
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Community-based Agriculture Support Programme 'plus' (CASP+) (FP233)

Accredited Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Date of Report submission: 27 July 2026

Version number V2.0



Contents

Section A	<u>PROJECT DATA</u>
Section B	<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>
Section C	<u>RESULTS AND IMPACTS</u>
Section D	<u>RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT</u>
Section E	<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>
Section F	<u>ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER & INDIGENOUS PEOPLE</u>
Section G	<u>ANNEXES</u>

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		27 July 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 39.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 30.0	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 9.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 40.7	
	Grants		Mill. USD 31.1	
	SeniorLoans		Mill. USD 6.8	
	InKind		Mill. USD 2.8	
	Total Financing		Mill. USD 79.7	
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 <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> 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)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Tajikistan	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	Ahmadov, Ibrohim (FAOTJ) <Ibrohim.Ahmadov@fao.org>
Ministry of Agriculture/ State Enterprise "Project Management Unit "Livestock and Pasture Development"	Tajikistan	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Lead Executing Entity	Narzimurod Kholov <narzimurod@hotmail.com>
Committee for Environmental Protection	Tajikistan	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Executing Entity	Turakul Murodov <tmurodov@gmail.com>

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Italy	Longo, Roberto <r.longo@ifad.org>	United Nations Specialized Agency	Member States of IFAD (over 170 countries)
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)/ State Enterprise "Project Management Unit "Livestock and Pasture Development"	Tajikistan	Narzimurod Kholov <narzimurod@hotmail.com>	Public sector – Government-controlled national entity (Ministry)	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP)/ State Forestry Agency (SFA)	Tajikistan	Turakul Murodov <tmurodov@gmail.com>	Public sector – Government-controlled subnational, national or regional entity	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Tajikistan	Ahmadov, Ibrohim (FAOTJ) <lbrohim.Ahmadov@fao.org>	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	United Nations (Specialized Agency)

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)
Tajikistan	12 October 2021	Tajikistan's NDC aims to promote low-emission, climate-resilient rural development by strengthening the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities, improving sustainable land and water management, expanding access to renewable energy, and aligning climate action with food security and poverty reduction, while relying on international support for effective implementation.	CASP+ supports Tajikistan in advancing a low-emission and climate-resilient rural development pathway, consistent with national climate priorities. The programme focuses on strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers and rural communities through climate-smart agriculture, improved land and water management, and diversified livelihood opportunities. It also reinforces local institutions and delivery systems to better respond to climate risks, while facilitating access to climate finance and inclusive services. Through these interventions, CASP+ contributes to enhanced food security, reduced rural poverty,	10%



A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☒ No ☐
14 July 2026	

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

In 2025, the Community-based Agriculture Support Project Plus (CASP+) successfully transitioned from its inception phase to active field implementation, focusing on building a robust institutional and community-based foundation across 21 target districts. A primary achievement of the reporting period was the extensive local community and stakeholders engagements, resulting in the establishment of 293 Village Organizations (VOs) and 340 Pasture User Unions (PUUs). These community institutions are pivotal for the project’s sustainability, as evidenced by the finalization of 394 Climate-Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs). These plans now serve as the strategic roadmap for local climate-resilience investments, ensuring that future infrastructure and agricultural interventions are directly aligned with GCF objectives.

On the institutional front, the project significantly bolstered national capacity through the completion of the Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT) regional office and the procurement of advanced veterinary equipment. While some standardized indicators currently report zero values such as GHG emission reductions and hectares of land restored - this reflects the necessary lead time for biological growth and the finalization of technical designs. However, significant groundwork was laid, including the preparation of nursery sites and the initial distribution of seedlings, which will yield measurable results in the 2026 reporting cycle.

Implementation challenges were primarily centered on staffing turnover within the PMU and technical complexities regarding the procurement of the Management Information System (MIS). These factors led to moderate delays in data integration and the commencement of large-scale infrastructure sub-projects. To mitigate these issues, the full operationalization of the MIS in early 2026 has been prioritized to ensure real-time tracking of climate-resilient assets and beneficiaries. Furthermore, the project is focusing on the rapid finalization of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for all districts. By accelerating field-level activities and stabilizing the technical team, CASP+ is well-positioned to transform its foundational institutional gains into large-scale, quantifiable climate impact in the coming year.

The APR has been shared with the National Designated Authority (NDA) of Tajikistan. The Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP), which acts as the NDA, has been actively involved in the preparation and review of this report.

