
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: RE-GAIN: Scaling solutions for food loss in Africa (FP257)

Accredited Entity: Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)

Date of Report submission: 24 July 2026

Version number V2.0



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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		24 July 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 75.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 75.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 29.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 29.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 105.0</td> </tr> </table>			GCF Financing	Mill. USD 75.6	Grants	Mill. USD 75.6	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 29.4	Grants	Mill. USD 29.4	Total Financing	Mill. USD 105.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 75.6											
	Grants	Mill. USD 75.6											
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 29.4											
	Grants	Mill. USD 29.4											
Total Financing	Mill. USD 105.0												
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)												
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 20 April 2030												
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)									
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	United States	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Implementing Entity	Primary: Alice Ruhweza; Email: ARuhweza@agra.org; Secondary: Faith Kagwiria; Email: FKagwiria@agra.org									

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)	United States	Primary: Alice Ruhweza; Email: ARuhweza@agra.org; Secondary: Faith Kagwiria; Email: FKagwiria@agra.org	Non-profit/NGO	N/A – Non-profit entity

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)
Kenya	9 September 2024	Kenya's NDC for 2020-2030 aims to reduce the nation's GHG emissions by 30% (equivalent to 42.9 MtCO ₂ e) by 2030 compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario, which predicts emissions of 143 MtCO ₂ e For adaptation, Kenya aims to enhance resilience to climate change by integrating adaptation measures into its Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and implementing specific adaptation actions to achieve the goals of Vision 2030 Kenya's third National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) for the period 2023-2027 prioritises adaptation to reduce the impact of extreme weather events especially for vulnerable groups and notes that adaptation actions that can also contribute to reducing Kenya's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will be considered. Food and nutrition security are key priority areas. The NCCAP aims to have 2 million farmers who have adopted climate-smart post-harvest technologies	The project is fully aligned with Kenya's NDC and the National Climate Change Action Plan. Specifically, the RE-GAIN programme aligns with the objective of having 2 million farmers adopting postharvest loss reduction technologies by 2027.	0%
Uganda	17 September 2024	Uganda's Third National Development Plan (NDPIII 2020-2025) (Ministry of Health of Uganda, 2020) emphasizes reducing post-harvest losses and waste as a key component of increasing agricultural productivity and achieving food security. The National Climate Change Policy (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2015) is Uganda's integrated response to climate change, aiming to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development. As part of the adaptation response, the following policy priorities are to be pursued: to promote climate change adaptation strategies that enhance resilient, productive, and sustainable agricultural systems; and to promote value addition and improve food storage and management systems to ensure food security at all times as a factor of resilience. Specific strategies for tackling these sectoral policy priorities are the following: (i) Promote and encourage agricultural	The RE-GAIN fully aligned with Uganda's adaptation goals as stated in the agriculture sector. Post harvest loss reduction is consistent with building resilience of farmers and the agrifood systems sector to the effects of climate change	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
		diversification, and improved post-harvest handling, storage and value addition in order to mitigate rising climate related losses and to improve food security and household incomes; (ii) Support community-based adaptation strategies through stretched extension services and improved systems for conveying timely climate information to rural populations to enhance the resilience of agricultural systems to the impacts of climate change; (iii) Develop innovative insurance schemes (low-premium micro-insurance policies) and low- interest credit facilities to insure farmers against crop failure due to droughts, pests, floods and other weather-related events. Uganda's updated NDC (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2022) highlights that the country's number one priority response to climate change is adaptation in the context of addressing key vulnerabilities in sectors, building adaptive capacity at all levels, addressing loss and damage, and increasing the resilience of communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Agriculture in Uganda is the second-largest emitting sector, contributing up to 26.9% of total national emissions, the first being land use and land-use change, which accounts for over 56% of the emissions. NDC prioritizes expanding post-harvest handling, storage, value addition, and marketing as one of the priority adaptation actions, aiming to reduce the share of post-harvest losses from the baseline 37% to 12% in 2025 and 3% in 2030.		
Tanzania	28 August 2024	Tanzania's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of 2021 (Vice President's office, The United Republic of Tanzania, 2021), targets an economy-wide reduction of approximately 153 MtCO₂e in greenhouse gas emissions. The agriculture and land use sectors are pivotal to achieving this goal. The NDC identifies the agricultural sector as a significant contributor to emissions while highlighting opportunities for reduction. Key adaptation priorities in agriculture include improving the utilization of	RE-GAIN objectives align the national policies. Particularly this food loss reduction project, supporting sector-wide adaptation and mitigation goals	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
		land and water resources, increasing productivity, promoting resilience at the smallholder farm level, and strengthening extension services..		
Zambia	3 September 2024	The CATSP is Zambia's Second National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP II). It has been designed in response to national, continental and international aspirations of agri-food systems. One of CATSP's expected Outcome Result aims at 'increased agriculture sector's contribution to economic growth, wealth creation and social welfare', aims at reduction in post-harvest losses including promoting storage facilities, equipment, testing facilities, aggregations enterprises, transport facilities.	RE-GAIN objectives align the national policies. Particularly this food loss reduction project, supporting sector-wide adaptation and mitigation goals	0%
Malawi	29 August 2024	The Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan places a strong emphasis on agriculture as a cornerstone of economic development and poverty reduction. Malawi's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of 2021 highlights that agriculture contributes the largest share of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 5.07 million tCO ₂ e or 54% of the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2017. The Malawi National Adaptation Plan Framework of 2020 aims to enhance community resilience to climate change through improved agricultural production, infrastructure development, and disaster risk management, ultimately ensuring food security nationwide.	RE-GAIN objectives align the national policies. Particularly this food loss reduction project, supporting sector-wide adaptation and mitigation goals	0%
Ethiopia	11 September 2024	The Agricultural Transformation Agenda focuses on improving agricultural productivity and reducing post-harvest losses through the development of infrastructure, training, and capacity building. It supports the adoption of appropriate post-harvest management technologies, which are essential for minimizing food losses and enhancing food security. This agenda aligns with the report's objective by promoting initiatives that increase the availability and affordability of climate-smart solutions for smallholders, thereby enhancing their resilience to climate change.	By reducing food loss, the RE-GAIN project can prevent unnecessary land expansion, thereby contributing to the NDC's goal of achieving net emission removals in LUCF.	0%

Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
		Ethiopia's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) acknowledges that Land Use Change and Forestry (LUCF) possess the greatest mitigation potential, primarily due to ambitious targets for reforestation and forest restoration. Simultaneously, LUCF is identified as the second most significant source of emissions		
Burkina Faso	13 September 2024	The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA) addresses the need for resilience in agricultural systems amid climate variability and change. Burkina Faso's revised its Nationally Determined Contribution for the period 2021–2025 sets ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change (Government of Burkina Faso, 2021). Central to these objectives is the promotion of regenerative agriculture and food systems, which are crucial for both mitigating emissions and enhancing the resilience of natural and human systems to climate impacts.	RE-GAIN objectives align the national policies. Particularly this food loss reduction project, supporting sector-wide adaptation and mitigation goals.	0%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact	
A.12 Report to be shared with NDA	Yes ☐ No ☒
As this is the first annual report, AGRA prioritized GCF's initial review before NDA submission. However, all participating program country teams have now been instructed to share a copy of this report with their respective NDAs. AGRA appreciates GCF's understanding in this regard.	

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The reporting period (March–December 2025) marks the first year of the RE-GAIN: Scaling Solutions for Food Loss in Africa programme. Efforts focused on establishing institutional, operational, and market foundations, with emphasis on stakeholder mobilization, evidence generation, and systems readiness for large-scale implementation.

Progress was achieved in programme structuring and evidence-based planning. A baseline survey across all seven countries refined targeting based on current adoption and scaling constraints of Food Loss-Reduction Solutions (FL RS), strengthening country-level contextualization and adaptive management.

Outcome 1: Demand creation and system design advanced through country- and context-specific awareness strategies. Recruitment of village-based advisors (VBA) initiated inclusive and climate-integrated extension systems. Demonstration protocols and sites are in place to strengthen farmers’ capacity and enable an accelerated rollout in 2026.

Outcome 2: Over 45 FL-RS suppliers were identified, with contracts underway for 32 across six countries. Fourteen financial institutions (Fis) were integrated into a consortium-based delivery model linking suppliers, FIs, and end-users. This model supports lease-to-own arrangements, catalytic funding, and bundled climate-resilient postharvest packages, alongside escrow-based pre-financing to improve access, particularly for women and youth.

Outcome 3: Initial activities focused on country assessments to inform policy engagement and institutional capacity building. Gender and youth analyses in six countries identified barriers including limited finance, weak extension, poor market inclusion, and low participation in decision-making. Targeted measures include gender-responsive extension, tailored financial solutions, and strengthened aggregation models.

The programme operationalized its Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) across all partners, incorporating SEAH safeguards, stakeholder engagement, and grievance redress mechanisms in line with GCF standards.

External risks—including election-related disruptions in Tanzania and Uganda, and regulatory changes in Burkina Faso—caused temporary delays. Mitigation measures were applied, with no material deviation from programme objectives.

Overall, RE-GAIN has made strong progress in establishing partnerships, systems, and market infrastructure, positioning the programme for full-scale implementation in 2026.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

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

Outcome 1: Increased adoption of FL-RS by smallholder farmers

In 2025, the programme focused on mobilizing local actors, raising awareness of climate-induced harvest and post-harvest losses, and promoting the adoption of FL-RS. As the programme's inception year, implementation prioritized establishing the institutional, technical, and operational foundations required for large-scale adoption of FL-RS in subsequent years. This included partner onboarding, stakeholder coordination, development of extension systems, supplier engagement, and generation of evidence to inform implementation. Country-level operational arrangements and stakeholder coordination mechanisms were established to support programme implementation and engagement with farmers and stakeholders. While the formal country-level Programme Steering Committees (PSC) had not yet been constituted during the reporting period, their establishment and convening meetings are expected in 2026. These efforts were reinforced by completion of the baseline survey and recalibration of programme targets.

Overall, AGRA established the institutional partnerships, implementation systems, technical resources, and coordination mechanisms necessary to support large-scale adoption of FL-RS, positioning the programme for accelerated implementation in 2026.

Output 1.1: Smallholder farmers supported to adopt FL-RS

Implementation under this output focused on creating the conditions necessary for farmer adoption of the FL-RS through awareness creation, development of training curricular, recruitment of VBAs, supplier engagement, and development of demonstration protocols.

- Activity 1.1.1. Gender responsive awareness-raising campaign targeting smallholders focused on the impacts of climate change on post-harvest food losses and the availability of locally appropriate and climate-resilient FL-RS.

In the target countries, RE-GAIN identified key information gaps and priority areas for awareness-raising. In collaboration with partners, The programme began developing tailored messages and selecting appropriate media channels to communicate climate change impacts on post-harvest losses and promote relevant FL-RS. The awareness campaign design was informed by findings from the baseline study, gender and youth assessments, and consultations with national stakeholders to ensure messages were context-specific, gender-responsive, and aligned with local cropping calendars.

Campaigns were adapted to country contexts and crop cycles. In Malawi and Zambia, messaging focused on urgent harvest and post-harvest management as crops neared maturity, while in other countries, communication emphasized climate-induced food loss reduction as a broader strategic priority.

Country-specific updates are as follows:

- Zambia and Malawi: Stakeholder convenings were held to build consensus on the development of messaging content. In addition, scoping and identification of food loss-reduction solution suppliers were conducted based on gaps identified in targeted farming areas.
- Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda: Stakeholder engagement centered on the development of general food loss-reduction messaging. Significant effort was directed toward engagement with public sector actors to facilitate consensus-building.
- Burkina Faso: Implementation of these activities experienced delays. The programme dedicated much of the year to mapping and identifying potential partners for collaboration across the programme's geographic areas.

The programme engaged a broad range of stakeholders through gender and youth assessment validation and sense-making workshops. Participants included implementing partners, AGRA teams, NGOs working in food systems, researchers, relevant government ministries, financial institutions, FL-RS technology suppliers, extension agents, agro-dealers, and women. The engagement process strengthened national ownership of awareness campaigns while ensuring consistent technical messaging across countries.

