycle of sex-disaggregated stakeholder data will be reported in early 2026. In Tunisia, Bank No Objection on the Grombalia ESIA and RAP is expected in November 2025, clearing the path for civil works to begin, with the Biodiversity Monitoring Plan to be activated alongside construction. In Kyrgyzstan, ESIA/ESMP studies will be completed by December 2025, the employee GRM will be finalized in November 2025, and a gender gap analysis will be conducted to inform the Gender Action Plan. In Ethiopia, Board approval is expected in Q3 FY2026, after which the ESCP, RPF, and SEP will be operationalized and a project-level GRM established. In Indonesia and Seychelles, both expected to become effective in early 2026, GRMs will be established, community engagement and indigenous peoples screening will commence, and Gender Action Plans will be developed. In Mongolia, ESS preparation activities — including an initial gender assessment, social baseline studies, and consultations with women's groups — will be initiated once the preparation grant is activated.	

Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities

Good practices and success stories: Guinea-Bissau offers a strong model for early stakeholder engagement. The establishment of 12 community-level grievance redress committees prior to civil works enabled timely and transparent resolution of four grievances, strengthening trust and responsiveness. The concurrent rollout of GBV awareness campaigns and gender-focused training for utility and PIU staff in September 2025 further demonstrates the value of integrating gender and social safeguards from the outset. In Tunisia, effective coordination of ESS compliance across three PIUs—under STEG, the Ministry of Energy, and the Ministry of Education—stands out as a notable achievement. Maintaining consistent E&S standards and RAP consultations across multiple entities reflects strong institutional alignment and project oversight. Challenges: A key portfolio-wide challenge has been delays in transitioning from preparation to implementation, slowing site-specific E&S assessments. In Kyrgyzstan, delayed onboarding of E&S consultants postponed ESIA preparation. In Guinea-Bissau, weaknesses in feasibility study outputs required corrective action, underscoring risks of relying on a single firm in low-capacity settings. Lessons learned: Early GRM establishment improves engagement and grievance resolution. Parallel procurement and E&S processes help avoid delays. Embedding gender specialists from the start strengthens the quality of Gender Action Plans and overall project readiness.

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 ☒

The World Bank cannot share the list of grievances received by the project or by the World Bank due to confidentiality concerns. For grievances received by the World Bank, publicly available information can be found on the GRS website, which contains the GRS Annual Reports that includes a register with the list of GRS cases.

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

Across the portfolio, countries are advancing gender integration at different stages. In Ethiopia, a gender gap assessment has been completed and a five-year Gender Action Plan (GAP) drafted, with endorsement expected in mid-March; EEP is recruiting a gender specialist, and indicators track women's employment, including in STEM. Guinea-Bissau is focusing on preparatory work and capacity building, with training programs targeting at least 50 women, four female interns, and increasing women's share in EAGB's workforce to 20%.

In Indonesia, a gender stocktaking exercise and training programs are underway, alongside PLN reforms on gender mainstreaming, workplace safety, and EDGE alignment to expand access for female-headed households and increase women's participation. Tunisia is addressing underrepresentation in technical roles through planned HR targets, internships, mentorship, and leadership pathways; initial steps have begun, though leadership changes have slowed progress.

The Kyrgyz Republic is at an early stage, with a gender gap analysis planned and future actions including training, internships, and recruitment; gender specialists were engaged in late 2025, but results are pending ESIA timelines. In Seychelles, efforts focus on increasing women's participation in technical roles through policy reforms, career advancement, and support for female-led renewable energy entrepreneurship.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?		Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>		
GAP Activity		
Output 1 Sector specific and country-level gender knowledge is generated and shared to support the design and implementation of projects		
Indicator		
1.1 Number of gender assessment developed: 5 (Target: 9) (Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Seychelles, and Tunisia) (Green) 1.2 Number of multi-stakeholder workshops focused on gender equality: 3 (Target:9) (Ethiopia, Tunisia, Indonesia) (Green) 1.3. Number of gender need assessments of institutional partners conducted: 6 (Target: [7]) (Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Seychelles Tunisia) (Green) 1.4. Percentage of female participants in community consultations: TBC Target: 30 percent (Amber)		
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)	
Baseline	0	
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	9	
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)		
Five projects-across Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia and Seychelles-have progressed sufficiently to report on gender commitments (most recently approved).		
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)		
Across Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Tunisia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Seychelles, programs are advancing efforts to close gender gaps in the energy sector by strengthening women's workforce participation, improving institutional gender practices, and expanding access to energy services for women and female-headed households. Countries have conducted key gender assessments, drafted Gender Action Plans, and begun implementing institutional reforms. Ethiopia and the Kyrgyz Republic have advanced gender diagnostics and action planning; Indonesia and Guinea-Bissau have prioritized female-headed households and expanded gender-responsive training; Tunisia has established a Gender Committee and mentorship initiatives despite institutional leadership shifts; and Seychelles is strengthening career pathways and renewable-energy entrepreneurship opportunities for women. Overall, progress is strongest in gender diagnostics, policy dialogue, and GBV risk mitigation. Many targets in capacity-building, partnerships, socioeconomic empowerment activities, and outreach remain at early stages (often "Amber"), reflecting the need for strengthened implementation. GBV Action Plans and risk assessments are largely on track, and several countries have begun integrating gender-responsive practices into utilities and project management units. While foundational knowledge generation and policy engagement are advancing well, more effort is needed to expand skills programs, partnerships with training centers, and outreach to women-owned businesses.		
Budget	0	
Currency	USD	
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025	

