
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Building Resilience of Vulnerable Communities to Climate Variability in Rwanda's Congo Nile Divide through Forest and Landscape Restoration (FP217)
Accredited Entity:	Ministry of Environment (formerly Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda) (MOE_Rwanda)
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 39.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 39.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.112</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 50.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 39.1	Grants	Mill. USD 39.1	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 10.9	Grants	Mill. USD 10.8	InKind	Mill. USD 0.112	Total Financing	Mill. USD 50.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 39.1														
	Grants	Mill. USD 39.1														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 10.9														
	Grants	Mill. USD 10.8														
	InKind	Mill. USD 0.112														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 50.0														
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 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	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	info@rfa.rw												

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Rwanda	info@environment.gov.rw	Public Institution	Government of Rwanda
Rwanda Water Resources Board	Rwanda	info@rwb.rw	Public Institution	Government of Rwanda
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	Rwanda	info@rdb.rw	Public Institution	Government of Rwanda

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Rwanda	8 December 2025	Achieve an economy-wide mitigation target of 53% reduction in GHG emissions by 2035 compared to a business-as-usual (BAU); a significant increase from the 38% target for 2030 under NDC 2.0. and covering key sectors (land use, land-use change, and forestry, energy, agriculture, waste, industrial process and product use); prioritize adaptation as the core pillar with interventions across nine sectors including water, agriculture, land and forestry, and disaster risk reduction	The project directly contributes to Rwanda's enhanced NDC 3.0 mitigation target by supporting Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) interventions, particularly forest landscape restoration, sustainable land management, and agroforestry systems, contributing to carbon sequestration and reduced emissions. The project aligns with the inclusion of Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) in the NDC 3.0 mitigation scope and supports long-term emissions reductions consistent with the 53% target. Additionally, the project strongly supports NDC 3.0's prioritization of adaptation as Rwanda's foremost climate priority by addressing climate risks such as floods, landslides, and soil erosion, particularly in high-risk regions such as the Congo Nile Divide. It contributes to adaptation across key sectors including land and forestry, agriculture, and water resources, while strengthening ecosystem resilience and community adaptive capacity.	3%

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

During the 2025 reporting period, the project made meaningful early progress toward its climate adaptation and resilience objectives, with a strong emphasis on building the systems, capacities, and partnerships needed to deliver sustained impact at scale.

A key achievement was strengthening the foundation for climate-responsive land-use planning. Technical expertise in spatial planning and behavior change was mobilized, and initial planning frameworks and guidelines integrating climate risks and biodiversity were developed. While full land-use plans are still under development, these efforts are improving institutional readiness and coordination, positioning national and district actors to implement more integrated and climate-informed planning from 2026 onward.

Tangible environmental results were achieved through restoration and conservation actions. Over 732 hectares were secured and restored under various CND interventions. In total, 943,291 seedlings were planted out of 1,292,249 produced. This includes, among other interventions, approximately 521.1 hectares of high-risk slopes restored with over 894,868 trees, directly reducing erosion, stabilizing land, and improving ecosystem resilience. These efforts are already contributing to improved watershed protection and biodiversity connectivity.

The project also delivered strong socio-economic benefits. More than 2,400 community members gained employment through restoration activities, while 1,382 people were organized into savings groups to strengthen financial resilience. Climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry were expanded across hundreds of hectares, improving soil health, productivity, and household income potential while reducing pressure on forests.

Key challenges included delays in transitioning from planning to full implementation and the slow germination of indigenous tree seeds, which led to low restoration targets in 2025. Additionally, data and capacity gaps and the complexity of coordinating multiple stakeholders were noted. A central lesson is that investing early in capacity, data systems, and stakeholder alignment is critical for long-term impact. The project is now well-positioned to transition from foundational work to scaled implementation, accelerating progress toward climate resilience and sustainable land management.

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)

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Key challenges included delays in transitioning from planning to full implementation, data and capacity gaps, and the complexity of coordinating multiple stakeholders. These were addressed through targeted recruitment of experts, strengthened capacity-building efforts, and improved coordination mechanisms to enhance alignment and implementation readiness.

A central lesson is that investing early in capacity, data systems, and stakeholder alignment is critical for long-term impact. The project is now well-positioned to transition from foundational work to scaled implementation, accelerating progress toward climate resilience and sustainable land management.

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 Multicounty, please report the achievement by Country.

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered						
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq) as a result of GCF support.						
Unit						Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Baseline	Target			Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime			
72,603	107,686	224,871	1,084,291	72,603	2,696	75,299

(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	72,603	107,686	224,871	1,084,291	72,603	2,696	75,299	

(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	72,603	107,686	224,871	1,084,291	72,603	2,696	75,299

Forestry and land use

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).						
Unit						Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>	
	Mid-term	Final target				
0	42,558	130,104	0	732	732	

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Rwanda	0	42,558	130,104	0	732	732



(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.
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(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	2,809,381	2,809,381	0	526,697	526,697

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 country.

Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Rwanda	0	0	26,160	0	0	0

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	1,598,536	0	0	0
Female	0	0	1,941,939	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of target beneficiaries (households) in target sites who have adopted agroforestry measures (and report improvements in soil and water management)	No. of Households	0	5,405	5,405	0	887	887
Average tree density/ha in restored agroforestry lands	Hectares	0	3,346	3,346	0	85	85
% of tree species diversity in restored areas on slopes >50%	Percentage	0	50	50	0	30	30
Area (# ha) of forest restored on slopes >55%	Hectares	0	2,500	2,500	0	602	602
Agriculture Credit assessment tool upgraded to include forestry	No. of Financial Instruments	0	3	5	0	0	0
Number of financial products refined, contextualized , and rolled out to improve access to finance for agriproducts for1) vulnerable groups/smallholders	No. of Financial Instruments	0	4	6	0	0	0