- Activity 1.1.2. Train smallholder farmers on the use of improved climate-resilient FL-RS.

During the programme's inception year, implementation focused on identifying target geographies, validating beneficiary selection criteria, recruiting Village-Based Advisors (VBAs), and registering farmers who will participate in FL-RS training beginning in 2026. All the countries have worked through identified expert and professional partners to recruit sex- and age-balanced Village-Based Advisors (VBAs) and farmers for participation in the programme. **In total, 100,555 farmers and 500 VBAs were registered.** These registrations established the programme's initial extension delivery network and beneficiary database, enabling systematic rollout of farmer training and follow-up support.

The curriculum development process is ongoing and is expected to yield tangible outputs and inform training implementation in 2026. The curriculum incorporates climate-smart harvest and post-harvest management, business development, nutrition-sensitive agriculture, and gender-responsive extension approaches.

- Activity 1.1.3. Train agricultural traders and processors on complementary services on FL-RS

Scoping to identify agricultural traders and processors for last-mile delivery of FL-RS commenced in all countries except Burkina Faso, where progress was delayed due to partner identification constraints.

In parallel, training materials on FL-RS promotion were developed with suppliers, government, and extension actors, covering solution types, use, marketing, value chain targeting, and subsidy models to stimulate demand.

The programme also initiated engagement with processors to improve grain quality and access premium markets. While outreach remained limited in year one, expanded training and capacity-building are planned for year two.

To date, **25 traders and processors have been engaged across programme countries**. These partnerships are expected to strengthen last-mile access to FL-RS while creating stronger commercial incentives for technology uptake among farmers.

- Activity 1.1.4. Implement a training of trainers program targeting extension workers and agro-dealers, incorporating gender and youth-responsive modules.

The development of Training-of-Trainers (ToT) materials on harvest and post-harvest management has begun. The ToT approach is intended to establish a sustainable extension system capable of supporting continuous farmer capacity building beyond the life of the programme. Across all countries, the programme reviewed existing ToT materials for extension services as a preparatory step. Initial training sessions were conducted for extension agents in all RE-GAIN countries, with the number of trained personnel expected to increase as more agents are identified and enrolled.

- Activity 1.1.5. Conduct scoping missions to identify and engage manufacturers of FL-RS equipment.

REGAIN initiated scoping and identification of manufacturers and suppliers of FL-RS across all countries. **Over 45 suppliers** were identified across six countries, with onboarding involving negotiations and contracting.

To date, **32 suppliers have been successfully identified and are undergoing contracts to be fully onboarded into the programme**. The contracting process will involve a tripartite agreement comprising AGRA, suppliers of FL-RS, and financial institutions. Financial institutions will be signing escrow agreements with AGRA, stipulating specific conditions to be met.

- Activity 1.1.6. Conduct demonstrations of locally appropriate FL-RS (30% targeting women-only focused groups)

The programme developed demonstration protocols and identified demonstration sites in various farming communities. Pilot demonstrations were conducted in Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, and Uganda to validate demonstration approaches and showcase locally appropriate FL-RS in collaboration with private sector partners. Building on these pilots, large-scale community demonstrations will commence in 2026 following completion of VBAs training.

- Activity 1.1.7. Provide technical assistance to food processors to facilitate a shift to whole-grain flour production

Technical assistance needs assessments have been initiated in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, and Zambia to identify program needs in each country. AGRA has engaged expert partner institutions to provide technical assistance to food processors and connect them to institutional markets. Activities to support processors are expected to pick up pace in 2026. The following institutions have been identified and engaged:

- Burkina Faso: Expertise Conseils and Formation (AECF)
- Ethiopia: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN – Ethiopia)
- Kenya: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN -Kenya)
- Malawi: CIAT
- Tanzania: Agricultural Market Development Trust (AMDT)
- Uganda: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN – Uganda)
- Zambia: Nutri-Aid

These partnerships provide specialized expertise to strengthen whole-grain processing, improve grain quality, and expand market opportunities for participating processors and farmers.

Output 1.2: Improved market linkages between agri-value chain actors

Activities under this output focused on strengthening relationships between technology suppliers, financial institutions, processors, and farmers to improve access to FL-RS and create sustainable market incentives for adoption.

- Activity 1.2.1. Provide technical assistance to support the structuring of value chains & coordination between market actors

This activity focused on creating and promoting linkages between wholegrain food processors and institutional markets. In 2025, only scoping to identify stakeholders was undertaken. Implementation is expected to commence in 2026 following the onboarding of SME processors, development of awareness materials, and identification of technical assistance needs across countries on wholegrain foods as an FL-RS intervention. The programme adopts a processor-led market linkage approach in which strengthening whole-grain processors will create reliable institutional demand for quality grain produced by participating smallholder farmers.

- Activity 1.2.2. Facilitate linkages between farmers and institutional markets and other social safety programs, supporting them in adopting gender-responsive procurement (women- and youth-led supply lots).

This activity focused on creating and promoting linkages between wholegrain food processors and institutional markets. In 2025, only scoping to identify stakeholders was undertaken. Implementation is expected to commence in 2026 following the onboarding of SME processors, development of awareness materials, and identification of technical assistance needs across countries on wholegrain foods as an FL-RS intervention.

Outcome 2: Enhanced supply and affordability of FL-RS

Output 2.1: Business development support provided to local MSMEs to facilitate the improved provision of FL-RS in the local market.

- Activity 2.1.1: Train new FL-RS service providers (MSMEs, cooperatives, incl. women- and youth-led initiatives)

This activity is scheduled to commence in year 2. Initial groundwork was initiated to identify and segment MSMEs, cooperatives, and producer groups for training. Findings from market assessments and supplier mapping will inform tailored capacity-building programs covering technical operations, enterprise management, and service delivery for FL-RS, with a focus on including women- and youth-led enterprises.

- Activity 2.1.2: Provide business development support & market intelligence

This activity is scheduled to commence in year 2.

