
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title: Climate proofing food production investments in Imbo and Moso basins in the Republic of Burundi (SAP017)

Accredited Entity: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Date of Report submission: 19 May 2026

Version number V1.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

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

A.1. Date of report submission		19 May 2026		
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public	
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)				
	GCF Financing		Mill. USD 10.0	
	Grants		Mill. USD 10.0	
	Co-Financing		Mill. USD 21.7	
	Grants		Mill. USD 21.7	
Total Financing		Mill. USD 31.7		
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)			
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 4 July 2027			
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> 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, Agriculture, and Livestock	Burundi	Public Sector - Gouvernement	Project Coordinator	Damase Ntiranyibagira; ufcp2.piparvb@gmail.com
Ministry of Finance	Burundi	Public Sector - Gouvernement	Executing Entity	Alain Ndikumana
Agricultural Production Intensification and Vulnerability Reduction Project (PIPARV-B)	Burundi	Public Sector - Gouvernement	Project Coordinator	Damase Ntiranyibagira <ufcp2.piparvb@gmail.com>

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)
IFAD	Italy	p.guedez@ifad.org	IFI	IFAD

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)
Burundi	10 November 2025	Burundi's third Nationally Determined Contribution (CDN 3.0), adopted in November 2025, establishes a comprehensive strategic framework for low-carbon, climate-resilient, and inclusive development. On the mitigation side, it targets a 23% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 relative to the business-as-usual scenario (3% unconditional, 20% conditional on international financing), with priority actions in expanding forest cover, promoting clean energy (hydroelectricity, solar, biogas), reducing wood-fuel dependency, and sustainable land management (REDD+). On the adaptation side, anchored in the 2023 initial National Adaptation Plan (NAP/PNA), the CDN 3.0 aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations across five pillars: (i) anti-erosion measures and sustainable land and water management; (ii) early warning and climate risk prevention; (iii) climate-resilient agricultural technologies and varieties; (iv) climate-adapted infrastructure; and (v) social protection and inclusion.	SAP017 project "Climate Proofing Food Production Investments in the Imbo and Moso Basins" is explicitly designed to implement adaptation priorities identified in Burundi's NDC and NAPA, focusing on the agricultural sector, which employs 90% of the population. Through its three components, the project directly addresses CDN 3.0 adaptation pillar (i) by rehabilitating 25,000 hectares of degraded upper and mid-catchment farmland through soil and water conservation practices, agroforestry, and rainwater harvesting. It responds to pillar (iii) by disseminating climate-resilient agro-ecosystem management practices through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and peer-learning networks. Component 3 explicitly supports better alignment of the national agriculture investment plan with the NDC and NAP through policy review and institutional capacity building. The project also safeguards USD 57 million in prior government irrigation investments in the Imbo and Moso plains, a direct contribution to CDN 3.0's goal of building the resilience of agro-pastoral communities and protecting food and water security.	4%

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 overall objective of the project is to strengthen the climate resilience of smallholder farmers across upper, middle and lower watershed areas, while enhancing agricultural productivity and food security through the adoption of improved agro-ecosystem management practices that ensure the sustainable conservation of land and water resources.

Project Results

Outcome 1: Sustainable land and water management practices adopted

- R1.1: Increased adoption of sustainable land and water management practices: At least 45,000 beneficiaries adopt improved sustainable land management practices.
- R1.2: Increased on-farm rainwater harvesting at household level: 1,500 households equipped with rainwater harvesting systems at farm level.
- R1.3: Strengthened incentives for the development of green micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs): Promotion of environmentally sustainable enterprises that support soil and water conservation.

Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities for agro-ecosystem management

- R2.1: Enhanced capacities of stakeholders in improved agro-ecosystem management: Key actors demonstrate strengthened capacities in soil and water conservation practices.
- R2.2: Establishment and operationalization of Farmer Field Schools (FFS): 60 demonstration plots established and functional.

Outcome 3: Enabling policy and institutional environment

- R3.1: Strengthened policy and regulatory framework for soil and water conservation: At least three policies governing water resource management and their implementing regulations are revised and operationalized.

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)

Project implementation has already delivered significant activities and tangible results.

In the area of sustainable land management, a partnership agreement was signed on 12 November 2025 between the Project and the Institute of Agronomic Sciences of Burundi, the national body responsible for agricultural research. To date, ten demonstration plots on sustainable land management have been established.