Responsibility	
Respective implementing agencies of each country project.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Output 2 An enabling policy and legal environment for encouraging gender equality is promoted through policy dialogue activities	
Indicator	
2.1 Number of meeting organized with client countries on women's economic empowerment in the energy sector: 6 Target: 9 (Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Seychelles, Tunesia) (Green) 2.2 Number of community and multi-stakeholder dialogue organized with the Ministry of Women's Affairs (or equivalent entity) and private sector, as applicable: 1 Target: 7 (Tunesia) (Green) 2.3 Number of capacity-building workshop organized with institutional stakeholders: 1 Target: 4 (Tunesia) (Green) 2.4 Number of capacity-building workshops organized with PMU staff: 1 Target: 5 (Indonesia) (Green)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	9
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
See attachments for detailed progress description.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Across Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Tunisia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Seychelles, programs are advancing efforts to close gender gaps in the energy sector by strengthening women's workforce participation, improving institutional gender practices, and expanding access to energy services for women and female-headed households. Countries have conducted key gender assessments, drafted Gender Action Plans, and begun implementing institutional reforms. Ethiopia and the Kyrgyz Republic have advanced gender diagnostics and action planning; Indonesia and Guinea-Bissau have prioritized female-headed households and expanded gender-responsive training; Tunisia has established a Gender Committee and mentorship initiatives despite institutional leadership shifts; and Seychelles is strengthening career pathways and renewable-energy entrepreneurship opportunities for women. Overall, progress is strongest in gender diagnostics, policy dialogue, and GBV risk mitigation. Many targets in capacity-building, partnerships, socioeconomic empowerment activities, and outreach remain at early stages (often "Amber"), reflecting the need for strengthened implementation. GBV Action Plans and risk assessments are largely on track, and several countries have begun integrating gender-responsive practices into utilities and project management units. While foundational knowledge generation and policy engagement are advancing well, more effort is needed to expand skills programs, partnerships with training centers, and outreach to women-owned businesses.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2025

Responsibility	
Respective implementing agencies of each country project.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Output 3 Tailored project and program interventions are implemented to promote gender equality	
Indicator	
3.1 Number of projects that fall under tag requirements that will meet the Gender Tag: 5 out of 9 as only 5 project gone to board i.e. 55.5% Target: 60 percent (Green) 3.2 Number of capacity-building programs to increase women's technical skills designed and supported in RE projects: 3 (Target: 5) (Ethiopia, Tunisia, Indonesia) (Green) 3.3 Number of partnerships formed with training centers/schools: 0 (Target: 5) (Amber) 3.4 Number of outreach initiatives to inform local players of the program's business opportunities: 0 (Target: 5) (Amber) 3.5 Number of programs fostering local socioeconomic development (focused on women's empowerment): 0 (Target: 5) (Amber) 3.6 Number of information sessions held with female-led firms Target: country dependent (Amber) 3.7 Number of assessments of GBV risks at project sites: 4 (Target: 9) (Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia) (Green) 3.8 Number of GBV Action Plan produced: 5 (Target: 9) (Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia Tunisia) (Green) 3.9 Percentage of female participants who attend information sessions: TBC (Target: 30 percent) (Amber) 3.10 Number of FHH households connected to the grid. Target: country dependent (Green) 3.11 Number of women-owned businesses who benefit from micro-financing schemes to access Electricity Target: country dependent (Amber)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	5
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
See attachments for detailed progress.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Across Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Tunisia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Seychelles, programs are advancing efforts to close gender gaps in the energy sector by strengthening women's workforce participation, improving institutional gender practices, and expanding access to energy services for women and female-headed households. Countries have conducted key gender assessments, drafted Gender Action Plans, and begun implementing institutional reforms. Ethiopia and the Kyrgyz Republic have advanced gender diagnostics and action planning; Indonesia and Guinea-Bissau have prioritized female-headed households and expanded gender-responsive training; Tunisia has established a Gender Committee and mentorship initiatives despite institutional leadership shifts; and Seychelles is strengthening career pathways and renewable-energy entrepreneurship opportunities for women. Overall, progress is strongest in gender diagnostics, policy dialogue, and GBV risk mitigation. Many targets in capacity-building, partnerships, socioeconomic empowerment activities, and outreach remain at early stages (often "Amber"), reflecting the need for strengthened implementation. GBV Action Plans and risk assessments are largely on track, and several countries have begun integrating gender-responsive practices into utilities and project management units. While foundational knowledge generation and policy engagement are advancing well, more effort is needed to expand skills programs, partnerships with training centers, and outreach to women-owned businesses.	
Budget	0