- Activity 2.1.3: Capacity and market development for all supply-side market actors

This activity started with initial business development services and an assessment of market actors' capacities. These assessments are still ongoing and have not yet been finalized to begin capacity-building activities. In Year 2, there will be more interventions with market actors.

Output 2.2: Financial mechanisms established to support adoption of FL-RS

- Activity 2.2.1: Facilitate the development and deployment of smart subsidy or catalytic grant models, as well as 'lease-to-own' models for FL-RS, focusing on women and youth as key beneficiaries.

RE-GAIN systematically engaged Fis and FL-RS suppliers across Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. It also confirmed country-specific partner rosters, ensuring they match the resources allocated for FL-RS equipment manufacturer and supplier mobilization, which will take place in 2026.

- Activity 2.2.2: Support inclusion of FL-RS in climate-resilient input packages provided by local financial institutions

Discussions on incorporating FL-RS into climate-resilient input packages offered by selected financial institutions have been initiated in Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Zambia. These form part of ongoing negotiations with FIs and suppliers. Supplier evaluations for onboarding into the programme have focused on alignment with climate-smart agriculture, enabling bundling of FL-RS with credit or grant-based input packages.

- Activity 2.2.3: Structure prefinancing partnership arrangements that include FL-RS.

Prefinancing arrangements are in place via consortia in each project country, which host escrow accounts. AGRA will manage these funds and has the exclusive right to approve and instruct financial institutions to release the escrow deposits to suppliers once all conditions are satisfied. This setup aims to use the escrow facility to boost demand for FL-RS among RE-GAIN-eligible farmers and SMEs.

Outcome 3: Enabling environment for the uptake of FL-RS

Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national institutions to enable investments in FL-RS

Activities under outcome 3 are in the early stages. Building on previous discussions and technical meetings during the proposal phase, and the institutional arrangements proposed by the NDAs of each country, 2025 concentrated on consultations about integrating the RE-GAIN concept into national agricultural investments. All countries are currently

assessing their policies and capacities to identify specific actions suited to their contexts. These activities are planned for 2026.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered						
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq) as a result of GCF support.						
Unit					Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent	
Baseline	Target			Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime			
167,368	140,693	255,806	255,806	0	0	0

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq) as a result of GCF support, disaggregated by result area.

Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Mitigation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forestry and land use	167,368	140,693	255,806	255,806	0	0	0

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq), disaggregated by Country.							
Unit							Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Lifetime	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	12,082	14,009	25,471	25,471	0	0	0
Ethiopia	20,859	13,694	24,899	24,899	0	0	0
Kenya	7,475	6,898	12,541	12,541	0	0	0
Malawi	51,164	43,279	78,689	78,689	0	0	0
Tanzania	49,987	34,557	62,831	62,831	0	0	0
Uganda	13,188	9,211	16,747	16,747	0	0	0
Zambia	12,612	19,045	34,627	34,627	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	1,677,989	2,632,553	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	838,995	1,316,277	0	0	0
Female	0	838,995	1,316,277	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	287,801	451,524	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	229,365	359,844	0	0	0

Kenya	0	228,756	358,889	0	0	0
Malawi	0	209,886	329,284	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	239,104	375,124	0	0	0
Uganda	0	239,104	375,124	0	0	0
Zambia	0	243,974	382,764	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	1,743,685	2,735,621	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	869,117	1,363,535	0	0	0
Female	0	874,568	1,372,086	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
Burkina Faso	0	297,186	466,248	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	238,750	374,568	0	0	0
Kenya	0	238,141	373,613	0	0	0
Malawi	0	219,271	344,008	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	248,489	389,848	0	0	0
Uganda	0	248,489	389,848	0	0	0
Zambia	0	253,359	397,488	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	176,528	276,950	0	0	0
Female	0	176,528	276,950	0	0	0

(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
Burkina Faso	0	48,697	76,400	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	48,697	76,400	0	0	0
Kenya	0	60,872	95,500	0	0	0
Malawi	0	48,697	76,400	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	48,697	76,400	0	0	0
Uganda	0	48,697	76,400	0	0	0
Zambia	0	48,697	76,400	0	0	0

(IRMF) Supplementary 2.5 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) using new or improved climate adaptation technologies or innovations, 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	176,528	276,950	0	0	0
Female	0	176,528	276,950	0	0	0

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)
(IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security

Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	45,107	90,214	0	0	0
Female	0	45,107	90,214	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1 Conduct an awareness-raising campaign targeting smallholder farming communities focused on the impacts of climate change on post-harvest food losses and the availability of locally appropriate and climate-resilient FL-RS.	45	288,465	506,045	57
1.1.2 Train smallholder farmers on the use of improved climate-resilient FL-RS	20	80,898	389,946	20
1.1.3 Train agricultural traders and processors on complementary services for FL-RS.	10	73,965	266,196	27
1.1.4 Implement a training of trainers programme targeting extension workers and agro-dealers.	45	166,463	1,170,750	14
1.1.5 Conduct scoping missions to identify and engage manufacturers of FL-RS equipment.	100	104,628	179,766	58
1.1.6 Conduct demonstrations of locally-appropriate FL-RS	5	216,090	2,429,789	8
1.1.7 Provide technical assistance to food processors to facilitate a shift to whole-grain flour production	5	127,070	353,696	35
1.2.1 Provide technical assistance to support the structuring of value chains & coordination between market actors	10	73,965	215,011	34
1.2.2 Facilitate linkages between farmers and institutional markets such as school feeding programs, food processors and other social safety programs.	5	92,740	263,511	35
2.1.1 Train new FL-RS service providers (MSMEs, cooperatives, incl. women- and youth-led initiatives)	20	80,631	308,225	26
2.1.2 Provide business development support & market intelligence	20	80,631	232,213	34
2.1.3 Capacity and market development for all supply-side market actors	5	80,631	232,213	34
2.2.1 Facilitate the development and deployment of smart subsidy or catalytic grant models, as well as 'lease-to-own' models for FL-RS focusing on women and youth as key beneficiaries.	0	85,213	4,005,183	2
2.2.2 Support inclusion of FL-RS in climate-resilient input packages provided by local financial institutions	70	80,631	2,325,845	3

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
2.2.3 Structure prefinancing partnership arrangements that include FL-RS	0	80,631	202,665	39
3.1.1 Support the revision of policies in support of enabling FL-RS investments, including tax exemptions, reduced import duties, certification and standards for FL-RS quality	10	158,787	353,405	44
3.1.2 Support institutional capacity building of key local entities to support the scaling of successful FL-RS models.	0	87,445	182,511	47
3.1.3 Develop a business case for investments in FL-RS manufacturing, supply, service provision and financing to promote successful FL-RS business models for scaling-up & replication	0	87,445	317,696	27
3.1.4 Implement a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning system for FL-RS	0	87,445	184,511	47

C.2.1. Subprojects							
<i>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).</i>							
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 ☐			
AGRA is in compliance with the legal arrangements as per the agreement signed with the GCF.							