and 2) horticulture, bee products, energy efficient cookstoves and ecotourism value chains							
Number of men, women and youth who have access to thriving financial services	No. of Persons	0	3,000	8,500	0	0	0
Number of people including women and youth with organizational, technical and financial improved capacity	No. of Persons	0	7,800	12,445	0	0	0
Climate change and biodiversity reflected in District Development Strategies (DDS)	Plans	0	1	1	0	0	0
Operationalization of an Integrated Land-use Plan for Resilient Livelihoods and Ecosystems in the CND	Plans	0	1	1	0	0	0
District planners, staff within REMA, RDB, NLA, RDB with the skills and capacities to use spatial planning tools, generate data necessary for mainstreaming climate change, understand gender barriers and how to mainstream gender equality principles into planning, including supporting women, youth and marginalized groups participation in meetings.	No. of Stakeholders	0	0	36	0	0	0
UR GIS center with the capacity and skills to train students and staff from government agencies on spatial planning and climate modeling	No. of Items	0	0	60	0	0	0
A system for monitoring forest trends is established and in use by the GOR Rural people, specifically women and youth, are trained and participate in land use planning processes at district level	No. of Persons	0	6	30	0	0	0
Area (# ha) of degraded natural forest restored in national parks	Hectares	0	3,667	5,000	0	11	11

Area (#ha) of riparian lands restored with indigenous species in the CND	Hectares	0	500	1,500	0	0	0
Area (ha) of pastoral lands brought under climate resilient silvopastoral packages in GMNP	Hectares	0	500	1,000	0	45	45
Financial instruments to generate revenues post GCF identified and piloted	No. of Financial Instruments	0	1	3	0	2	2
Climate adaptation reflected in the new general park management plans	Plans	0	3	0	0	1	1
# of target beneficiary households adopting cookstoves	No. of Households	0	8,000	8,500	0	0	0
Increase in household income within community associations/cooperatives engaged in the project (disaggregated by gender and social category)	Percentage	0	20	30	0	0	0
Number of employments generated from the selected value chains	No. of Full-time equivalent jobs	0	1,000	1,500	0	0	0
Number of value chain products that are viable and marketed (Honey, Avocado, macadamia, horticulture)	No. of Items	0	3	5	0	0	0
Number of businesses/cooperatives with viable business plans established and operational for climate resilient value chains	No. of Entities	37	60	90	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 ☐			
Yes							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
No changes							

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	Inadequate stakeholder consultation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The consultation on all project components may not sufficiently reach all key stakeholder, particularly during the integrated land-use planning processes.		
Consequences	Insufficient consultations could result in unequal distribution of benefits. Potential lack of skills could lead to lack of project uptake and also missing the integration of concerns from historically marginalized people, women and youth on changes to the land use plan thus leading to the potential for access restriction to critical resources.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Follow the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, establish Grievance Redress Mechanisms and Continually update the comprehensive list stakeholders and add missing individuals/groups/organizations. Hire community engagement and safeguarding staff whose job will be to ensure inclusivity of project activities and to ensure communication with community members and especially women, youth, and vulnerable population are tailored to the appropriate level for improved understanding. The entire project is designed to be inclusive of all partners and take into consideration the needs of women, youth, historically marginalized. These groups will be prioritized in the planning processes and their needs considered in the implementation stages, especially in terms of receiving benefits from the project activities. Some of these benefits should be monitored (for example, using the basic necessities survey) to understand how livelihoods are impacted in the duration of the project.		
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 2	Park staff unaware of potential risks to local communities of management changes and staff untrained on SEAH		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Staff may lack understanding of local socio-economic conditions, cultural sensitivities, and how management changes (e.g., access restrictions, enforcement measures) can negatively affect nearby communities. Absence of clear guidelines and protocols: There may be no standard operating procedures (SOPs) for identifying, preventing, and responding to social risks, including SEAH-related incidents.		
Consequences	Harm to local communities: Management changes implemented without understanding local impacts may restrict access to resources (e.g., fuelwood, grazing, water), leading to loss of livelihoods, increased poverty, or food insecurity. Increased risk of SEAH incidents: Untrained staff may unintentionally engage in or fail to prevent/respond to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH), exposing community members—especially women and vulnerable groups—to serious harm. Community conflict and grievances: Lack of awareness and poor engagement can trigger tensions, mistrust, and disputes between park authorities and local communities, potentially escalating into protests or resistance. Reputational damage: The project and implementing agency may face public criticism, loss of credibility, and reduced stakeholder trust, particularly if SEAH cases or social harm occur.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Train new units within each National Park on social safeguards including GRM, consent and Access Restrictions Mitigations as well as equitable inclusion of communities in CND land use planning and SEAH. Ensure selection of communities is representative of broad target audience and minimizes overlap with existing projects Develop integrated forest fire management plans and firewise outreach and awareness raising in communities. Integrate components of community safety, labor and emergency response and preparedness plans within each NP to facilitate safe working environments and respond to accidents associated with fire management		
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 3	Increase potential human-wildlife conflicts and environmental and social disasters linked to restoration activities		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	Forest and landscape restoration enhances food availability, water access, and shelter, which can draw wildlife (e.g., primates, ungulates, predators) into areas near farms and communities, increasing crop raiding, livestock predation, and safety risks. Restoration interventions (e.g., terracing, reforestation on steep slopes) may, if poorly designed, alter drainage patterns, potentially leading to flooding, landslides, or soil erosion affecting communities.		