To support greenhouse gas sequestration, the Project has produced and planted agroforestry, forestry, and fruit tree seedlings. A total of 8,032,662 seedlings have been produced and planted out of the 15 million planned in the appraisal report, representing an achievement rate of 53.55%. Reforested area has reached 2,852.23 hectares against a target of 2,000 hectares, corresponding to 142.61% achievement. Significant land remains available for reforestation, particularly in the Moso region.

To strengthen seedling production capacity, the Project has identified and supported nursery associations with agroforestry seeds and technical assistance. A total of 137 nurseries have been established out of a target of 165 (83.03%).

For erosion control at farm level, the Project has recently recruited three service providers to develop watershed management infrastructure. The works are expected to be completed by December 2026.

To enhance beneficiaries' capacity to adapt to climate change, weather and rainfall information is being disseminated to beneficiary households by the Geographic Institute of Burundi.

To further strengthen climate resilience, the Project is supporting beneficiaries in acquiring rainwater harvesting systems. Three contracts have been signed for the supply and installation of 1,624 water collectors, with delivery expected in July 2026.

To improve post-harvest management, 240,000 hermetic storage bags have been procured and delivered, achieving 100% of the target. In addition, the bidding documents for the procurement of solar dryers have been submitted to IFAD for no-objection prior to launch.

To improve market access and increase incomes, the Project is working through the umbrella organization CAPAD, currently supporting 14 dairy, rice, and food crop cooperatives.

Capacity building is ongoing through Farmers Field Schools (FFS). A total of 41 FFS have been established, including 10 focused on sustainable land management, 20 on beans, and 11 on rice. So far, 900 beneficiaries have been trained, along with 90 internal and external facilitators.

The Project has also commissioned an environmental, social, and climate impact assessment in its intervention area; the final report is available and approved.

To assess implementation progress, a baseline study was conducted by a consulting firm. The final report, containing key data, has been validated.

With the support of GCF and IFAD, a mid-term review has been launched, and a contract with an individual consultant was signed in November 2025.

Finally, to boost agricultural production, the Project has distributed 156 tons of fertilizers to beneficiaries.

Activity	Indicator planned in 2025	Indicator achieved in 2025	Achievement rate
Adoption of improved agroecosystem management practices	1 agreement with ISABU	1 agreement signed	100%
Establishment of nurseries	60	62	103.3%
Production of agroforestry seedlings	3,600,000	3,640,555	101%
Reforestation of hillsides	1,100 ha	1,214.523 ha	110.67%

Installation of soil and water conservation structures	2,000 ha	3 service providers recruited	—
Support to farmers for acquiring rainwater harvesting systems at farm level	1,624 collectors installed	3 contracts signed to supply 1,624	50%
Capacity building of local artisans on management and repair of rainwater harvesting systems at farm level	80 artisans	0 artisans (training planned during installation phase)	0%
Support farmers to acquire improved on-farm handling and storage facilities	240,000 hermetic bags	240,000 hermetic bags	100%
Link farmers to markets	1 contract signed	Contract signed and 14 cooperatives assessed; capacity strengthening plan developed	50%
Capacity strengthening of stakeholders in improved agroecosystem management for better soil and water conservation	40	42	105%
Training of farmers through Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	30 FFS	41	136.6%
Review of policies and regulations related to soil and water conservation	3 policies revised	0	0%
Environmental and social impact study (EIESC)	1 report	1 EIESC report	100%
Baseline study	1 report	1 report	100%

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) 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	120,000	240,000	62,931	0	62,931

(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	60,000	120,000	24,956	0	24,956
Female	0	60,000	120,000	37,435	0	37,435

(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
Burundi	0	120,000	240,000	62,392	91,175	153,567

(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	167,777	333,540	1,200	0	1,200



(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
Burundi	0	167,777	333,540	1,200	0	1,200

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 country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burundi		80,000	240,000	0	930	930

(PMF) A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses, 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	35,000	75,000	2,862	19,125	21,987
Female	0	35,000	75,000	3,873	25,875	29,748

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, 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	4,250	12,500	0	0	0
Female	0	4,250	12,500	0	0	0

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burundi	0	8,500	15,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	40,000	120,000	34,436	0	34,436
Female	0	40,000	120,000	21,222	0	21,222

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by country.						
Unit				No. of Beneficiaries		
Disaggregation by: Project Countries				Annual value		
Burundi				91,175		

Infrastructure and built environment

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions					
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas.					
Unit					United States dollars
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
30,000,000	40,000,000	57,000,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions						
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						United States dollars
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burundi	30,000,000	40,000,000	57,000,000	0	0	0

(PMF) A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits (reported where applicable) (IRMF) Core 3 Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions						
Provide the total estimated value (USD) of physical assets made more resilient to climate change impacts in the targeted geographic areas, disaggregated by asset type.						
Unit						United States dollars
Disaggregation by: Physical asset types (made more resilient)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Other	30,000,000	40,000,000	57,000,000	0	0	0

Optional Co-Benefit Indicators

No indicators/questions defined.