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025
Responsibility	
Respective implementing agencies for each country project.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
GAP Activity	
Output 4 Enhanced knowledge and learning opportunities	
Indicator	
4.1 Number of case studies produced by the facility: 0 (Target: 5) (Green) 4.2 Number of events with a focus on gender held through the facility: 0 (Target: 5) (Green) 4.3 Number of events held with local NGOs through the facility: 0 (Target: 5) (Green)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	5
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
See attachments for detailed progress.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Across Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Tunisia, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Seychelles, programs are advancing efforts to close gender gaps in the energy sector by strengthening women's workforce participation, improving institutional gender practices, and expanding access to energy services for women and female-headed households. Countries have conducted key gender assessments, drafted Gender Action Plans, and begun implementing institutional reforms. Ethiopia and the Kyrgyz Republic have advanced gender diagnostics and action planning; Indonesia and Guinea-Bissau have prioritized female-headed households and expanded gender-responsive training; Tunisia has established a Gender Committee and mentorship initiatives despite institutional leadership shifts; and Seychelles is strengthening career pathways and renewable-energy entrepreneurship opportunities for women. Overall, progress is strongest in gender diagnostics, policy dialogue, and GBV risk mitigation. Many targets in capacity-building, partnerships, socioeconomic empowerment activities, and outreach remain at early stages (often "Amber"), reflecting the need for strengthened implementation. GBV Action Plans and risk assessments are largely on track, and several countries have begun integrating gender-responsive practices into utilities and project management units. While foundational knowledge generation and policy engagement are advancing well, more effort is needed to expand skills programs, partnerships with training centers, and outreach to women-owned businesses.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2025

Responsibility	
Respective implementing agencies for each country project.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The Accredited Entity maintains strong Facility-level gender expertise to guide projects in meeting SRMI requirements, ensuring consistency, quality, and alignment with the Gender Action Plan. In parallel, country teams deploy tailored gender resources. Ethiopia has completed a gender gap assessment and is hiring a specialist; Guinea-Bissau relies on PIU staff; Indonesia benefits from an active gender expert supporting reforms and training; Tunisia combines WB expertise with internal structures; the Kyrgyz Republic engaged specialists for GAP preparation; and Seychelles is building foundational gender capacity within PUC.</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>As outlined in the Funding Activity Agreements between the GCF and the SRMI-1 Facility, there is no Facility-wide budget specifically earmarked for Gender Action Plan (GAP) implementation. However, several country programs have secured dedicated GCF-funded technical assistance resources to advance gender and socioeconomic priorities. These country-level allocations ensure that GAP activities are resourced and implemented in alignment with the GCF Updated Gender Policy and project-specific Funding Activity Agreements. , For example, in Guinea-Bissau and Indonesia gender actions to be implemented are consistent with supporting the SRMI- 2 GCF's GAP and resources being allocated for implementation of actions.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
On track	
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 revision.	
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 ☐
<i>See attachments for detailed progress.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
Across the portfolio, countries have outlined forward-looking actions to advance gender equality in the energy sector. Ethiopia will operationalize its five-year Gender Action Plan upon endorsement, supported by a dedicated gender specialist to drive implementation and track progress in women's technical and leadership participation. Guinea-Bissau will expand training and internship programs in 2026, targeting at least 50 women and four female interns, while strengthening inclusive workforce systems. Indonesia will deepen gender-responsive reforms within PLN, including completing stocktaking, scaling training, advancing GBV/SEAH prevention, progressing toward EDGE certification, and expanding access for female-headed households. Tunisia plans to roll out strengthened initiatives—mentorship, STEM internships, male-ally training, and gender-integrated HR practices—pending leadership stabilization. The Kyrgyz Republic will finalize and implement its Gender Action Plan, with expanded training, internships, and capacity-building following ESIA milestones. Seychelles will focus on establishing foundational gender mechanisms within PUC, including policies, focal points, and career pathways, while promoting women's participation in technical roles and renewable energy entrepreneurship.	

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: ISLE-2_GHG-emissions_vApril12.xlsx File Name: KRED phase 1 GHG calculations.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Section 5 - Annex 3 upload.docx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Section 5 - Annex 4 upload SRMI-2.docx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
No annexes provided.
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: SRMI-2 Gender Updates.docx File Name: Seychelles_270126_REAP AWPB PUC 2026_Rev1.xlsx File Name: Kyrgyz_KRED_Annual_work_plan_for_2026_v02.xlsx

