
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire (PROMIRE) (SAP015)
Accredited Entity:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Date of Report submission:	8 July 2026
Version number	V2.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

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

A.1. Date of report submission		8 July 2026														
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public													
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.554</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 11.8</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 10.0	Grants	Mill. USD 10.0	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 1.8	Grants	Mill. USD 0.554	Other	Mill. USD 1.2	Total Financing	Mill. USD 11.8
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 10.0														
	Grants	Mill. USD 10.0														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 1.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 0.554														
	Other	Mill. USD 1.2														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 11.8														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 21 May 2027															
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category C													
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)												
Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition	Cote d'Ivoire	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Executing Entity	https://environnement.gouv.ci/nous-ecrire/												
FAO Côte d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	FAOCI@fao.org												

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
FAO Côte d'Ivoire	Cote d'Ivoire	FAOCI@fao.org	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Government of Côte d'Ivoire

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 and Ecological Transition	Cote d'Ivoire	https://environnement.gouv.ci/nous-ecrire/	Public sector – Government (which may be acting through a ministry or department)	Government of Côte d'Ivoire

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP *(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)*

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)
Cote d'Ivoire	29 October 2025	Cote d'Ivoire's NDC Objective is to reduce emissions and enhance resilience through sustainable forest management and climate-resilient agriculture.	The project promotes sustainable cocoa agroforestry systems, restores degraded lands, and enhances carbon sequestration. These interventions reduce emissions from deforestation and strengthen resilience of agricultural livelihoods, supporting Côte d'Ivoire's NDC mitigation and adaptation priorities	100%

A.11. Estimated duration of impact

A.12 Report to be shared with NDA

Yes ☒ No ☐

6 July 2026

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

Since its launch in 2021, the PROMIRE project has driven targeted actions to advance sustainable cocoa production and reduce deforestation in Côte d’Ivoire by scaling agroforestry, restoring degraded forest landscapes, and strengthening stakeholder capacities. It also reinforced the national REDD+ architecture through improved National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and operationalization of Safeguard Information System (SIS). Concretely, the project converted 3,528 hectares of cocoa farms to agroforestry systems (96.65% of target), trained 1,524 producers in climate-smart and zero-deforestation practices, and restored 1,168 hectares of degraded forest landscapes, including 175 hectares of mangroves (78% of target) with a GHG reduction of 2,794,476.73 tCO₂eq.

Overall, the project reached 5,650 direct beneficiaries (74.83% of the target), including 25.75% women, and 601,612 indirect beneficiaries (74.40% of the target), of whom 47.20% are women, across the three intervention regions.

These achievements are contributing to improved rural livelihoods while encouraging the adoption of more sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices through agroforestry, forest restoration, and training activities.

Key lessons show that scaling agroforestry and forest restoration requires sustained technical support, strong local ownership, secure land tenure, effective coordination, and adaptive approaches to maximize long-term environmental and livelihood impacts. Flexible financing and continued innovation are critical to ensure impact and align productivity with forest conservation.

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

In 2025, the project “Promoting Zero-Deforestation Cocoa Production for Reducing Emissions in Côte d’Ivoire (PROMIRE)” continued to implement targeted interventions aimed at promoting sustainable agricultural production systems and reducing deforestation linked to cocoa production in Côte d’Ivoire. The project prioritized the expansion of cocoa-based agroforestry systems, the restoration of degraded forest landscapes, and the strengthening of capacities among institutional and community stakeholders engaged in sustainable forest and land management. Project activities also contributed to reinforcing the national framework for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), notably through enhanced monitoring of key indicators, updates to the project results framework, and improved tracking of agroforestry and forest restoration activities. To date, the project has reached 5,650 direct beneficiaries (74.83% of the target), including 25.75% women, and 601,612 indirect beneficiaries (74.40% of the target), including 47.20% women, across the three intervention regions. These results are contributing to improved rural livelihoods while fostering the adoption of more sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices supporting national efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change.

As part of efforts to finalize the national REDD+ architecture, the project supported several strategic processes, including data collection for the update of the National Investment Framework (NIF), the valorization of data from the National Forest and Wildlife Inventory, and preparatory actions for the operationalization of the Safeguards Information System (SIS). The project also contributed to the development of a standardized template for benefit-sharing plans under the REDD+ mechanism and strengthened local governance through the establishment of three Regional REDD+ Committees, 24 Sub-prefectural Committees, and 30 Village-level grievance redress committees. Together, these governance structures enhance transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation in REDD+ implementation.

The target for indirect beneficiaries was revised from 600,000 to 800,000 to reflect updated demographic data from the 2021 national population census conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (ANSTAT) and to ensure greater consistency with expected results. Of the six recommendations made by the mid-term evaluation team, four have already been implemented, while two are currently in progress, representing an implementation rate of 66%. These actions demonstrate the project’s commitment to adaptive management and continuous learning. A detailed update on the implementation status of each recommendation is provided in the related annex

As of the end of December 2025, cumulative GHG emission reductions reached 2,794,476.73 tCO₂eq, exceeding the final target of 1,375,000 tCO₂eq as originally set in the Logical framework. This overachievement resulted from the methodology used to calculate annual GHG fluxes prior to 2024, which assumed that the benefits of avoided deforestation would accrue during the implementation phase rather than during the capitalization phase.

Key Achievements by Component

Under **Component 1**, which focuses on the finalization and operationalization of the REDD+ architecture for Results-Based Payments (RBP), key activities included the collection of data required to update the National Investment Framework, capacity building for stakeholders involved in the National Forest Monitoring System on the Ensemble Sample-Based Area Estimation (eSBAE) methodology, and the operationalization of the Safeguards Information System. Major deliverables included the integration of relevant datasets into the *Système de Suivi des Terres* (SST) Geoportal, the finalization of guidelines for the registration and monitoring of REDD+ projects, and the organization of regular sessions of the Regional REDD+ Committees.

