
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania (FP218)

Accredited Entity: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Date of Report submission: 15 April 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

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

A.1. Date of report submission		15 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 19.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 19.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.6</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 19.0	Grants	Mill. USD 19.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 4.6	InKind	Mill. USD 4.6	Total Financing	Mill. USD 23.6
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 19.0												
	Grants	Mill. USD 19.0												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 4.6												
	InKind	Mill. USD 4.6												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 23.6													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)				Category B										
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Switzerland	UN Systems Entity	co-executing entity	Godfrey Mchunguzi Oyema oyema@unhcr.org										
Government of the United Republic of Tanzania	Tanzania	Public sector-Government	Lead Executing Entity	Kemilembe Mutasa kemilembe.mutasa@vpo.go.tz										

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)
UNHCR	Switzerland	Samuel Tesfaye tesfayes@unhcr.org	UN Systems Entity	Project FP218

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)
Tanzania	14 January 2026	To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into all relevant social and economic development policies, strategies, plans, programmes, and budgets at all levels.	1. Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA): The NAP and NDC call for protecting natural resources through ecosystem-based adaptation approach, this project implements it by restoring 42,000 hectares agroecological system of degraded land. This uses nature as a buffer against the floods and droughts prioritized in the NAP's risk profile. 2. Livelihood Diversification: The NAP identifies over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture as a primary vulnerability. The project addresses this by introducing 15,000 direct beneficiaries of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and alternative livelihoods 3. Institutional Strengthening: A core Tanzania NAP and NDC goal is "mainstreaming" adaptation in local planning. This project invests in the development of climate resilient Village Land-Use Plans integrating EbA approaches, develops capacity and guidelines on mainstreaming climate resilience in Village land use planning and promotes revisions to key plans and policies and supports their integration into national and district government planning processes to promote up-scaling of the EbA model 4. The Humanitarian-Climate Nexus: Unique to the NAP's "Human Settlements" priority, this project addresses the specific vulnerability of refugee-hosting areas) considering the adaptation needs of host community and refugees in an integrated landscape approach	0%

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

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The project addresses the urgent need for climate change adaptation for both host communities and refugees in Kigoma region, Tanzania through four Outputs, namely: i) participatory, climate resilient land-use planning in villages; ii) improved land use and forestry management; iii) climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood diversification; and iv) information on climate change adaptation disseminated and mainstreamed into policies, plans and strategies in Tanzania and in humanitarian programmes. It focuses on those areas that have been most degraded and are most vulnerable to climate change. To address the climate adaptation needs of the targeted beneficiaries (570,340 people in Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko districts), the project builds on an integrated landscape and ecosystem-based approach, anchors ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in local governance processes, and promotes adaptive management in implementation. Ultimately, the project will contribute to: i) enhancing the resilience of individuals and households to the impacts of climate change, particularly in terms of food security and livelihoods; and ii) disrupting the patterns of degradation of critical ecosystems and the services they provide. The project strategy is to ensure that the landscape and ecosystem of the Kigoma region can continue to support its residents, including refugees and host communities, as well as agro-pastoralist groups that pass through the region as it faces challenges of climate change. The project will contribute to shifting the paradigm from the baseline situation towards 1) inclusive solutions to adaptation needs of host communities and refugees through adaptation solutions at the landscape level; 2) integrated interventions across sectors that are designed to be mutually reinforcing; and 3) implementation of activities that are informed by projected climate impacts where the people and landscape would be better able to cope with, and adapt to, climate shocks

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)

Tanzania's Vice President's Office (VPO), in partnership with UNHCR and UNEP, convened the official project launch and inception workshop in Kigoma on 15 May 2025. The event brought together 115 participants (17 women), including national-level government authorities, Kigoma region authorities, District Commissioners from Kasulu, Kakonko, and Kibondo, officials from Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps, civil society organizations (CSOs), academic institutions, UN agencies and development partners. The first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting took place on 16th May, establishing the project governance mechanism. The meeting was chaired by the Regional Administrative Secretary of Kigoma and attended by 28 representatives (29% women) from national ministries, regional and district governments, VPO, UNHCR and UNEP. A Baseline assessment was conducted to measure the baseline value of the logical framework and GAP indicators, along with the analysis of village land use planning status, demographic data and land use/land cover (LULC) trends. Kindly refer to the Inception and baseline report submitted to the GCF in August 2025 and validated in December 2025.

Based on the baseline findings and stakeholder consultation during inception, a total of 21 villages meeting the eligibility criteria were selected for GCF investments: 8 in Kasulu district, 7 in Kibondo district and 7 in Kakonko district within a 20km radius from Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps and former Mtendeli camp. A 15 km radius was initially used to define the host community direct beneficiaries in the approved Funded Activity. However, considering the number of villages with a completed village land use plan in place (most of which are covered by UNHCR cofinancing activities), it was deemed necessary to extend the radius to 20 km from Nduta and Nyarugusu camps in order to achieve the overall direct beneficiary target (570,340 people), the Output 1 target (at least 20 villages adopting climate-resilient village land use plans) and the Output 2 targets for afforestation and agroforestry. Final confirmation of this radius extension is pending the survey and screening of safeguard risks in the new proposed coverage area to determine if such extension has implications for the risk level and requires modification of the safeguard instruments. The exercise is planned for April 2026.

Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) was selected as the Technical Partner through a competitive call for proposals process involving VPO, TFS, UNHCR, and UNEP. TAFORI will provide technical support to the implementation of activities under Output 1 (Activity 1.1.4) and Output 2 (Activities 2.1 and 2.2, including Sub-activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, and 2.2.2).

The implementation of GCF-funded activities has been delayed mainly due to the delay in the process to select and onboard the Technical Partner and to establish the full Project Management Unit (PMU). The Project Manager, Finance Manager, CSA/Land use expert and Gender and Safeguards Officer positions had to be readvertised on 25th January. The Project Manager withdrew at the contracting stage due to unforeseen personal and health-related circumstances that prevented relocation to Kigoma. In addition, candidates interviewed for the Finance Manager, CSA/Land use Expert and Gender and Safeguards Officer positions did not fully meet the required mandatory criteria. A review of the initial recruitment process was conducted with VPO to capture lessons learned for the second round. These four positions are expected to be filled in April 2026.

Meanwhile, key PMU positions, including two District Project Coordinators, the M&E Officer and the Procurement Officer, have been successfully filled. Furthermore, at the request of the VPO, UNEP recruited the Chief Technical Advisor in November 2025.

UNHCR co-financing activities in the camps and the 10 host community villages achieved good progress under Output 2 and Output 3, with a total co-financing of 999,286 USD in the reported period. The total cumulative co-financing reported since the beginning of the project is 2,278,046 USD, representing 49% of the total co-finance commitment.

Progress per output:

Output 1: Preparatory activities including baseline assessment, conflict sensitivity assessment and village targeting have been completed. A team combining the Technical Partner (TAFORI), the National Land Use Commission and a land use planning expert has been selected to carry out activity 1.1.2.

Output 2: Under GCF-funded activity 2.3, UNHCR contracted consultancy services to conduct field stakeholder engagement, hydrological assessment and soil modeling to inform the design of interventions to address soil erosion and flooding risks in the refugee camps, including Mtendeli former camp and surrounding villages. The assessment is currently underway.