Total number of direct and indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained					
Provide the total number of direct jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained.					
Unit					No. of Full-time equivalent jobs
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	120,000	240,000	0	0	0

Total number of direct and indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained					
Provide the total number of indirect jobs (measured in full-time equivalents, female/male) created or maintained.					

Unit					No. of Full-time equivalent jobs
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	167,777	333,540	0	0	0

Total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, using climate information products or services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors						
Provide the total number of institutions or decision-makers, including local actors, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Actors
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burundi				0	45,000	45,000

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development					
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, policies, plans and coordination mechanisms.					
Unit					No. of Items
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	0	0		42	42

Total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, polices, plans and coordination mechanisms to support climate-resilient and low-emission development						
Provide the total number of established or strengthened institutional frameworks, polices, plans and coordination mechanisms, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						No. of Items
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burundi				0	42	42

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)					
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha).					
Unit					Hectares
Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value <i>(automatically calculated)</i>
	Mid-term	Final target			
0	0	0		1,214	1,214

Total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha)						
Provide the total ecosystems placed under conservation activities (ha), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Hectares
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Burundi	0	2.852	20.000	1.635	1.217	2.852

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			

1.1.b Number of participatory land use plans adopted	Plans	0	50	50	0	0	0
1.1a Number of participatory land use plans developed for steep slopes, riparian areas, forests, and protected areas	Plans	0	50	50	1,656	0	1,656
1.1c Area transformed through SLM and higher productivity	Hectares	0	10,000	15,000	2,407	0	2,407
Indicator 3.1a Priority SLM policy and legal gaps identified and agreed at national, community and micro catchment levels and shared with policy makers	No. of Policy Instruments	0	0	1	0	0	0
Indicator 3.1c Number of policy roundtables organised and held between researchers, government and local communities (with representation from all groups, men, women and youths)	No. of Meetings/Dialogues	0	2	4	0	0	0
Indicators 3.1b Number of actors sensitised on the needs for policy and regulation changes in community SLM by-laws	No. of Actors	0	500	1,050	0	0	0
1.2a Number of participating farmers supported to acquire and install on-farm rainwater harvesting facilities	No. of Farmers	100	1,000	3,500	0	1,624	1,624
1.2b Capacity of installed rainwater harvesting facilities	Litres	0	100,000	300,000	0	0	0
1.3a Number of green small business supported to become self-sustaining through a business incubation facility	No. of Entities	0	50	150	0	0	0
1.3b Proportion of farmers practising SLM with access to markets for SLM products and that can sell 90% of their market-oriented produce	Percentage	0	50	90	0	0	0
2.1.a Number of agricultural extension	Percentage	0	30	30	0	0	0

officers from the 35 beneficiaries districts undertaking refresher courses on SLM practices							
2.1.b Number of lead farmers (including all groups: men, women and youth) trained on SLM practices to enhance peer to peer learning	No. of Farmers	0	165	330	0	0	0
Indicator 2.2a. Number of operational FFS	No. of Items	0	33	66	28	31	59
Indicator 2.2b Number of farmers trained through FFS	No. of Farmers	0	330	660	872	930	1,802
1.1 Percentage of upper and mid catchment farmers successfully implementing and benefiting from SLM practices	Percentage	10	25	50	0	0	0
1.2 Percentage increase in production (crop and livestock) for upper, middle, and lower catchment farmers contributing to climate resilience and food security	Percentage	0	10	15	0	0	0
1.3 Percentage reduction in flooded acreage within the irrigated land in the two basins during both the long and short rains	Percentage	0	10	30	0	0	0
1.4 Reduction in annual canal desilting frequency in the downstream irrigation schemes within the two basins	No. of Items	7	6	7	0	0	0
1.5 Hectares of land under Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices	Hectares	0	10,000	15,000	0	1,214	1,214
1.6 Hectares of irrigated land in the lower catchment protected from increased siltation	Hectares	0	1,200	2,470	0	0	0
2.1 Percentage of division extension officers trained on SLM from the 35 districts in the Project area	Percentage	5	30	100	0	0	0