Under Component 2, which focuses on evidence-based community interventions, the project promoted climate-smart cocoa agroforestry systems, restored degraded forest landscapes, and strengthened land tenure security for producers. Key results include the identification of an additional 801 beneficiaries for agroforestry and restoration activities, the conversion of 79.88 hectares of cocoa plantations into agroforestry systems, and the restoration of 731.71 hectares of degraded forest areas. In addition, 753 beneficiaries, including 80 women, engaged in the land certification process covering a total area of 1,873 hectares. Strengthening land tenure security is expected to contribute to longer-term investments in sustainable land management and reduced pressure on remaining forest resources.

The project strengthened the capacities of four cocoa cooperatives in governance, management, and cocoa production in line with the requirements of the ECOCERT and Rainforest Alliance certification standards. As a result, three cooperatives successfully obtained Rainforest Alliance certification, while ECOCERT certification for three cooperatives is currently in progress.

Women’s associations also benefited from capacity-building activities on leadership and the management of income-generating activities, reaching 273 participants, including 252 women. In addition, an institutional performance

assessment of the cooperatives was conducted to identify capacity gaps and develop tailored capacity development plans.

Four cooperative business plans and thirty business plans for model producers were developed. Six microfinance institutions were identified, and discussions are ongoing to promote these business plans and facilitate access to credit for the cooperatives and their members.

Discussions are also underway with international buyers to support the commercialization of organic cocoa, while a purchase agreement with ECOM is being finalized.

Furthermore, thirteen sustainable cocoa producer cooperatives were selected as part of the implementation of the sustainability plan. Working sessions were held with these cooperatives to assess their sustainability needs. Based on the findings, meetings with their trading partners are planned to jointly identify opportunities for technical and financial support to strengthen the implementation of their sustainability initiatives.

Innovations & Emerging Good Practices

PROMIRE introduced several innovative approaches aimed at reconciling sustainable agricultural production with the restoration of degraded landscapes. The promotion of agroforestry systems within cocoa plantations represents a key innovation that enhances farm resilience while contributing to forest landscape restoration and carbon sequestration. Additionally, the introduction of the *taungya* system, which integrates food crop production within forest restoration plots, represents an innovative approach that simultaneously supports forest regeneration and improves the livelihoods of local communities. By allowing households to cultivate food crops during the early stages of tree growth, the system contributes to improved household income and strengthened food security.

The use of digital tools for mapping agricultural plot polygons, particularly through the Open Foris Ground application, represents another important innovation that strengthens the monitoring system for project activities and improves the quality and reliability of field data. At the institutional level, the establishment of local governance mechanisms — including Regional REDD+ Committees and grievance redress systems—has enhanced stakeholder participation, transparency, and accountability in project implementation. The participatory approach adopted in forest restoration activities has also emerged as a good practice, promoting strong community ownership and increasing the long-term sustainability of interventions.

Challenges & Risk Mitigation

Despite the progress achieved, the project faced several challenges, including limited accessibility to certain intervention areas, primarily due to the inaccessibility of rural access roads during the rainy season. To mitigate these challenges and ensure the continuity of field monitoring throughout the year, the project implemented alternative monitoring arrangements. It strengthened community-based monitoring mechanisms, whereby local community monitors worked in close coordination with the PROMIRE Project's Agronomy Experts to oversee the implementation and maintenance of the restoration plots.

Another challenge was the need to further strengthen producers' technical capacities for the sustained adoption of agroforestry practices. To address these constraints, the project intensified training and technical support for producers and strengthened coordination with local partners.

The implementation of the PROMIRE began on 19 February 2021 with the execution of various preparatory activities prior to rolling out operations across all planned intervention areas. The completion of these preparatory activities took longer than initially anticipated in the original project timeline, and full-scale implementation was only effectively launched at the beginning of 2022. Despite this delay in the preparation phase, the project has achieved generally satisfactory results, as noted by the project evaluation team and reflected in the Annual Performance Reports (APRs) covering the period from 2022 to 2024. Considering these factors, a no-cost extension of the project's implementation period was proposed. This extension will enable Côte d'Ivoire to complete all project activities and achieve all the objectives to which it has committed under the PROMIRE project.

Priorities for 2026

In 2026, the project will focus on consolidating its achievements, finalizing the national REDD+ architecture, and achieving its targets related to agroforestry and forest restoration activities. Priority actions will include completing the ECOCERT certification process for the three organic cocoa-producing cooperatives, establishing cocoa purchase contracts with traders, and improving their access to financing through microfinance institutions. Supporting the strengthening of local REDD+ governance mechanisms, implementing income-generating activities, and enhancing the capacities of local development committees and village communities on gender equality and gender-based violence (GBV). The project will also pursue the development of partnerships with private sector actors to promote sustainable and deforestation-free cocoa value chains, thereby reinforcing long-term environmental, social, and economic impact of project investments.



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.