Co-finance activities under Output 2 made substantial progress in reforestation and landscape rehabilitation in and around Nyarugusu and Nduta camps, as well as in the former Mtendeli camp area. During the reporting period, a total of 1,214,436 trees were planted in the refugee camps (453,000) and host communities (761,436). The area covered

equates to 2,429 acres (971ha), including both rehabilitation and agroforestry. UNHCR partner, the Danish Refugee Council, planted 453,000 trees in the camps to rehabilitate 906 acres (362 ha) of degraded land, while Tanzania Forestry Services Agency planted 490,000 trees to rehabilitate 980 acres (392ha) of degraded land and riparian ecosystem in the host community. Trees for rehabilitation were planted in five villages surrounding Nduta and Nyarugusu camps: Maloregwa (77,616); Kumhasha (254,040); Kasasa (55,126); Mvugwe (64,654); and Kalimungoma (250,000), as well as the former Mtendeli camp (60,000). This represents a total of 754ha under rehabilitation in the reported period. Additionally, 271,436 trees were planted by individuals and institutions for agroforestry, including commercial timber, fruits, and other cash crops covering 217 hectares in the villages surrounding Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. A total of 120,989 individuals in the three target districts participated in the environmental and climate awareness initiatives, including raising and planting trees, conservation of soil and water through NbS, as well as in aftercare activities to boost the survival rate of young trees, which was 80% for those planted in the earlier reported period. Of these individuals, 69,514 were women (66,941 refugees, 2,573 host community members) and 51,475 were men (49,672 refugees, 1,803 host community members). The current value of the ARA4 Core 4 indicator is 971ha in the reported period and 1,950 ha cumulatively since the beginning of the project,

Output 3: Co-financing activities under Output 3 were implemented to strengthen the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) across 10 targeted host community villages. Under output 3.1, a cascading training model, delivered through trained lead farmers, enabled the rapid and cost-efficient transfer of climate-resilient agricultural knowledge at the community level. This peer-led approach ensured that CSA practices were locally relevant, practical, and readily adopted. As a result, 6,157 (4,227 women, 1,930 men) host community members directly benefited from CSA interventions in the reported period, adopting climate-adaptive practices such as sustainable land management, water-efficient production and crop diversification, permaculture techniques and household kitchen gardening. Training activities were complemented by the timely provision of essential agricultural inputs (hand hoes, watering cans, garden folks, vegetable seeds of 14 different species). The combined effect of skills transfers and input support led to observable behavioural change among participating households.

In parallel, a total of 4,947 refugees (3,455 women, 1,492 men) were supported to establish and maintain kitchen gardens using climate-smart techniques. Beneficiaries produced over 20 varieties of vegetables, directly strengthening household food security and resilience, reducing reliance on external food assistance and enhancing refugees' capacity to cope with climate stressors in camp environments.

Under output 3.3, a total of 15 mushroom production facilities have been established by UNHCR cofinancing (13 established in the previous reporting period and 2 more in the current reporting period) with a total production of 1,400 kg in 2025. These facilities served as demonstration sites and directly supported 150 individuals (40% women), 65 from host communities and 85 refugees who gained practical skills in mushroom production, processing, and basic enterprise management. Participants in the host community were able to generate income by selling in local markets, diversifying to a less rain-dependent income source.

Overall, 11,254 individuals (6,222 host community and 5,032 refugees) adopted climate-resilient livelihood strategies through CSA, kitchen gardening, and mushroom production activities in the reported period (ARA 2 indicator). The total Core 2 direct beneficiaries and ARA1 direct beneficiaries, as per the funded activity logframe, corresponds to 110,167 people (51% women) across 6 UNHCR cofinancing villages where reforestation and landscape rehabilitation have taken place (full village population as per 2022 Census)- Kasasa (5,812), Kalimungoma (4,633) and Kuntundu (12,292) in Kasulu, Kumhasha (81,855) and Maloregwa (1,841) in Kibondo and Kasanda (3734) in Kakonko, plus additional 1,068 beneficiaries (775 women) of CSA/livelihood activities in Kumbakati, Kumbanga, Kumkugwa and Kidengeka villages where no landscape rehabilitation interventions benefiting the entire community took place.

Output 4:

Although output 4 activities are scheduled for a later phase, political risks were monitored during the reporting period (activity 4.3.1). A major development occurred following the comprehensive protection and solutions assessment for Burundian refugees, jointly launched by MoHA and UNHCR in the two camps in May 2025. This led to a tripartite agreement between Tanzania, Burundi, and UNHCR Tanzania in November 2025 to accelerate voluntary repatriation and support the sustainable reintegration of Burundian refugees. Further details are provided in Section D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes

(IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered

No indicators/questions defined.

Forestry and land use

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices					
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).					
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Hectares Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	620	42,000	979	971	1,950

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Tanzania	0	620	42,000	979	971	1,950

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by land type.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (afforestation)	0	120	12,000	979	971	1,950

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

Provide the total land areas under sustainable management practices (ha).

Baseline	Target		Unit		Hectares	
	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value	(automatically calculated)
0	620	42,000	979	971	1,950	

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

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

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (afforestation)	0	120	12,000	979	971	1,950

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

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

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Tanzania	0	620	42,000	979	971	1,950

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

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

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	1,630	16,350	6,578	11,254	17,832
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	570,341	6,578	111,235	117,813

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

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

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	285,170	2,330	54,275	56,605
Female	0	0	285,170	4,248	56,960	61,208

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

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

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Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Tanzania	0	0	570,341	6,578	111,235	117,813

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	0	711,516	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	0	355,758	0	0	0
Female	0	0	355,758	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Tanzania	0	0	711,516	0	0	0

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	815	8,175	2,330	3,511	5,841
Female	0	815	8,175	4,248	7,743	11,991

(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
Tanzania	0	1,630	16,350	6,578	11,254	17,832

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Planners in Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Tanzania Forestry Service Agency at the National and District levels include economic valuation information in policy and planning documents	No. of Persons	0	0	1	0	0	0
Political risk monitoring framework established and updated at the project level (See Risk Factor 10 including political risk indicator table)	No. of Strategic Frameworks	0	1	1	0	0	0
Number of villages in project area have adopted C-LUP plans and have implemented measures within them (interventions under Outputs 2 and 3)	No. of Communities	0	21	21	0	0	0
Amount of water available for irrigation as a result of water	Litres	295	125,000	4,250,000	0	0	0

harvesting and groundwater usage interventions							
Amount of cassava per ha	Tonnes per hectare	2	11	11	0	0	0
Beans per ha	Tonnes per hectare	0	1	1	0	0	0
Honey production	Kilograms	0	2,550	25,500	0	0	0
Mushroom production	Kilograms	0	3,630	38,720	724	1,400	2,124
Average change in LVI-IPCC Index or similar index	Index/Score/Level	0.66	0.66	0.96	0	0	0
Hectares of agroforestry, afforestation and flood in kms of erosion control measures implemented in priority locations identified, as identified in the C-LUP process	Hectares	0	600	40,000	269	0	269
Hectares of national forest reserve under increased protection	Hectares	0	50,000	219,642	0	0	0
% of beneficiaries under Output 3 eating 3 meals per day	Percentage	34	40	70	0	0	0
Hectares of forest ecosystem protected and strengthened in response to climate variability and change	Hectares	0	620	42,000	979	971	1,950
Capacity developed at District level for EbA planning including crosssectoral coordination	Index/Score/Level	1	1	2	0	0	0
Capacity of communities and local authorities to conduct ecosystem-based adaptation	Index/Score/Level	1	3	4	1	0	1

planning and implement strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability							
Estimated sequestration and reduced emissions in tCO ₂ e over 20 years	Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	0	0	762,073,000,000	0	0	0
Women representation and meaningful participation in land use planning at the village level	Percentage	48	50	50	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1. Support climate-resilient village land use planning	5	51,072	677,347	7
Activity 2.1. Implement Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) for resilient ecosystems	0	0	705,417	0
Activity 2.2. Implement 12,000 hectares of agroforestry and village land afforestation to increase the resilience of land use	15	0	4,945,700	0
Activity 2.3. Implement flood and erosion control in densely populated areas to reduce the exposed and flood-prone ferrosol-type soils which have little or no vegetation cover	2	0	3,091,815	0
Activity 3.1. Promote modern technologies and management practises to strengthen the capacity of farmers, district officials and agricultural extension workers in climate-resilient agriculture	40	0	1,905,456	0
Activity 3.2. Increase water availability and use-efficiency through water harvesting and efficient irrigation interventions.	0	0	2,750,457	0
Activity 3.3. Promote climate-resilient livelihood diversification to strengthen food security and nutrition, provide alternative income as a safety net, and to sustain the implementation of climate-	22	0	329,972	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
resilient agricultural and forest management practises.				
Activity 4.1. Generate evidence of the economic benefits of ecosystem-based adaptation to host and refugee populations, for use by policymakers and planners	0	0	216,935	0
Activity 4.2. Develop communication products to disseminate project results	0	0	95,725	0
Activity 4.3 Draft revisions to key plans and policies and support their integration into national and district government planning processes to promote up-scaling of the EbA model	0	0	100,685	0

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

No changes envisaged.