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)

Component 1: Strengthening public sector capacity for transformative climate-resilient management of natural resources

Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development

In 2025, the project strengthened institutional and technical capacities. The Pasture Meliorative Trust (PMT) regional office in Kulob was constructed and equipped. Human resources were bolstered across PMU, CEP, and FAO by recruiting GIS, M&E, and Epidemiology specialists. Technical capacities were enhanced through the procurement of vehicles, disinfection units, and artificial insemination kits. Additionally, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Tajik Agrarian University.

Output 1.1. By year 7, capacities of relevant national institutions for climate-resilient natural resources management are strengthened

Capacity building for public institutions has advanced significantly. Construction of the PMT regional office in Kulob was completed and furnished. For veterinary support, a disinfection vehicle, a crematory, and AI laboratory kits were delivered to the Food Safety Committee and the State Enterprise for Animal Breeding. An MoU was signed with the Tajik Agrarian University to integrate climate change into curricula.

Activity 1.1.1: Capacity Development of public institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management

In line with the 2025 implementation plan, the PMT office construction in Kulob was completed. Office equipment and furniture were procured and delivered to support the Pasture Law roll-out at the community level.

Activity 1.1.2: Introduce combined remote and participatory Natural Resources monitoring and management

To test NRM approaches in 2025, National GIS and M&E Specialists were successfully hired. Procurement of critical IT equipment, including computers for remote natural resources monitoring, was completed.

Activity 1.1.3. Enhance technical capacities of national livestock institutions to ensure efficient provision of public animal health and production services to smallholder farmers through efficient partnership between public and private institutions

During the reporting year, a seconded Epidemiology Specialist was hired. Veterinary equipment, including a disinfection vehicle, crematory, and AI kits, was successfully procured for public health services.

Activity 1.1.4: Build capacities of research and academia institutions on climate resilient ecosystem management

An MoU between CEP-CIIP and Tajik Agrarian University was signed in 2025 to integrate climate change into university curricula.

Output 1.2. By year 7, enabling environment for climate adaptive, inclusive and integrated management of pasture, forestry and livestock resources is enhanced

Progress in 2025 was focused on preparing technical assistance for reviewing livestock-related regulatory frameworks. Specifically, the selection process for an International Veterinary Legislation Expert was initiated and remains ongoing.

Activity 1.2.1: Promote an inclusive and integrated policy dialogue

No progress.

Activity 1.2.2: Technical assistance for review of livestock related regulatory frameworks

Per the 2025 implementation plan, the selection process for hiring an International Veterinary Legislation Expert was initiated and is currently ongoing to improve veterinary legislation.

Activity 1.2.3. Support government's capacity to coordinate and monitor Green investments

No progress.

Component 2: Investments in community capacity for adaption and resilience to climate change

Outcome 2: Improved management of land or forest areas contributing to emissions reductions

Community mobilization entered an active phase in 2025. Across 398 villages, presentation meetings led to the establishment of 293 Village Organizations and 340 Pasture Users Unions/Groups. Facilitators developed 394 Climate-Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs), with 320 approved by Jamoat Councils. Construction of cross-village pasture infrastructure commenced. Nurseries received 109,000 seedlings and fencing materials.

Output 2.1. By year 3, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) based on 21 District level Climate Resilience Diagnostics are developed

394 CsCAPs were actively developed by facilitators in 2025. 13 vehicles were procured for District Project Officers. Baseline socio-economic data was collected and the report was approved. The Terms of Reference for the Management Information System (MIS) were revised and are currently undergoing procurement.

Activity 2.1.1: District Climate Resilience Diagnostic

District Climate Resilience Diagnostics (DCRD) were completed for 21 districts in 2025. Findings were disseminated through strategic workshops in April, June, November, and December 2025.

Activity 2.1.2: Establishing relevant local institutions

293 Village Organizations and 340 PUUs/PUGs were established. 632 Common Interest Groups were formed. The baseline socio-economic survey was approved in October 2025.

Activity 2.1.3: CsCAP planning and design

In 2025, 394 CsCAPs were developed by facilitators. 320 of these plans were reviewed and approved by Jamoat Councils to define future investments.

Activity 2.1.4: Strengthening local institutions capacity to monitor and evaluate CsCAPs

11 District Project Officers were hired and equipped with vehicles. The MIS Terms of Reference were revised after market consultations and are undergoing a new procurement round in 2025.