C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
No change/not applicable.	

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	Lack of programme ownership		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited project ownership by relevant stakeholders in the countries due to design and consultation limitations.		
Consequences	Lack ownership will lead to implementation delays and an increased risk of the project not being sustainable after the funding period.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project has designed and in implementing an elaborate stakeholder engagement programme that starts with the introduction and launch of the programme in the project area, particularly to the government counterparts.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Financial instability impact		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Foreign Exchange restrictions and scarcity in RE-GAIN countries like Malawi, Zambia and Burkin Faso, etc. have been identified by private sector actors as a potential risk to the consistent supply of food loss reducing solutions that are imported into the countries		

	either in part or as complete units. This may affect the programme objectives in private sector activation and stimulation.		
Consequences	Inability to catalyze private sector resources into the programme and limited impact due to unavailability FL-RS components that require importation		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme is diversifying its private sector partners to include local artisans. This will reduce the need for importation of components and or whole FL-RS.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Political instability		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Project implementation disruptions due to elections in Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Kenya.		
Consequences	Project implementation delays and disruptions due to internet outages and insecurity caused by election violence		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Accelerated delivery and implementation plan developed to ensure activities are undertaken to catchup on delays experienced.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	Considering that the election was conducted in October 2025, and the government administrations were functional by the end of December 2025, the residual risk was assumed to be medium. Also, the political environment is not within the control of the programme, therefore, after incorporation the necessary mitigation measures, there is some likelihood of such exposure in the future.		
Risk 4	Low end-user adoption		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited buy-in by target farmers on the use of Food Loss Reducing Solutions		
Consequences	Limited impact on the reduction of food losses. Limited climate change adaptation capacities created.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Increased effort on awareness creation of FL-RS. Increased stakeholder engagement particularly on access to finance which is usually the main constraint for adoption of technologies.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Credit default		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited income from FL-RS being provided as a service to the farming communities.		

Consequences	Limited adoption and limited impact of food loss reduction Limited climate change adaption capacities created.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Increased engagement with selected SMEs, farmer collectives, and financial services institutions on developing business cases to reduce on credit default		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Regulatory constraints		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Regulatory		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Change in financial regulations for access to credit and or operations of business and or project bank accounts.		
Consequences	Limited control of programme funds affecting effective implementation of programme activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Engage government, particularly the NDAs to ensure project operations are not affected by any regulatory changes		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	Similar to the political risks, the regulatory measures are external risk to the programme, often has bearing that is no within the control of the program. Therefore, there is a possibility of having some residual risk that can impact the programme implementation, which can however, be managed by ensuring continued engagement and joint operations with the government, particularly the NDAs.		
Risk 7	Money Laundering and Terrorist financing		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Exposure to jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies where weak oversight may allow illicit funds to enter the program cycle.		
Consequences	Regulatory investigations, loss of correspondent banking access, and potential diversion of donor funds to proscribed groups or criminal enterprises.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Adoption of a Risk-Based Approach (RBA); mandatory AML/CFT due diligence on all financial intermediaries; and enforcement of "Know Your Customer" (KYC) protocols for all local partners.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Inadvertent engagement with Designated Persons (DPs) or entities owned/controlled by sanctioned individuals in volatile regions.		

Consequences	Freezing of program assets by global regulators; immediate termination of donor funding; and severe legal/criminal penalties for the organization.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	Continuous automated screening of all financial partners against UN, OFAC, UK, and EU consolidated lists prior to any contract signing.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Fraud/Bribery and Corruption/Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Risk of procurement fraud, bid-rigging, or misappropriation of funds through falsified documentation or "ghost" service providers.		
Consequences	Financial loss, compromised project quality, and significant reputational damage.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Implementation of segregation of duties; regular internal audits; and a robust "Whistleblower Policy." Use of digital payment systems to ensure a transparent, verifiable audit trail.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 10	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Undisclosed relationships between program staff and service providers, leading to biased procurement and "nepotistic" hiring.		
Consequences	Misallocation of resources to unqualified vendors; reduced Value for Money; and internal culture of impunity.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Annual Conflict of Interest disclosures for all staff in the procurement committees.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		

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
Burkina Faso	Grants	USD	10,699,070	1,598,697	369,099	369,099	50%	50%
Ethiopia	Grants	USD	11,052,230	1,651,468	397,353	397,353	50%	50%
Kenya	Grants	USD	10,820,193	1,616,796	418,954	418,954	50%	50%
Malawi	Grants	USD	10,663,284	1,593,350	430,730	430,730	50%	50%
Tanzania	Grants	USD	10,589,227	1,582,284	399,569	399,569	50%	50%
Uganda	Grants	USD	10,743,392	1,605,320	467,724	467,724	50%	50%
Zambia	Grants	USD	11,056,358	1,652,085	337,926	337,926	50%	50%
Total		USD	75,623,754	11,300,000	2,821,355	2,821,355	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
AGRA	Grants	USD	29,376,246	6,419,314	6,419,314	6,419,314	50%	50%
Total		USD	29,376,246	6,419,314	6,419,314	6,419,314	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: AGRA REGAIN 2025 APR Financial Report_Apr2026.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 ☐

In 2025, efforts centered on communicating and operationalizing the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) among implementing partners. This involved establishing the necessary safeguard systems, procedures, and institutional arrangements, such as stakeholder engagement, grievance redress, and safeguarding protocols. Full ESMS implementation occurs in 2026, with environmental and social risk screening, monitoring, mitigation measures, and compliance activities being incorporated into project roll-out as field activities commence.