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	Extreme weather events such as heavy rains and wildfire risk may result in implementation delays (Risk factor 3 in the FP)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The risk is linked to climate variability in the project areas. Weather extremes such as prolonged rainfall and drought spells could negatively impact project activities and resources, including the availability of water for irrigation, as well as droughts that could affect forestry-related activities.		
Consequences	The consequence of this risk remains medium, provided it continues to be managed adaptively. During the reporting period, both prolonged droughts and flooding affected the tree planting season. Extended droughts delayed the onset of planting and moderately reduced tree survival rates; however, the overall impact was not significant, as a survival rate of 80% was achieved. Conversely, flooding disrupted planting activities and, in some instances, necessitated the relocation of sites originally planned for rehabilitation.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Several measures were implemented during the reporting period to mitigate risks and enhance the survival of young trees. As per the mitigation measure for this risk in the approved funding proposals, firebreaks were established around rehabilitation areas to reduce the threat of bushfires. In addition, tree planting in flood prone zones was avoided to improve survival rates. Community-based patrol groups were engaged to monitor young trees, while tree care activities, including spot weeding and total bush clearance, were conducted to support healthy growth. Additionally, community awareness initiatives on tree protection were carried out to further strengthen the survivability of the planted trees.		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Refugees return to their countries of origin. As a result, camps reduce operations (Risk Factor 5 in the FP)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	A protection and solutions-based assessment for Burundian refugees was conducted in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps in May 2025. This led to a tripartite agreement in November 2025 between the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and UNHCR Tanzania to accelerate voluntary repatriation and support sustainable reintegration. The agreement targeted the return of 3,000 refugees per week (2,000 from Nduta and 1,000 from Nyarugusu) while ensuring safety, dignity, and protection. Increased promotion of voluntary return of Burundian refugees, combined with awareness of reduced humanitarian assistance and declining food rations, has contributed to rising repatriation rates. Between January and December 2025, 6,593 Burundian refugees repatriated, while 12,294 returned in January 2026 alone. The decision does not affect Congolese refugees.		
Consequences	If the trend of Burundian refugee returns continues, Nduta camp is expected to close before June 2026. Only refugees with special protection cases may remain in Nyarugusu camp along with the existing Congolese refugees (87,028 in Nyarugusu camp as of January 2026). Mass return of Burundian refugees has operational and financial implications for UNHCR, which has already reduced its financial resources, that has prompted to suspend some activities, including environment and livelihoods interventions.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	As per the approved proposal, we have applied the mitigation measure: Adaptive management measures and flexibility in implementation will be undertaken to redistribute interventions to host communities, if necessary, with benefits absorbed by the host communities Due to the project's landscape-based design, most benefits accrue to host communities. The number of direct beneficiaries planned in the funding proposal can still be achievable considering the 20km radius from the camps, while the % of host community targeted vs refugees is expected to shift from 64% to 84%. No change to the investment plan is required: 2.3) flood and erosion control measures will remain relevant in the event of Nduta camp closure to reduce flood risk and soil erosion for host communities, as per the case of Mtendeli former camp. 3.3) Planned mushroom facilities in camps may be redistributed between host communities and refugees in Nyarugusu camp.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	2 - Low	6 - Medium
Comments	The likelihood has significantly increased with regards to the funding proposal stage but due to the project design the impact remains medium. Project activities were designed to be of 'no regret' and not sensitive to the fluctuation or transience of the refugees, as they are anchored in a landscape and adaptation benefits target mainly the host community. Adaptive management measures were planned to redistribute interventions to host communities, if necessary Following the findings and recommendations of the hydrological assessment and soil modelling, level of investments in flood and erosion control (activity 2.3) in the three sites: Nyarugusu refugee camp, Mtendeli former camp and Nduta camp with closure expected in 2026, will be determined and agreed in consultation among the		

	stakeholders (VPO, MOHA, UNHCR and UNEP). Information will be shared with GCF in due course.		
Risk 3	Risk of tension between refugees following relocation of refugees from Mtendeli camp to Nduta and/or surrounding host communities due to the arrival of relocated refugees (Risk Factor 7 in the FP)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	This risk referred to the relocation of Mtendeli refugees, predominantly Burundian, to Nduta camp following the closure of Mtendeli camp in 2021. Expected increase in population in Nduta, was identified as a potential source of conflict among refugees themselves and host community due to the sharing of limited natural resources in the area as well potential increase in security incidents and gender-based violence incidents that could affect coexistence. Similar situation could take place with the expected relocation of Burundian refugees with special protection cases to Nyarugusu camp, predominantly Congolese, although the total population is expected to be under 100,000 and the camp has a capacity for 150,000 people, hence the risks of tensions related to overcrowding are deemed low.		
Consequences	Owing to the mitigatory measures explained below, the consequences of the relocation of refugees from Mtendeli to Nduta have been minimal. Both communities of refugees and host, followed peaceful-coexistence measures in place to minimize tensions between them. Impact on the project has been low.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	As per the approved proposal, the following measures were undertaken by UNHCR, MOHA and partners before, during and after the relocation of refugees from Mtendeli to Nduta camp: - A UNHCR risk assessment was conducted for the Mtendeli camp consolidation, identifying key risks and corresponding mitigation measures in advance of relocation. - A multi-stakeholder Task Force was established to plan and oversee the relocation, bringing together MoHA, District Commissioners, Regional Secretariat, UNHCR, DRC (camp management), and NRC (shelter& WASH). - Camp Consolidation Coordination Teams (CCCTs) were formed, led by MoHA, UNHCR, and DRC (CCCM), with participation from sector partners, AIRD, refugee leadership, Community Watch Teams (CWT), police, and host community leadership to ensure inclusive planning and communication. - The Protection Working Group (UNHCR, MoHA, and partners) identified and planned targeted protection actions, including measures to address risks faced by vulnerable individuals during the relocation process		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	In the reported period awareness-raising efforts on the importance of maintaining peace between the two communities have strengthened peaceful coexistence. As per the planned mitigation measures in the FP, quarterly peaceful co-existence meetings brought together representatives from both sides to discuss potential triggers of tension, consistently reinforcing the key message of "enhancing peaceful coexistence between the two communities." These meetings, along with broader community engagement initiatives, including UNHCR's investments in host communities, have contributed to a more harmonious and peaceful relationship between the two groups. Due to a decrease in likelihood and impact the risk level has reduced during implementation, partly due to the effective implementation of the mitigation measures described above.		
Risk 4	Large-scale refugee in-migration (Risk Factor 9 in the FP)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Political instability in the neighboring countries, notably the Democratic Republic of the Congo, could trigger large-scale refugee influx into Kigoma region.		
Consequences	During the reporting period the risk remained low as displaced Congolese migrated to other countries notably Burundi and Uganda. In 2025, 3,517 Congolese arrivals and 8 returns were registered.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	As the approved proposal, we have applied the mitigation measures: Liaison with government/UNHCR as well as the mobilization of NGOs and bilateral agencies to support project implementation. UNHCR continues liaising with the government of Tanzania as well as collaborating with other humanitarian agencies to monitor the situation.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	The likelihood of mass refugee influx has reduced in 2025		
Risk 5	Political risks (Risk Factor 11 in the FP)		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Tanzania's policies towards refugees have been more restrictive in recent years. At the proposal stage UNHCR Tanzania had identified a number of risks related to Tanzania's implementation of its asylum policy in line with international standards, access to asylum seekers fleeing conflict from neighboring countries, risks related to voluntary repatriation, refugee data, and an overall restrictive protection environment.		
Consequences	In November 2025 a tripartite agreement between the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi and UNHCR Tanzania to accelerate voluntary repatriation and support sustainable reintegration while ensuring safety, dignity, and protection resulted in increased rates of Burundian returns in early 2026. The expected scenario and implications with regard to the project design are described under risk factor 5.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The following mitigation measures planned in the FP applied during the reported period - UNHCR Tanzania develops a yearly risk register to support risk identification and treatment. The most recent Risk Register was updated in December 2025 for risks foreseen in 2026. - UNHCR advocates for and supports the government's capacity in the management of refugee data and application of international protection standards and to jointly implement Standard Operating Procedures with the government, particularly around voluntary repatriation and data management Additionally a specific project risk monitoring framework has been developed to monitor project risks including political risks		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	The political decision to accelerate Burundian refugee returns was communicated to GCF via email on 9th December 2025. The implications for the project have been analysed through several stakeholder meetings bringing together VPO, MOHA, UNHCR and VPO. These are summarized in the risk factor 5 above. While the likelihood of political risk has increased, the impact for the project remains medium given its design, which focuses on adaptation benefits for the host community and the refugee populations at any given moment in a landscape EbA approach.		
Risk 6	Money laundering/Financing Terrorism		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		