Consequences	Increased potential for human-wildlife conflicts and the risk of erosion and sediment movement during rainfall events while planting is underway. Additionally, working the land exposes laborers to a higher risk of vector-borne diseases, and reforested areas might be illegally exploited for timber and firewood, potentially excluding communities from areas they previously used. There is also a concern that gender inequities in income could be exacerbated if women are not adequately represented among laborers hired for planting. The introduction of invasive species through seedlings poses another ecological risk, while laborers working on steep slopes or handling sharp tools may be prone to injuries such as falls or cuts.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Forests will not be established on land where food is being produced. On-farm afforestation will not involve the acquisition of lands, land rights or land-use rights through expropriation or other compulsory procedures and will comply with the legal system in Rwanda. Communities will be engaged as part of the planning and afforestation processes and, where appropriate, agreements will be developed on land rights and responsibilities. First aid kits will be available at restoration sites, and the project will ensure all laborers obtain active community health insurance.		
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 4	Uneven distribution of farming benefits, improved livelihoods and nature disservices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Benefits of farming enhancements may be unevenly distributed among community members; including being non-inclusive of historically marginalized groups. On the other hand, Seedling production may divert water from other uses, and seedling production and distribution may enable invasive species to hitch rides into remote areas of CND and infect other trees. There is also risk of Increased exposure to vector borne illnesses while working on planting and moving soil/water.		
Consequences	Uneven distribution of farming enhancement benefits may exacerbate social inequality, marginalize vulnerable groups, and trigger community tensions, ultimately undermining project sustainability and local ownership. Water diversion for seedling production can reduce availability for domestic and agricultural uses, leading to resource-use conflicts, ecosystem stress, and diminished livelihoods, particularly during dry periods. The movement of seedlings may facilitate the spread of invasive species, resulting in biodiversity loss, degraded forest health, increased management costs, and long-term ecosystem imbalance. Additionally, restoration activities involving soil and water handling may increase exposure to vector-borne diseases, causing adverse health outcomes, reduced labor productivity, higher healthcare costs, and potential delays in project implementation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Consultation with environment management specialists to train nursery managers on BMPs for water, invasive species identification and minimizing use of pesticides and fertilizers. The project will be working with government agencies and local partners to equitably determine the beneficiaries of farming improvements. All workers involved in planting will be trained on labor safety and also how to protect from increased exposure to disease. All project beneficiaries will have access to GRM. The project PMU will ensure the contracted firm has a trained engineer who will oversee construction of terraces to ensure best practices are followed to minimize soil erosion and the possibility of collapse		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Disproportionate benefits from increased financial services and private sector investment		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Benefits may be disproportionately distributed among groups, especially if inherent biases exist in markets, banking and other sectors that need to be engaged. Improving women's livelihoods and income generation could cause retaliatory behavior in male family members.		
Consequences	Disproportionate distribution of benefits, reinforced by biases in markets, financial systems, and service access, can deepen existing inequalities and limit participation of already disadvantaged groups, particularly women and marginalized households. This may reduce trust in the intervention, weaken social cohesion, and undermine overall project effectiveness and sustainability. At the household level, efforts to improve women's livelihoods and income may shift traditional power dynamics, potentially triggering resistance or retaliatory behavior from male family members. Such reactions can manifest as intra-household conflict, restriction of women's economic activities, or even gender-based violence, thereby negating intended empowerment outcomes. These dynamics may also discourage women's participation in project activities, limit control over generated income, and reinforce structural barriers to equality. Ultimately, without careful safeguards, the intervention risks exacerbating both social inequities and gender tensions rather than alleviating them.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Training of savings and loan groups on gender equity and inclusion principles as well as SEAH to prevent issues related to power dynamics of delivering benefits. The project will engage with a men's NGO as well as community and religious leaders to roll out programming for men as allies in women's economic empowerment and sexual/gender-based violence reduction programming. Overarching social behavior change communications strategy and materials will be developed to overcome barriers and enhance motivations for women, youth and marginalized people to participate in program activities. Informational campaigns on equity (land rights, access to resources, and decision-making) and programmatic opportunities to showcase the benefits of everyone (women, young men/women, marginalized) participating in programming to improve lives.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Encroachment-driven conflicts in public forests		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Conflicts around public forests arise from the gradual expansion of agricultural activities and firewood collection into forest areas. As population pressure increases, local communities seek additional land for cultivation and rely heavily on forest resources for domestic energy needs, often extending into publicly managed forest zones. This leads to competing land-use interests between forest management authorities and neighboring communities, resulting in tensions, access challenges, and occasional pressure on forest resources. Root causes include limited availability of arable land, high dependence on subsistence agriculture and biomass energy, unclear or insufficiently reinforced land-use boundaries, and limited familiarity with forest		