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 programme remains fully compliant with applicable laws, regulations, and FAA conditions across all target countries. In Burkina Faso, new 2025 regulations introduced enhanced data-collection requirements, including a mandatory statistical visa. This requires prior authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Institute of Statistics and Demographics. As a result, the planned gender analysis has been delayed due to pending approvals. The programme is actively engaging relevant authorities to secure the necessary authorizations and proceed in full compliance with national requirements.

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

<i>The programme implemented an Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) across all partners to systematically identify, mitigate, and monitor environmental and social risks. Implementing partners and selected smallholder farmers received targeted training on environmental and social risks, as well as capacity-building to ensure compliance and practical application at the field level. Environmental mitigation includes promoting integrated soil fertility management, preventing water and land degradation, supporting sustainable pesticide use through integrated pest management, and avoiding deforestation via agroforestry and landscape planning. Social risk management focuses on preventing child labor, improving labor and working conditions, enhancing community health and safety, and conducting screening and vulnerability assessments for Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups. Safeguarding measures aim to prevent Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) through mandatory training, gender-sensitive reporting mechanisms, survivor-centered response protocols, and partnerships with local organizations. Monitoring occurs within the ESMS framework to ensure accountability and ongoing improvement. A total of 23 (including 11 women) programme and support team members were trained on gender and safeguarding to prepare for inclusive and safe RE-GAIN implementation, especially addressing potential SEAH and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risks, along with mitigation strategies and stakeholder engagement. The training covered gender and youth inclusion, safeguarding principles, the identification of vulnerable groups, types of abuse that require reporting, and practical examples. Participants were also trained on safeguarding prevention, reporting, and response procedures, including reporting channels and safeguarding risks within the program. To reaffirm partners' commitment to gender and safeguarding, an orientation session was held for all partners, and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH) policy was incorporated into their signed contracts.</i>	
Outputs during the reporting period	
<i>A total of 23 programme staff members, including 11 women, were trained on gender and safeguarding to prepare for the inclusive and safe implementation of the RE-GAIN program. The Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) has been put into practice at the programme level to ensure systematic identification, mitigation, and monitoring of environmental and social risks. Mechanisms for managing Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) risks have been established, featuring clear procedures for prevention, reporting, and response. An engagement framework for stakeholders and a grievance redress mechanism are in place to promote inclusive participation and transparent issue resolution. Also, screening of Indigenous Peoples has been completed, confirming that the program activities do not cause displacement or negatively impact land access.</i>	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
None.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
<i>No critical or unresolved Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) issues have been found. Ongoing monitoring ensures early detection and management of risks related to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH), along with potential community backlash from programme activities. Regular capacity building sessions are offered to local partners to guarantee the seamless integration and proper implementation of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) at all operational levels.</i>	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	
Yes ☐ No ☒	
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
The stakeholder engagement plan for the RE-GAIN programme is designed to ensure transparent, inclusive, and continuous participation throughout programme design and implementation. It is aligned with the GCF's guidance on meaningful stakeholder engagement and AGRA's environmental and social risk management framework. The plan establishes a structured process for identifying, mapping, prioritizing, and engaging stakeholders across seven target countries: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Stakeholders are mapped according to institutional mandate, thematic focus, scale of influence, and relevance to harvest and post-harvest food loss reduction. Key groups include national and local government entities, private sector actors, financial institutions, research organizations, development partners, civil society, farmer organizations, women's groups, and Indigenous Peoples' representatives. These stakeholders are further prioritized using influence of interest and alignment matrices to determine the appropriate level and frequency of engagement (engage, communicate, inform). Implementation to date has involved two rounds of structured, in-person national and local consultations in each country. These highly interactive workshops validated climate risks affecting selected value chains, identified priority food loss reduction solutions, examined barriers to adoption (e.g., cost, limited knowledge, inadequate extension services), and assessed environmental and social risks. Consultations were conducted in accessible locations, with advance notice, clear agendas, and documented outcomes. The plan incorporates gender-responsive and culturally appropriate approaches, including tailored meeting formats, language support where required, and consideration of seasonal and livelihood constraints. A grievance mechanism and ongoing monitoring framework support adaptive management. Engagement effectiveness is tracked through stakeholder diversity, feedback quality, and inclusion of women and vulnerable groups, with iterative refinement of the plan over time.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Zambia: October 27, 2025 (Venue: COMESA Hall) Malawi: October 31, 2025 (Venue: Crossroads Hotel, Lilongwe) Uganda: November 11, 2025 (Venue: City Royal Resort Hotel, Kampala) Tanzania: November 24, 2025 (Venue: Four Point Hotel by Sheraton, Dar es Salaam) Ethiopia: November 27, 2025 (Noora Resort, Bishoftu) Kenya: November 25, 2025 (Social House, Nairobi)	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Zambia: Total 36, including 14 women, 22 men, and 3 persons under 35 Malawi: Total 23, including 11 women, 12 men, and 10 persons under 35 Uganda: Total 44, including 26 women, 18 men, and 4 persons under 35 Tanzania: Total 28, including 14 women, 19 men, and 13 persons under 35 Ethiopia: Total 42, including 19 women, 23 men, and 7 persons under 35 Kenya: Total 26, including 14 women, 12 men, and 7 persons under 35	
Information shared with stakeholders	
Discussions focused on the results of gender analysis in each country. Stakeholders agreed on key findings, particularly regarding the roles of women, men, and youth in post-harvest activities, their agency, decision-making power, and influence on adopting food loss reduction solutions (FL-RS). They also highlighted access to resources such as output markets, finance, information, trainings, BDS solutions, and the enabling environment, all of which affect sustainable adoption, accessibility, and affordability of these solutions.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
Stakeholders across countries showed strong alignment on risks and exclusionary practices limiting women's and youth's participation and benefits from RE-GAIN. However, country-specific priorities emerged to strengthen gender action plans	