Description	There is a risk that personnel, partners or service providers in relation to the Funded Activity could be involved in Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism which are Prohibited Practices.		
Consequences	Breaches related to money laundering and/or terrorism financing could affect the reputation of the GCF, UNEP and partners. As per FAA 5.03 The Accredited Entity shall, promptly, inform the Fund of any credible and material risks or other indications of money laundering and/or financing of terrorism in relation to a Funded Activity and promptly take steps recommended by the Fund. In those cases, the Fund may suspend the Disbursements to the Accredited Entity under this Agreement until such risks have ceased or are reduced to the level satisfactory to the Fund. The Fund may also instruct the Accredited Entity to suspend disbursements of GCF Proceeds to the relevant Executing Entities or third parties until further instructions are given by the Fund to continue the disbursements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	VPO follows GoURT rules and regulations e.g. Anti Money Laundering Act (2006) and Subsidiary Legislation (2012) and the Prevention of Terrorism Act 200. Tanzania is part of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group -ESAAMLG. The subsidiary agreement with VPO includes the following obligations - warrant that it has complied with all applicable AML/CFT, "know your customer", and other similar checks under all laws and regulations as may be applicable to the United Nations and to the lead Executing Entity. - promptly inform UNEP of any credible risks of AML/CFT in relation to the Project activities and consult with UNEP on the necessary steps to address such identified risks; UNHCR applies a risk-based AML/CFT framework, aligned with UN system-wide standards		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is a risk that the project funds may be used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any United Nations Security Council sanctions regime		
Consequences	If, during the term of this Arrangement, UNEP determines that there are credible allegations that Project funds have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any United Nations Security Council sanctions regime, UNEP will, as soon as practicable, inform the Project Steering Committee and the Green Climate Fund and determine an appropriate response in consultation with the Green Climate Fund.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Due diligence of implementing partners by VPO and UNHCR .As per the FAA Schedule 8, all Implementing Partners must not violate sanctions established by the UN Security Council. The subsidiary agreement with VPO includes the following obligations: - comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council and will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Grant funds are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UNSC sanctions regime; - If, during the term of this Arrangement, UNEP determines that there are credible allegations that Project funds have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UNSC sanctions regime, UNEP will, as soon as practicable, inform the PSC the GCF and determine an appropriate response in consultation with the GCF.		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Risk that implementing partners, contractors or project personnel may engage in fraud, bribery, corruption and/or collusion or any other prohibited practices during procurement, financial management or project implementation.		
Consequences	Such practices would lead to misappropriation or diversion of GCF funds, undermining project objectives and causing financial and reputational damage to the executing entities, partners, UNEP and GCF.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Annual audit exercises. PCA Obligations, reflected in downstream agreements with partners and personnel and vendor contracts: a) take steps to ensure compliance with the Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption Framework of the UN Secretariat, as well as the GCF Policy on Prohibited Practices- take all necessary precautions to prevent, avoid and address Prohibited Practices, and warrant that it has complied with the domestic laws, rules and regulations related to fraud and corruption; b) warrant further that such funds will not be used for any illegal or improper purpose (including bribery) contrary to this Agreement (or any applicable laws of the Host Country), or the GCF Policy on Prohibited Practices ; c) contractually oblige all personnel to ensure that Grant funds will not be used for any illegal or improper purpose (including bribery) contrary to this Agreement (or any applicable laws of the Host Country), or the GCF Policy on Prohibited Practices;		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Risk that personnel, financial or external interests could improperly influence procurement, human resources or partner selection decision-making.		
Consequences	Such practices would lead to credibility and reputational damage to the executing entities, partners, UNEP and GCF, may affect project delivery, quality of outputs and deliverables and enhance safeguard risks.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	UNEP no objection applies to the selection of project personnel, selection of implementing partners and for procurements above USD 50,000 VPO is a government entity that is governed by the rules and regulations of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (GoURT). The Public Procurement Act 2011 in 40 (6) indicate that all members of the evaluation committee shall sign the Code of Ethics provided under the Regulations. Part X General Provisions 102.-(1) Public officers and experts engaged to deliver specific services under this Act shall subscribe to the Code of Ethical Conduct.(2) All tenderers shall be required to sign a declaration of compliance with those Codes of Ethical Conduct determined by the Authority from time to time. Vendors involved in prohibited behaviors are blacklisted by PPRA.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - 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
Tanzania	Grants	USD	17,920,782.52	1,400,366	197,456.2	206,996.2	0%	100%
Total		USD	17,920,782.52	1,400,366	197,456.2	206,996.2	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
UNHCR	In-kind	USD	307,924	2,278,047	1,278,761	2,278,047	0%	100%
Total		USD	307,924	2,278,047	1,278,761	2,278,047	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: FP218 Tanzania UNEP Jan-Dec 2025 Financial Information_Final.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

• During the Inception Workshop on 15 May 2025, UNEP presented the project's Safeguards Framework and Risk Management approach to ensure compliance with national laws, UN regulations and GCF safeguard policies, including gender, SEAH, and prohibited practices. The Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) was introduced as the core tool for risk screening, mitigation and monitoring, with institutional roles clarified. Conflict-sensitive implementation measures, such as inclusive village land-use planning, agro-pastoralist training, and local peacebuilding mechanisms, were highlighted. UNEP also presented an outline of the project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including survivor-centered channels for SEAH-related complaints, and informed participants of access to UNEP and GCF independent redress mechanisms. Participants were further sensitized to the Gender Action Plan targets and the SEAH/SGBV protocol under development, reinforcing the project's zero-tolerance to SEAH. • To strengthen positive interaction, six quarterly peaceful-coexistence meetings (three per camp) were held in April, October, and December 2025, bringing together community representatives to discuss triggers of conflict, reaffirm the importance of preserving peace and outline how to detect and report concerns affecting safety and social coexistence. • In collaboration with VPO and UNHCR, a project-specific, survivor-centered SGBV/SEAH protocol was developed, building on existing awareness programs, reporting channels, and referral systems, and will be operationalized in Q1 of 2026 before GCF-funded field activities begin. During the reporting period, UNHCR's SGBV and SEAH prevention and case-management systems continued to apply to co-financed activities in camps and host communities. • Similarly, a project-specific GRM—accessible, inclusive, and gender-responsive—was developed with VPO and UNHCR and will be operationalized prior to GCF-funded activities implementation. UNHCR's existing grievance mechanisms remained in use during the reporting period for co-financed activities.