	management guidelines. These factors collectively contribute to ongoing encroachment trends and potential conflict risks, even in areas where management and restoration efforts are actively underway.		
Consequences	Conflicts around public forests can lead to environmental, social, and economic consequences. Agricultural expansion and firewood collection contribute to gradual forest loss, habitat fragmentation, and reduced biodiversity, undermining conservation and restoration efforts. These activities may also increase soil erosion and reduce important ecosystem services such as water regulation and soil fertility. Socially, tensions between communities and forest management authorities can result in disputes, reduced trust, and limited cooperation in project activities. Households engaged in these practices may face restricted access or loss of agricultural inputs, which can further affect their livelihoods. Economically, continued pressure on forest resources can reduce long-term benefits such as eco-tourism potential and sustainable resource use for local communities. These consequences can hinder project implementation, weaken environmental outcomes, and affect the well-being of communities that depend on healthy and well-managed forest ecosystems.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk is being effectively addressed through close collaboration between the National Land Authority, local government authorities, Community Coordination Committees (CCCs), and community land committees. Clear land-use boundaries have been established and reinforced around public forests, alongside strengthened community awareness on forest management guidelines, conflict resolution mechanisms, and support for alternative livelihood options such as improved agricultural practices and clean energy access. These actions are progressively addressing the root causes of encroachment and reducing pressure on forest resources. Continued monitoring and community engagement ensure that any emerging challenges are identified and managed in a timely manner, supporting both conservation outcomes and the well-being of neighboring communities		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Project members engaging in Fraudulent and corruption practices		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Fraud and corruption may arise from weak project administration structures, unclear roles and responsibilities, and inadequate internal controls over procurement, financial management, and reporting. Limited transparency in decision-making, combined with insufficient oversight or independent audits, can create opportunities for misappropriation of funds, collusion with suppliers, or falsification of records. Capacity gaps among project staff, especially in financial and contract management, further increase vulnerability. Additionally, external pressures such as political interference, elite capture, or incentives tied to performance targets may encourage unethical behavior. Weak grievance redress mechanisms and lack of internal regulations can also discourage reporting of suspected misconduct.		
Consequences	Fraudulent and corrupt practices can lead to significant financial losses, reducing the resources available for intended project activities and compromising outcomes. They undermine trust among stakeholders, including communities, donors, and implementing partners, and can damage institutional credibility and reputation. Corruption may result in substandard goods, services, or works, thereby affecting the quality and sustainability of project interventions.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project administration is based on national processes which are built to deter fraud and corruption. Internal and external audit controls are regularly conducted as well as provision of financial capacity building to relevant project members.		
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	Engaging in Money Laundering and Terrorist Funding		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Engagement in money laundering and terrorist financing may arise from weak financial oversight, inadequate due diligence of partners and beneficiaries, and limited capacity to enforce anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations. Cash-based transactions, informal payment channels, and lack of transparency in procurement and contracting processes can increase vulnerability. Insufficient monitoring of fund flows, weak internal controls, and limited staff awareness of compliance requirements further heighten risks. Additionally, operating in remote areas with limited regulatory presence, or partnering with unverified entities, can create opportunities for misuse of funds. Pressure to disburse funds quickly without thorough verification may also contribute to these risks.		
Consequences	Involvement in money laundering or terrorist financing can lead to severe legal and regulatory penalties, including fines, sanctions, and potential suspension of project activities. It can damage MoE institutional credibility and reputation, reducing trust among donors, government, and communities. Financial losses may occur due to diversion or misappropriation of funds, undermining project objectives and effectiveness. Such risks may also trigger increased scrutiny, audits, and delays in implementation. In extreme cases, it can contribute to broader security threats and instability. Ultimately, these consequences can jeopardize funding, partnerships, and the long-term sustainability of the intervention.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Mitigation measures include strengthening financial management systems and enforcing strict anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (AML/CFT) procedures. Conduct thorough due diligence and background checks on all partners, suppliers, and beneficiaries. Promote transparent, traceable transactions by minimizing cash handling and using formal banking systems. Establish robust internal controls, regular audits, and real-time monitoring of fund flows. Train staff and stakeholders on compliance requirements and red flags associated with financial crimes. Develop clear reporting and whistleblowing mechanisms to detect and address suspicious activities. Collaborate with regulatory authorities and align with national and international AML/CFT frameworks to ensure compliance and accountability.		
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 9	Collaborating with entities that have been sanctioned by the UN Security Council		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Collaboration risks may arise from inadequate due diligence and screening of partners against United Nations Security Council sanctions lists. Limited access to up-to-date compliance information, weak procurement controls, and reliance on third-party intermediaries can obscure ownership structures and links to sanctioned entities. Pressure to deliver quickly may lead to shortcuts in vetting processes. In addition, local partners or subcontractors may unknowingly engage individuals or organizations under sanctions. Weak institutional capacity, lack of compliance training, and insufficient coordination among implementing agencies further increase the likelihood of inadvertently collaborating with sanctioned entities.		
Consequences	Engaging with entities sanctioned by the United Nations Security Council can lead to serious legal, financial, and reputational consequences. Projects may face suspension,		

	funding withdrawal, or penalties from donors and regulatory bodies. Assets and transactions linked to sanctioned entities could be frozen, disrupting implementation and causing financial losses. Reputational damage may erode stakeholder trust and affect future partnerships. There may also be broader ethical and security implications, including indirect support to activities that undermine peace and stability. Ultimately, such collaboration can compromise project integrity, delay outcomes, and expose implementing organizations to long-term compliance risks.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Establishing robust due diligence and compliance systems. This includes systematic screening of all partners, contractors, and beneficiaries against updated sanctions lists, and verifying beneficial ownership structures. Strengthening procurement procedures, maintaining transparent documentation, and conducting periodic audits are essential. Capacity building on compliance and sanctions awareness should be provided to staff and partners. Engaging legal expertise and using reliable screening tools can enhance detection. Clear contractual clauses on sanctions compliance and immediate disengagement protocols further ensure that any risks are promptly identified and addressed.		
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
Rwanda	Grants	USD	39,056,421	7,907,295.5	2,169,796.65	2,462,192.16	8%	92%
Total		USD	39,056,421	7,907,295.5	2,169,796.65	2,462,192.16	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
RFA	Grants	USD	831,307	333,407.5	333,407.5	333,407.5	8%	92%
RWB	Grants	USD	5,000,000	400,999	400,999	400,999	98%	2%
RDB	Grants	USD	5,000,000	941,356	941,356	941,356	51%	49%
MoE	In-kind	USD	112,271	21,385	21,385	21,385	0%	100%
Total		USD	10,943,578	1,697,147.5	1,697,147.5	1,697,147.5	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: FINAL CONGO NILE DIVIDE Annual Performance Report 2025.xlsx

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

Significant progress was made under ESS1 (Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts) through the participatory and update of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Technical workshop enabled Implementing Partners to identify, assess, and prioritize environmental and social risks across project components, and to define practical mitigation measures aligned with national regulations and project safeguard requirements. Under ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions) and ESS4 (Community Health and Safety), the safeguard compliance mission assessed working conditions for laborers engaged in nursery activities and tree planting operations, with a focus on occupational health and safety (OHS), gender equity, and prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH). Progress was also observed under ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation) through field verification of restoration interventions, including removal of invasive species, reforestation with native species, and ecological restoration techniques such as ring-barking, ensuring alignment with conservation objectives. In line with ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure), extensive engagement was conducted through Community Coordination Committees (CCCs), including monitoring visits, capacity building, and awareness assessments. These activities highlighted the need for strengthened communication and continuous sensitization to ensure inclusive participation and reduce potential implementation challenges. Implementing partners demonstrated improved understanding and commitment to gender equality and social inclusion, reflecting a meaningful shift in mindset toward mainstreaming GESI principles across project activities. Project staff and partners were equipped with practical knowledge and tools to prevent and respond to GBV/SEAH.