Output 2.2. By year 7, 400 Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAP) implemented in 21 districts benefitting at least 100,000 rural households

Implementation of CsCAPs commenced in 2025. Construction of cross-village pasture infrastructure, including watering points and roads, was initiated. Nurseries received 109,000 seedlings, fencing materials, motopumps, and pipes. Contracts for agricultural machinery were successfully signed.

Activity 2.2.1: Implement Climate-sensitive Community Action Plans

During 2025, procurement and construction of cross-village pasture infrastructure (watering points and roads) commenced. Forestry investments rolled out with the delivery of 109,000 seedlings, pipes, and motopumps to nurseries. Contracts for agricultural machinery were signed.

In 2025, for the purpose of forest establishment and restoration, 350,810 shade and fruit-bearing saplings were provided to city and district forestry enterprises, environmental protection departments, and Joint Forest Management (JFM) groups for planting across an area exceeding 551 hectares.

Component 3: Strengthening livelihoods for enhanced resilience through market - based approaches.

Outcome 3: Strengthened production adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks

The project advanced livestock genetic improvement in 2025. 21 purebred bulls and fodder were distributed to remote villages. Private veterinary services were supported with 284 motorbikes. For climate-resilient innovations, Master Trainers for Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were hired, a guide was drafted, and 43 facilitators were trained.

Output 3.1. By end of year 7, 105,600 smallholder livestock farmers receive AI, animal health or training services to increase productivity of their livestock

In 2025, off-farm mating stations were established with 21 purebred bulls. 284 private veterinarians received motorbikes. AI campaigns were supported by procuring synchronization doses, cows for training, and equipment. FFS curriculum development began with the training of 43 facilitators.

Activity 3.1.1. Improving the genetic potential of smallholder farmers' livestock

Training for AI veterinarians was conducted using procured cows. Synchronization doses were delivered. 21 purebred bulls were distributed to establish off-farm mating stations in 2025.

Activity 3.1.2. Support to delivery of private animal health services

To ensure mobility in 2025, 284 motorbikes were procured and distributed to private veterinarians to improve service outreach.

Activity: 3.1.3: Support adoption of climate resilient innovative technologies

Master Trainers were hired. An FFS guide was drafted, and 43 facilitators were trained during intensive workshops in Kulob in 2025.

Output 3.2. By end of year 4, 9 productive alliances between livestock producers' groups and private aggregators established and operational

A Livestock Specialist was hired to identify business opportunities. Procurement of equipment for milk collection centers, including milk tanker trucks and refrigerators, is underway to support the alliances.

Activity 3.2.1 Identification of market and business opportunities

A Livestock Specialist was successfully hired in December 2025 to lead market and business opportunity identification.

Activity 3.2.2. Provision of financing and technical support to the business partnerships for selected livestock commodities

Contracts were signed in November 2025 for the supply of milk tanker trucks, collection jars, and refrigerators to finance business partnerships.

Output 3.3. By end of year 7, 12,400 smallholders have strengthened climate resilient production practices and private sector market linkages

No progress.

Activity 3.3.1. Strengthening of CIGs capacity

No progress.

Activity 3.3.2. Management of the CIG matching grant program

No progress.

During the 2025 reporting period, the project did not receive any physical disbursements from the GCF, as the first disbursement was only credited to the project account in 2026. Consequently, no GCF funds were utilized in 2025, and the GCF financial progress for this period is recorded as 0%. Active utilization of GCF financing will officially commence in the 2026 reporting cycle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