Outputs during the reporting period

• Project stakeholder awareness raising with presentations and hand-outs on the project's Safeguards Framework and Risk Management approach, including the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including survivor-centered channels for SEAH-related complaints • Application of ESMS mitigation measures for UNHCR cofinancing activities under Output 2 (754 hectares under rehabilitation and 218 hectares of agroforestry) and Output 3 (11,254 refugees and host community individuals with knowledge, experience, and technical skills in sustainable livelihood activities encompassing CSA, perma-gardens, kitchen gardens and mushroom production). • A draft project-specific SEAH protocol • A draft project-specific GRM protocol

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

• Risk of introducing invasive non-native species: Rehabilitation activities prioritized indigenous plants, with limited integration of locally adapted and non-invasive exotic species under the supervision of expert foresters. Monitoring, frequent field visits and observations were conducted to ensure that no unintended species colonized rehabilitated areas. • Risk of rehabilitation activities having negative impacts on biodiversity: Activities were implemented outside Moyowosi Game Reserve, more than 10 km away from protected areas. Only indigenous and locally adapted plant species were used. These are slow-growing, with no risk of outcompeting other vegetation or spreading to surrounding ecosystems, including protected areas. • Risk that project has impact on areas considered protected/important by local communities: Agroforestry and tree planting activities for rehabilitation were undertaken in : (i) designated areas for refugee settlement where host communities have no land claims; (ii) government-administered strategic areas, such as 60-meter riparian buffer zones, protected under environmental legislation and (iii) individually owned land parcels, where agroforestry was implemented with landholder consent. • Risk to health of nursery workers using chemical pesticides/ herbicides: Limited quantities of fluid-based pesticides and herbicides were used in nurseries to ensure sapling survival, complemented by plant-based bio-repellents. Nursery workers received PPE (masks, gloves, gumboots and overalls) and awareness-raising on safe agrochemical use followed Tanzania's CSA and Pesticide Management Guidelines. • Risk of security concerns/conflicts between host communities and refugees: Regular peaceful coexistence meetings were conducted. Additionally, environmental and livelihood interventions implemented in the two communities promoted mutual benefits and harmonious coexistence. No incidents were recorded. • Risk of increase in SGBV/ SEAH: All VPO and UNHCR contracts with personnel, contractors or partners incorporated mandatory SEAH prevention clauses. UNHCR continued implementing protection measures including staff training and AGD (Age, Gender, Diversity) principles. No increase in SEAH risks was recorded.

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

As explained above, the tripartite agreement to accelerate voluntary returns of Burundian refugees may result in the closure of Nduta camp (hosting only Burundian refugees) in 2026 and the reallocation of Burundian refugees with special protection cases to Nyarugusu camp which currently hosts 87,000 Congolese refugees. This government-led transition is independent of and not caused by any GCF-financed activity. No GCF-funded project interventions have commenced within Nduta Camp and no project activity induces, contributes to, or requires the physical relocation of refugees or host community members. Because no GCF-financed interventions have resulted in loss of land, assets, access to natural resources or livelihood opportunities for refugees or host communities, the project does not trigger the economic displacement safeguard. Furthermore, in the likely event that the decommissioned camp area will be transferred to local administration for host community use and public service delivery, local access to land may be expanded. Consistent with the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards and the project's adaptive landscape-based design, the project will update its Environmental and Social Management Plan only to reflect the changed operational context, while confirming that no elements of PS5 are engaged.

Remarks/Notes	
<i>The proposed expansion of the radius for GCF-funded target villages—from 15 km to 20 km—requires a renewed ESS screening to reassess safeguard risk levels within the newly proposed coverage area. This screening will determine whether the existing safeguard instruments remain adequate or if updates to the ESMS are required. Final GCF clearance for the expanded radius, and therefore confirmation of the 21 villages proposed for GCF-funded activities, is pending completion of this assessment, which is scheduled for the first quarter of 2026.</i>	
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	
- On 15 May 2025, the Government of Tanzania, through the Vice President's Office (VPO), in partnership with UNHCR and UNEP, convened the official project launch and inception workshop. The event brought together 115 participants (17 women and 98 men) from national and local government entities, District Commissioners from Kasulu, Kakonko, and Kibondo, officials from Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps, CSOs, academia, UN agencies, and development partners. - The first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting took place on 16 May 2025 and was chaired by the Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary. PSC members include representatives from the VPO, UNEP, UNHCR, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, PO-RALG, NEMC, the Lake Tanganyika Basin Office, the Kigoma Regional Secretariat, and District Executive Directors from Kibondo, Kakonko, and Kasulu. - Comprehensive data collection during the baseline assessment covered 394 household surveys (264 in host communities and 130 in refugee camps), 48 focus group discussions, 13 key informant interviews, and 30 stakeholder consultations across the three districts in the Kigoma region. - Project focal points from key stakeholders—including the districts of Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko, the Kigoma Regional Authority, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Tanzania Forest Services, and the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI)—were actively engaged throughout project planning and implementation. - During the reporting period, UNHCR engaged with various stakeholders including the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Tanzania Forestry Services Agency (TFS), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS). Additionally, youth, women, girls, boys were all involved particularly in environmental protection awareness campaigns both in the host community villages and refugee camps. Moreover, people with disabilities (people with specific needs) were also involved in environmental-related activities notably conservation awareness.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Inception Workshop: 15 May 2025, in Kigoma First PSC meeting: 16th May 2025, in Kigoma Baseline Assessment Between December 2024 and March 2025, within the districts of Kasulu, Kibondo, and Kakonko in the Kigoma region.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Inception Workshop: 115 participants (17 women and 98 men)	

First PSC Meeting: 28 representatives from national ministries, regional and district governments, UNHCR and UNEP. Women represented 29% of the participants.
Information shared with stakeholders
Information shared during the project inception Workshop: i. project's objectives, scope, timeline, key interventions, expected outputs and outcomes; ii. baseline data findings and the methodology used for prioritizing target villages based on the project eligibility criteria; iii. findings of the Conflict Sensitivity Assessment (CSA) iv. project's applicable policies and covenants, v. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Gender Action Plan (GAP) and the prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Harassment and Abuse (SEAH); vi. stakeholder engagement strategy, governance structure, coordination mechanisms, and roles and responsibilities Information shared at the first PSC Meeting: i. PSC ToR and membership for discussion, ii. 2025 Annual Work Plan and Budget for endorsement iii. procurement plan for endorsement iv. proposed selection of 21 target villages based on the baseline assessment findings and eligibility criteria for endorsement Information shared during baseline assessment i. Overview of the project and assessment objectives ii) informed consent and introduction to data collection tools iii) preliminary findings of the baseline assessment for feedback iv) final baseline report and updated Logframe, M&E Plan and Gender Action Plan. iv) high resolution satellite images procured from AIRBUS for spatial analysis shared with VPO, MOHA and UNHCR.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
Participants at the inception workshop emphasized several priorities: active involvement of the Lake Tanganyika Water Board Authority to support watershed conservation; stronger coordination with actors implementing similar interventions to avoid duplication, with the Kigoma Joint Programme identified as a suitable platform; and reinforcement of agroforestry and tree-planting as essential for sustainable land management. Sustainability planning was highlighted, with recommendations to explore long-term strategies such as carbon-trading opportunities and clean or alternative energy sources to reduce pressure on firewood. Stakeholders also advised greater collaboration with NGOs and CSOs, enhanced community awareness, expanded training, and stronger monitoring systems to support evidence-based implementation. The first PSC meeting approved the PSC composition and Terms of Reference, the approved 2025–2026 workplan, budget, and procurement plan. The committee agreed to establish an ad hoc Technical Advisory Committee to support technical decision-making. On representation, UNHCR and the Ministry of Home Affairs agreed to propose modalities for capturing refugee perspectives before PSC meetings, while District Executive Directors and district project officers will represent host communities and report back after consultations. The Kigoma Regional Secretariat will identify an umbrella CSO organization to represent civil society in PSC sessions. Stakeholders also endorsed expanding the project's coverage area to 20 km around the camps and validated the selection of target villages based on baseline assessment results and the Funded Activity eligibility criteria. Following the inception workshop and PSC endorsement, an additional two-week no-objection period was granted.
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		
- Recruitment of the Gender and Safeguards officer - Recruitment of the international part-time Gender and Safeguards expert consultant - Renewed screening of safeguards risks in the new proposed coverage area of 20km radius and assess changes in risk levels and if the existing safeguards instruments suffice or need review. -Update of the ESMS to reflect: • any necessary updates to safeguard risks and proposed mitigation measures resulting from the renewed ESS screening in the 20km radius coverage area • conflict mitigation measure recommendations from the conflict sensitivity assessment under the social risk titled “risk of security concerns / conflicts between host communities & refugees in relation to project delivery and beneficiary selection” and under the social risk titled ‘risk of conflict related to land use and tenure disputes and shared natural resources between villagers/groups, including agro-pastoralists during village land use planning’: • any necessary updates to reflect the change in operational context resulting from the accelerated return of Burundian refugees and expected closure of Nduta camp, while confirming that no elements of PS5 are engaged. - Training on the ESMS, GRM protocol and SEAH protocol to the newly recruited PMU and project focal points - Prepare project guidance, awareness materials and tools to comply with the ESMS SEAH protocol and GRM protocol - Conduct a species suitability assessment for afforestation and reforestation interventions funded by GCF.		
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		
Gender inclusion was a central consideration throughout the baseline assessment and field mission. The design and implementation of data collection tools were structured to ensure that both women’s and men’s perspectives were adequately captured. During the household survey, 384 households were interviewed and 50% of respondents were women. However, participation of women in refugee camp surveys was noticeably lower due to cultural norms that designate men as the primary spokespersons when engaging with external actors. This affected women’s willingness and opportunity to participate. Three Focus Groups were conducted in each village, with one dedicated exclusively to women. This provided a safe space for women to openly share their priorities and experiences, including issues that may not surface in mixed-gender discussions. These sessions generated deeper insights into gender-specific challenges related to climate vulnerability, adaptation strategies and natural resource management. Gender balance was also reflected in the composition of the assessment team, with women professionals actively engaged in the design and rollout of the evaluation. The team’s gender expert, a woman, ensured a gender-sensitive lens throughout.		
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances		
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>		
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project		
☐ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms.		
☒ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above		
Although GCF-funded activities had not yet begun, a draft project specific GRM protocol was developed with VPO and UNHCR, with full training planned once the full Project Management Unit is established. During the reporting period, UNHCR’s existing GRM operated for co financed activities in the camps and surrounding villages. GRM information was shared through community leader awareness sessions, help desks in multiple camp locations and during host community project activities, where focal points were also established. Project workers were informed of relevant grievance categories. No grievances or GBV cases were recorded in 2025.		
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?		Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>No grievances recorded in the reported period</i>		
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan		

