
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa's Great Green Wall (SURAGGWA) (FP268)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	15 April 2026
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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

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

A.1. Date of report submission		15 April 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 150.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 150.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 72.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 68.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 222.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 150.0	Grants	Mill. USD 150.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 72.0	Grants	Mill. USD 68.0	InKind	Mill. USD 4.0	Total Financing	Mill. USD 222.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 150.0														
	Grants	Mill. USD 150.0														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 72.0														
	Grants	Mill. USD 68.0														
	InKind	Mill. USD 4.0														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 222.0														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <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)												
FAO Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-bf@fao.org												
Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation	Burkina Faso	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	igmvss.burkina@gmail.com												
FAO Chad	Chad	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	FAO-TD@fao.org												
Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Chad	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	kodou.cht@gmail.com												
FAO Djibouti	Djibouti	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-dj@fao.org												

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Djibouti	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	dini.omar85@gmail.com
FAO Mali	Mali	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-ml@fao.org
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Mali	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	moussadiar2006@yahoo.fr
FAO Mauritania	Mauritania	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-mr@fao.org
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Mauritania	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	sidnasidimd@yahoo.fr
FAO Niger	Niger (the)	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-ne@fao.org
Ministry of Hydraulics, Sanitation and Environment	Niger (the)	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	contactangmv@yahoo.ne
FAO Nigeria	Nigeria	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-ng@fao.org
Federal Ministry of Environment	Nigeria	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	naggw@ggwnigeria.gov.ng
FAO Senegal	Senegal	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-sn@fao.org
Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition	Senegal	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	sekouna.diatte@ucad.edu.sn

Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)
FAO Western Africa Sub-Regional office	Senegal	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	fao-sfw@fao.org

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)
Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation	Burkina Faso	igmvss.burkina@gmail.com	Government	Government of Burkina Faso
Ministry of Environment, Fisheries and Sustainable Development	Chad	kodou.cht@gmail.com	Government	Government of Chad
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Djibouti	dini.omar85@gmail.com	Government	Government of Djibouti
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Mali	moussadiar2006@yahoo.fr	Government	Government of Mali
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Mauritania	sidnasidimd@yahoo.fr	Government	Government of Mauritania
Ministry of Environment, Hydraulics and Sanitation	Niger (the)	contactangmv@yahoo.ne	Government	Government of Niger
Federal Ministry of Environment	Nigeria	naggw@ggwnigeria.gov.ng	Government	Government of Nigeria
Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition	Senegal	sekouna.diatta@ucad.edu.sn	Government	Government of Senegal
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Italy	OCB-Director@fao.org	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	FAO

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)
Burkina Faso	13 October 2021	Burkina Faso's NDC objective is to restore degraded land, enhance climate-resilient agriculture, and increase carbon sequestration (AFOLU).	SURAGGWA restores degraded Sahelian landscapes through reforestation, assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry and sustainable rangeland management. These interventions increase carbon sinks while strengthening resilience of agro-pastoral livelihoods through improved soil fertility, vegetation cover and water retention. Institutional strengthening supports implementation of AFOLU mitigation and adaptation commitments under the NDC.	100%
Burkina Faso	1 January 2023	NAP's objective for Burkina Faso is to strengthen resilience of agro-pastoral systems through ecosystem-based adaptation.	The project operationalizes NAP priorities by scaling ecosystem restoration and strengthening community-based adaptation and landscape governance in drought-prone drylands	100%
Chad	15 October 2021	NDC Objective: Combat desertification, restore degraded land, strengthen carbon sinks.	SURAGGWA aligns strongly with Chad's NDC by restoring degraded Sahelian ecosystems and promoting sustainable land management, reforestation, and rangeland rehabilitation. These actions enhance carbon sequestration, reduce desertification, and strengthen resilience of agro-pastoral livelihoods in climate-stressed drylands. The programme also reinforces institutional systems for landscape governance and climate-resilient land-use planning, supporting implementation of Chad's AFOLU commitments.	100%
Chad	1 January 2023	NAP objective. Reduce climate vulnerability in drylands.	Chad has a posted NAP on NAP Central. SURAGGWA contributes by translating national adaptation priorities into large-scale ecosystem restoration, soil and water conservation, and strengthened community governance in vulnerable dryland systems. These measures reduce climate vulnerability and improve adaptive capacity of rural livelihoods exposed to drought and land degradation.	100%
Djibouti	29 July 2021	NDC objective: Enhance resilience of ecosystems and rural communities; promote reforestation.	SURAGGWA supports Djibouti's NDC through restoration of degraded arid landscapes, improved vegetation cover, and sustainable land and grazing management. These actions enhance	100%

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)
			ecosystem resilience, contribute to carbon sequestration, and reduce land degradation, while strengthening pastoral and rural livelihoods in climate-fragile areas. The programme also supports climate-resilient natural resource governance and implementation capacity.	
Mali	13 October 2021	NDC Objective: Restore degraded lands and enhance carbon sequestration.	SURAGGWA contributes to Mali's NDC by scaling restoration of degraded dryland ecosystems through assisted natural regeneration, agroforestry, and sustainable rangeland management. These interventions strengthen carbon sinks, reduce desertification, and support resilience of agro-pastoral systems in the AFOLU sector. The programme also improves governance and planning for climate-resilient land management, reinforcing national implementation capacity.	100%
Mauritania	15 October 2021	Mauritania's NDC objective focuses on reforestation, sustainable land management, carbon sequestration.	SURAGGWA aligns with Mauritania's NDC by restoring degraded drylands, expanding agroforestry and sustainable rangeland management, and improving ecosystem productivity in Great Green Wall areas. These actions support mitigation through greater carbon sequestration and support adaptation by improving resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral systems to drought and land degradation. Institutional strengthening further supports NDC implementation.	100%
Niger (the)	1 January 2022	Niger's NAP objective focuses on strengthening resilience of rural livelihoods.	Niger has a posted NAP on NAP Central. SURAGGWA operationalizes that adaptation agenda through integrated landscape restoration, ecosystem-based adaptation, and strengthened community governance. These actions reduce climate vulnerability in dryland livelihoods and improve adaptation delivery in areas exposed to recurrent drought and ecosystem degradation..	100%
Nigeria	30 July 2021	Nigeria's NDC objective is Afforestation, reforestation, sustainable land management (AFOLU).	SURAGGWA supports Nigeria's NDC by restoring degraded northern dryland ecosystems through reforestation, agroforestry, and sustainable land management in Great Green Wall areas. These interventions contribute to increased carbon sequestration, reduced land degradation, and stronger resilience of agro-pastoral livelihoods to	100%

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)
			climate variability and desertification. The programme also reinforces national and subnational institutions for climate-resilient landscape management.	
Niger (the)	13 October 2021	Niger's NDC objective is to combat desertification and enhance carbon sinks.	SURAGGWA directly supports Niger's NDC by restoring degraded Sahelian landscapes through assisted natural regeneration, reforestation, and sustainable land management. These interventions enhance carbon sinks, reduce land degradation, and strengthen resilience of farming and pastoral systems in drought-prone zones. The programme also supports governance and institutional mechanisms needed to implement AFOLU-related NDC commitments at scale.	100%
Senegal	15 October 2021	Senegal's NDC objective is restore degraded land and promote agroforestry	The project aligns with Senegal's NDC through scaling up agroforestry and land restoration strengthens carbon sinks and resilience in the Great Green Wall corridor.	100%

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

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The SURAGGWA Programme became effective on 3 July 2025 following the signature of the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) between FAO and the GCF, marking the start of a multi-country effort to strengthen climate resilience across the Great Green Wall (GGW). During the inception period (July–December 2025), the Programme established the operational and governance structures required for full implementation. Key achievements included setting up the Programme Management Unit, advancing recruitment of regional and national staff, preparing Operational Partner Agreements, and initiating procurement of essential equipment to enable early field activities. These actions ensured leadership, fiduciary oversight, and technical readiness across all participating countries.

National and Regional Inception Workshops fostered shared understanding of SURAGGWA’s objectives and harmonized implementation modalities, while the first Programme Steering Committee meeting endorsed the 2026 work plan, budget, and procurement plan—providing strategic direction and institutional coordination. Technical missions for site identification and Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, along with early training delivery, laid the foundations for large-scale restoration activities planned for 2026. Countries also began applying the Environmental and Social Management Framework through community consultations and site screening, reinforcing safeguards and ensuring interventions align with ecological suitability and community priorities.

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)

Overall Progress in 2025

The *Scaling-Up Resilience in Africa's Great Green Wall (SURAGGWA)* Programme became effective upon signature of the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on 3 July 2025. The present APR covers the inception period from 3 July to 31 December 2025, during which the Programme established core operational, governance, and coordination foundations essential for multi-country implementation. Progress during this first semester focused on launching Programme structures, validating implementation modalities with national institutions, and initiating the preparatory technical work—particularly site identification and baseline activities—required to ensure quality delivery in 2026.