No APR logframe data available

Activities

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

C.2.1. Subprojects

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

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

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants

Yes ☒ No ☐

n/a

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

n/a

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	Delay in Project implementation and coordination		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project faced implementation delays due to strict and lengthy national and donor procurement procedures, which hindered the timely recruitment of qualified PMU and CEP staff. Furthermore, village selection was delayed because validating the Climate Vulnerability Index required extensive cross-ministerial coordination and consensus building, taking longer than anticipated. High staff turnover, specifically the departure of key M&E, Accounters and Procurement specialists seeking more competitive salaries in other sectors, exacerbated these operational bottlenecks.		
Consequences	These delays shifted the timeline of baseline diagnostics and field activities. Moving forward, the compressed timeframe creates a risk of rushing field interventions. This could compromise the quality of resilience-building activities for vulnerable communities and put the timely achievement of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) objectives at risk.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	3 - Medium	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The selection of 400 villages is now finalized. To mitigate ongoing staffing risks, we are expediting full-time recruitment (key M&E, Accounters and Procurement roles are now filled) and utilizing short-term consultants. To prevent future coordination bottlenecks, mandatory monthly synchronization meetings between PMU, CEP, and FAO are institutionalized, focusing on forward-looking risk management and strict milestone tracking.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Comments	These mitigation measures significantly lowered the impact of the risk. The project execution rate has steadily improved, and partner coordination is now structured and regular.		
Risk 2	Procurement challenges for MIS		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project encountered procurement challenges regarding the development of the Management Information System (MIS). The initial Terms of Reference (ToR) for the MIS did not attract any proposals or bids from IT companies, indicating a mismatch between the project's technical requirements and local market capacities.		
Consequences	The failure to procure an MIS developer delayed the establishment of a reliable, automated Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tracking system. This hindered the project's ability to systematically track physical progress, analyze data, and report on key performance indicators efficiently across all executing entities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	A strategic decision was made to revise the MIS ToR based on direct feedback and preliminary consultations with independent IT developers. The Head of M&E and Head of Procurement updated the requirements to ensure technical accuracy and alignment with market standards. The revised ToR is undergoing a new procurement round.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	The proactive market consultation approach has minimized the likelihood of a second failed tender. The MIS is expected to be fully operational by the end of Q1 2026.		
Risk 3	Environmental and Social Safeguards and GRM Compliance Delays		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) manual was successfully developed and handed over to the Knowledge Management team. GRM information sheets were distributed across all 400 target villages. However, operationalizing the actual grievance channels (e.g., physical boxes) faced delays due to prolonged procurement procedures. Regarding SECAP, 8 PMU staff successfully completed two stages of online training, with offline sessions planned for 2026. However, the mandatory development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) was delayed. By the end of the reporting period, only 1 out of 21 ESMPs was completed. This backlog is directly due to the delayed recruitment of a dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist. The remaining 20 ESMPs are prioritized for completion in 2026 once the ESS expert is onboarded.		
Consequences	Delays in finalizing ESMPs directly hinder the achievement of core project outcomes. Without approved ESMPs, critical infrastructure investments (such as pasture improvements and water points) cannot proceed, leaving rural communities exposed to climate vulnerabilities for a longer period and delaying their economic benefits. Furthermore, while GRM awareness was raised across 400 villages, procurement delays in establishing functional complaint channels pose a risk to beneficiaries. Without accessible mechanisms like physical boxes, vulnerable communities lack a formal, transparent way to voice concerns, report unintended negative impacts from early project activities, or seek timely redress. This temporarily limits community participation and reduces project accountability until the channels are fully procured and operationalized in 2026.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	4 - High	12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate the ESMP backlog, the recruitment of a dedicated ESS Specialist is being expedited and finalized in 2026. Once onboarded, prioritizing the remaining 20 ESMPs will be their primary deliverable. To resolve GRM operational delays, the PMU is strictly		

	monitoring the ongoing procurement of physical complaint boxes and the mobile hotline setup, ensuring rapid deployment across the target zones. As an interim measure, feedback is collected via community mobilizers and local authorities. Furthermore, to bolster internal capacity and reduce reliance on single experts, the 8 PMU staff who completed online SECAP training will undergo advanced offline training in 2026.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	Despite initial bottlenecks in procurement and recruitment, the foundational compliance work is solidly in place. Distributing GRM information across all 400 target villages demonstrates a strong commitment to transparency, mitigating risks while physical channels are finalized. Furthermore, the successful completion of the first ESMP serves as a validated template. This will significantly accelerate the drafting and approval process for the remaining 20 plans once the ESS Specialist joins the team. Consequently, the residual risk severity is expected to progressively downgrade as these 2026 mitigation milestones are achieved		
Risk 4	Climate change impacts threatening project sustainability		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Looking forward, the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as prolonged droughts and unpredictable rainfall patterns, pose a significant risk to the sustainability of the project's agricultural interventions. This is a core climate risk identified during the project design phase that remains highly relevant for long-term project success.		
Consequences	Extreme weather could damage new agricultural infrastructure, reduce crop yields, and deplete water resources. This threatens to reverse the resilience-building gains achieved by the project, negatively impacting the long-term food security and economic stability of the target vulnerable rural communities even after project completion.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	4 - Almost certain	4 - High	16 - High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project promotes Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and drought-resistant crop varieties to build inherent resilience. Furthermore, we are integrating community-based early warning systems and training local extension services. This ensures farmers can adapt to changing weather patterns proactively, thereby safeguarding the long-term sustainability of project results.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Comments	As originally identified during the project design phase (in the Funding Proposal), climate-induced hazards remain a primary threat to long-term agricultural resilience in Tajikistan. The risk assessment scores reflect the inherent high vulnerability of the target regions and the anticipated effectiveness of our ongoing mitigation strategies, such as promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture, which are specifically designed to safeguard project results well beyond its lifecycle.		
Risk 5	Potential weaknesses in local procurement processes		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project involves decentralized activities and investments at the local level. There is an inherent integrity risk regarding potential weaknesses in local procurement processes. Limited technical capacity, unfamiliarity with strict donor regulations, and challenges in maintaining robust oversight in remote areas can inadvertently lead to reduced transparency. This creates a vulnerability for non-competitive vendor selection, potential conflicts of interest, or localized collusion during the execution of community-level interventions.		