and ensure equitable outcomes. Zambia: Extension services often fail to reach women due to poorly timed sessions and male-dominated delivery. Stakeholders recommended redesigning extension systems—recruiting female agents, using local languages, scheduling sessions conveniently, and engaging youth as para-extensionists. Uganda: Gaps were identified in addressing women's access to finance, including collateral constraints and unsuitable lending terms. Stakeholders urged stronger financial inclusion measures, such as linking women and youth to financial institutions, revitalizing VSLAs, advocating collateral reforms, and promoting tailored financing models. Ethiopia: The analysis treated women as a homogeneous group, overlooking differences between female-headed and male-headed households. Stakeholders recommended disaggregated approaches and explicitly targeting married women, who are often excluded due to assumptions within extension systems. Kenya: Limited trust, security concerns, and lack of formal recognition hinder collective aggregation. Stakeholders proposed working with county authorities to address barriers, adopt proven models, and formally recognize women as payment recipients, alongside leveraging existing initiatives and VSLA-linked financing. Malawi: Women's leadership roles risk being tokenistic without meaningful support. Stakeholders emphasized interventions such as mindset change training and shifting from numerical representation to measuring influence and impact. Tanzania: Access to technology alone is insufficient. Women require hands-on training, negotiation skills, and confidence-building. Stakeholders endorsed integrating Gender Action Learning approaches and peer support models to enhance sustained participation.
Remarks/Notes
The stakeholder engagements mentioned were related to the validation of gender analysis and action plan processes. The Burkina Faso information is absent from the APR because its inclusion was delayed for reasons previously explained in the APR.

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	
Planned activities include: - Deep dive training of program teams on gender and youth inclusion and social safeguarding - Gender Action Plan implementation - Development of gender integration tools, guides and tracking tools - Social Safeguard implementation - Monitoring of Gender Action Plan implementation and technical support - Monitoring ESMS, periodic E&S screening of interventions, and refresher safeguarding and SEAH training for staff and partners. Ongoing Indigenous Peoples screening and vulnerability assessments will be conducted, alongside the annual ESMS review and reporting to track progress and inform improvements.	
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	
None for this reporting period.	
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	

Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
<i>Not applicable.</i>	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
During the reporting period, the programme completed gender assessments in six of the seven participating countries, generating sex- and age-disaggregated data on threats and opportunities related to FL-RS. The findings were validated through country-level stakeholder workshops and directly informed the development of corresponding Gender Action Plans (GAPs). The GAPs outline targeted actions, including conducting baseline gender assessments to generate sex- and age-disaggregated data, undertaking gender-sensitive value chain analyses, and developing country-level Gender Action Plans (GAPs) that inform and strengthen the program-wide GAP. The programme will also update its overall GAP with refined targets and indicators, while ensuring all implementing partners demonstrate strong Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) capacity. Implementation actions focus on expanding women's and youth's access to information, advisory services, and FL-RS, particularly those that reduce workload and drudgery. The plan promotes leadership, decision-making, and market participation through capacity building, financial inclusion, and support to women- and youth-led enterprises. It also prioritizes addressing structural barriers—such as mobility and time constraints—while strengthening voice and representation in policy processes and ensuring all FL-RS business models are gender-responsive and socially inclusive.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>	
GAP Activity	
Country Gender Assessments and Action Plans The RE-GAIN program carried out country-specific analyses by gender and age to understand the dynamics, roles, constraints, and opportunities in the harvest and post-harvest phases of the agri-food systems. The core emphasis was on enhancing climate resilience, particularly through reducing food loss and improving access to productive resources and decision-making for men, women, and youth in the target countries. The analysis systematically identified structural, socio-cultural, and systemic barriers that hinder the effective participation and empowerment of women and youth in climate-resilient agricultural value chains, focusing specifically on the harvest and post-harvest stages. The goal was to generate evidence and identify strategic entry points for transformative change, ensuring that activities are gender-responsive and tailored to the specific needs and opportunities of women and youth in each country.	
Indicator	

Number of gender assessments completed and Gender Action Plans developed in the targeted countries	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	7
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Six country-specific gender assessments and Gender Action Plans (GAPs) have been completed, with Burkina Faso pending due to new regulatory requirements for data collection approvals; follow-up is ongoing. The GAPs outline priority, gender-responsive interventions across programme outputs. Under Output 1, activities focus on awareness campaigns, recruitment of female and youth Village-Based Advisors, gender-responsive extension training, and demonstrations targeting at least 30% women-only groups, alongside strengthening women and youth access to institutional markets and contract negotiation skills. Under Output 2, the programme supports women and youth-led MSMEs and cooperatives through FL-RS service provider training, business development services, certification pathways, and linkages to agro-dealers and financial mechanisms, including smart subsidies, catalytic grants, lease-to-own models, and pre-financing arrangements. Gender and Youth Inclusion Compacts are embedded in partner MOUs. Under Output 3, efforts focus on enabling policy reforms and developing gender-responsive policy briefs to promote inclusive FL-RS investments across RE-GAIN countries.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Six country-level gender analyses and action plans have been completed and validated with stakeholders, with one country, Burkina Faso, pending due to regulatory clearance requirements. The program also successfully recruited and onboarded 13 implementing partner consortia (2 per country), with demonstrated GESI experience as a mandatory requirement. Women, men, and youth networks have also been partially mapped through the gender analysis, with implementing partners expected to conduct more detailed assessments in their target regions as they implement the RE-GAIN programme.	
Budget	200,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
AGRA RE-GAIN PMU AGRA Regional and in-country Gender Experts African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) consultants AGRA Country leadership and program teams	
Remarks/Notes	
Six out of seven countries have completed gender analyses and country-level gender action plans. Burkina Faso is pending due to government regulatory requirements that mandate official clearance from the relevant ministries for data collection activities. Follow-up is ongoing with national authorities to secure the necessary approvals, complete the assessment, and subsequently the gender action plan.	