Outputs during the reporting period

A major output was the restoration of vulnerable landscapes through terrace construction and tree planting, particularly on high-risk slopes, contributing to improved soil stability and reduced erosion. These efforts strengthened ecosystem resilience and supported nature-based solutions for long-term risk mitigation. Another important output was the active engagement and mobilization of local communities, who participated in implementing mitigation measures in locations where ground implementation has commenced. This enhanced community ownership, awareness, and capacity in environmental risk management and sustainable land use practices. Additionally, the integration of ESS standards into project activities was further strengthened, with increased attention to risk identification, prevention, and monitoring. Practical lessons were generated on the importance of vegetation cover and proactive environmental management, providing a useful foundation for scaling up restoration efforts in the remaining project areas.

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

In high-risk landscapes, land degradation and soil instability were observed, linked to insufficient vegetation cover that increased exposure to erosion. These conditions were progressively addressed through nature-based solutions, including tree planting on vulnerable slopes to restore land stability and productivity. Community awareness and understanding of project activities were further strengthened through enhanced stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and awareness-raising initiatives, supporting improved participation and local ownership of project interventions. In silvopastoral areas, soil and water management practices were reviewed to address risks associated with livestock movement and agricultural activities on fragile land. Improved water management systems and sustainable grazing practices were introduced to reduce erosion and protect water quality in surrounding areas. To promote inclusion and equity, planning processes were made more inclusive through community representation mechanisms and targeted capacity-building activities, ensuring that vulnerable groups have fair access to project benefits and opportunities.

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

Some areas require continued attention to ensure effective and inclusive implementation of environmental and social safeguards. Community awareness and understanding of project activities remains at an early stage, particularly in locations where ground implementation has not yet commenced. Continued sensitization and communication efforts will be essential to build local familiarity with project interventions and support meaningful participation and ownership as activities roll out. Restoration activities in environmentally sensitive zones are ongoing, with sustained monitoring in place to track vegetation recovery and ensure long-term effectiveness of nature-based interventions. Capacity strengthening of local structures, including Community Coordination Committees (CCCs), continues to be prioritized to enhance their ability to fulfill their roles in project implementation. Resource and logistical support is being reviewed to ensure that local implementing partners have adequate materials, equipment, and operational support for smooth and timely delivery of activities. In addition, land-use clarity and boundary reinforcement in selected areas remain an ongoing focus, with community engagement and institutional coordination continuing to support sustainable land management and reduce encroachment risks. Addressing these areas through sustained capacity building, enhanced coordination, and adequate resource allocation will be essential to consolidating project outcomes and ensuring long-term environmental and social sustainability.

Remarks/Notes

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	
Before launching project activities on the ground, the project actively engaged elected Community Coordination Committees (CCCs) to discuss project goals, methodologies, and how risks and grievances would be managed. Local leaders from district to cell levels were consistently involved through formal correspondence and as members of implementation and monitoring teams. In Rutsiro and Karongi districts, village land-use planning sessions gathered community input on effective, beneficial landscape restoration and clarified community roles. District Project Coordination Committees met quarterly to review progress, address challenges, and recommend solutions. Prior to forest restoration, awareness and mobilization campaigns were held to enroll participants and elect team leaders, following Rwandan procurement law and in accordance with environmental, social and gender safeguards. Partnerships were established with the University of Rwanda, Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), and two TVET schools to create agroforestry demonstration plots and forest sanctuaries, ensuring knowledge transfer to younger generations. RAB also mediated between the project and cattle farmers and provided training on climate-resilient agricultural practices. The National Land Authority supported integrated land-use planning and helped resolve land ownership disputes involving public forests. Cooperatives and agroforestry value chain agents were engaged to identify gaps and opportunities for project support. The project technical advisory and steering committees ensured that key government and NGO stakeholders contributed to project direction and helped meet climate and social objectives. Community members and project partners were further engaged through meetings, workshops and Umuganda (community service day).	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Community service days (Umuganda): February 22, September 27, October and November 22: all districts Village Land Use Action Plans: February to June: at villages of project areas in Karongi and Rutsiro districts Workshop on indigenous tree species: February , Musanze Community awareness and mobilization campaigns: June-August : All Project restoration sites Training on GESI: May 8-9, Kigali Pastoralists engagement: April 25, Nyabihu Local leaders engagement: weekly basis, all sectors TAC Meeting: 23 April and Nov 10-12; and PSC meetings: June 18; and Dec 17, Kigali Community study tours: Oct 06-09, and Oct 13-16 World Congress on Agroforestry: Oct 20-24, Kigali.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Total participants: 12500 (Males = 5750 ; Females = 6750) List of stakeholders engaged: • UNABU (Rwandan Organization of women with disabilities) • National Women council • National Youth Council • National Council of People with Disabilities • Nature Rwanda • IPFG • ARCOS network • WRI • One Acre Fund • Women for Water and Climate Change network	

• UR center of Excellence in Biodiversity and Natural resources Management • Yale-Elti Rwanda • Forum of Environmental Journalists • ICRAF • Rwanda Polytechic – Kitabi College and Tumba colleges • REMA • Meteo Rwanda • National Land Authority • Rwanda Agriculture Board • Rwanda Mining Board • Cooperatives in project Value Chains • Cooperatives of cattle farmers in Nyabihu district
Information shared with stakeholders
Information shared with stakeholders centered on several key topics: the project's climate resilience objectives, identification of the target audience, strategies for effectively engaging vulnerable communities, and safeguarding standards. Additionally, project committees provided updates on implementation progress, inviting valuable feedback and constructive critique from stakeholders.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
Key outputs include a database of indigenous tree species adapted to the CND region and their uses; knowledge and skills exchange on their propagation and successful growth; and various mechanisms of incentivizing communities in FLR activities. Key issues concerned the sustainability of restored areas in case of changing land-use types and the low germination and slow growth of indigenous tree species, which may hamper their adoption in short-term projects.
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	
List of activities in the ESMP to be implemented in the next reporting period: ☐ Engage women, youth, and men's groups in follow-up consultations and reporting ☐ Finalize and implement project-specific ESMPs in line with the ESMF. ☐ Strengthen joint safeguard monitoring and ensure regular field verification missions. ☐ Advance silvopastoral restoration by promoting sustainable water systems, improved forage species, and tree integration. ☐ Integrate ERM and ESS across all project phases and activities to strengthen their compliance Deliverables: Activity report and quarterly ESS report Monitoring schedule: Weekly follow-up and quarterly detailed assessments	
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	
A key good practice adopted during this reporting period was the participatory update of the ESMP, which engaged implementing partners in identifying, assessing, and prioritizing risks and ensuring that local knowledge and contextual realities informed safeguard planning. This bottom-up approach strengthened the relevance and ownership of environmental and social mitigation measures. Inclusive planning processes were deliberately structured to incorporate community representation mechanisms, ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women, youth, had equitable access to project benefits, information, and decision-making opportunities. Targeted capacity-building activities complemented these mechanisms, building the agency of local actors to participate effectively. Integration of traditional and community-based land management knowledge was reflected in the adoption of ecological restoration techniques, including native species reforestation, practices that align with locally understood land stewardship approaches. In silvopastoral zones, community input informed the design for sustainable grazing practices, embedding local knowledge into technical solutions. The project also established and strengthened grievance redress and safeguard compliance mechanisms at the community level, ensuring that all stakeholders local community members and vulnerable people had accessible channels to raise concerns, seek redress, and contribute feedback throughout implementation.	