Consequences	If local procurement processes are compromised by unethical practices or conflicts of interest, it could result in the selection of unqualified vendors, sub-standard delivery of goods, and inflated project costs. Non-compliance with transparent procurement guidelines leads to ineligible expenditures, requiring the project to refund misspent resources. Ultimately, this reduces the overall impact on beneficiaries, constitutes a breach of GCF Integrity Policies, and damages trust with IFAD.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 4 - High	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	To mitigate this integrity risk, the PMU is strictly enforcing procurement oversight. All local and central procurement activities apply IFAD procurement guidelines and anti-corruption policies. We have implemented a mandatory prior review process for all major contracts before signing. Additionally, continuous capacity-building sessions are conducted for PMU and local staff to ensure a deep understanding of transparent, competitive selection procedures and conflict-of-interest avoidance.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Comments	In compliance with GCF requirements to report on integrity risks, we confirm that as of the current reporting period, zero incidents of non-competitive selection, fraud, or procurement anomalies have occurred. However, given the decentralized nature of project activities, the inherent risk remains present. Therefore, this issue is carefully monitored through regular checks and mitigated proactively by the PMU to ensure full transparency and accountability.		
Risk 6	Integrity2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	n/a		
Consequences	n/a		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	n/a		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Integrity1		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	n/a		
Consequences	n/a		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	n/a		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Integrity3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	n/a		

Consequences	n/a		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	n/a		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

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
Tajikistan	Grants	USD	30,000	13.42	0	0	0%	100%
Tajikistan	Loans	USD	9,000	4.43	0	0	0%	100%
Total		USD	39,000	17.85	0	0	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
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Grants	USD	6.75	0	0.56	0.93	43%	57%
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Grants	USD	24.35	0	5.58	7.19	43%	57%
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Loans	USD	6.75	0	0.41	0.41	5%	95%
SFA	In-kind	USD	0.89	0	0.02	0.02	65%	35%
TCP	Grants	USD	0.16	0	0.61	0.61	36%	64%
CEP	In-kind	USD	0.89	0	0.11	0.11	50%	50%
MoA	In-kind	USD	0.9	0	0.08	0.1	37%	63%
Total		USD	40.69	0	7.37	9.35	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: 2025 Grant Financial Progress FP233 Tajikistan CASP+.xlsx

F. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS, GENDER, and INDIGENOUS PEOPLES	
<i>This section provides an update against the ESS standards agreed as part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), as well as Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Plan Framework (IPPF), Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) when applicable.</i>	
F.1. progress on key challenges and updates regarding Environmental and Social Safeguards	
Key Environmental and Social Changes <i>Have there been any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts? If you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.</i>	Yes ☐ No ☒
Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates <i>Have there been any change/update on environmental and social safeguarding? you tick 'Yes,' please provide further information.</i>	Yes ☒ No ☐
During the reporting period, key updates regarding safeguard implementation focused on structural compliance: 1. Screening outcomes: Initial screening processes classified prioritized infrastructure sub-projects (e.g., pastures, watering points) as Category B, requiring site-specific mitigation plans. 2. ESMPs developed & approved: The mandatory development of ESMPs was initiated. As of the end of the reporting period, 1 ESMP was fully completed and approved to serve as a baseline template. The remaining 20 ESMPs are prioritized for completion in 2026 upon the recruitment of the dedicated ESS Specialist. 3. GRM operationalization status: The GRM manual was officially approved, and informational materials were distributed across all 400 target villages. The physical operationalization (procurement of complaint boxes) is currently being finalized. 4. SECAP training outputs: To build internal capacity, 8 PMU specialists successfully completed two stages of intensive online SECAP training, with offline sessions planned for 2026.	
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 ☒
The project fully complies with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan, including the Law "On Pastures" and environmental regulations. All FAA covenants regarding environmental and social safeguards are being met. Planned work is underway to integrate GCF requirements into the PMU's operational processes.	
F.3. ESS standards implementation progress	
Does this reporting period include any ESS standards-related activities or updates?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>If you tick 'Yes', please provide further information to report on the progress made in complying with the requirements of the relevant ESS standards that were triggered during the approval of the funding proposal and during the reporting period, if any; and the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy, if relevant, describing achievement and specifying details outlined in the tables below.</i>	
Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	