- GCF-funded field-level activities have not started during the reported period. The summary of the status of the GAP indicators provided below refers to UNHCR cofinancing activities.
- Throughout 2025, UNHCR Tanzania advanced gender equality and strengthened protection for women, men, girls, and boys in both refugee and host communities. All interventions applied deliberate measures to ensure women's equal participation and benefit, and none resulted in increased SGBV/SEAH risks, demonstrating the effectiveness of UNHCR's established protection protocols and continuous staff training on PSEA and the Code of Conduct. UNHCR's programming remained aligned with global AGD, GBV, and protection frameworks to uphold inclusive and rights-based approaches for displaced populations.
- Women's resilience was supported through skills-building and livelihood initiatives. In kitchen gardening activities, women represented 70% of participants, while environmental restoration efforts were similarly gender-inclusive, with more than 80% of incentive workers being women across nursery work, post-planting care, and tree-planting. No gender-related incidents occurred during implementation in either camps or host communities, reflecting strong partnerships with government and humanitarian actors and coordinated mechanisms that ensured safe, dignified participation.

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

Output 1.1. GAP activity 1. Ensure women are represented at all levels and during all stages of the land use planning processes. This includes village leadership roles relating to land use planning (Village Land Councils (VLCs); newly formed District-level Participatory Land-Use Management (PLUM) teams; Village Land Use Management (VLUM) committees and District, Ward and Village level Environmental Management Committees (EMCs).

Indicator

1.a % of Village Councils adhering to gender participation requirements (quotas) outlined in national legislation 1.b % of VLUM committees and EMCs representatives that are women

Rating of Indicator

AMBER (needs attention to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

100

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The configuration of the VLUM committees will start after the final validation of the 21 selected villages

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The configuration of the VLUM committees will start after the final validation of the 21 selected villages

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

30 June 2026

Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities).	
Remarks/Notes	
Target: 1.a 100% by end of year 1 1.b 50% (for each) by end of year 1 Marked in amber due to the delay in the start of this activity. The indicator was not achieved by the end of Year 1.	

GAP Activity	
Output 1.1. GAP activity 2. Include women's needs and interests in finalizing the number and distribution of interventions under Outputs 2 and 3 as part of the participatory land use planning process.	
Indicator	
% Of VLUPs that reflect women's needs and interests	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The village land use planning process will start after the validation of selected villages and training of VLUM committees	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The village land use planning process will start after the validation of selected villages and training of VLUM committees	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2027
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities).	
Remarks/Notes	
Marked in amber due to the delay in the start of this activity. The indicator was not achieved by the end of Year 1	

GAP Activity	
Output 1.1. GAP activity 3. Safeguards and gender officer to assess capacity of district staff to address gender issues in the project and conduct trainings accordingly to ensure that gender expertise is present at the district level, and that	

the District PLUM team has sufficient awareness of gender equality related to land access, participation in decision-making processes, control over resources.	
Indicator	
Gender capacity assessment completed and number of trainings conducted	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The capacity assessment and training will be conducted once the Safeguards and Gender Officer recruitment is completed and village selection validated	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The capacity assessment and training will be conducted once the Safeguards and Gender Officer recruitment is completed and village selection validated	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2026
Responsibility	
VPO (Safeguards and Gender Officer in the PMU)	
Remarks/Notes	
Target: 1 gender capacity assessment completed and x number of trainings conducted by the end of year 1 (Number to be determined by the assessment) Marked in amber due to the delay in the start of this activity. The indicator was not achieved by the end of Year 1.	
GAP Activity	
Output 2.1. GAP activity 1. Ensure women are included in and meaningfully participate in CBFM activities. The Safeguards and Gender expert will support the local government authorities in the development of inclusive work plans to ensure women's participation in planning and execution of community-based forestry management (CBFM).	
Indicator	
% of villagers (host community) involved in CBFM are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	30
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded CBFM activities under output 2.1 were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities and TFS).	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period	
GAP Activity	
Output 2.2. GAP activity 1: Provide agroforestry and village land afforestation training to women	
Indicator	
% of women receiving training in afforestation and agroforestry activities.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded Agroforestry and afforestation training activities were not scheduled to start in the reported period. Through UNHCR cofinancing activities, 55% of refugee and host women (529 out of 954 individuals) acquired knowledge, experience, and skills related to establishing and managing afforestation and agroforestry initiatives (combined training). This is important as gained knowledge will enable recipients of the training to engage in environmental green jobs, notably in establishing commercial tree nurseries, woodlots for household energy needs and climate-smart agriculture that mixes crops and high-value timber trees. Current indicator value: 55% of women receiving training in afforestation and agroforestry activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Overall, 1,790 individuals (996 women, 794 men) received afforestation and agroforestry related training. Of these beneficiaries 56% were women which surpasses target indicator. This was achieved over the duration of two years (2024 and 2024). Partners including the Danish Refugee Council and the Tanzania Forestry Services Agency were instrumental in achieving this milestone with close supervision by UNHCR. Cumulative indicator value: 56% of women receiving training in afforestation and agroforestry activities	

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities and TFS) and UNHCR	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked green as UNHCR cofinancing activities have surpassed the indicator target	
GAP Activity	
Output 2.2. GAP activity 2: Support women farmers to increase their resilience through agroforestry and village land afforestation. The Safeguards and Gender expert will support the local government authorities in the development of inclusive work plans (Years 2, 3, 4 and 5) to ensure women's participation in agroforestry activities following the following principles	
Indicator	
% of women benefitting from agroforestry activities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded Agroforestry and afforestation training activities under output 2.2 were not scheduled to start in the reported period. In the reporting period, 529 women out of 954 individuals (55%) of women increased their climate resilience through agroforestry activities undertaken with UNHCR cofinancing. Women received training specifically the incorporation of high-value timbers in crop farming, a practice that enhances soil protection and water conservation leading to increased farm yields. Indicator in the reported period: 55% of women (host community only) benefitting from agroforestry activities	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Overall, 1,790 individuals (996 women, 794 men) are benefitting from agroforestry services of the course of two years (2024 and 2025). UNHCR provided financial and technical support to its partners notably the Danish Refugee Council and the Tanzania Forestry Services Agency (TFS) to promote the adoption of agroforestry-related activities as part of holistic and sustainable approach to address the impacts of climate change. Cumulative indicator in the reported period: 56% of women (host community only) benefitting from agroforestry activities	
Budget	0
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2028
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities and TFS) and UNHCR	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked green as UNHCR cofinancing activities have surpassed the indicator target	
GAP Activity	
Output 2.2. GAP activity 3: Reduce the risk of intimate partner violence by involving male partners in beneficiary selection processes from the outset to promote understanding of the positive impact of empowering women and the benefits to the family. Continuous monitoring of women's risks at the beneficiary level will be implemented in carrying out activities	
Indicator	
% of men and women beneficiaries with reduced time devoted to fuelwood collection.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	20
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
This indicator will be measured at mid-term and endpoint results measurement through household survey.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
This indicator will be measured at mid-term and endpoint results measurement through household survey.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities and TFS) and UNHCR	
Remarks/Notes	
Baseline: Women 2.8hours per day Men: 1.4 to 1.7 hours per day Target: 20% at project completion (including host community and refugee population) Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period	