Key milestones achieved include the signature of Project Agreements in 7 out of 8 countries, the establishment of the Programme Management Unit (PMU), recruitment of regional and national staff, preparation of Operational Partner Agreements (OPAs), procurement of essential equipment for early field activities, and the organization of National and Regional Inception Workshops. The first Programme Steering Committee (PSC) meeting, held on 16 December 2025, endorsed the annual work plan, budget and procurement plan, providing governance oversight and strategic direction for 2026. These achievements ensure that SURAGGWA can transition from inception to full-scale implementation in 2026, supporting climate-resilient land restoration, strengthened value chains, and enhanced institutional capacities across the Great Green Wall (GGW) countries.

Progress in 2025 also laid the groundwork for environmental and social compliance. Participating countries initiated site identification and community consultations to inform subsequent Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), in line with the approved Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

Key Achievements by Component

Component 1 – Landscape Restoration and Climate-Resilient Production Systems

In 2025, SURAGGWA initiated two activities under Component 1: Activity 1.1.1 (site identification and GIS mapping) and Activity 1.1.2 (training and recycling sessions). Although no tangible output was expected from Activity 1.1.1 during inception, technical field missions were conducted in Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal to identify potential restoration sites and prepare geographic information system (GIS) maps. Under Activity 1.1.2, 8 out of the 24 planned training workshops were successfully delivered—seven at country level and one regional—strengthening early technical capacities. These achievements support the Programme's expected restoration outcomes by establishing strong foundations for effective field implementation in 2026.

Component 2 – Climate-Resilient Non-Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Value Chains

No activities were scheduled for implementation under Component 2 in 2025, in accordance with the sequencing outlined in the funding proposal and confirmed during the inception workshops. Nonetheless, groundwork undertaken under Component 1—particularly site identification, national consultations and institutional coordination—lays the basis for future NTFP value chain interventions. The establishment of the PMU, identification of operational partners, and early harmonization of tools across countries ensure that enabling conditions will be in place for Component 2 activities to begin in 2026, supporting climate-resilient livelihoods, market access, and financial inclusion for vulnerable communities.

Component 3 – Strengthening of Great Green Wall (GGW) Institutions

As per the implementation plan, no activities were implemented under Component 3 in 2025. However, important preparatory steps were taken, including the organization of the Regional Inception Workshop (Nouakchott, Mauritania, 15 December 2025) and the first Programme Steering Committee meeting. These events strengthened coordination across the African Union's GGW institutions and national GGW agencies, promoting harmonization of monitoring tools, knowledge management approaches, and reporting standards. The groundwork completed in 2025 ensures that Component 3 can effectively start in 2026, supporting the Programme's longer-term institutional strengthening, resource mobilization, and monitoring mandates.

Innovations & emerging good practices

In 2025, SURAGGWA introduced a set of harmonized tools and coordination mechanisms across the eight participating countries to enable standardized and comparable Programme implementation. These include standardized templates for site identification, procurement planning, and environmental and social screening, which significantly reduce fragmentation in multi-country delivery and support efficient monitoring and reporting. The inception phase also piloted improved GIS-based mapping approaches for site validation and established early collaboration among GGW agencies, helping streamline governance arrangements. The Programme's accelerated recruitment of regional and national staff—alongside joint planning with operational partners—proved critical to overcoming early bottlenecks, ensuring timely readiness for implementation in 2026. These approaches, now embedded within national systems, offer strong potential for replication across other multi-country climate-resilience initiatives.

Challenges & Risk Mitigation

Programme implementation in 2025 unfolded in a context of operational, institutional and environmental risks identified. Operational risks stemmed from evolving institutional procedures and varied procurement capacities, causing occasional delays, which were addressed through strengthened internal processes, improved documentation, and enhanced coordination. Countries also began applying the Environmental and Social Management Framework to ensure that restoration sites align with ecological suitability, community needs, and sustainable grazing practices. Climate-related risks—such as drought stress and degraded pastures—highlighted the need for climate-adaptive species selection and strong community engagement, which were taken into consideration during the community identification and engagement consultation.

Priorities for 2026

In 2026, SURAGGWA will move from inception to full-scale implementation. Priority will be placed on launching all 12 activities under the five outputs of Component 1, with emphasis on field deployment of restoration activities, community engagement, and delivery of technical support services. Achieving 2026 milestones under Component 1 is pivotal, as it directly enables downstream interventions under Components 2 and 3. Countries will finalize OPAs, complete outstanding recruitments, and operationalize national Procurement Plans. Strengthening the integration of innovative tools—such as GIS-based monitoring, harmonized field protocols, and early warning systems—will support delivery efficiency and climate-resilient outcomes.

Under Component 2, Programme activities will begin to strengthen climate-resilient, low-emission non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains to enhance livelihood opportunities for vulnerable communities. Component 3 will focus on building institutional capacities of GGW agencies, enhancing knowledge management systems, and strengthening multi-country coordination.

In parallel, SURAGGWA will advance environmental and social due diligence, including the preparation and implementation of ESMPs, and will reinforce risk monitoring. Sustainability efforts will include the integration of climate-resilient restoration models into national planning frameworks and the strengthening of community-based natural resource management structures. Overall, 2026 will be a pivotal year for consolidating operational readiness and delivering measurable climate-resilient impacts across the Great Green Wall region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

**(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes
(IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered**

Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO₂eq) 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			
0	5,653,860	22,413,008	65,094,801	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	0	5,653,860	22,413,008	65,094,801	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	0	0	0	2,127,464	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	3,878,898	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	1,330,325	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	0	10,362,418	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	10,068,668	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	0	0	13,783,275	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	19,108,257	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	4,435,496	0	0	0

Forestry and land use

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices					
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	961,928	1,273,751	0	0	0

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO ₂ emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices					
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.					

Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burkina Faso	0	24,000	40,300	0	0	0
Chad	0	42,400	84,000	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	21,000	23,500	0	0	0
Mali	0	174,940	192,720	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	130,385	212,983	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	216,403	265,618	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	279,000	369,630	0	0	0
Senegal	0	73,800	85,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by 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	658,351	1,881,002	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	330,387	943,962	0	0	0
Female	0	327,964	937,040	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
Djibouti	0	16,263	46,466	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	27,491	78,547	0	0	0
Chad	0	36,945	105,556	0	0	0
Mali	0	101,674	290,496	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	77,073	220,208	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	135,549	387,284	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	175,758	502,166	0	0	0
Senegal	0	87,598	250,279	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	1,351,674	3,861,925	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	678,528	1,938,652	0	0	0
Female	0	673,146	1,923,273	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	41,931	119,804	0	0	0
Chad	0	70,079	200,226	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	20,502	58,578	0	0	0
Mali	0	229,854	656,728	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	170,991	488,546	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	296,825	848,072	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	370,765	1,059,330	0	0	0
Senegal	0	150,724	430,641	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	84,250	240,714	0	0	0
Female	0	83,865	239,616	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	15,312	43,750	0	0	0
Chad	0	12,732	36,380	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	11,517	32,907	0	0	0
Mali	0	13,902	39,722	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	12,394	35,414	0	0	0
Niger (the)	0	24,027	68,649	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	39,216	112,048	0	0	0
Senegal	0	39,011	111,460	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	271,414	775,461	0	0	0
Female	0	269,256	769,309	0	0	0

Project Specific Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
Number of community restoration management committees trained and knowledgeable in restoration practices	No. of Persons	0	11,015	14,700	0	0	0
Number of community groups actively collecting, storing and disseminating native restoration species	No. of Entities	0	735	735	0	0	0
No. hectares of highly degraded land restored and/or under restoration	Hectares	0	110,109	133,238	0	0	0
Percent Increase in greening, NDVI and vegetation cover in restored areas	Percentage	0	5	20	0	0	0
No. of ha of moderately degraded	Hectares	0	851,818	1,140,500	0	0	0