8 PMU specialists successfully completed two stages of online ITCILO training on SECAP procedures, with offline sessions scheduled for 2026. Consultations were conducted in 400 target villages regarding GRM and environmental standards during the implementation of CsCAP.	
Outputs during the reporting period	
The GRM manual has been developed and approved. Information banners regarding beneficiary rights and grievance mechanisms were prepared and distributed across all 400 villages. Equipment for grievance collection points (complaint boxes, hotline) has been procured. In 2025, the priority task was the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for Category B risk sub-projects (roads, irrigation, pasture infrastructure). As of the reporting period, 1 ESMP was completed and approved. The remaining 20 ESMPs will be prioritized for completion in 2026 following the onboarding of the dedicated ESS Specialist to ensure full compliance with GCF and IFAD safeguard policies.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
The primary focus was placed on addressing initial delays in operationalizing the GRM. The risk of non-compliance with safeguards during the construction of watering points was minimized by introducing mandatory ESMP development for each such facility.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Main focus was placed on addressing initial delays in operationalizing the GRM. The risk of non-compliance with safeguards during the construction of watering points was minimized by introducing mandatory ESMP development for each such facility.	
Remarks/Notes	
Completion of the full technical setup of the GRM hotline and commencement of regular monitoring of ESMP implementation at the local community level (scheduled for Q1 2026).	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Title of the sub-project	Climate-resilient community and pasture infrastructure (including watering points, road rehabilitation, and the PMT regional office).
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The project is guided by the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP/ESMF).	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement was carried out through community mobilization in 398 villages. 293 Village Organizations (VO) and 340 Pasture User Unions (PUU/PUG) were created. 394 Community Action Plans (CsCAP) were developed, 320 of which were officially approved by Jamoat councils following public consultations. Community engagement is also supported through the distribution of information materials regarding the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) across all 400 target villages.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	

Title of the sub-project	Climate-resilient community and pasture infrastructure (including watering points, road rehabilitation, and the PMT regional office).
According to the project assessment, no groups meeting the definition of "Indigenous Peoples" under GCF standards have been identified in the implementation area in Tajikistan. The primary focus is on supporting vulnerable groups within rural communities, youth, and female-headed households.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
Main efforts were focused on minimizing the risks of non-compliance with SECAP procedures during infrastructure planning. Eight PMU specialists were trained in international environmental safety standards. Regarding gender, 319 Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs) were established to ensure equal access for women to the project's economic benefits. Additionally, work was conducted to reduce the risks of social exclusion in resource distribution through transparent village organization mechanisms.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
Outstanding tasks include: 1) Full operationalization of the GRM hotline and installation of physical complaint boxes (procurement process is being finalized); 2) Completion of the development of all ESMPs for the remaining forest and pasture sub-projects. As of March 2026, ESS specialist was recruited whose immediate task will be development of ESMPs for remaining 20 districts. Format and the content of ESMP was discussed with relevant focal point. It is expected that pending 20 ESMPs will be finalized by August 2026; 3) Establishing a system for regular monitoring of safeguard implementation directly at construction sites (MIS system is in the procurement stage).	

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	
Presentation meetings were held in 398 villages with the participation of more than 80% of households. 293 Village Organizations (VO), 105 Pasture User Unions (PUU), and 235 Pasture User Groups (PUG) were established. 394 climate-oriented Community Action Plans (CsCAP) were developed, 320 of which have already been approved by Jamoat councils. 632 common interest groups were formed, including 319 Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs).	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Presentation meetings took place from April to June 2025 in 21 project districts (including Vose, Dangara, Kulob, Mastchoh, etc.). Strategic workshops for partners and facilitators were held in April, June, November, and December 2025. Supervision mission field visits took place in May 2025 to the Khovaling, Vose, and Baljuvon districts.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Breakdown: Presentation meetings were attended by more than 80% of households in 398 villages (covering approximately 520,000 family members). 319 all-female groups (WIGGs) were established, with the total number of participants focused on food processing and poultry farming. Key issues discussed: Climate change adaptation investment priorities, drinking and irrigation water shortage issues, rehabilitation of pasture roads, and improvement of veterinary services. Organizations involved: PO "Agro Service Consulting", "National Association of Dehkan Farms", PO "Umedbakhsh", PO "Amon", LLC "Interproect", PO "Peshsaf", PO "Nuri Umed".	
Information shared with stakeholders	