- *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.*

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

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

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

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

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M1 Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO ₂ eq) reduced as a result of GCF-funded projects/programmes (IRMF) Core 1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered							
Provide the total GHG emissions reduced, avoided or removed/sequestered (tCO ₂ eq) as a result of GCF support, 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	2,433,204	4,866,409	5,305,842	2,306,951	487,525	2,794,476

(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), 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
Cote d'Ivoire	0	2,433,204	4,866,409	5,305,842	2,306,951	487,525	2,794,476

Forestry and land use

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha).						
Unit					Hectares	
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>	
	Mid-term	Final target				
0	1,700	5,150	3,865	831	4,696	

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Cote d'Ivoire	0	1,700	5,150	3,865	831	4,696

(PMF) M9.1 Hectares of land or forests under improved and effective management that contributes to CO2 emission reductions (IRMF) Core 4: Hectares of natural resource areas brought under improved low emission and/or climate resilient management practices						
Provide the total degraded or converted ecosystems under restoration (ha), disaggregated by land type.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (reforestation)	0	500	1,500	417	751	1,168
Other	0	1,200	3,650	3,448	80	3,528

(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
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	0	7,550	4,849	795	5,644

(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
Female	0	0	0	1,454	239	1,693
Male	0	0	0	3,394	557	3,951

(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
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	7,550	4,849	795	5,644

(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
Ecosystem and ecosystem services	0	0	800,000	146,842	454,770	601,612

(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
Female		0	0	44,053	136,431	180,484

(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
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	800,000	146,842	454,770	601,612

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)						
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by land type.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Land Type	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Forest Land (reforestation)	0	1,525	4,975	3,866	636	4,502
Coastal/marine ecosystems	0	0	175	0	175	175

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
			Mid-term	Final target			
Indicator Output I-1.1. Degree of interoperability of the elements of the Warsaw framework (national investment framework, forest emission reference level, national system)	Plans	2	3	4	3	0	3
M5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	2	3	4	3	0	3
M5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms	No. of Coordination Mechanisms	1	2	3	3	0	3
Indicator Output 1-3.2. Survival rate of the planted tree species in the forest restoration activities	Percentage	50	60	80	78	3	81
Indicator Output 1-3.3. Change in farmers' knowledge, awareness and perception of best practices and benefits of forestry and agroforestry activities for scaling up	Percentage	32	57	82	93	0	93
Indicator Output 1-3.4. Level of technical operating capacity of cooperatives	Index/Score/Level	1	4	5	3	0	3
Indicator Output I-2.1. Proportion of farmers and smallholders with access to land who invest in deforestation-free agriculture	Percentage	0	50	80	55	37	92
Indicator Output I-3.1. Percentage of farmers trained by the project who apply deforestation-free farming practices on their plots.	Percentage	0	40	80	73	2	75
M9.1 Hectares (ha) of land or forest under improved and effective management that contributes to the	Hectares	0	500	1,500	417	751	1,168

reduction of CO2 emissions							
Output 2.3 Zero deforestation agricultural production and reforestation	Hectares	0	1,200	3,650	3,448	80	3,528
Output I-4.1. Extent of financial independence of cooperatives accessing private sector and micro-finance institutions resources for scaling up forestry and agroforestry activities to extend zero-deforestation cocoa production	No. of Items	2	3	5	3	0	3
Output I-4.1. Extent of financial independence of cooperatives accessing private sector and micro-finance institutions resources for scaling up forestry and agroforestry activities to extend zero-deforestation cocoa production	No. of Items	1	2	3	2	0	2

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1 Update of the National Investment Framework (NIF)	78	101,827	128,895	79
1.1.2 Update of the reference emission level (REL) with regional (sub-national) estimates	92	65,836	83,337	79
1.1.3 Update and consolidate the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)	50	514,383	651,118	79
1.1.4 Finalization of the Safeguard Information System (SIS) for its operationalization	62	148,014	187,360	79
1.2.1 Development and operationalization of the benefit sharing mechanism	80	123,399	199,031	62
1.2.2 Development of the Fund management mechanism's legal aspects	5	59,117	95,350	62

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.2.3 Operationalization of the grievance mechanism at national level	100	0	0	0
1.2.4 Design and operationalization of the web portal/platform	70	123,907	199,850	62
1.2.5 Finalization and implementation of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) guidelines	80	0	0	0
1.2.6 Elaboration of mandatory reports to comply with UNFCCC requirements	70	0	0	0
1.2.7 Development and implementation of the REDD+ communication plan	90	194,680	314,000	62
1.2.8 Development of the methodology for nesting approach	50	123,978	199,965	62
2.1.1 Creation of local development plans	90	116,840	127,000	92
2.1.2 Strengthening of land tenure security	65	92,000	100,000	92
2.2.1 Establishment of 3 regional REDD+ committees	90	43,845	55,500	79
2.2.2 Establishment of 3 regional (sub-national) grievance management committees	90	62,805	79,500	79
2.2.3 Operationalization of subnational benefit -sharing systems	30	23,700	30,000	79
2.3.1 Agricultural technical support to small producers and restoration of degraded lands and forests	70	3,464,988	5,974,117	58
2.3.2 Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	50	0	0	0
2.3.3 Validation of the traceability system for the sustainable cocoa production	0	0	0	0
2.3.4 Monitoring of agriculture and restoration activities	80	0	0	0
2.4.1 Creation, strengthening and capacity development of cocoa cooperatives	87	43,677	114,940	38

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
2.4.2 Development of business plans and financial literacy for cooperatives and producers	70	127,306	335,015	38
2.4.3 Development of partnerships with the private sector and microfinance institutions	50	90,760	238,841	38
2.4.4 Strengthening of multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa innovation platforms strengthened/catalyzed	0	0	0	0
2.5.1 Capitalization of experience and Results dissemination	72	238,106	417,730	57