F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:	
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	
☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.	
☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
The main source of grievance has been around the disputed boundary of public forests and associated encroachment. Most cases have been independently resolved peacefully, and no projected activities took place in areas with conflicts. To address forest encroachment and protect remnant forests, joint field missions led by RFA and the National Land Authority (NLA) were carried out between March and June 2025 across both districts. High-precision DGPS instruments were used to map forest boundaries accurately, and encroaching farmers were engaged transparently. Communities were clearly informed that the exercise was focused on accurate mapping and forest protection, not displacement. DPCC coordination meetings held in September 2025 further strengthened collaboration among implementing partners and district authorities.	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
Significant progress was made in advancing Gender Action Plan (GAP) commitments across the CND project. An overarching Gender and Youth Program Unit was established, bringing together dedicated focal persons from all implementing partners. The unit received targeted training on GESI, GBV/SEAH prevention, and GAP-aligned implementation, strengthening its capacity to guide inclusive and adaptive project management. Working with local government, civil society, and communities, the project identified male and female youth leaders and women leaders in the four target districts to serve as community-level project champions. 263 champions were further trained in leadership, coaching, community engagement, and inclusive mobilization to enhance their ability to support women's and youth participation in project activities. Substantial progress was also achieved in the development of the project's Social Behavior Change Communications (SBCC) Strategy. A consultant advanced the formative research phase, including validation of the inception report, development of the mixed-methods data collection protocol, and refinement of research tools. Preparations for training data collectors and field deployment are underway. Additionally, all PMU and partner staff received training on gender-sensitive approaches, improving their ability to integrate GESI principles, collect disaggregated data, and monitor inclusion outcomes. Collectively, these actions strengthen equitable participation and adherence to GAP commitments.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words) Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.	

GAP Activity	
G1. 1.1.1.7 Conduct climate literacy seminars for local government and civil society organizations, aimed at increasing women and youth participation	
Indicator	
Number of CSOs and government agencies trained	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	60
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Preliminary activities have started, however, the seminars will take place in 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The consultant who will lead this activity has been hired, and enrollment in seminars will take place in 2026.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
WCS, RFA, MoE	
Remarks/Notes	
Although this activity was supposed to start in year 1, the consultant was hired recently. A catch-up plan has been put in place to ensure timely achievement of the overall target.	

GAP Activity	
G1. 1.1.1.8 Provide financial and logistical support to trained organizations in grassroots mobilization to increase women and youth participation in climate adaptation planning	
Indicator	
Number of meetings held by trained organizations with local communities on climate adaptation programming	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

Preliminary activities have started; however, actual field implementation of this activity will take place in 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Preliminary activities have started; however, actual field implementation of this activity will take place in 2026.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 December 2027
Responsibility	
MoE-PMU, RFA, WCS, Local CSOs	
Remarks/Notes	
Although this activity was supposed to start in year 1, the consultant was hired recently. A catch-up plan has been put in place to ensure timely achievement of the overall target.	
GAP Activity	
G1. 1.1.2.4 Develop and rollout a series of trainings (virtual sessions and online modules) on gender sensitivity and mainstreaming women and youth into planning	
Indicator	
Number of people trained (disaggregated by gender) and number of project staff trained in social inclusion	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	65
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
A training session was held to enhance participants' understanding of gender equality and social inclusion principles, demonstrate their importance to the CND project, provide knowledge and resources to integrate these aspects effectively, address and prevent GBV/SEAH, and ensure that project activities follow the Gender Action Plan (GAP).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
At least 60 participants from project and partner institutions as well as community representatives have already been trained on gender sensitivity and inclusiveness.	
Budget	10,523
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	29 December 2028
Responsibility	

PMU, RFA, WCS, Local Women and Youth groups

Remarks/Notes

This activity is on track and will continue until the project concludes. Ongoing refresher training and onboarding sessions for new team members will be scheduled throughout the entire project duration.

GAP Activity

G2. 2.2.2.15 & 3.1.1.11 Develop and implement strategy (including social marketing) to ensure that women and youth benefit from forest restoration projects

Indicator

Percentage of Women beneficiaries and percentage of Youth beneficiaries

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Before launching any forest restoration activities, we organized a series of mobilization campaigns in every sector of the project intervention, focusing on community-level engagement. Public meetings were held to present the project's objectives and invite community members to participate. Special attention was given to encouraging the involvement of women and youth, particularly those in vulnerable circumstances. Additionally, we adopted a community participatory approach as our primary procurement method, ensuring that women and youth had meaningful opportunities to take part in the project. So far women constitute over 50% of all project beneficiaries.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since 2025 was the first year of forest restoration, progress made is similar to the annual progress.

Budget

10,000

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

28 February 2029

Responsibility

PMU, RFA, Cordaid, Districts, RWB, RDB

Remarks/Notes

This activity is on track, hence the Green indicator.