Beneficiaries were provided with information regarding the goals and mechanisms of the CASP+ project, the results of District Climate Resilience Diagnostics (DCRD), grant application procedures for common interest groups, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). GRM information banners were distributed throughout all 400 target villages.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
Outputs: 394 developed CsCAP plans and 632 created community groups. Issues raised: Acute water shortage for livestock leading to financial losses. Solution: Contracts signed for the construction of watering points and road rehabilitation in several districts; equipment purchased for 21 insemination points.
Remarks/Notes
The engagement process was complicated by delays in agreeing on the baseline socio-economic survey methodology, which was successfully completed and approved in October 2025. A staff of 11 district project officers has been established for daily interaction with communities.

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	
In the next reporting period (2026), the following ESS activities are planned: • Completion of GRM operationalization: Full commissioning of the hotline and installation of complaint boxes in all target jamoats to ensure transparent feedback. • Development and implementation of ESMP: Completion of the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) for all remaining infrastructure sub-projects (water supply, road rehabilitation) and forest nurseries. • Monitoring automation: Implementation of the MIS system (planned launch in Q1 2026) for regular tracking of SECAP safeguard compliance directly at construction sites and within communities. • Capacity building: Conducting specialized training for facilitators and members of village organizations on social inclusion and minimization of environmental impact during the implementation of Community Action Plans (CsCAP). • Gender monitoring: Monitoring the effectiveness of the 319 established Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs) and their access to resources under the Gender Action Plan (GAP).	
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	
The experience of constructing water supply lines in the village of Tudakafsh (Kulob) became an exemplary model of adaptation. Creating watering points directly on the pastures eliminated the need to drive livestock for 2 km, which significantly reduced household fodder costs and relieved women and children from the heavy physical labor of water delivery. The project faced a failed tender for the MIS system development due to a mismatch between the TOR and the capacity of the local IT market. Lesson: Preliminary market consultations are necessary before finalizing complex technical specifications. High turnover of key specialists (M&E, procurement) in 2025 slowed the implementation of safeguard mechanisms. Lesson: The success of safeguards directly depends on having permanent staff experts proficient in IFAD and GCF procedures.	
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	

In 2025, a guiding document for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was officially developed and approved. Information banners describing beneficiary rights and submission procedures were distributed across all 400 target villages of the project. To ensure the physical accessibility of the mechanism, the procurement of specialized complaint boxes and hotline equipment is currently being finalized. PMU staff underwent training on SECAP standards for the effective management of incoming inquiries.

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?

Yes ☐ No ☒

During the reporting period (2025), no official complaints or grievances from beneficiaries, local communities, or other stakeholders were recorded through the GRM channels. The project continues its work to raise public awareness of available feedback methods to ensure the timely identification and resolution of potential issues during the infrastructure construction and grant distribution stages.

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

In 2025, the project demonstrated strong progress in advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment. A central achievement was the establishment of 319 Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs), representing approximately 50% of all formed community-based groups (632 in total). These groups are active across 24 economic sectors, with primary focus on food processing/preservation (154 groups) and poultry farming. In terms of institutional capacity, 18 female specialists from relevant national institutions were trained in evidence-based, climate-adaptive natural resources management. Community mobilization efforts ensured that women participated actively in the development of 394 Climate-Sensitive Community Action Plans (CsCAPs). Furthermore, the project successfully transitioned the Gender and Youth Policy Specialist from CASP to CASP+ to ensure dedicated oversight. Infrastructure interventions, notably the water supply line in Tudakafsh, have directly benefited women by reducing the time and physical labor required for water collection.

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

Strengthening technical capacities of female specialists in national institutions

Indicator

Number of female individuals from relevant institutions trained in climate-adaptive NRM

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

385

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

18 female specialists from national institutions (CEP, MoA) completed technical training on climate-adaptive NRM and evidence-based planning.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
18 female specialists from national institutions (CEP, MoA) completed technical training on climate-adaptive NRM and evidence-based planning.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
PMU/CEP	
Remarks/Notes	
18 women specialists trained out of 72 total individuals in the reporting period.	