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

A change request was submitted in 2025 and approved in February 2026. No further 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	Required		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Required		
Consequences	We acknowledge that the occurrence of these risks can lead to clear and measurable disruptions, including project delays, budget reallocations, or localized funding suspensions. Our compliance framework is designed to quickly identify these impacts, minimize operational downtime, and safeguard the core delivery of our project targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO maintains a Policy Against Fraud and Other Corrupt Practices, along with a Whistleblowing Protection Policy, to safeguard anyone who reports misconduct from retaliation. To address money laundering, FAO enforces strict internal controls and compliance measures, and regularly assesses risks related to integrity risks, taking all necessary precautions to mitigate them. During project implementation, FAO makes reasonable efforts to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing, in accordance with its internal rules and international standards. An effective whistleblowing system ensures that all project partners know how to report illegal practices or misconduct, with confidentiality and protection guaranteed for good-faith reporting. Credible allegations of prohibited practices or conflicts of interest are investigated by FAO authorities following established procedures, and donors are kept informed of investigations and follow-up actions, balancing transparency with confidentiality. Additionally, all partners and entities involved in projects are contractually obligated to comply with anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and conflict-of-interest requirements.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	Note that the Risk name and description cannot be modified.		
Risk 2	Required2		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Required		
Consequences	We acknowledge that the occurrence of these risks can lead to clear and measurable disruptions, including project delays, budget reallocations, or localized funding suspensions. Our compliance framework is designed to quickly identify these impacts, minimize operational downtime, and safeguard the core delivery of our project targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO maintains a Policy Against Fraud and Other Corrupt Practices, along with a Whistleblowing Protection Policy, to safeguard anyone who reports misconduct from retaliation. To address sanctions, FAO enforces strict internal controls and compliance measures, and regularly assesses risks related to integrity risks, taking all necessary precautions to mitigate them. During project implementation, FAO makes reasonable efforts to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing, in accordance with its internal rules and international standards. An effective whistleblowing system ensures that all project partners know how to report illegal practices or misconduct, with confidentiality and protection guaranteed for good-faith reporting. Credible allegations of prohibited practices or conflicts of interest are investigated by FAO authorities following established procedures, and donors are kept informed of investigations and follow-up actions, balancing transparency with confidentiality. Additionally, all partners and entities involved in projects are contractually obligated to comply with anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and conflict-of-interest requirements.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	Note that the Risk name and description cannot be modified.		
Risk 3	Resistance to change		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Communities and administration will require time and incentives to shift from the Business-as-usual scenario to a low emission sustainable development. This resistance is often rooted in deeply entrenched practices shaped by culture, social norms, and customary traditions. As a result, the adoption of new agricultural, environmental, and governance practices may take longer than anticipated.		
Consequences	This resistance may exacerbate existing gender inequalities, as women continue to face limited access to land, inputs, and financial resources, which constrains their ability to adopt sustainable practices. Furthermore, low engagement and a lack of ownership among local stakeholders may undermine the effectiveness, sustainability, and long-term impact of project interventions.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project has addressed this risk by investing in awareness-raising and capacity building, adopting an evidence-based approach, and replicating good practices across all project regions. It has also taken into account the strong demand from communities for support in small equipment to improve agricultural productivity in degraded areas, facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices, and strengthen livelihoods, particularly for women.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Cocoa price fluctuation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Cocoa price surged to record highs in 2024 (over \$11,000/ton), then collapsed sharply by 2025–2026 (around \$2,900/ton). Such rapid swings create uncertainty for farmers, exporters, and government pricing policies.		
Consequences	Cocoa price volatility leads to unstable incomes, especially for smallholder farmers who rely heavily on cocoa for their livelihoods. Sudden price drops reduce their ability to cover basic needs and invest in farm productivity. This uncertainty also weakens planning and decision-making for cooperatives, exporters, and governments. As a result, actors across the value chain face financial losses, liquidity constraints, and unsold stocks. Overall, these dynamics undermine the resilience and long-term sustainability of the cocoa sector.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project has addressed this risk by orienting its actions toward engaging communities in a collective reflection on long-term resilience, while raising awareness among producers to remain resilient in the face of cocoa price fluctuations, avoid discouragement, and adopt a thoughtful approach. It also promotes dialogue with decision-makers and value chain actors to better understand market dynamics and the drivers of price volatility. Furthermore, the project encourages the diversification of income sources, particularly through the development of food crops, income-generating activities, and agroforestry systems, in order to reduce dependence on cocoa and sustainably strengthen the economic resilience of producers.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	1 - None	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	1 - None	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Failure to disclose and consult on issues of conflicts of interest e.g. in contracts, recruitment, procurement etc. which may lead to legal proceedings, financial losses and reputational damages		
Consequences	We acknowledge that the occurrence of these risks can lead to clear and measurable disruptions, including project delays, budget reallocations, or localized funding suspensions. Our compliance framework is designed to quickly identify these impacts, minimize operational downtime, and safeguard the core delivery of our project targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO maintains a Policy Against Fraud and Other Corrupt Practices, along with a Whistleblowing Protection Policy, to safeguard anyone who reports misconduct from retaliation. To address Fraud and Bribery, FAO enforces strict internal controls and compliance measures, and regularly assesses risks related to integrity risks, taking all necessary precautions to mitigate them. During project implementation, FAO makes reasonable efforts to prevent Fraud and Bribery, in accordance with its internal rules and international standards. An effective whistleblowing system ensures that all project partners know how to report illegal practices or misconduct, with confidentiality and protection guaranteed for good-faith reporting. Credible allegations of prohibited practices or conflicts of interest are investigated by FAO authorities following established procedures, and donors are kept informed of investigations and follow-up		