lands restored and/or under restoration							
No. of local restoration technicians whose technical capacities have been strengthened	No. of Persons	0	279	279	0	0	0
Number of people participating in trainings and coaching provided by the programme	No. of Persons	0	900	1,795	0	0	0
Increase in real gross sales among programme beneficiaries in targeted NTFP value chains	Percentage	0	10	20	0	0	0
No. of financial products tailored for agriculture or NTFP value chains, developed and made accessible	No. of Financial Instruments	0	16	24	0	0	0
Number of GGW agency and other ecological monitoring agency staff trained	No. of Persons	0	300	480	0	0	0
No. of knowledge exchange, and peer-to-peer events undertaken	No. of knowledge-sharing events/platforms	1	14	34	0	0	0
Share of income from climate-resilient sources	Percentage	0	5	10	0	0	0
Percentage of households with improved food security	Percentage	0	5	10	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1.1: Identify potential sites for restoration and to inform resource base for value chain priorities based on analysis of climate data, GIS maps and potential for impact with local authorities and community	5	30,026	4,244,000	0
Activity 1.1.2: Identify and mobilize communities for participatory selection of the specific sites, ensuring inclusion of women.	5	3,921	6,670,167	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1.3: Train programme's restoration teams and community management organizations	0	0	2,250,000	0
Activity 1.2.1: Identify and train community technicians on good quality and quantities of restoration seeds and native seed supply	0	0	1,388,000	0
Activity 1.2.2: Identify, organize and train community members involved in seed and seedling production for land restoration activities.	0	0	1,036,500	0
Activity 1.2.3: Establish, equip and operate community nurseries for seedling production and dissemination	0	0	44,167,169	0
Activity 1.2.4: Local communities' seed supply of native seeds is integrated into national seed system.	0	0	497,321	0
Activity 1.3.1: Highly degraded land restoration plans prepared and implemented through mechanized, animal, and manual traction techniques.	0	0	46,257,224	0
Activity 1.3.2: Sowing and planting in prepared sites with communities/villages	0	0	262,205	0
Activity 1.3.3: Training of community members in monitoring & maintenance	0	0	5,034,904	0
Activity 1.4.1 Sub-national moderately degraded land restoration plans prepared and implemented	0	0	25,406,957	0
Activity 1.5.1: Village technicians trained and equipped in managing restoration areas and verifying restoration results, in a participatory manner.	0	0	5,629,000	0
Activity 2.1.1: Train and provide TA to POs and MSMEs in selected NTFP value chains for enhanced organizational and managerial capacities (registration, structuring according to OHADA, training on management, administration etc.)	5	83,620	11,801,500	0
Activity 2.1.2: Train and coach local POs and MSMEs in sustainable production and collection practices to enhance NTFP quality and availability	0	0	841,400	0
Activity 2.1.3: Train and coach POs and MSMEs to improve the processing practices (including packaging and labelling) of the selected products	0	0	1,173,050	0
Activity 2.2.1: Identify NTFPs with market and sustainable production potential that can be	0	0	887,500	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
integrated in land restoration efforts funded under Component 1				
Activity 2.2.2: Support to marketing and branding of the NTFP (promotional activities, nutritional value pamphlets of NTFP, organization of trade fairs, tv show, etc.)	0	0	1,563,000	0
Activity 2.2.3: Support POs and MSMEs in business plan development and management.	0	0	5,981,000	0
Activity 2.2.4: Enhance access to national, regional and international markets for NTFP, including through the setting up of norms and standards to improve the marketing of the NTFP	0	0	3,003,000	0
Activity 2.2.5: Identify, train and equip POs and MSMEs with emission-lowering technologies and equipment to enhance NTFP processing	0	0	8,152,657	0
Activity 2.3.1: Train and sensitize value chain actors on financial institutions' offerings, enhance financial literacy and financial record keeping	0	0	840,000	0
Activity 2.3.2: Technical assistance provided to develop five new financial products (of which at least one insurance product) tailored to agriculture and NTFP value chains with financial institutions, including those collaborating with iGREENFIN.	0	0	1,420,000	0
Activity 2.3.3: Train staff (loan officers and others) from financial institutions, including those collaborating with iGREENFIN, on how to assess agricultural and NTFP value chain risks and climate-related risks (national and regional level)	0	0	442,000	0
Activity 2.3.4: Facilitate linkages between last-mile providers of finance (producer organizations, village savings groups, microfinance networks) and financial institutions, including those participating in iGREENFIN.	0	0	160,000	0
Activity 2.3.5. Pilot access to credit through digital financial solutions in at least one country and facilitate scale up, if successful	0	0	185,000	0
Activity 2.3.6. Improve knowledge management and exchanges to increase adoption of best practices across local financial institutions	0	0	40,000	0
Activity 3.1.1: Development, testing and deployment of National GGW land restoration monitoring tools and system	0	0	4,110,000	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 3.1.2: Transfer knowledge and skills for the use of the GGW Land restoration monitoring system by national and regional authorities.	0	0	175,000	0
Activity 3.1.3: Development and deployment a of regional multi-stakeholder Monitoring platform	0	0	1,319,500	0
Activity 3.1.4: Building the capacity of NAGGW and PAGGW to establish databases of ongoing restoration projects and programmes contributing to national and regional GGW results	0	0	440,000	0
Activity 3.1.5: Prepare regulatory national frameworks for the surveillance of all GGW labelled interventions in all GGW countries	0	0	200,000	0
Activity 3.1.6: Develop operational partnerships between the NAGGWs and PAGGW and scientific and technical institutions in the region (such as universities, research institutes, CSEs, Agrhymet, ACMAD) on issues of ecological monitoring and adaptation to climate change	0	0	1,397,000	0
Activity 3.1.7.: Strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders in the use of the relevant tools developed by FAO (for example, Collect Earth and Africa OpenDeal database), and other partners such as the Ecological Monitoring Centre (EMC), the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and CILSS.	0	0	320,000	0
Activity 3.2.1: Establish National GGW Coalitions to promote coherent coordination and planning at country-level	0	0	5,098,000	0
Activity 3.2.2: Prepare and issue planning and regulatory frameworks for the coordination of all GGW aligned interventions (projects, programmes, activities etc.)	0	0	371,000	0
Activity 3.3.1: Strengthen public- and private sector understanding of and capacity to engage with carbon markets for climate change adaptation and mitigation through land restoration	0	0	1,180,000	0
Activity 3.3.2: Pilot the establishment of domestic carbon accounting framework that integrates agriculture and forestry in Nigeria, and identify additional countries for potential replication.	0	0	1,456,000	0
Activity 3.4.1: Develop innovative and robust methods for evaluating/demonstrating resilience benefits of climate change investments in land restoration and NTFP value chains in GGW	0	0	1,350,000	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 3.4.2. Communication, visibility and dissemination of knowledge.	2	0	336,000	0
Activity 3.4.3 Train communication specialists from GGW's national structures to implement their communication plan and develop tools adapted to different target groups, particularly women and youth.	0	0	64,000	0
Activity 3.4.4 Develop, in relation to the different target groups identified, adapted supports and modes of information, such as: the use of social networks (Facebook, Twitter, etc.) and teleconferences, the organization of meetings; workshops, the production of films, leaflets, brochures, etc.).	0	0	799,000	0

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Burkina Faso	USD	11,527,957	463,000	Burkina Faso	0	78,547	119,804
Chad	USD	14,896,386	523,000	Chad	0	105,556	200,226
Djibouti	USD	10,000,000	379,000	Djibouti	0	46,466	58,578
Mali	USD	16,393,768	356,000	Mali	0	290,496	656,728
Mauritania	USD	14,266,418	16,518,500	Mauritania	0	220,208	488,546
Niger	USD	26,172,855	484,000	Niger (the)	0	387,284	848,072
Nigeria	USD	31,742,617	20,803,070	Nigeria	0	502,166	1,059,330
Senegal	USD	10,000,000	12,655,270	Senegal	0	250,279	430,641

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
compliant	
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
No change is envisaged	

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

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

Risk Management Matrix

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

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

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

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

Risk scoring:

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

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

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

Risk 1	Co-Funding contribution uncertainty		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	There is a risk of delays or shortfalls in the mobilization of co-financing contributions from participating countries and partners. This risk is linked to the multi-country nature of the programme, differing national budget cycles, and administrative processes.		
Consequences	This risk may result in delays in implementation of planned activities, particularly at field level, and may affect delivery of outputs. Uneven or delayed availability of funds across countries could impact programme coherence and coordination.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO fiduciary systems ensure controlled and transparent fund management. Continuous coordination with co-financiers, regular financial monitoring and reporting, oversight by Programme and National Steering Committees, and a phased implementation approach aligned with readiness and funding availability will be key in mitigating this risk.		
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 2	Implementation Risks		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Schedule and sequencing risk due to delays in critical early-stage tasks, including execution agreements, recruitment of key staff, and onboarding of all national stakeholders.		
Consequences	The Implementation Risks may result in delays in programme rollout, including site selection, procurement, and implementation of field activities. They could affect achievement of annual workplan targets, disbursement schedules, and overall programme performance. Uneven implementation across countries could impact programme coherence and coordination		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme adopts a phased and structured implementation approach, with clear sequencing of activities aligned with safeguards and fiduciary requirements. During the inception phase, key actions were initiated, including finalization of Operational Partner Agreements, recruitment of programme staff, and establishment of governance structures. Close coordination is ensured through the Programme Coordination Unit and national teams, supported by regular monitoring of implementation progress and bottlenecks. Standardized tools, clear timelines, and oversight by Programme and National Steering Committees further support timely execution. Adaptive management mechanisms are applied to adjust sequencing and address delays promptly.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Country specific political and regulatory uncertainty/volatility Risks		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Risks associated with potential changes in the political and regulatory landscape, including shifts in government policy, priorities, or institutional arrangements. In a multi-country Sahelian context, political transitions, administrative changes, or evolving regulatory frameworks may affect programme alignment with national priorities, approval processes including by national partners, and implementation conditions.		
Consequences	This risks may result in delays in approvals, changes in institutional counterparts, or re-prioritization of programme activities at country level. This could affect coordination, stakeholder engagement, and continuity of implementation. In some cases, it may impact timely execution of activities, compliance processes, and achievement of programme targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The programme ensures strong alignment with national policies and priorities through continuous engagement with governments and key institutions. Governance mechanisms, including Programme and National Steering Committees, provide a platform for coordination and policy dialogue. The programme design allows flexibility to adapt to evolving contexts without altering core objectives. FAO maintains close collaboration with Designated National Authorities and relevant ministries to ensure continuity. Regular monitoring of the political and regulatory environment supports early identification of risks and timely adjustment of implementation strategies.		
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 4	Test1		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	NA		

Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Test 2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Test3		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
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 7	Test4		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	NA		
Consequences	NA		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	NA		
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
Burkina Faso	Grants	USD	11,527,957	1,159,914	41,167.82	41,167.82	40%	60%
Chad	Grants	USD	14,896,385	1,001,781	103,718.66	103,718.66	40%	60%
Djibouti	Grants	USD	10,000,000	934,379	205,747.05	205,747.05	40%	60%
Mali	Grants	USD	16,393,768	0	0	0	40%	60%
Mauritania	Grants	USD	14,266,418	1,040,378	49,867.36	49,867.36	40%	60%
Niger (the)	Grants	USD	26,172,855	1,547,210	13,640.1	13,640.1	40%	60%
Nigeria	Grants	USD	31,742,617	1,466,431	32,151.17	32,151.17	40%	60%
Senegal	Grants	USD	10,000,000	1,057,788	16,254.38	16,254.38	40%	60%
Senegal	Grants	USD	15,000,000	731,915	81,767.33	81,767.33	40%	60%
Total		USD	150,000,000	8,939,796	544,313.87	544,313.87	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
Gov of Burkina	In-kind	USD	463,000	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Chad	In-kind	USD	523,000	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Djibouti	In-kind	USD	379,000	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Mali	In-kind	USD	356,000	0	0	0	40%	60%

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Gov of Mauritania	In-kind	USD	518,500	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Mauritania	Grants	USD	16,000,000	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Niger	In-kind	USD	484,000	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Nigeria	In-kind	USD	728,000	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Nigeria	Grants	USD	20,075,070	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Senegal	In-kind	USD	503,500	0	0	0	40%	60%
Gov of Senegal	Grants	USD	12,151,770	0	0	0	40%	60%
Total		USD	52,181,840	0	0	0	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: APR2025 - FP268 - grant-financial-progress-activity NO ETL.xlsx

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

During the reporting period, SURAGGWA progressed Environmental and Social Safeguards following phased requirements. Work emphasized institutional readiness, initial E&S screening, stakeholder engagement, disclosure, and compliance systems. No site-level civil works or restoration began. The programme remains Category B (moderate risk) under FAO's FESM and the GCF Environmental and Social Policy. Institutional Safeguards Capacity A Regional ESS/Gender Specialist was deployed within the PCU to provide technical leadership, harmonization and oversight of ESMPs, FPIC, and gender integration. National ESS/Gender Specialists became operational in Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti and Niger; recruitment continued in Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal. Coordination mechanisms across CIUs, FAO Country Offices and the PCU were established. Mali did not initiate ESS implementation pending signature of the Project Agreement. Screening and ESMP Preparation Preliminary identification of potential intervention sites was conducted. Awareness sessions on eligibility and exclusion criteria were delivered, and E&S screening began through FAO's FPMIS system, ensuring no Category B activity started without safeguards clearance. Standardized TORs for ESMP preparation were issued, and technical consultations held. ESMPs are under preparation in seven countries. Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement Safeguard instruments (ESMF, SEP, GAP, Ethnic Minority Planning Framework) were disclosed on 16 May 2025 in English, French and Arabic and presented during regional and national inception workshops. Safeguards-focused engagement sessions covered risk classification, ESMP requirements, GRM, Indigenous Peoples screening/FPIC, gender and SEAH mitigation. Workshops gathered 451 participants (350 men, 101 women) across Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal. GRM and Monitoring A multi-tier GRM (programme, FAO corporate, GCF IRM) was operationalized, with national focal points designated and access channels disseminated. GBV/SEA survivor-centred procedures and anti-retaliation measures were embedded. Monitoring focused on institutional readiness, screening compliance, specialist recruitment, and GRM functionality. No complaints were recorded. The Programme remains compliant with FAO and GCF ESS, Gender and Indigenous Peoples Policies.

Outputs during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the Programme strengthened safeguards capacity, harmonized technical approaches, and prepared countries for site-level environmental and social management. Institutional capacity improved through deployment of regional and national ESS/Gender Specialists, with recruitment advancing in remaining countries. Regional coordination was enhanced via the ESS Clinic (21 January 2026), aligning safeguards sequencing, ESMP preparation, and compliance with FAO and GCF standards. Technical guidance was reinforced through a regional ESMP Guidance Note covering safeguards classification, screening procedures, and validation processes. An institutional framework for ESMP preparation was established, including finalized TORs integrating SEA/SH risk management, land tenure, community health and safety, and inclusion of vulnerable groups. Countries initiated preparatory safeguards activities such as preliminary site identification and environmental screening. A harmonized implementation roadmap outlined key steps from screening to ESMP validation and disclosure. Monitoring mechanisms were strengthened through monthly reporting, integration into national work plans, and regular ESS Clinics. Overall, the Programme transitioned from planning to operational safeguards readiness, laying the foundation for effective ESMP preparation and implementation.

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

During the reporting period, the main issue identified concerned delays in the recruitment of national Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialists. These specialists are essential for preparing country-specific ESMPs, conducting environmental and social screening, supporting stakeholder consultations, and ensuring compliance with FAO FESM and GCF environmental and social requirements. As a result, recruitment delays in several countries posed a potential risk to the timely preparation, validation, and clearance of ESMPs prior to site-level activity implementation. This risk was partially mitigated through several institutional and technical measures: 1. Finalization of country-specific TORs for ESS Specialists Comprehensive TORs were developed and finalized, defining roles, responsibilities, technical requirements and timelines for ESMP preparation. This ensured clarity on expected outputs and accelerated recruitment processes. 2. Clarification of institutional roles and responsibilities Safeguards duties were clarified across the Programme Coordination Unit, Country Implementation Units, FAO Country Offices and national project teams. This enhanced accountability and ensured all actors understood procedural steps for screening and ESMP preparation. 3. Strengthened regional technical support through ESS Clinics Structured ESS Clinics served as technical coordination and capacity-building platforms. These sessions provided guidance on safeguards sequencing, ESMP requirements, use of FAO's FPMIS screening system, and compliance with GCF standards. They also enabled countries to share challenges and jointly identify solutions, reducing risks of further delays. Despite ongoing recruitment in some countries, these mitigation measures substantially strengthened institutional readiness and safeguards coordination. They allowed preparatory safeguards activities—including site identification, screening and technical consultations—to progress while national ESS recruitment is being finalized. Collectively, these actions helped maintain momentum toward timely ESMP preparation and safeguards compliance ahead of field implementation.

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

Recruitment of National ESS and M&E/Ecological Monitoring Officers remains pending in several countries, posing risks to safeguards and monitoring quality. Delays in onboarding national ESS Specialists and Regional/National M&E/Ecological Monitoring staff may affect timely site-level screening and ESMP preparation, baseline data collection (biodiversity, soil, water, ecosystems), establishment of safeguards and ecological monitoring systems, tracking of gender, inclusion and grievance indicators, and compliance reporting to FAO and the GCF. Although TORs and institutional frameworks are in place, full deployment of these roles is critical. Required actions include accelerating ESS recruitment, finalizing M&E onboarding, and confirming role delineation.

Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
The SURAGGWA initiative implements a suite of environmental, social, and gender safeguard instruments applicable to the Burkina component. Key frameworks include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP), and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which incorporates a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). An Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) is also applied where relevant. These instruments provide the framework for identifying, mitigating and monitoring environmental and social risks and for ensuring gender-responsive and inclusive implementation. In addition, a national Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Burkina Faso is under preparation by a national consultant to further operationalize these safeguards instruments at the country level.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
In Burkina Faso the SURAGGWA programme initiated its stakeholder engagement process during this reporting period via a National Launch Workshop. This event took place on 13 November 2025 at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation in Ouagadougou. The workshop gathered approximately 60 participants, representing government institutions, regional authorities, NGOs, civil society organizations, private sector actors involved in ecosystem restoration and FAO technical teams. Participation was sex-disaggregated, with 52 male participants and 8 female participants. The workshop presented the project objectives, implementation approach, environmental and social safeguards requirements, monitoring tools and next operational steps. It also provided an opportunity for stakeholders to discuss implementation arrangements and provide feedback on the project design, thereby strengthening stakeholder awareness and engagement in the environmental, social and gender aspects of the project.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, representatives from regional authorities and organizations from the project intervention regions participated in the national launch workshop and were informed about the project objectives and implementation approach. As the project progresses to the operational phase, consultations with local communities and relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and ethnic minority groups where applicable, will be undertaken in accordance with the programme's Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Ethnic Minority Plan.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
The main focus during the reporting period was on raising awareness among stakeholders regarding the environmental and social requirements of the SURAGGWA programme and discussing key implementation considerations. Issues discussed included the selection of intervention areas within the Great Green Wall priority zones, the roles of stakeholders in project implementation, the importance of ensuring quality plant material for restoration activities, and the need to strengthen collaboration with regional authorities and local governments. A key risk identified during this period relates to institutional capacity to effectively manage environmental, social and gender safeguards at the national level, as the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialist is still ongoing. Strengthening this capacity will be essential to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of ESS commitments throughout the project lifecycle. Several actions remain pending as the project moves toward full operationalization. These include the finalization of the	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
national Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and the completion of the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist to strengthen national capacity for safeguards implementation and monitoring. The recruitment of this specialist is considered a priority to ensure effective implementation of the programme's ESS instruments, including the Gender Action Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Redress Mechanism.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
No major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate intervention by the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during this reporting period.	
Title of the sub-project	Chad
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
At the programme level, the SURAGGWA project applies several environmental, social and gender safeguards instruments that are also applicable to the Chad country component. These include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) where relevant. These instruments guide the identification, mitigation and monitoring of environmental and social risks and ensure gender-responsive and inclusive implementation across programme activities. At the national level, the development and operationalization of safeguards instruments will take into account the Country Environmental Management Plan, as recommended during the national launch workshop. The safeguards framework will guide the implementation of restoration activities, value chain development for non-timber forest products, and institutional capacity strengthening activities planned under the SURAGGWA programme in Chad.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was initiated through the National Launch Workshop of the SURAGGWA programme held on 10 December 2025 in N'Djamena at the Hotel de l'Amitié. The workshop brought together 106 participants, including representatives from the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (NA-GGW), sectoral ministries, FAO, development partners, civil society organizations, and institutions involved in climate resilience and land restoration initiatives. Participation in the workshop was sex-disaggregated, with 84 male participants and 22 female participants. The workshop provided an opportunity to present the objectives, components and implementation arrangements of the SURAGGWA programme and to discuss stakeholder expectations and challenges related to programme implementation in Chad. Participants also exchanged views on institutional coordination mechanisms, strengthening national capacity to access climate finance, and ensuring inclusive implementation of restoration activities. This launch workshop constituted the first step in operationalizing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and ensuring early involvement of national stakeholders in the programme implementation process.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, the launch workshop brought together representatives of national institutions and stakeholders involved in land restoration and rural development initiatives. As implementation progresses and project intervention areas are identified, consultations with local communities and relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups and ethnic minority communities where applicable, will be conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Ethnic Minority Plan.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, discussions during the national launch workshop helped identify several key environmental, social and gender considerations for the implementation of the SURAGGWA programme in Chad. Participants highlighted the need to identify and map degraded lands and prioritize restoration sites, promote agroforestry and ecosystem restoration practices, and strengthen community resilience through the development of value chains for climate-resilient non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Discussions also emphasized the importance of strengthening community participation and acceptance, integrating	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
gender considerations across all programme components, and ensuring better coordination among sectoral ministries, national institutions, civil society and private sector actors involved in the Great Green Wall initiative. Participants further stressed the need to strengthen national capacities for climate finance and project implementation, as well as the importance of knowledge management mechanisms to capture and disseminate best practices in restoration and sustainable land management. These discussions helped identify early environmental, social and institutional risks and priorities that will need to be addressed during the operational phase of the programme. As the programme moves toward operational implementation, several actions remain pending. These include the finalization of the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist to strengthen national capacity for safeguards implementation and monitoring. Additional activities will also include the establishment of the national steering committee, further consultations with stakeholders, and the operationalization of the programme's safeguards instruments in line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate attention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	
Title of the sub-project	Djibouti
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
At the programme level, the SURAGGWA project applies several environmental, social and gender safeguards instruments that are also applicable to the Djibouti country component. These include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) where relevant. During the national launch workshop, specific attention was given to compliance with GCF safeguards requirements, including the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), implementation of the Gender Action Plan, and the operationalization of the GRM and risk management system. Participants also highlighted the need to ensure that the operational manual integrates safeguards requirements, anti-SEAH measures, and monitoring mechanisms in line with GCF standards.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was initiated through the National Workshop on the Great Green Wall and the SURAGGWA Project held from 27 to 29 October 2025 in Djibouti at the Kempinski Palace Hotel. The workshop officially launched the national component of the project and brought together 44 participants, including representatives from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), FAO, local authorities, NGOs, research institutions, technical and financial partners, and private sector actors involved in restoration and sustainable land management initiatives. Participation in the workshop was sex-disaggregated, with 32 male participants and 12 female participants. The workshop served as a key platform to present the SURAGGWA project objectives, validate the National Great Green Wall Strategy 2025–2034, establish the National Multi-Stakeholder Coalition, and define the operational roadmap for the first years of implementation. These discussions contributed to strengthening stakeholder engagement and ownership of the project while ensuring that environmental, social and gender considerations are integrated into implementation planning.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, the workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders including local authorities, civil society organizations, community representatives and rural cooperatives involved in ecosystem restoration and natural resource management. The project emphasized inclusive participation and highlighted the importance of involving local communities, women and youth in restoration activities and livelihood initiatives. As implementation progresses and pilot intervention sites are operationalized, consultations with local communities and relevant stakeholders will be carried out in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the programme's inclusive participation principles	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, discussions during the national workshop highlighted several key environmental, social and gender considerations for the implementation of the SURAGGWA programme in Djibouti. Participants emphasized the urgency of addressing land degradation, drought, water scarcity and climate change impacts, given that nearly 90% of Djibouti's territory is classified as arid or semi-arid. Technical discussions focused on the identification and prioritization of ecological restoration sites, strengthening sustainable land restoration techniques such as assisted natural regeneration, water and soil conservation measures, and agroforestry practices, and promoting value chains for non-timber forest products to improve community livelihoods. Participants also highlighted the need to integrate gender-sensitive approaches, ensure the participation of women and youth in restoration and economic activities, and strengthen national monitoring systems through GIS and remote sensing tools to track restoration results. A key risk identified during this reporting period relates to the institutional capacity to manage environmental, social and gender safeguards at the national level, as the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist is still to be finalized. Strengthening safeguards capacity will be essential to ensure effective monitoring and implementation of ESS commitments during programme implementation. Several actions remain pending as the project moves toward full operationalization. These include the finalization of subsidiary agreements, the establishment of Project Management Units (PMUs), and the recruitment of key staff, including the Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist, to strengthen national capacity for safeguards implementation and monitoring. Additional pending actions include the finalization of the operational manual incorporating safeguards instruments (ESMP), the GRM system and anti-SEAH measures, and the implementation of activities at the identified pilot sites (Dikhil, Tadjourah, Ali-Sabieh and Arta). These actions will ensure compliance with GCF environmental and social requirements and support the effective rollout of restoration activities under the SURAGGWA programme in Djibouti.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate attention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	
Title of the sub-project	Mauritania
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
At the programme level, the SURAGGWA initiative applies several environmental, social and gender safeguards instruments that are also applicable to the Mauritania country component. These include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) where relevant. During the national launch workshop, particular emphasis was placed on the environmental and social safeguard requirements applicable to the programme. It was highlighted that the project presents a moderate environmental and social risk level, with potential impacts considered limited and reversible. Implementation will follow eligibility criteria and an exclusion list to avoid high-risk activities, and all field interventions will be subject to compliance with national legal frameworks, land tenure requirements, and environmental permits. In addition, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) incorporating gender considerations will be developed and validated prior to the implementation of field activities	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was initiated through the National Workshop to Launch the SURAGGWA Programme held on 25 December 2025 at the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Nouakchott. The workshop brought together representatives from government institutions, the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (ANGMV), technical and financial partners, local elected officials, civil society organizations, private sector actors and the media. The workshop provided an opportunity to present the SURAGGWA programme at both the regional and national levels, discuss the environmental and social safeguard requirements, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved in programme implementation. Discussions also focused on coordination mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation tools, and potential synergies with the Innovative Transformation Program for the Great Green Wall in Mauritania. These exchanges contributed to mobilizing stakeholders and strengthening national ownership of the	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