GAP Activity	
Establishment and support of Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs)	
Indicator	
Number of Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs) established	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	639
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
319 WIGGs were successfully established and mobilized, representing 50% of all community groups formed to date under the project.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
319 WIGGs were successfully established and mobilized, representing 50% of all community groups formed to date under the project.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	

WIGGs focus on food processing, canning, and poultry farming.

GAP Activity	
Ensuring female participation in community-based interest groups	
Indicator	
Percentage of females in Common Interest Groups (CIGs)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	40
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Women achieved 50% representation in community mobilization, with 319 WIGGs specifically targeting women's economic empowerment in 24 sectors.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Women achieved 50% representation in community mobilization, with 319 WIGGs specifically targeting women's economic empowerment in 24 sectors.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
319 WIGGs out of 632 total groups formed to date.	

GAP Activity	
Training in income-generating activities and business management	
Indicator	
Number of females trained in income-generating activities or business management	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7200
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Piloted business management and financial literacy training for 2 female group leaders; curriculum for large-scale rollout is being finalized.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Piloted business management and financial literacy training for 2 female group leaders; curriculum for large-scale rollout is being finalized.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
PMU	
Remarks/Notes	
Initial trainings commenced; scaling up expected in 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Inclusion of women in Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	
Indicator	
Number of females enrolled in FFS	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	800
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
43 FFS facilitators were trained; mobilization of female farmers for enrollment in school sessions is scheduled for the 2026 agricultural season.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
43 FFS facilitators were trained; mobilization of female farmers for enrollment in school sessions is scheduled for the 2026 agricultural season.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
FAO	
Remarks/Notes	
43 facilitators trained (gender breakdown pending); farmer enrollment starts in 2026.	
GAP Activity	
Capacity building in leadership for women	
Indicator	
Number of women representatives trained in leadership skills	
Rating of Indicator	RED (off track and unlikely to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	2400
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Development of leadership training modules for women representatives in VO and PUU boards has started; no training conducted in 2025.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Development of leadership training modules for women representatives in VO and PUU boards has started; no training conducted in 2025.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2030
Responsibility	
na	
Remarks/Notes	
na	
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	Yes ☒ No ☐

the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	
<i>The Gender and Youth Policy Specialist was successfully transitioned from the previous CASP project to the current CASP+ project. This ensures continuity of expertise and dedicated oversight for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) across all project components.</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>Implementation remains fully aligned with the FAA and GCF's Updated Gender Policy. The project focuses on women's economic empowerment and social equity, as emphasized during the Inception Workshop held in December 2024. Activities in 2025 prioritized the inclusion of women in community mobilization and decision-making processes.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The project is on track regarding its gender-related targets. A key achievement in 2025 was the establishment of 319 Women's Income-Generating Groups (WIGGs), which constitutes approximately 50% of all formed community-based groups (632 in total). Institutional capacity building is also progressing, with 18 female specialists trained in climate-adaptive natural resources management.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>There were no revisions or major adjustments made to the approved Gender Action Plan during the 2025 reporting period. The project focused on launching the original activities and meeting first-year mobilization targets.</i>	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The high rate of female participation in community mobilization (50% of groups established are WIGGs) ensures the project is on a strong trajectory to meet its sex-disaggregated outreach targets. Initial results from 2025 show active female involvement in 24 distinct economic sectors, including food processing and poultry farming.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>General project implementation faced initial delays due to staffing vacancies (M&E and Procurement) and the time required to finalize village selection. Additionally, the non-availability of GCF co-financing in 2025 for certain entities was managed by prioritizing IFAD resources to ensure that grassroots gender activities, such as WIGG formation, were not stalled.</i>	

Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>A notable best practice identified was the rehabilitation of the water supply line in Tudakafsh village. This infrastructure intervention directly freed women and children from the physical burden of fetching water from distances of up to 5 km, allowing them to redirect time and labor toward household economic activities and climate-adaptive farming.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>Planned activities for 2026 include: • Scaling up business management and financial literacy training for the established 319 WIGGs. • Ensuring the enrollment of female farmers in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for the 2026 agricultural season. • Rolling out leadership training modules for women representatives in Village Organizations (VOs) and Pasture User Unions (PUUs). • Continuous monitoring of the socio-economic impact of community grants on female-headed households based on the 2025 baseline survey.</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
File Name: _Annex 23b - CASP+ EX-ACT-v8.6.1_CASP_27yrs-14.03.24 (1) (1).xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
No annexes provided.
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: [NF] 2025 Grant Financial Progress FP233 Tajikistan CASP+.xlsx