GAP Activity	
Output 2.3. GAP activity 1: Ensure participation of women in flood and erosion control investment planning during the stakeholder consultations	
Indicator	
% of people consulted in flood and erosion investment planning	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF- funded flood and erosion assessment and stakeholder consultation was initiated in 2026, outside the reporting period. The assessment planned to achieve a 50%- 50% proportion among the population consulted.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 May 2026
Responsibility	
UNHCR	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator is delayed but on track to be met.	

GAP Activity	
Output 3.1. GAP activity 1: Build gender capacity of extension staff. The Safeguards and Gender Officer will be tasked to assess the capacity staff who provide training (i.e., extension staff) to address gender issues and will provide gender training as required, to equip them with the knowledge and skills to target and support men and women farmers equitably	
Indicator	
Number of extension staff that are participating in gender training	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	6

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded climate activities under Output 3.1 were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 October 2026
Responsibility	
VPO (Safeguards and Gender Officer)	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked amber as the capacity building of extension officers has been delayed and will be conducted once the Safeguards and Gender Officer recruitment is completed and village selection validated	

GAP Activity	
Output 3.1. GAP activity 2: Build women's capacity in climate-resilient agriculture and increase their productivity through targeted training	
Indicator	
% of FFS training that are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded climate activities under Output 3.1 (FFS training) were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 March 2027
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities)	

Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period	
GAP Activity	
Output 3.1. GAP activity 3: Ensure women are receiving agricultural inputs and are participating in climate smart agriculture activities	
Indicator	
3.a. % of direct beneficiaries receiving agriculture inputs that are women 3.b # and % of women practicing climate smart agriculture.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded climate activities under Output 3.1 were not scheduled to start in the reported period. As part of UNHCR cofinancing activities during the reporting period, 6,157 individuals from the host community were provided with several agricultural inputs and training for climate-smart agriculture, perma gardens and kitchen gardens. Out these individuals, 4,227 were women equivalent to 69% of the total individuals Current indicator status 3.a. 69 % of direct beneficiaries receiving agriculture inputs are women	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Over the period of two years (2024 and 2025), 5,693 women were provided with climate-smart agriculture services, including capacity building as well as agricultural inputs. This is equivalent to 66% of women reached through CSA activities as part of enhancing their adaptive and resilience capacity to shocks caused by the changing climate as well as environmental degradation. Cumulative indicator status 3.a. 66 % of direct beneficiaries receiving agriculture inputs are women	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 December 2028
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities) and UNHCR	
Remarks/Notes	
While GCF funded activities have not yet started, UNHCR cofinancing activities have surpassed the 50% target	

GAP Activity	
Output 3.2. GAP activity 1: Ensure women are benefitting from water harvesting and irrigation schemes. The Safeguards and Gender Officer will support inputs to designing the exercise to determine the beneficiary profile and select the technologies to ensure these are appropriate to address specific needs of women	
Indicator	
% of women that were targeted by the water harvesting and/or irrigation schemes that have experienced improved water availability	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded climate activities under Output 3.2 were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029
Responsibility	
UNHCR, VPO and partners (District Authorities)	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period	

GAP Activity	
Output 3.2. GAP activity 2: Ensure women are able to participate in Water User Associations	
Indicator	
% of WUA members are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	15
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

GCF-funded climate activities under Output 3.2 were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2027
Responsibility	
VPO and partners (District Authorities)	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period	
GAP Activity	
Output 3.3. GAP activity 1: Target women participants in beekeeping. The Safeguards and Gender Specialist will work with implementing partners, including the Tanzania Forest Service, to develop selection criteria are targeted to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women. Female headed households will be specifically targeted, particularly as the alternative livelihood activities are considered to have a relative low workload	
Indicator	
# and % of participants in beekeeping that are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded climate-resilient livelihood activities under Output 3.3 (beekeeping training and input provision) were not scheduled to start in the reported period. UNHCR cofinancing activities do not include beekeeping activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029
Responsibility	
VPO	

Remarks/Notes	
Target: 40 (50%) by mid-term; 425 (50%) by end of project (host community and refugee population) Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period	
GAP Activity	
Output 3.3. GAP activity 2: Target women participants for mushroom growing. The Safeguards and Gender Specialist will work with implementing partners, including the Tanzania Forest Service, to develop selection criteria are targeted to vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women. Female-headed households will be specifically targeted, particularly as the alternative livelihood activities are considered to have a relative low workload	
Indicator	
# and % of participants in mushroom growing activities that are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded climate-resilient livelihood activities under Output 3.3 (mushroom training and input provision) were not scheduled to start in the reported period. UNHCR cofinancing activities supported mushroom production in the reported period targeting 65 beneficiaries in host communities (30 women and 35 men) and 85 beneficiaries in refugee camps (31 women and 54 men). Total 61 women trained (41% of beneficiaries) Indicator in the reported period: 61 women, 41% of beneficiaries	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Over the past two years (2024 and 2025), UNHCR cofinancing activities under Output 3.1 reached 300 refugees and hosts (120 women, 180 men) with knowledge, skills, and experience to raise and manage mushroom production. Cumulative indicator status: 120 women, 40% of beneficiaries (only considers mushroom production activities under UNHCR cofinancing and not the mushroom production activities planned under GCF-funded activities)	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029
Responsibility	
VPO and UNHCR	
Remarks/Notes	

Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period. UNHCR cofinancing activity on mushroom production shows good progress towards indicator achievement.

GAP Activity

Output 3.3. GAP activity 3: Provide training on diversified livelihood activities to women (Years 2-5)

Indicator

50 % of beneficiaries trained in diversified livelihood activities are women by end of project (host community and refugee population)

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

GCF-funded climate-resilient livelihood activities under Output 3.3 were not scheduled to start in the reported period.

UNHCR provided training on mushroom production to 65 beneficiaries in host communities (30 women and 35 men) and 85 beneficiaries in refugee camps (31 women and 54 men). Total 61 women trained (41% of beneficiaries)

Indicator in the reported period:

41 % of beneficiaries trained in diversified livelihood activities in 2025 are women (host community and refugee population)

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Cumulative indicator status:

40 % of beneficiaries trained in diversified livelihood activities are women (host community and refugee population). (Only considers mushroom production activities under UNHCR cofinancing and not the mushroom production activities planned under GCF-funded activities)

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2028

Responsibility

VPO and UNHCR

Remarks/Notes

Target: 50 % of beneficiaries trained in diversified livelihood activities are women by end of project (host community and refugee population)

Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period. UNHCR cofinancing activity on mushroom production shows good progress towards indicator achievement

GAP Activity	
Output 4.1. GAP activity 1: Include gender consideration, emphasizing women's empowerment and gender equality in reports and recommendations in Years 4 and 5	
Indicator	
1 a. Full and summary reports include sections on 'Gender Considerations' with gender-sensitive reporting, and recommendations for enhancing women's empowerment and gender equality in the application of findings. 1. b IASC Gender with Age marker score for all project reports	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded Output 4 activities were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029
Responsibility	
VPO	
Remarks/Notes	
Target: 1 a. 100% by end of project 1.b All project reports have a IASC GAM score of 3 or higher. Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period.	