	actions, balancing transparency with confidentiality. Additionally, all partners and entities involved in projects are contractually obligated to comply with anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and conflict-of-interest requirements.		
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	Fraud and Bribery		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Given the scale and complexity of this initiative, we recognize that large-scale projects are naturally exposed to heightened financial integrity risks, including Fraud / Bribery & corruption. FAO has established strict oversight mechanisms to proactively detect, mitigate, and prevent these risks throughout implementation as part of FAO standard care of execution.		
Consequences	We acknowledge that the occurrence of these risks can lead to clear and measurable disruptions, including project delays, budget reallocations, or localized funding suspensions. Our compliance framework is designed to quickly identify these impacts, minimize operational downtime, and safeguard the core delivery of our project targets.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	FAO maintains a Policy Against Fraud and Other Corrupt Practices, along with a Whistleblowing Protection Policy, to safeguard anyone who reports misconduct from retaliation. To address Fraud and Bribery, FAO enforces strict internal controls and compliance measures, and regularly assesses risks related to integrity risks, taking all necessary precautions to mitigate them. During project implementation, FAO makes reasonable efforts to prevent Fraud and Bribery, in accordance with its internal rules and international standards. An effective whistleblowing system ensures that all project partners know how to report illegal practices or misconduct, with confidentiality and protection guaranteed for good-faith reporting. Credible allegations of prohibited practices or conflicts of interest are investigated by FAO authorities following established procedures, and donors are kept informed of investigations and follow-up actions, balancing transparency with confidentiality. Additionally, all partners and entities involved in projects are contractually obligated to comply with anti-fraud, anti-corruption, and conflict-of-interest requirements.		
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
Cote d'Ivoire	Grants	USD	10,000,000	6,429,011	1,680,313	6,206,753	100%	0%
Total		USD	10,000,000	6,429,011	1,680,313	6,206,753	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
FAO	Grants	USD	554,000	0	116,000	212,000	100%	0%
Gov of Cote D'Ivoire	In-kind	USD	1,200,000	0	345,470.67	1,096,288.67	100%	0%
Total		USD	1,754,000	0	461,470.67	1,308,288.67	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: Financial Reports - GCF AMA - 2025-13 - SAP015.pdf

File Name: 260402_SAP015-APR2025 13 - IVC 609 GCP - adj NO ETL - FEE.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

Stakeholder engagement activities were conducted across the project's three regions, leading to the identification of 801 new beneficiaries, including 419 women (52.3%). Women's participation in agroforestry and reforestation activities was strengthened through early engagement with focal points and service providers, improving their identification and mobilization. To enhance land tenure security, five awareness-raising sessions were organized with women's associations under the income-generating activities (IGA) framework, reaching 147 participants, including 127 women. The sessions covered land title issuance procedures, land contracts, and women's access to rural land. In addition, six awareness-raising sessions on child labor were conducted in six villages in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children, reaching 542 participants, including 352 women. Three cooperatives received training on organic and fair-trade cocoa production, child labor prevention, and the use of biopesticides, benefiting 92 participants, including 25 women. Train-the-trainer sessions were also delivered to cooperative leaders through the Internal Management System (IMS) to strengthen compliance and internal capacity. The project further strengthened safeguards capacity through two training sessions on the Safeguards Information System (SIS), covering the Cancun Safeguards and national indicators, as well as three regional trainings on grievance redress mechanisms, benefiting 78 committee members (24% women). At the institutional level, the project team includes a full-time Gender and Safeguards Specialist responsible for overseeing the implementation and monitoring of environmental and social measures. The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been prepared, validated, and disclosed to stakeholders. Information on safeguard measures has been actively shared through community meetings and training sessions. The principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was communicated and effectively applied with beneficiary communities throughout project implementation.

Outputs during the reporting period

All activities are implemented in accordance with the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). 1. Enhanced stakeholder engagement led to the identification of 801 new beneficiaries, including 419 women (52.3%). Awareness on land tenure security was strengthened through targeted sessions, reaching 147 participants, including 127 women, and improving knowledge on land rights and access to rural land. 2. To address child labor risks, community awareness sessions were conducted, reaching 542 participants, including 352 women, and promoting better understanding of child protection mechanisms. 3. Capacity building efforts focused on organic and fair-trade cocoa production, child labor prevention, and biopesticide use, benefiting 92 participants, including 25 women. Women's participation in agroforestry and reforestation activities was also strengthened through improved mobilization and inclusion mechanisms. 4. Coordination and safeguards oversight were reinforced through two Steering Committee meetings, ensuring the integration of safeguards recommendations. In addition, 25 focal points, including 5 women, were trained on REDD+ safeguards and the Safeguards Information System. 5. Finally, 201 farmers, including 29 women, were trained in sustainable pest management using organic biopesticides, while 78 grievance committee members (24% women) were trained, alongside awareness activities on the REDD+ grievance mechanism across the three regions.

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

- Low participation of women in project activities: Women's participation remains limited due to sociocultural and economic constraints, although targeted initiatives have resulted in 25.75% of beneficiaries being women—close to the 30% target—with further efforts needed.
- Customary norms limiting women's access to land: Customary norms hinder women's access to land, but awareness-raising efforts have led to progress, with land titles obtained or in the process of being obtained, although progress remains insufficient. To date, 62 PROMIRE beneficiaries, including 6 women, hold 166.37 hectares, having already obtained land titles. An additional 722 beneficiaries, including 77 women, are in the process of registration, with a total area covering 1,631.85 hectares.
- Limited access for women to productive resources and support services: Women's limited access to resources (e.g. training, inputs, and equipment) restricts their participation and the adoption of agroforestry practices. Targeted actions (i.e. tailored training, support for agroforestry groups led by women's associations, and distribution of inputs) have gradually improved their access, although further efforts are needed to ensure sustainable equity.

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

NA

Remarks/Notes

The project has made significant progress in integrating social considerations and implementing safeguard activities. Awareness raising efforts on land tenure security have also helped create a more enabling environment for community engagement, although additional efforts are still needed—particularly to involve more men and community leaders. In parallel, initiatives to prevent child labour and strengthen monitoring mechanisms within cooperatives are underway. Despite these advances, further action is required to consolidate achievements, improve women's access to resources and decision making bodies, and ensure their equitable and sustained participation in the cocoa value chain.