programme Participation in the workshop was sex-disaggregated, with 42 male participants and 05 female participants	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, the national launch workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from government institutions, civil society organizations, local authorities and community actors involved in the Great Green Wall initiative. The programme emphasizes inclusive participation and recognizes the importance of engaging communities and local structures in the implementation of restoration and livelihood activities. As the project moves into the operational phase and intervention areas are confirmed, consultations with local communities and relevant stakeholders will be conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and applicable safeguards instruments.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, discussions during the national launch workshop highlighted several key environmental, social and gender considerations related to the implementation of the SURAGGWA programme in Mauritania. Participants emphasized the importance of strengthening ecosystem restoration efforts, combating desertification, and improving the resilience of rural communities, particularly in the territories covered by the Great Green Wall initiative. Discussions also highlighted the need to ensure strong intersectoral coordination, stakeholder participation, and alignment with national development priorities and climate commitments. Participants stressed the importance of integrating gender considerations in programme implementation and ensuring that women and youth benefit from economic opportunities generated by restoration activities. A key risk identified during this reporting period relates to the institutional capacity to manage environmental, social and gender safeguards at the national level, as the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist is still to be finalized. Strengthening safeguards capacity will be essential to ensure effective monitoring and implementation of ESS commitments during programme implementation. Several actions remain pending as the programme moves toward operational implementation. These include the recruitment of the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, the development and validation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) integrating gender considerations, and the establishment of the National Steering Committee and Project Management structures responsible for implementation. Additional steps include the development of the Annual Work Plan and Budget, the signing of the operational partnership agreement with the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (ANGMV), and the operationalization of monitoring and evaluation systems. At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate intervention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate attention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	
Title of the sub-project	Niger
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
At the programme level, the SURAGGWA project applies several environmental, social and gender safeguards instruments that are also applicable to the Niger country component. These include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) where relevant. During the national launch workshop, a specific presentation was delivered on the environmental and social safeguards framework applicable to the project, including the classification of the project as Category B (moderate environmental and social risk) in accordance with FAO and Green Climate Fund standards. It was emphasized that sub-project activities will require the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and, where necessary, environmental impact assessments. The safeguards framework also covers issues related to biodiversity protection, sustainable natural resource management, gender equality, decent work conditions, land tenure, cultural heritage and social inclusion.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was initiated through the National Launch Workshop of the SURAGGWA project held on 10 December 2025 in Niamey. The workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders including representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Hydraulics and Sanitation, FAO, the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (AN-GMV), the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CNEDD), local authorities, research institutions, NGOs, and private sector actors. A total of 128 participants attended the workshop, including 106 male participants and 22 female participants, ensuring representation from national institutions, technical partners and civil society organizations involved in environmental management and climate resilience initiatives. The workshop provided a platform to present the SURAGGWA programme components, clarify institutional roles and responsibilities, discuss the environmental and social safeguard framework, and introduce the complaint management and feedback mechanism. Participants also contributed recommendations to strengthen governance, coordination among institutions, and stakeholder involvement in project implementation.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, the national workshop ensured broad participation of stakeholders from government institutions, civil society organizations, research institutions, NGOs and local authorities involved in land restoration and sustainable development initiatives. The discussions highlighted the importance of strengthening community participation and ensuring inclusive engagement of local communities during project implementation. As field activities begin and intervention areas are identified, consultations with local communities will be conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure inclusive participation and alignment with community priorities.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, discussions at Niger's national launch workshop highlighted key environmental, social, and gender priorities for implementing the SURAGGWA programme. Participants stressed the need to restore degraded landscapes, enhance climate resilience of rural communities, and increase carbon sequestration in line with national commitments such as the National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined Contribution. Key issues included sustainable land restoration, development of non-timber forest product value chains, and stronger institutional coordination within the Great Green Wall initiative. The importance of engaging local authorities, universities, research institutions, and community organizations in implementation and knowledge sharing was also emphasized. The workshop underscored the need for an effective complaints and feedback mechanism, including community-level grievance committees, accessible reporting channels, and clear procedures for sensitive cases such as fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and gender-based violence (GBV). A major risk identified is limited national capacity to manage environmental, social, and gender safeguards, as recruitment of the Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist is still pending. Strengthening safeguards capacity is critical for effective monitoring and compliance. Key pending actions include recruiting project staff, operationalizing national management structures, and improving coordination among institutions such as FAO, CNEDD, and the National Agency for the Great Green Wall. Priorities also include aligning with national complaint systems and ensuring grievance mechanisms are accessible, inclusive, and responsive. Continued support from the accredited entity will be essential for effective safeguards implementation and monitoring.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate attention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	
Title of the sub-project	Nigeria
ESS management plan/instrument in place	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
SURAGGWA's program-level safeguards also govern its operations in Nigeria. Key instruments include the ESMF, the Gender Action Plan (GAP), and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) with its integrated Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). Where applicable, the initiative also implements an Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP). During the national launch workshop, participants were informed about the environmental and social safeguards requirements applicable to the SURAGGWA programme, including compliance with FAO environmental and social standards and the Green Climate Fund Environmental and Social Policy. It was emphasized that the programme is classified as Category B (moderate environmental and social risk) and that sub-project activities will require the preparation and implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), as well as the application of gender-responsive measures and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with safeguards commitments.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was initiated through the National Launch Workshop of the SURAGGWA project in Nigeria, which brought together representatives from government institutions, FAO, national agencies involved in the Great Green Wall initiative, civil society organizations, research institutions, private sector actors and development partners. A total of 63 participants attended the workshop, including 44 male participants and 19 female participants, reflecting a diverse representation of stakeholders involved in land restoration, climate resilience and natural resource management initiatives. The workshop served as a platform to present the SURAGGWA programme objectives, implementation modalities, governance arrangements and environmental and social safeguard requirements. Participants also provided recommendations on strengthening institutional coordination, community participation and alignment with national climate and land restoration priorities.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, the workshop ensured broad participation of stakeholders from national institutions, civil society organizations, research institutions and development partners involved in the Great Green Wall initiative. Discussions highlighted the importance of ensuring inclusive participation of local communities, women and youth in the implementation of restoration activities and value chain development. Future consultations with local communities and vulnerable groups will be conducted during the operational phase of the project in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and safeguards instruments.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, discussions during the national launch workshop highlighted several environmental, social and gender considerations related to the implementation of the SURAGGWA programme in Nigeria. Participants emphasized the need to strengthen land restoration initiatives, sustainable natural resource management and climate resilience of communities in the Great Green Wall intervention areas. Key environmental and social issues discussed included sustainable land management practices, biodiversity protection, equitable access to resources, and the integration of gender equality considerations in project activities. Participants also highlighted the importance of strengthening coordination between national institutions, local authorities and community structures to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of restoration activities. A key risk identified during this reporting period relates to the institutional capacity to manage environmental, social and gender safeguards at the national level, as the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist is still to be finalized. Strengthening safeguards capacity will be essential to ensure effective monitoring and implementation of ESS commitments during programme implementation. Several actions remain pending as the programme moves toward operational implementation. These include the recruitment of key project staff, particularly the Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist, who will be responsible for supporting the implementation and monitoring of ESS instruments and gender commitments at the national level. Additional actions include strengthening national coordination mechanisms among implementing partners, operationalizing the grievance redress mechanism at the community level, and ensuring that safeguards requirements are effectively integrated into project planning and implementation processes. Continued support from the accredited entity will be essential to strengthen national safeguards capacity and ensure compliance with GCF environmental, social and gender standards.	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate attention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	
Title of the sub-project	Senegal
ESS management plan/instrument in place	
At the programme level, the SURAGGWA project applies several environmental, social and gender safeguards instruments that are also applicable to the Senegal country component. These include the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Gender Assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and the Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP) where relevant. During the national launch workshop, stakeholders were informed about the environmental and social safeguard requirements associated with Green Climate Fund financing. It was reiterated that the project is classified as Category B (moderate environmental and social risk), meaning that potential impacts are expected to be limited, localized and reversible. Key safeguard instruments include the preparation of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for sub-projects, the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and GRM, and the application of gender equality measures and protection of vulnerable groups throughout project implementation.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
Stakeholder engagement during the reporting period was initiated through the National Launch Workshop of the SURAGGWA project held on 8 December 2025 at the Fleur de Lys Hotel in Dakar. The workshop aimed to ensure a shared understanding of the project objectives, implementation modalities and environmental and social safeguard requirements while promoting national ownership of the programme. The workshop brought together 50 participants representing sectoral ministries, technical agencies, local authorities, civil society organizations, research institutions, the private sector and development partners involved in the Great Green Wall initiative. Participation was sex-disaggregated, with 32 male participants and 18 female participants. Discussions emphasized the importance of community participation, coordination among stakeholders, and alignment of project interventions with municipal development plans. The workshop also provided a platform to present the project components, governance arrangements, safeguard requirements, and to collect recommendations from stakeholders to strengthen inclusive and coordinated implementation.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
During the reporting period, no specific consultations or engagement activities involving Indigenous Peoples, including Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), were conducted. However, the workshop ensured broad stakeholder representation including national institutions, civil society organizations, research institutions, NGOs, local authorities and development partners involved in land restoration and climate resilience initiatives. The discussions emphasized the importance of a community-based approach and highlighted the need to ensure that local communities, women, youth and pastoral populations are actively involved in the identification of intervention sites, restoration activities and livelihood initiatives. Future consultations at the local level will be conducted in accordance with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and safeguards instruments during the operational phase of the project.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	
During the reporting period, Senegal's national launch workshop highlighted key environmental, social, and gender considerations for implementing the SURAGGWA programme. Participants emphasized strengthening land restoration, combating desertification, and enhancing resilience of agro-pastoral and pastoral communities, particularly in Louga, Matam, and Tambacounda. Key risks identified include land access and land use rights issues, potential land conflicts, biodiversity impacts from inappropriate restoration practices, and occupational health and safety risks for workers and communities. Social inclusion and gender equality were underscored to ensure women, youth, and vulnerable groups benefit from restoration activities and related value chains. Participants stressed adapting interventions to pastoral systems, including livestock mobility, transhumance routes, and	