GAP Activity	
Onboarding of Implementing Partners: AGRA conducted a competitive partner selection process through Expressions of Interest (EOI) for the RE-GAIN program across all seven participating countries. The EOI process, which ran from March 2025, invited organizations to apply as implementing partners for various program components, including awareness and adoption of FL-RS, and the supply and affordability of Food Loss Reducing Solutions (market development activities). Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) experience was established as a mandatory eligibility criterion alongside other technical and organizational requirements. Applicants were evaluated on multiple criteria, including organizational capacity; track record of implementing similar activities; a clear understanding of promising solutions to address harvest and post-harvest challenges, with a focus on work opportunities for youth and women; and a demonstrated ability to promote inclusivity and sustainability principles in past project activities. This process ensured that only organizations with proven GESI credentials and technical competencies were selected.	
Indicator	
Percentage of implementing partners with demonstrated GESI experience.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The target set as - 14 consortia composed of organizations with GEI experience and 7 individual and consortia on wholegrain promotion intervention. In 2025, the programme successfully conducted the recruitment and onboarding of implementing partners with demonstrated Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) experience across all seven countries. All recruited partners were required to demonstrate a proven track record of integrating gender equality and social inclusion principles in their past project implementations and to express a strong commitment to implementing GESI strategies as outlined in the program's Gender Action Plans. Through this rigorous GESI-centered selection process, fourteen consortia of partners were formulated/recruited for to implement farmer-facing and supplier-facing program components, ensuring comprehensive coverage of awareness raising, capacity building, and market development activities for Food Loss Reducing Solutions. Additionally, two individual organizations with strong GESI credentials and specialized expertise were recruited to lead wholegrain interventions in two countries. This comprehensive recruitment of fifteen implementing partners ensures GESI commitments from the grassroots level upward.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
During the reporting period, a total of 14 consortia recruitments were conducted in 7 countries, and two individual organizations for wholegrain, resulting in the onboarding of 15 implementing partners, 13 consortia responsible for farmer-centric and supplier-centric delivery, and 2 individual organizations for wholegrain across the 7 RE-GAIN countries. Since this was a one-time recruitment activity completed within the reporting period, the cumulative progress to date is identical to the progress achieved during the reporting period. All partners demonstrated proven track records of integrating gender equality and social inclusion principles in their past projects and expressed a strong commitment to implementing GESI strategies.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 June 2026

Responsibility	
AGRA RE-GAIN PMU AGRA Regional and in-country gender experts AGRA Country leadership and program teams	
Remarks/Notes	
During the reporting period, 15 implementing partners were successfully onboarded across seven countries, including 13 consortia delivering farmer- and supplier-centric interventions and two organizations supporting wholegrain initiatives. All partners demonstrated strong Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) experience and commitment.	
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 Gender Expert was onboarded at PMU level to coordinate gender integration across all seven countries, supported by two Regional Gender Experts providing technical assistance. Together, they lead gender analyses and action plans, monitor partner implementation, and deliver capacity building on gender, inclusion, and safeguarding. The team works closely with AGRA's Gender and Youth Inclusion Unit and Country Safeguarding Officers to ensure alignment with institutional strategies and coordinated delivery across all intervention areas.</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>The budget has been included in the reporting.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Planned activities for the reporting period are on track. Country-level gender assessments were completed for six of seven countries, and Gender Action Plans were developed for all six. Partners have been recruited and onboarded, with GESI experience as a core requirement. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework has been updated to incorporate gender-specific KPIs and targets. Gender experts have also been successfully recruited and onboarded to support program implementation.</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>The approved Gender Action Plan (GAP) was revised based on findings from country-level gender analyses across six RE-GAIN countries, introducing more targeted and context-specific actions. Key updates include: • Outcome 1: Integration of gender-transformative approaches to address women's limited decision-making power, including household-level toolkits and training. VBA recruitment now follows a 50:50:20 model (50% women, 20% youth), alongside expanded market linkages to improve women's access to higher-value markets. • Outcome 2: Introduction of Business Development Services (BDS) certification pathways for women and youth as formal PHM service providers, and inclusion of binding gender commitments in enterprise MOUs and financing arrangements. • Outcome 3: Strengthened policy engagement through gender-responsive policy briefs and annual VSLA/cooperative consultations to inform inclusive policymaking. Across all outcomes, youth are repositioned as active market actors. The updated GAP is annexed to the country action plans.</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>Assessment are completed (pending completion in Burkina Faso only) with implementation of the GAPs are underway.</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>Apart from the gender analysis and action planning for Burkina Faso, which has been delayed, there are no other challenges experienced within the reporting period.</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>No relevant case studies to share in this reporting period.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>Output 1 – Smallholder Farmer Support & Market Linkages: Deliver gender-responsive awareness campaigns on FL-RS, recruit female and youth Village-Based Advisors (VBAs), and train extension workers using gender- and youth-responsive modules. Demonstrations will target at least 30% women-only groups. Market linkages will be strengthened by connecting farmers—particularly women and youth—to institutional buyers, alongside capacity building for women’s collectives on contract negotiation and quality standards. Output 2 – Business Development & Finance: Support women and youth-led MSMEs and cooperatives through FL-RS service provider training, BDS certification pathways, and linkages between women’s groups (e.g., VSLAs) and agro-dealers. Financial mechanisms will include smart subsidies, catalytic grants, and lease-to-own models, complemented by pre-financing arrangements and Gender and Youth Inclusion Compacts embedded in MOUs. Output 3 – Institutional Capacity: Advance gender-responsive policy reforms and develop at least one policy brief per country, with targeted dissemination to key policy actors.</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.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2_Comms Update.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Annex 4 - Procurement Information.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: RE-GAIN Implementation Timetable_2026.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: Annex RE-GAIN Gender Analysis and Action Plan Updated 2026.docx File Name: GAP Year1 Implementation Update Annex.docx File Name: GAP_Monitoring Schedule_2026.docx File Name: RE-GAIN Gender Analysis & Action Plan_Updated 16072026_Clean.docx File Name: RE-GAIN Gender Analysis & Action Plan_Updated 16072026_Track Changes.docx File Name: RE-GAIN_Burkina Faso_GAP_30062026.docx File Name: RE-GAIN_Gender Study Report_Burkina Faso_30062026.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)

No annexes provided.