F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	N/A

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
Several measures have been implemented to strengthen stakeholder engagement in project execution, with a focus on environmental, social, and gender dimensions. Agreements with partners involved in agroforestry and forest restoration explicitly require compliance with applicable environmental standards. Regular consultation and dialogue are ensured through forums such as Steering Committee (COPIL) meetings, where stakeholders provide guidance that informs project implementation. Awareness-raising initiatives have addressed gender equality, gender-based violence (GBV), child labor prevention, and social inclusion, in collaboration with the Ministry for Women and Children. Engagement is further reinforced through the direct participation of stakeholders in project activities, notably via Local Development Plan (LDP) committees that include diverse social groups such as youth, women, immigrants, and local authorities. Administrative authorities are also integrated into the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), supporting its long-term sustainability. Institutional coordination has been strengthened through the operationalization of regional REDD+ committees, which involve regional directorates of technical ministries. Collaboration has also been enhanced with key institutions, including the Côte d'Ivoire Rural Agency (AFOR) through the PAMOFOR-PROMIRE action plan for land tenure security, and the Ministry of the Environment and Ecological Transition through a formal memorandum of understanding. Beneficiaries' participation in managing and conserving agroforestry and forest restoration plots has been formalized through signed protocols and contracts. Capacity-building efforts include training stakeholders in the use of the GROUND tool for georeferenced data collection. Key activities carried out include organizing meetings to identify new beneficiaries; training women's organizations on income-generating activities; conducting awareness campaigns on gender, GBV, child labor, and social inclusion; holding two COPIL meetings; strengthening LDP committees through capacity building; and training stakeholders in geolocation-based data collection methods.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Meetings to identify new beneficiaries were held from 23 February to 29 March 2025 in La Mé, Agnéby-Tiassa, and Sud-Comoé. Training for women's organizations on AGR implementation took place in July 2025 in Agnéby-Tiassa and La Mé, and in November 2025 in Sud-Comoé. Awareness activities on gender, GBV, child labor, and social inclusion were conducted with the Ministry responsible for women and children in December 2025 across all regions. Two Steering Committee meetings were held in Abidjan. Capacity building for PDL committees occurred in Agnéby-Tiassa and La Mé. Stakeholders were trained on the GROUND tool in Agboville in September 2025.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
- Meetings to identify new beneficiaries: men = 382; women = 419 (52%) / total = 801 beneficiaries - Training women's organizations on the implementation of Incoming Generating Activities (IGA): Men = 21; women = 126 / total = 147 - Organizing awareness-raising activities on gender, GBV, the fight against child labor, social inclusion, etc., in collaboration with the ministry responsible for women and children: Men = 190; women = 352 / total = 542	

- Organizing two COPIL meetings Men = 19; women = 10 / total = 29 - Capacity building for PDL committees Men = 59; women = 29/ total = 88 in Agnéby-Tiassa Men = 39; women = 15/ total = 54 in La Mé - Training stakeholders in the use of the GROUND tool Men = 25; women = 6 / total = 31 in Jacquévilles NGOs: Fondation Marie Esther, REUPRODEV, ODAFEM, GIREFOR, APFNP, INIDAA, INADES-FORMATION Government structures: ANADER, AFOR, Regional Directorates of Ministries in charge of the Environment, Agriculture and Water and Forests (MINEDD, MINADER, MINEF) Others: local communities' members Cooperatives: • Société Coopérative des Producteurs de Café-Cacao du Programme Agnéby avec conseil d'administration [COOP CA-SCOOP PCC PA] • Société Coopérative Agricole Aniaman de Ketesso avec conseil d'administration [COOP-CA C2AK] • Société coopérative de production de cacao biologique de la Mé [SCOOP-PCBM] • Société Coopérative Simplifiée des Femmes Productrices de Biasso [SCOOPS FEPROBIA]. Administrative authorities: Sub-prefects of project intervention zones.
Information shared with stakeholders
Presentation of project activities (i.e. agroforestry, forest restoration and support for cooperatives, and criteria for selecting beneficiaries, with particular emphasis on women) and consideration of social and environmental standards (i.e. GBV, gender, child labor, social inclusion), the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was also communicated, the REDD+ mechanism and the grievance redress mechanism, a presentation on the progress of project activities, challenges, and prospects, as well as tools for plot geolocation (GROUND) and cooperative management (i.e. business development plan, operational plan, assessment, processing map).
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
During the implementation of the PROMIRE project, several concerns were raised by stakeholders, including producers, cooperatives, local communities, and administrative authorities. First, the low participation of women in project activities was identified as a major concern. To address this, targeted strategies were implemented, including awareness meetings with the participation of community leaders to identify new beneficiaries with a focus on women's inclusion, capacity building for women's associations, and the promotion of appropriate income-generating activities. In addition, the distribution of agricultural seeds to women was carried out to increase their interest in the project and encourage their active participation. These actions have gradually improved their participation. Second, challenges related to access to land certificates, particularly for women and youth, were raised. These difficulties are largely due to existing socio-cultural norms that limit their access to land ownership. The project addressed this concern by organizing awareness-raising sessions on land tenure security, including clear explanations of land certification procedures. These sessions, conducted in the presence of community leaders, placed a strong emphasis on women's land rights. In addition, discussions were held with men, leading in some cases to the voluntary allocation of land parcels to their wives or daughters, which they can use for agroforestry or forest restoration activities and register in their own names.
Remarks/Notes
Despite awareness-raising efforts, women's participation remains low, accounting for just 52.31% of the total number of new 2025 beneficiaries. Additional targeted strategies are needed to strengthen women's participation, such as tailored communication and capacity-building sessions. The inclusion of cooperatives such as SCOOPS FEPROBIA highlights the growing involvement of women-led initiatives, a positive step towards gender inclusion. The inclusion of cooperatives such as SCOOPS FEPROBIA (a women's cooperative) highlights the growing involvement of women-led initiatives, a positive step towards gender inclusion.