Title of the sub-project	Burkina Faso
restoration of livestock corridors. The importance of participatory site identification, baseline studies, and geospatial monitoring to track environmental outcomes was also highlighted. A major risk remains limited institutional capacity to manage environmental, social, and gender safeguards, as recruitment of the Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist is still pending. Strengthening this capacity is essential for effective monitoring and compliance. Pending actions include finalizing the agreement between FAO and ASERGMV, establishing the project coordination unit, and identifying intervention sites through participatory processes. Priorities also include recruiting safeguards staff and ensuring strong stakeholder engagement and coordination with existing initiatives to enhance complementarity, avoid duplication, and maximize programme impact.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
At this stage, no major environmental or social incidents requiring immediate attention from the accredited entity or the GCF were reported during the reporting period.	

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	
Stakeholder Engagement During the Reporting Period Stakeholder engagement activities strengthened institutional awareness, safeguards compliance, gender integration, and grievance accessibility across the seven implementing countries. National Inception Workshops In line with the approved SEP, national inception workshops were completed in Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. These sessions convened line ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations, women's and youth representatives, technical partners, and FAO country teams. Agendas fully integrated environmental, social, and gender considerations, including the Programme's Category B classification, ESMP sequencing and requirements, the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Indigenous Peoples screening and FPIC obligations, and Gender Action Plan commitments such as SEA/SH prevention. Sex-disaggregated participation data were systematically recorded. These workshops operationalized early SEP consultation commitments and strengthened institutional understanding of safeguards obligations. Regional Coordination and ESS Clinic A Regional Inception Workshop in Nouakchott harmonized safeguards and gender approaches across countries, promoting consistency, transparency, and peer learning. A dedicated ESS Clinic (21 January 2026) provided technical guidance to national safeguards focal points on ESMP preparation, documentation of stakeholder engagement, and integration of gender-responsive measures. The Clinic is now institutionalized as a recurring coordination mechanism. Operationalization of the GRM National GRM focal points were designated, grievance channels disseminated, and FAO corporate pathways integrated into communication materials. PSEA focal points were also identified. These actions fulfilled SEP commitments for accessible and transparent complaint mechanisms prior to field implementation. Community-Level Engagement Site-specific community consultations have not begun, as site confirmation and ESMP preparation are still in progress—aligned with safeguards sequencing. Mitigation measures include clear guidance for pre-implementation consultation, integration of stakeholder requirements into ESMP templates, and continued technical support through ESS Clinics. Overall, implementation remains on target and compliant with the SEP.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Stakeholder consultations were held nationally in: Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou, 13 Nov 2025, Ministry of Environment); Chad (N'Djamena, 10 Dec 2025, Hotel de l'Amitié);	

Djibouti (Djibouti City, 27–29 Oct 2025);
Mauritania (Nouakchott, 25 Dec 2025, Ministry of Environment);
Niger (Niamey, 10 Dec 2025, Bravia Hotel, Namasté Room);
Nigeria (Abuja, 7 Nov 2025);
Senegal (Dakar, 8 Dec 2025, Fleur de Lys Hotel).
A Regional Inception Workshop was held in Nouakchott on 15 Dec 2025, convening representatives from all eight countries, PA-GGW, FAO regional/HQ offices, and partners to harmonize implementation and validate safeguards and monitoring arrangements.

Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)

Stakeholder engagement under the SURAGGWA programme was initiated during the reporting period through national launch workshops organized in participating countries. These workshops served as the first operational step in implementing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and ensuring early consultation with relevant stakeholders involved in ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and Great Green Wall initiatives.

Sex-disaggregated participation

Participation data collected during the national consultations show the following breakdown:

- Burkina Faso: 52 male participants and 8 female participants (60 total).
- Chad: 84 male participants and 22 female participants (106 total).
- Djibouti: 32 male participants and 12 female participants (44 total).
- Niger: 106 male participants and 22 female participants (128 total).
- Nigeria: 44 male participants and 19 female participants (63 total).
- Senegal: 32 male participants and 18 female participants (50 total).
- Mauritania: 42 male participants and 05 female participants (47 total).

Overall, stakeholder engagement activities involved 498 participants, including 392 men and 106 women, reflecting the participation of government institutions, civil society organizations, research institutions, development partners and private sector actors involved in land restoration and climate resilience initiatives.

Several civil society organizations, research institutions, NGOs and development partners participated in stakeholder consultations.

Civil society organizations / NGOs :

- Free Aid Senegal
- Pronat
- AVFS (Agronomes et Vétérinaires Sans Frontières)
- ASENOW
- DINFEL

Research and academic institutions

- UCAD (Université Cheikh Anta Diop)
- ISRA-CCNRF
- IPAR
- CSE (Centre de Suivi Ecologique)
- APHRC

Development partners and international organizations

- FAO
- IFAD (FIDA)
- European Union
- PARECCE programme
- RIPOSTES project

Government institutions and public agencies

- Ministries of Environment in participating countries
- National Agencies of the Great Green Wall
- National Designated Authorities (GCF NDAs)
- Regional and municipal authorities

Community and local stakeholders

- local authorities and municipalities
- producer organizations
- pastoralist groups
- farmers' associations
- community-based organizations

Information shared with stakeholders

Stakeholders were briefed on the SURAGGWA Programme's objectives, its contribution to climate resilience and land restoration, and its alignment with national strategies; programme components, expected results, timelines, geographic focus, and institutional roles of ministries, Great Green Wall agencies, FAO offices, and the regional unit were clarified. Specifically on ESS, they were briefed on site identification and environmental and social screening; recruitment/designation of national ESS specialists; preparation and disclosure of site-specific ESMPs/PGES; operationalization of grievance and monitoring systems; and initiation of field activities only after safeguards clearance. Stakeholders were informed of the Programme's Category B (Moderate Risk) classification and the associated safeguards instruments (ESMF, SEP, GAP, Ethnic Minority Planning Framework, ESMP/PGES requirements). Safeguards sequencing and disclosure obligations under FAO FESM and GCF policy—including accessible formats, local languages, redisclosure, and communication of grievance channels—were emphasized. The multi-tier GRM, covering national and programme focal points, accessible complaint channels, confidential and SEA/SH reporting, PSEA safeguards, and FAO corporate linkages Was presented emphasizing Gender equality commitments, inclusion of youth and vulnerable groups, SEA/SH mitigation, and sex-disaggregated monitoring. and requirements for Indigenous Peoples screening and application of FPIC. Digital M&E and carbon accounting tools (e.g., EX-ACT) were introduced to enhance transparency and data quality.

Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period

The structured stakeholder consultations generated substantive feedback and concerns were addressed during the sessions and integrated into programme planning.

1. Institutional coordination and governance

Stakeholders requested clarity on roles of ministries, GGW agencies, FAO, NGOs, and partners, and on avoiding duplication. The programme confirmed the establishment of PSC and NSC for oversight and coordination. Selection of government entities will follow mandates and capacities; NGO engagement will occur through justified direct selection or competitive procurement.

2. Environmental and social safeguards compliance

Questions focused on risks related to land access, biodiversity, health and safety, and inclusion. The programme outlined the ESMF, development of site-specific ESMPs, mandatory screening before activities, and implementation of an accessible GRM.

3. Community participation and ownership

Stakeholders emphasized involving communities in site selection and implementation. The programme committed to participatory approaches, local management committees, and continuous engagement.

4. Alignment with national policies

Participants stressed harmonization with national GGW strategies, climate commitments, and local development plans. FAO confirmed full alignment and collaboration with ongoing initiatives.

5. Land tenure and resource-use conflicts

Concerns related to tenure security and agro-pastoral conflicts. Responses included tenure verification during site selection and mitigation measures within safeguards instruments.

6. Technical planning and baselines

Stakeholders requested strong baseline data. The programme confirmed pre-implementation assessments and monitoring systems.

7. Criteria for site selection

Concerns centered on equity and national priorities. FAO confirmed operations within GGW priority zones, consideration of existing interventions, and required screening and validation.

8. Quality of plant material

Stakeholders stressed ecological suitability. FAO committed to collaboration with national seed institutions and adherence to quality standards.

9. Forest seed sector approach

FAO agreed to further examine strengthening this approach under Component 2.

10. Implementation timelines and sequencing

FAO reaffirmed that no activities will start before screening, ESMP validation, and disclosure, ensuring a safeguards-first approach.