GAP Activity	
Output 4.2. GAP activity 1: 1. Ensure that communication products (policy briefs and guidelines) prepared in Years 4 and 5 are gender-responsive in their content, design and distribution,	
Indicator	
Sections on 'Gender Considerations' included in every communication product developed and distributed, with recommendations for including women in scaling project interventions.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF-funded Output 4 activities were not scheduled to start in the reported period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029
Responsibility	
VPO	
Remarks/Notes	
Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period.	
GAP Activity	
Output 4.3. GAP activity 1: Draft guidelines and other inputs prepared in Years 4 and 5 to be gender-responsive in their content, design and distribution	
Indicator	
1. a 'Gender Considerations' sections are included in the outputs of the reviews of key plans, policies and processes, as well as in guidelines and other inputs developed. 1.b. IASC Gender with Age marker score for all project guidelines or other inputs	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
GCF- funded Output 4 activities were not scheduled to start in the reported period	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
No progress to date.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 March 2029

Responsibility	
VPO	
Remarks/Notes	
Target: 1. a 100% by end of project, with integrated evidence-based advocacy messages 1.b All project reports have a IASC GAM score of 3 or higher at project completion. Indicator marked in green as the achievement of the indicator was not scheduled in the reported period.	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>A full-time Safeguards and Gender Officer and a part-time Social & Environment Safeguards expert consultant are being recruited and expected to start in the second quarter of 2026. These two positions had to be re-advertised as the first recruitment round did not result in adequate candidates meeting the mandatory criteria of the terms of reference.</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes. Although some activities have not begun due to administrative delays, these delays represent a misalignment with regard to the project implementation schedule but the implementation of the GAP remains aligned with the Funded Activity Agreement and consistent with the GCF Updated Gender Policy. The project design embeds gender requirements across all outputs, ensuring that women's participation is prioritized in village land-use planning, CBFM processes, rehabilitation activities, agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, flood and erosion control planning, and diversified livelihoods. The project also advances GCF gender policy principles by promoting inclusive access to benefits, as demonstrated by high levels of women's participation in agroforestry, CSA or alternative livelihoods, often exceeding the indicator target. The project incorporates gender-responsive monitoring, using sex-disaggregated indicators. Planned capacity development for district-level staff and extension workers, along with the recruitment of a Safeguards and Gender Officer (ongoing), will further support institutional strengthening in alignment with the Updated Gender Policy. No specific budget was assigned per GAP activity and indicator in the approved project document. The budget for GAP implementation corresponds to the budget lines: Safeguards and Gender Officer, part-time Social & Environmental safeguards expert and implementation of ESMS and GAP, as well as budget under the respective project outputs.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>• Progress toward the GAP has been mixed, with several activities delayed due to the late start of GCF-funded implementation and the pending recruitment of the Safeguards and Gender Officer (ongoing). Activities linked to Output 1 remain amber, as the establishment of VLUM committees, gender capacity assessments, and integration of women's priorities in VLUPs could not take place in Year 1. • Livelihood-related activities under Outputs 3.1 and 3.3 show strong progress as a result of UNHCR cofinancing activities and GAP indicators are on track (marked green). Considering cumulative progress (2024 and 2025): 56% of women participated in agroforestry, afforestation and related trainings; 40% of mushroom-production trainees were women; kitchen gardening reached 70% women in the camps and climate-smart agriculture activities in the host communities reached large numbers of beneficiaries, with 66% of agricultural input recipients being women. • Recommendations to address the current challenges include: i) fast-tracking the recruitment of the Safeguards and Gender Officer in Q1 of 2026, ii) strengthening coordination with district authorities and ensuring early gender sensitization of PLUM teams so gender considerations are embedded once land-use planning begins in Q2 2026, and iii) leveraging UNHCR's co-financed gender-responsive activities to replicate the approach in the planned GCF-funded activities.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☒ No ☐

The Gender Action Plan was updated to incorporate the GAP indicator baseline values following the completion of the baseline assessment. The documentation of the baseline values did not trigger any need to revise the GAP indicator targets. The revised Gender Action Plan was submitted as an annex to the Inception and baseline report via the PPMS in August 2025. Approval of the inception and baseline report was received in December 2025.

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 ☐

The reported results demonstrate mixed progress toward meeting the GAP indicator sex-disaggregated targets for direct beneficiaries. For several activities, particularly under Outputs 1.1 and 2.1, the indicators remain at baseline because implementation has not yet started. These delays, caused by village validation processes, mean the project has not yet begun contributing to the gender-balanced targets for Output 1. These delays explain the amber ratings, reflecting that while progress is behind the Year 1 schedule, this does not indicate a systemic gender-performance issue. Where activities were implemented through UNHCR co-financing, results strongly support the cumulative achievement of the sex disaggregated targets. In agroforestry, women's participation has reached 56%, already surpassing the 50% target. Similarly, 66% of CSA beneficiaries in host communities were women, while 70% of the kitchen gardening beneficiaries were women, providing a strong positive contribution to gender equity outcomes in Output 3.1. Beneficiary engagement in mushroom production reached around 40% host and refugee women, below the long-term target of 80% but still considered on track because GCF-funded livelihood activities have not yet begun. Overall, while GCF-funded activities have not yet fully commenced and therefore have not contributed to most indicators, co-financed activities show strong female participation, positioning the project well for achieving the long-term sex-disaggregated indicator targets once core GCF-funded implementation accelerates.

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 ☐

Implementation of several early Gender Action Plan (GAP) activities faced delays due to the late start of GCF-funded interventions and the pending recruitment of the Safeguards and Gender Officer. These delays affected the establishment of gender-responsive structures such as VLUM committees, the initiation of gender capacity assessments and the integration of women's priorities into the land-use planning process. Close coordination with district authorities and PLUM teams from the outset will be critical to ensure women's representation and participation once the land-use planning commences. The timing dependencies between village validation, committee formation and field activities further contributed to slow progress. While UNHCR co-financing enabled strong gender-responsive achievements in livelihood activities, the broader institutional gender-mainstreaming processes could not advance as planned. UNHCR inclusive programming approach has proven effective in maintaining momentum on gender inclusion through co-financed activities and provides a valuable model to achieve progress against the GAP.

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 ☐

During the reporting period, UNHCR undertook monitoring and post care activities to ensure the long-term success of the 1,000 meter gully rehabilitation completed in Nyarugusu Camp (Kasulu District) in 2024. Follow up observations confirm strong ecological recovery, with the treated section showing clear vegetation regrowth compared to the highly degraded "before" condition. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of the applied Nature based Solutions (NbS). A group of 25 refugee women from Nyarugusu camp played a central role throughout the project—from design and planning to implementation and monitoring. Their ecological knowledge, drawn from years of living in the camp environment and from familiarity with species common to Burundi, informed the selection of native vegetation integrated into the rehabilitation design. The women also contributed to practical restoration tasks, including dry season watering, protection of young trees from livestock and documenting lessons learned to guide future gully stabilization efforts. Through this hands on engagement, they gained valuable skills in NbS and expressed a strong interest in applying these practices to manage soil erosion, support environmental rehabilitation within the camp and continue similar work upon voluntary repatriation. Their leadership demonstrates the essential role of women in community driven ecosystem rehabilitation.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

- Recruitment of the Gender and Safeguards Officer completed - Recruitment of the international part-time Environment and Social Safeguards expert consultant completed - Awareness raising on the project gender assessment and action plan (GAP) carried out by the Gender and Safeguards Officer and the district coordinators to the PMU and project focal points, including district-level focal points and implementing partners. - Prepare project guidance, awareness materials and monitoring tools to comply with GAP activities and indicators - Continue ensuring that all contracts with personnel, contractors and partners include relevant provisions to achieve the GAP targets - Review GAP compliance of detailed activity plans and terms of reference. - Continue the operationalization of the project SEAH protocol.

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.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: TZ Kigoma Fact sheet.pdf File Name: APR2024 Annex 2 Project Pictures.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: APR 2025 Annex 4 Procurement tracker.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 GCF Kigoma Revised implementation timeline MAR2026.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: Annex 8_Revised Gender Action Plan.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