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	
By December 2026, 27 awareness-raising and information sessions on land tenure security will be conducted in project villages in collaboration with NGOs and the PAMOFOR/PRESFOR project to strengthen community knowledge on land rights and tenure procedures. To support organic cocoa production, approximately 200 producers will be trained in organic production techniques by the end of Quarter 3. Three cocoa cooperatives will obtain ECOCERT certification by June 2026, with additional support provided to maintain certification standards and facilitate market access. A dedicated training session on the production and use of biopesticides will also be organized. Community awareness campaigns on child labor will be implemented in 24 villages, alongside ongoing monitoring and coaching of child labor committees within cooperatives to strengthen prevention and response mechanisms. Women's participation in project implementation will be enhanced by involving at least two women's cocoa producer associations by the end of Quarter 3. By the end of 2026, at least 30% of beneficiaries engaged in agroforestry and reforestation activities will be women. To strengthen grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), local grievance committees will be equipped with office supplies, supported through coaching and meetings, and complemented by awareness-raising sessions to ensure effective and inclusive use of the mechanism by all stakeholders. Additional awareness sessions will promote zero-deforestation practices, ensuring equitable participation across gender and age groups, while the sustainability of gender committees in producer organizations will be supported through training and coaching. Project sustainability and institutional transfer will be ensured through alignment with the Safeguard Action Plan, engagement of national institutions (ANADER, SODEFOR, Regional Council, Coffee and Cocoa Council), and the signing of long-term agreements for plant conservation, agroforestry system maintenance, forest restoration monitoring, and access to microfinance particularly benefiting women producers. Safeguard implementation is monitored by regional experts under the supervision of the gender and safeguards specialist.	
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	
In the village of Bieby in Côte d'Ivoire's La Mé region, Mr. A, a 52-year-old tailor and father of five, lives a modest but respected life. Alongside his sewing work, he owns a 3-hectare plot of land that had long remained unused. His perspective changed when he discovered the PROMIRE project after seeing his younger brother's successful reforestation efforts. Inspired, he envisioned transforming his abandoned land into a lasting legacy. Since 2023, Mr. A has actively engaged in reforestation with support from PROMIRE and its partner NGO GIREFOR. He planted Gmelina, Cedrela, and Teak seedlings, personally carrying out all the work, from digging holes to maintaining the trees. For him, this growing forest represents a response to climate change, wood scarcity, and a meaningful inheritance for his children. He also adopted the taungya system, combining tree planting with food crops. In 2025, he began rice cultivation with seeds provided by the project. Today, he harvests 30 to 40 bundles per cycle, improving both his household nutrition and income. Looking ahead, Mr. A hopes to secure legal ownership of his land and access better markets for his forest products, ensuring long-term benefits for his family.	
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 ☐

A total of six grievances were recorded during the reporting period, with four resolved and two still in progress. Most incidents involved accidental destruction of seedlings or crops, followed by corrective actions and, in several cases, mediation. • In Aboudé-Kouassikro, a casual worker accidentally destroyed young forest seedlings in a restoration plot. The project replaced the damaged plants. Status: resolved. • In Bécédi, a laborer caused similar damage to seedlings in an agroforestry plot. Replacement of the plants is ongoing. Status: in progress. • An accidental fire caused by a neighboring landowner led to a complaint with the Afféry Water and Forest Department. The responsible party repaired the damage and replaced crops. Status: resolved. • In Dadikoi, crop destruction occurred during a land dispute involving a landowner's sister. Complaints were filed and mediation with local authorities resulted in an amicable agreement and compensation. Status: resolved. • Loggers damaged seedlings during timber exploitation activities. Following a complaint and mediation, the affected plot was restored. Status: resolved. • Seedling destruction caused by transhumant cattle is currently under review, with a complaint pending before village authorities. Status: in progress.

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

Significant progress has been made in implementing the PROMIRE project's GAP, particularly in the areas of agricultural productivity, forest restoration, access to land, and women's economic empowerment.

In 2025, three training sessions on agroforestry techniques and agricultural intensification, as well as four sessions on organic fertilizer production, were organized with 30% female participation. These training courses helped strengthen the technical skills of producers and promote the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices. In forest restoration activities, 41 women were involved in reforestation and seedling production operations. However, their participation remains limited, representing 11.05% of the 371 producers engaged since the start of the project, which highlights the need to strengthen actions to promote their involvement. In addition, awareness-raising activities on land rights reached 1,693 people, including 269 women, and enabled 77 women to apply for land certificates. In terms of economic empowerment, six women's associations were selected to benefit from income-generating activities, five of which have already received training. This activity reached 273 people, including 21 men. Overall, the project is making progress toward greater gender mainstreaming, but further efforts are needed to strengthen women's participation, particularly in forest restoration and access to economic resources.

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	
Improved agricultural productivity: Training for producers, including women, on agroforestry techniques and good agricultural practices, and training for women on the use and production of organic fertilizers in the context of organic cocoa production.	
Indicator	
Percentage of women using agricultural intensification techniques that respect the environment and forest landscapes	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	30
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

In 2025, there were 11 women (9.3%) among the 118 producers using agricultural intensification techniques that respect the environment and forest landscapes.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Since project start, 172 women (11.28%) of 1,524 producers are using agricultural intensification techniques that respect the environment and forest landscapes.

The following measures are recommended to improve women's participation rates :

- Identify new beneficiaries, with a focus on women in the project regions, through tailored outreach efforts.
- Promote incentives and success stories to encourage the adoption and replication of these practices by other women;
- Facilitate women's access to inputs and equipment (seedlings, organic fertilizers, tools) to improve their access to resources and spark their interest in the project;
- Strengthen partnerships with local stakeholders (cooperatives, technical services) to ensure sustainable support for women's mobilization.

These measures will help accelerate adoption and improve the overall performance of the initiative.

Budget

125,000

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2026

Responsibility

Field experts and the gender and safeguards specialist are responsible for monitoring and promoting the adoption of these techniques. The project will continue to implement targeted incentives and support mechanisms targeting women, such as priority access to agricultural inputs and equipment. Mobilization efforts to identify female beneficiaries will also continue.