GAP Activity	
G4. 4.1.1.4: Develop an overarching gender and youth program unit within the GCF Project to ensure the project uses adaptive management to ensure strong inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized households such that equitable benefits are shared across the communities.	
Indicator	
N/A	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
An overarching Gender and Youth Program Unit has been established to guide adaptive, inclusive, and gender-responsive implementation across all project components. The unit is composed of a dedicated focal person from each implementing partner institution, ensuring coordinated and systematic integration of women, youth, and vulnerable households throughout project implementation. A training has been conducted to improve their understanding of gender equality and social inclusion concepts and their relevance to the CND project, equip them with knowledge and tools for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion, prevent and respond to GBV/SEAH, and align implementation with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Through regular engagement and oversight, the unit promotes equitable access to project benefits, monitors progress toward gender and youth targets, and provides continuous technical support to maintain strong compliance with GAP commitments.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
An overarching Gender and Youth Program Unit has been established to guide adaptive, inclusive, and gender-responsive implementation across all project components. The unit is composed of a dedicated focal person from each implementing partner institution, ensuring coordinated and systematic integration of women, youth, and vulnerable households throughout project implementation. A training has been conducted to improve their understanding of gender equality and social inclusion concepts and their relevance to the CND project, equip them with knowledge and tools for mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion, prevent and respond to GBV/SEAH, and align implementation with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Through regular engagement and oversight, the unit promotes equitable access to project benefits, monitors progress toward gender and youth targets, and provides continuous technical support to maintain strong compliance with GAP commitments.	
Budget	3,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	15 April 2025
Responsibility	
MPU, RFA, WCS, CORDAID	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is marked green because the Gender and Youth Program Unit has been established, staffed with focal persons from all implementing partners, and has begun functioning as planned.	

GAP Activity	
4.1.1.5: With the local government, project partners, and Youth CSO leaders, identify key male and female youth leaders in each project village to be project champions	
Indicator	
Number of youth leaders	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In collaboration with local government authorities, project partners, and youth civil society organization (CSO) leaders, the project identified 114 key male and female youth leaders in the four target districts—Karongi, Rutsiro, Ngororero, and Nyabihu. These youth leaders were selected at the cell level to serve as project champions, ensuring strong community engagement, ownership, and youth participation across project activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
114 youth champions have been elected by local communities and trained as project champions.	
Budget	3,246
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 December 2027
Responsibility	
PMU, RFA, Cordaid, local government authorities and local youth representatives	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is GREEN because youth champions have been successfully selected in the four districts where operations have started, and their engagement in community mobilization and awareness activities has already begun. They received orientation and began supporting sensitization and village-level outreach. More champions will be elected in 2026 as project interventions expand to other districts.	

GAP Activity	
4.1.1.6: With local government, project partners and women's civil society, identify key women leaders amongst project beneficiaries to be project champions	
Indicator	
Number of women leaders	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In collaboration with local government, project partners and women's civil society, the project identified key women leaders in the four target districts—Karongi, Rutsiro, Ngororero, and Nyabihu. These women leaders were selected at the cell level to serve as project champions, ensuring strong community engagement, ownership, and women participation across project activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
195 women have been elected by communities and trained by the project as champions.	
Budget	3,246
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 December 2027
Responsibility	
PMU, RFA, Cordaid, local government authorities and local women's representatives	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is green because women champions have been successfully selected in the four districts where operations have started, and their engagement in community mobilization and awareness activities has already begun. They received orientation and began supporting sensitization and village-level outreach. More women champions will be identified and elected as forest restoration interventions expand to other districts.	
GAP Activity	
4.1.1.7: Engage Youth & Women's NGOs to build leadership and coaching skills of identified project champions and facilitate their project involvement in order to advance project goals of greater participation amongst marginalized groups amid greater community-wide support for their participation	
Indicator	
Number of women and youth trained in coaching and leadership skills	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	200
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Women organizations such as UNABU (Organization of women leaving with disabilities), National Women Council and National Youth Council have equipped the Gender Unit team with the required training skills to build the capacity of project communities. As a result, 263 champions have been trained to strengthen their leadership, coaching, and mobilization capacities. The sessions focused on community engagement, conflict resolution, and inclusive leadership and aimed to equip women, young women, and men champions with the confidence and practical tools needed to build empowerment, advocate, and facilitate meaningful participation of women and youth in project activities.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
195 women and 114 youth trained in leadership skills	
Budget	2,500
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 December 2027
Responsibility	
PMU, RFA, Cordaid	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is GREEN because the target for training youth and women champions has been met, with strong participation and successful delivery of planned capacity-building sessions.	
GAP Activity	
4.1.1.8: Overarching social behavior change communications strategy and materials are developed to overcome barriers and enhance motivations for women, youth and marginalized people to participate in program activities	
Indicator	
Number of programs / materials delivered in communities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	10
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
A consultant was hired to develop the overarching Social Behavior Change Communications strategy and significant progress was made in advancing the formative research phase. Following validation of the inception report, the consultant developed a comprehensive data collection protocol outlining procedures, instruments, quality standards, and ethical considerations for mixed-methods data collection. The protocol details quantitative household surveys and qualitative methods, including focus group discussions and key informant interviews, designed to generate evidence for the SBCC Strategy, Capacity Building Plan, and the behavioral change M&E baseline. The research framework addresses multiple objectives, including behavioral diagnosis, barrier and motivator analysis using the COM-B model, audience segmentation, communication channel mapping, gender and inclusion analysis, and a capacity needs assessment. During this period, the draft protocol underwent internal review, and project staff provided targeted feedback to refine tools and ensure contextual relevance. Revisions are currently being incorporated, with final validation expected early next quarter. Preparations have begun for the training of data collectors, including planning logistics, finalizing training materials, and coordinating with district authorities. Deployment of data collectors to field sites is scheduled for the next quarter, marking the transition to active data collection.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Same as annual progress	