Remarks/Notes

N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned

Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
During the next reporting period (Jan–Dec 2026), the SURAGGWA Programme will shift from institutional readiness to full site-level implementation of environmental and social safeguards.. 1. ESS staffing and institutional strengthening Recruitment and deployment of national ESS specialists and regional/national M&E staff will be finalized. Monthly regional–national technical coordination will continue. 2. Country ESMPs Following site confirmation, environmental and social screening reports and country ESMPs will be prepared, reviewed, and cleared through FAO and GCF before implementation. 3. Safeguard disclosure Validated ESMPs will be disclosed nationally before fieldwork. Summaries will be shared in accessible formats and local languages. Revised documents will be re-disclosed. GRM procedures and focal points will be communicated at community level. 4. GRM operationalization Activities include community awareness sessions, national/local grievance logs, quarterly reviews, and integration of SEA/SH confidential reporting with PSEA focal points. 5. Indigenous Peoples and FPIC Site-level screening will determine the presence of Indigenous Peoples. If triggered, culturally appropriate consultations, FPIC procedures, documentation, and site-specific plans will be implemented and monitored quarterly. 6. Gender and vulnerable groups GAP measures will be integrated into ESMPs; sex-disaggregated monitoring and targeted outreach to women, youth, pastoralists and vulnerable groups will continue. SEA/SH risk prevention will accompany field activities. 7. Capacity building Planned activities include national ESMP implementation training, ESS screening training for CIUs, GRM and SEA/SH training, biodiversity monitoring training, and continued regional ESS Clinics. 8. Stakeholder engagement Engagement will move to site level, including community consultations, participatory site validation, ESMP disclosure meetings, and periodic feedback sessions. 9. ESS monitoring schedule Monthly coordination; quarterly ESMP, GRM, gender and compliance reviews; biannual field missions and biodiversity assessments; annual consolidated safeguards performance reporting, including FPIC outcomes.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
Good practices in early safeguards and indigenous and local ecological knowledge integration: A major success was the early and structured integration of environmental, social, and gender safeguards into national and regional inception workshops. This proactive disclosure strengthened transparency, reduced the risk of delayed safeguards compliance, and fostered strong institutional ownership among national partners. Although site-level implementation has not begun, stakeholders emphasized the importance of incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into restoration activities recommending the prioritization of native species and alignment with community experience in seed selection and planting cycles, and with local land-use systems. This early recognition of Indigenous and community expertise provides a strong basis for future implementation. Challenges observed 1. Incomplete sex-disaggregated participation data While participation levels were high, several workshop reports lacked consolidated sex-disaggregated data, creating a documentation gap relative to GAP monitoring requirements. Strengthening systematic recording of participation data will be essential for future compliance. 2. Institutional capacity gaps for safeguards implementation Some countries reported delays in recruiting national ESS specialists and limited experience with ESMP development. Although ESS Clinics and technical guidance are helping address these gaps, capacity constraints could slow site-level rollout if not continuously monitored.	
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 ☒

no grievance received

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

During the reporting period, the programme remained in the inception and institutional setup phase. As a result, implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) activities has not yet commenced, and no direct results have been achieved against the defined targets and indicators, including those related to women, youth, vulnerable groups, and female-headed households. Baseline values therefore remain at zero, and no sex-disaggregated beneficiary data is available at this stage.

Key preparatory actions were initiated to ensure effective GAP implementation, including the recruitment/operationalization of Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Specialists, and initial alignment of implementation arrangements with GAP requirements.

The main constraint affecting progress is the delayed transition from inception to operational implementation, including finalization of institutional arrangements and activity sequencing. No deviations from the GAP design have been identified at this stage.

Lessons learned highlight the importance of early deployment of gender expertise and integration of gender considerations into implementation planning. Moving forward, GAP activities will be initiated in the next reporting period, with priority given to stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and systematic tracking of gender-related indicators to ensure the programme remains on track to achieve its intended outcomes

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	
GAP activity 1.1.1 Identify potential sites for restoration and to inform resource base for value chain priorities based on analysis of climate data, GIS maps and potential for impact with local authorities and community	
Indicator	
Site identification is gender sensitive and prioritizes areas that have higher chance for positive gender impacts.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
NA	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	

the activity is not yet implemented	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
Programme Implementation Team, Social Safeguards Specialist.	
Remarks/Notes	
the GAP activity has not yet started. For all the other GAP activities please refer to the Annex 6 in section G	

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>At the programme level, a Regional Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist is operational within the PCU, providing technical leadership on gender mainstreaming and safeguards and supporting implementation of the Gender Action Plan across countries. At the national level, specialists are active in Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, and Niger, with recruitment ongoing in Mauritania, Nigeria, and Senegal, and arrangements in Mali pending project agreement. These specialists support safeguards, stakeholder engagement, grievance mechanisms, and translate the regional Gender Action Plan into country-specific plans reflecting national gender inequalities and participation barriers. No gender experts have left the programme, ensuring continuity of technical support.</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>During the current reporting period, the implementation of Gender Action Plan (GAP) activities has not yet started as the programme is still in the inception and institutional setup phase. However, the necessary arrangements for GAP implementation are being established in line with the Funding Activity Agreement (FAA) and the GCF Updated Gender Policy. At the programme level, the recruitment of a short-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist has been completed during this reporting period to ensure that adequate technical capacity is available to support the implementation of gender-related commitments and safeguards requirements during the programme inception phase. In parallel, the programme will initiate the recruitment process for the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist position, which will provide sustained technical support for the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the Gender Action Plan throughout the programme duration. At the national level, several countries have initiated or are finalizing the recruitment of national Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialists who will support the operationalization of the GAP and ensure integration of gender considerations across programme activities. Once these specialists are fully in place, they will lead the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of GAP activities, including gender-responsive stakeholder engagement, capacity-building activities, and the integration of gender considerations in restoration and value chain interventions. The programme remains committed to implementing all GAP actions in accordance with the approved Gender Action Plan, the provisions of the FAA, and the requirements of the GCF Updated Gender Policy, including the allocation and tracking of resources dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment outcomes.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

During the reporting period, the planned activities, targets, and timelines related to the Gender Action Plan (GAP) remain on track, considering that the programme is currently in the inception and institutional setup phase. Progress achieved during this period mainly relates to the establishment of the institutional and technical arrangements required for the effective implementation of the GAP. In particular, the programme has focused on setting up the necessary safeguards and gender expertise to support gender mainstreaming across programme activities. At the programme level, the recruitment and operationalization of a short-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist has been completed to support the integration of gender considerations during the inception phase. The programme also plans to launch the recruitment of the long-term Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialist position, which will provide sustained support for the implementation and monitoring of the Gender Action Plan throughout the programme duration. At the national level, Environmental and Social Safeguards/Gender Specialists are being recruited or mobilized to support the integration of gender considerations in programme activities, stakeholder engagement processes, and safeguards implementation. As the programme is still in the early stages of implementation, most operational GAP activities (e.g., gender-responsive capacity building, support to women's participation in restoration and value chain activities, and monitoring of gender-specific indicators) will begin during the upcoming implementation phase. The current progress in staffing, institutional arrangements, and programme planning ensures that the programme remains aligned with the approved Gender Action Plan, agreed targets and timelines, and the requirements of the GCF Gender Policy

Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.

Yes ☐ No ☒

No revision to the currently approved GAP

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 ☐

During the reporting period, the programme remained in the inception and institutional setup phase. As such, implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP), including activities, targets, indicators, and timelines, has not yet commenced. Consequently, no progress can yet be reported against sex-disaggregated beneficiary targets.

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 ☒

No challenges to gender-related activities

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 ☒

No case study to showcase yet during inception phase

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

During the next reporting period, the SURAGGWA programme will begin implementing gender-related activities in line with the approved programme-level Gender Action Plan (GAP). Key actions include institutional strengthening, preparation of eight country-level GAPs, capacity building, integration of gender considerations into programme activities, and establishment of a robust monitoring framework. Country-level GAPs will adapt programme priorities to national contexts, defining gender targets, indicators, SEAH risk mitigation measures, grievance mechanisms, and monitoring milestones, with attention to women, youth, female-headed households, and marginalized groups. The programme will conduct national gender workshops, trainings for implementation teams, and awareness sessions on gender equality, inclusive restoration practices, NTFP value chains, and prevention of GBV and SEAH. Gender considerations will be embedded across implementation, including gender-sensitive site selection, community consultations ensuring at least 50% women's participation, training of restoration teams and seed supply networks, and support to women's engagement in NTFP value chains. Implementation of the GAP will be monitored through the programme's MEL system, using quarterly and annual reviews, sex-disaggregated data, and consolidated reporting to track progress, identify challenges, and guide corrective actions.

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 1 GHG emission reduction calculation methodology.docx File Name: GLOBAL_Carbon balance.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Annex 2 Communication and visibility material FP268.docx
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
File Name: Annex 5 Updated implementation timetable FP268.docx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: Annex 6 Gender Action Plan Activity Report FP 268.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