Remarks/Notes

All other GAP activities are reported in the attachment 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 ☐

A full-time gender expert was hired following the recommendations of the project's mid-term evaluation to support implementation of the project's GAP. This expert ensures the systematic integration of gender considerations into all activities and provides ongoing technical advice.

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 ☐

The budget allocated to the implementation of the GAP is used in accordance with the funding activity agreements and the updated GCF Gender Policy. All expenditure is tracked and reported in line with the GAP. The allocated budget has been directed towards activities such as capacity building sessions, awareness campaigns, financial and technical support for women as indicated in the GAP. Regular monitoring ensures that funds are used effectively to achieve gender-related objectives.

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Globally, gender-related activities, targets and indicators are progressing according to plan, and a number of activities included in the GAP have been carried out in 2025: - Training producers, including women, in agroforestry techniques and good agricultural practices. - Involving women in the implementation of landscape restoration activities (production of seedlings, reforestation, or ownership of the reforestation plot). - Organizing awareness-raising sessions on land tenure security, with a focus on women's access to land. - Training women in digital literacy, personal development, leadership, entrepreneurship and managerial activities. - Implementing women's income generating activities (IGA) - raining for women and young people on themes designed to strengthen their technical and organizational capacities for cooperative management. - Drawing up gender-sensitive local development plans (LDPs) - Establishing and operationalizing the grievance mechanism with attention to access by vulnerable groups, including women. But for Activity 3, where women's participation is still low (10.66%) compared to the target of 30%, more work is required. Targeted measures will be put in place to address this, such as stepping up awareness campaigns about women's land rights, encouraging other women to adopt and replicate these practices through incentives and success stories, and enlisting more local and customary authorities to help women have more equitable access to land.	
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 of the approved GAP during the reporting period	
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 ☐
Overall, participants in 2025 activities included 25,22% women out of a target of at least 30%, marking an increase in women's participation compared to previous years, but still below target. In addition, capacity-building focused on personal development and digital literacy has helped to strengthen women's skills, increasing their ability to participate meaningfully in the activities and opportunities generated by the project. However, further efforts will be required to fully reach the 'at least 30%' target for women, considering also the need for meaningful participation whereby women have an equitable share of benefits and influence decision making.	
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 ☐
Yes, the project has faced implementation challenges that have affected gender-related activities, particularly regarding women's access to land and rural land tenure. Despite ongoing efforts, women remain underrepresented in land ownership processes: only 6 women, compared to 62 men, currently hold land titles, and 77 women out of 722 beneficiaries (10.66%) are in the process of obtaining land titles. Among the key lessons learned is the recognition that structural, cultural, and administrative barriers continue to limit women's access to land, and that general awareness-raising alone is not sufficient to overcome these constraints. These lessons are informing ongoing actions, including the implementation of more targeted measures such as strengthening awareness sessions specifically focused on women, sensitizing men to encourage them to allocate land to their wives and daughters, and enhancing collaboration with local and customary authorities.	
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 ☐
Dame K, a 46-year-old cocoa farmer from Ananguié in the Agnéby-Tiassa region, is a married mother of seven who has long relied on her 2.45-hectare plantation. Despite her hard work, her annual cocoa production remained low, not exceeding 500 kg. In 2023, her situation improved when she joined the PROMIRE project. Through the project, her plantation was transformed into an agroforestry system, integrating cocoa with fruit and forest trees to boost productivity while protecting the environment. Dame K also received training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), learning techniques such as proper pruning, soil management, and crop diversification. These improvements gradually revitalized her farm. Within two years, her cocoa production more than doubled, exceeding one ton, while her trees became healthier and more productive. This progress has significantly improved her living conditions. With a more stable income, she can now better support her family, including covering her children's education and basic needs. Encouraged by these	

results, Dame K hopes to access financial support to maintain her plantation and purchase fertilizers, aiming for long-term self-sufficiency. Her story highlights how sustainable agricultural practices can transform livelihoods and strengthen resilience for rural families

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

Training in agroforestry and sustainable practices: Producers, at least 30% women, will be trained in agroforestry techniques and best practices through two sessions by September 2026. Women's training on organic inputs: Three training sessions will support women in producing and using organic fertilizers (plant residues and animal waste) and applying biological control techniques by June 2026. Forest landscape restoration: 109 women will be directly involved in individual or collective forest restoration activities by the end of 2026. Leadership and gender capacity-building: Three sessions for women and three for youth will focus on leadership and organizational management. Gender awareness training will target project staff and partners. Mangrove restoration: Two awareness sessions will engage women in mangrove restoration activities, with women contributing to at least 5% of restored areas. Land tenure awareness: 27 awareness sessions will be organized across project regions, ensuring at least 30% participation by women. Support for income-generating activities (IGAs): Assessments of associations and cooperatives will be conducted, followed by the identification and implementation of six IGAs for women. Monitoring and follow-up: Activities are monitored by regional experts and gender specialists, through monthly gender data tracking, and biannual reviews to assess adoption of Good Agricultural Practices and address challenges.

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: APR 2025 - section G Annex 1 GHG SAP015.xlsx File Name: PROMIRE_yr5_EX-ACT_Rationale_2026.docx File Name: Copy of v. 9 monmat_PROMIRE_2026.xlsx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: APR 2025 - section G Annex 2 COMMS SAP015.docx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: APR 2025 - section G Annex 3 GRM SAP015 clean.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: procurement-template-revised FAO.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: APR 2025 - section G Annex 5 Timetable SAP015.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: APR 2025 - section G Annex 6 GAP activity Report SAP015.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: Copy of Indicators and methodology.xlsx File Name: 7. SAP015 Status of IER recommendation implementation and progress of delayed activities.docx File Name: SAP015 APR2025 comments_answers.docx