Budget	10,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	29 December 2028
Responsibility	
PMU, WCS, RFA	
Remarks/Notes	
This activity remains on track and will continue throughout the entire duration of the project.	
GAP Activity	
4.2.2.1: Project partners (government and NGOs) are trained on gender sensitive approaches	
Indicator	
Number of staff 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 training was successfully delivered to all staff from the Project Management Unit and implementing government and NGO partners. Participants strengthened their understanding of core GESI concepts, gender-responsive planning, and inclusive program delivery. The training covered GBV/SEAH risk mitigation, victim-centered referral pathways, and integration of the GAP across project cycles. Project teams now demonstrate improved capacity to systematically monitor and report on the inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in project activities. Staff are able to collect sex- and age-disaggregated data and track progress against GAP indicators. The enhanced skills and awareness gained through this training are contributing to more inclusive and equitable project implementation.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
51 core project staff at PMU, RFA, and key focal persons from partner institutions have been trained on gender-sensitive approaches.	
Budget	2,150
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	9 May 2025
Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	

The indicator is highlighted GREEN because the planned training was fully delivered, all targeted PMU and implementing partner staff participated, and the expected capacity-building outcomes were achieved.

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 ☐

The project has a gender specialist based at MoE-PMU. She plays a key role in ensuring the integration of gender considerations across all project components, providing technical guidance, supporting capacity-building activities, and contributing to monitoring and reporting on GAP implementation. There has been no disruption in this role. The gender expert works closely with the established gender and youth program unity to strengthen coordination and effective implementation of the GAP and ensure continuity so that in the event of any disruption there will be no interrupted support to GAP implementation and allow time for recruitment of a qualified replacement.

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 ☐

Necessary measures have been undertaken to operationalize the GAP across all project components. This includes developing and training an overarching Gender and Youth Program Unit composed of a dedicated focal person from each implementing partner institution to guide adaptive, inclusive, and gender-responsive implementation across all project components and align project implementation with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). Gender assessments have been conducted to identify emerging gender-related issues, gaps, and risks, informing adaptive management of the GAP, and in line with the GCF's Updated Gender Policy requirements, where required, gender-related targets have been refined to reflect evolving project realities and to strengthen results tracking. The project applies sex-, age-, and vulnerability-disaggregated data collection to ensure inclusive monitoring of outcomes and equitable benefit-sharing. Regular monitoring and evaluation processes are in place to track progress against GAP indicators, and capacity-building activities for project staff and partners have also been conducted to strengthen gender mainstreaming and ensure compliance with both the Funding Activity Agreements and the GCF's Updated Gender Policy. Overall, implementation remains fully aligned with Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy, with no major deviations reported.

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Overall, the project's planned activities and targets are progressing as expected, with the exception of those under components 1 and 3. These specific activities experienced delays at the outset, primarily due to the extended process involved in recruiting international consultants. To address these setbacks, a comprehensive catch-up plan has been developed, ensuring that the outstanding activities will be implemented in 2026.

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 has been undertaken.

Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?

Yes ☒ No ☐

<i>The reported results indicate that progress toward achieving sex-disaggregated targets is on track, as evidenced by the substantial participation of women in the majority of project interventions. In particular, women make up more than 50% of participants in activities such as tree nursery management and terrace construction. Notably, these areas are associated with higher income generation, stable employment opportunities, and the acquisition of market-relevant skills, especially given the limited existing knowledge surrounding the cultivation of indigenous tree species. This sustained involvement not only supports project goals but also empowers women economically and professionally within the community.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The primary challenge encountered was the underrepresentation of women in leadership and professional roles within the forestry and landscape restoration sector. This has led to a limited presence of women in the project meetings, trainings, and workshops related to climate change and FLR interventions, as well as in the project staffing. To address this issue, we have initiated grassroots efforts by partnering with two technical secondary schools and committing to ensure that 90% of our recruited academic and professional interns are women. At RFA, 14 female interns of which 3 were profession interns have been brought on board, and they served on various roles ranging from restoration supervision to value chain analyses.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>During a GESI training attended by project staff, the importance of “reasonable accommodation” for women and people with disabilities was emphasized. This principle underscores the need to create inclusive spaces and opportunities for their participation in project activities. To uphold this standard, we have, for example, arranged logistics for a babysitter to support breastfeeding staff traveling to the field and designated rest areas for breastfeeding mothers involved in restoration work. Additionally, we have provided opportunities for female refugees employed in one of the project’s largest indigenous tree nurseries, assisting them in opening savings and credit cooperative accounts to improve their financial management of income earned from project activities. Furthermore, we have increased support for the few female forest officers working at the sector level and observed improved performance compared to other sectors, notably in the Rusebeya sector, where PFMU, agroforestry activities, and remnant forest restoration have started.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>G3. 3.2.1.2 Develop and implement strategies to ensure that women,youth, and other marginalized groups benefit from rural livelihoods and financial services G3. 3.3.2.2 Provide organizational/technical/financial capacity building to women, youth, and CSOs (such as cooperatives or VSLA) with focus on financial literacy and provide long-term coaching to beneficiaries G3.3.3.2.3.Support women, youth, other marginalized groups strengthen savings and loan groups and register for MFI accounts G4. 4.1.1.6: With local government, project partners and women’s civil society, identify key women leaders amongst project beneficiaries to be project champions G4. 4.1.1.7: Engage Youth & Women’s NGOs to build leadership and coaching skills of identified project champions and facilitate their project involvement in order to advance project goals of greater participation amongst marginalized groups amid greater community-wide support for their participation G4. 4.1.1.9: Informational campaigns on equity (land rights, access to resources, and decision making) and programmatic opportunities to showcase the benefits of everyone (women, young men/women, marginalized) participating in programming to improve lives G4. 4.1.1.10 Engage men's NGO to roll out programming for men as allies in women's economic empowerment and sexual/gender based violence reduction programming</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
File Name: Year 1 GHG Calculations_Sept2025.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex 3_List of grievances received.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: GCF. CND Procurement APR 2025.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: CND Project Annual WorkPan Budget FY26 (&Action Plan).xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