2.2 Number of participating farmers requesting extension services on SLM and other agro-ecosystem management practices	No. of Farmers	0	25,000	100,000	0	0	0
2.3 Number of actors (farmers, marketers, and owners of Small and Medium Size Enterprises) trained and supported to adopt and enhance SLM practices for arable and mixed farming systems	No. of Farmers	0	70,000	150,000	0	930	930
3.1 Number of policies and regulation on Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices reviewed at both the national and district level	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	3	0	0	0
3.2 New documented localized evidence for policy development and review available (materials produced)	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	1	0	0	0
3.3 Draft of the reviewed policy recommendations for soil and water conservation available	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	2	0	0	0

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

C.2.1. Subprojects
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).

Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
n/a legal arrangements in compliance							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
n/a no changes envisaged							

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

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

Risk Management Matrix

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

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

For the Integrity Risk Area, an annual reporting (and more frequent and prompt reporting if stated in the legal agreements with the GCF) is required for each of its 3 Risk Sub-areas, as GCF has zero tolerance for Prohibited Practices, for SEAH in Fund-related Activities, and for working with parties and engaging in activities subject to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council. The AE reporting obligations under GCF 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	Integrity and Compliance Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Risk of integrity breaches related to potential prohibited practices, including money laundering (ML), terrorist financing (TF), fraud, corruption, or conflicts of interest in project implementation—particularly in procurement and financial management processes. This may arise from limited due diligence on vendors, weak internal controls, insufficient oversight, or lack of awareness of AML/CFT compliance requirements among project stakeholders.		
Consequences	Potential financial losses, misuse or diversion of project funds, and reputational damage to the project, IFAD, and the Government. Non-compliance with AML/CFT and integrity standards may lead to sanctions, suspension of disbursements, or termination of contracts. It may also undermine transparency, reduce stakeholder trust, and negatively affect the timely and effective implementation of project activities.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Strengthen due diligence and screening of all vendors and partners (including AML/CFT and sanctions checks), and ensure strict application of IFAD procurement and financial management procedures. Enhance internal controls, segregation of duties, and regular financial audits. Provide targeted training to project staff on integrity, AML/CFT compliance, and conflict of interest. Establish clear reporting and whistleblowing mechanisms, and ensure timely investigation and follow-up of any suspected cases. Regular monitoring and supervision missions should verify compliance and reinforce accountability.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low

Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Delays in project implementation due to complex procurement and coordination processes		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Project implementation is facing delays due to lengthy procurement procedures, multiple approval layers, and coordination challenges among stakeholders (government entities, service providers, and partners). The use of both the Burundi Public Procurement Code and IFAD Procurement Guidelines significantly extends timelines—up to nine months for goods contracts and even longer for works—while the depreciation of the Burundian franc further increases costs and delays. Additional constraints include limited familiarity with procedures, particularly the Green Climate Fund (GCF) requirements, and delays in contract execution, highlighting the need for capacity strengthening. Furthermore, climate variability has exacerbated implementation challenges. In 2025, an extended dry period lasting over three months—beyond the normal seasonal pattern—led to significant losses of newly planted seedlings, with losses reaching around 60% in some areas, particularly in the Moso region.		
Consequences	Delays in the execution of key activities may affect the timely achievement of project outputs and outcomes, reduce overall project efficiency, and risk underperformance against targets within the project timeframe.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Streamline procurement planning and anticipate processes early, strengthen coordination among stakeholders, and ensure close follow-up of contracts and approvals. Provide targeted capacity building on procedures and reinforce monitoring to identify and address bottlenecks in a timely manner.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Technical capacity		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Limited technical capacity among implementing partners, decentralized structures, and service providers to effectively deliver and monitor project activities. This is mainly due to insufficient training on SLM practices, GCF requirements, and data collection/reporting systems, as well as high staff turnover and weak technical support at local level.		
Consequences	This may lead to poor quality implementation of activities, delays in execution, weak data collection and reporting, and reduced effectiveness and sustainability of project interventions.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Strengthen capacity building through targeted and continuous training for project staff and partners, provide technical backstopping and supervision, develop clear operational guidelines and tools, and reinforce monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure quality implementation and reporting.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Conflict of Interest in Procurement and Project Implementation		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Risk that individuals involved in procurement, contract management, or decision-making processes may have personal or financial interests that could influence their impartiality. This may arise from weak disclosure mechanisms, limited awareness of conflict of interest policies, or inadequate oversight.		
Consequences	May lead to biased decision-making, unfair procurement processes, selection of non-qualified service providers, misuse of resources, and reputational damage to the project and implementing agencies.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Enforce mandatory declaration of conflict of interest for all staff and stakeholders involved in procurement and decision-making. Strengthen oversight and internal controls, ensure transparency in procurement processes, and provide training on integrity and ethical standards. Establish clear reporting and investigation mechanisms for suspected cases.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Drought		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The intervention area is experiencing significant water deficit conditions. Rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic, with delayed onset and early cessation of rains, resulting in prolonged dry periods that negatively affect agricultural activities. In the Moso region, this situation is further compounded by termite infestations, which damage crops as well as agroforestry, forestry, and fruit tree seedlings established under the project. In January and February 2025, the area experienced an unusual dry spell lasting approximately two and a half months, occurring immediately after tree planting activities. This prolonged absence of rainfall severely affected seedling survival rates, leading to substantial losses. As a result, both agricultural productivity and reforestation efforts have been significantly impacted, highlighting the vulnerability of the intervention area to climate variability and the need for adaptive measures to mitigate such risks in future interventions.		
Consequences	Seedlings produced in nurseries and transplanted in the field have been adversely affected by a combination of water scarcity and termite attacks. The lack of adequate rainfall has significantly reduced soil moisture, weakening the plants and making them more vulnerable to pest damage. In January and February 2025, a prolonged dry spell led to particularly severe impacts, with at least 40% of the planted seedlings failing to survive. This situation is likely to affect the achievement of project objectives, particularly those related to reforestation, land restoration, and climate resilience. Reduced survival rates may delay the attainment of planned targets and require additional efforts and resources for replanting. Furthermore, beneficiaries—especially smallholder farmers—may experience reduced access to expected environmental and economic benefits, such as improved soil fertility, increased productivity, and enhanced resilience to climate shocks.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 4 - Almost certain	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 12 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Adjustment of the silvicultural calendar Plant seedlings at the very beginning of the rainy season (November–December) to maximize survival rates.		

	To achieve this, nursery associations should be identified no later than early April each year and proceed with the timely acquisition of agroforestry and forestry seeds. Early seedling production Initiate seedling production well in advance to ensure availability at the optimal planting period. Selection of adapted species Promote and use tree species that are resistant to water stress in order to enhance resilience to drought conditions. Supplementary watering Provide additional watering during the early stages of plant growth, including through paid labor if necessary. Termite control Use locally available natural techniques and products to control termite attacks on young seedlings.		
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 6	Non-compliance with sanctions and AML/CFT requirements in procurement and partnerships		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	There is a risk that project funds or contracts may be inadvertently allocated to individuals, companies, or financial institutions that are subject to international sanctions or are flagged under AML/CFT regulations. This may arise due to limited access to updated screening tools, insufficient due diligence, weak internal controls, or lack of systematic verification of vendors and partners (e.g., red list, FIRCO checks) during procurement and financial transactions.		
Consequences	Reputational damage to IFAD and the project Financial losses or ineligible expenditures Suspension or delay of project disbursements Legal and compliance implications with donors and international regulations Disruption of project implementation due to contract cancellations or investigations		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Screen all vendors against sanctions/AML lists (FIRCO, UN) before contracting and payment Strengthen due diligence, including verification of supplier information Ensure compliance with IFAD procedures (OPEN, no-objection) Train PMU staff on compliance and red flags Apply internal controls and segregation of duties Conduct periodic checks and report any flagged cases immediately		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 3 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Fraud, corruption, and collusion in procurement processes		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Risk of fraudulent practices, bribery, or collusion between bidders and/or staff during procurement and contract management, due to weak controls, limited oversight, or inadequate segregation of duties.		
Consequences	Misuse of project funds Reduced value for money and poor-quality outputs		

	Reputational damage and loss of donor confidence Delays or suspension of project activities		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Apply transparent and competitive procurement procedures Ensure segregation of duties and internal controls Use OPEN and no-objection processes systematically Conduct regular audits and spot checks Train staff on anti-fraud and corruption prevention Establish clear reporting and whistleblowing mechanisms		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

If any risk (previously identified or not) has materialized, please capture it here as a risk incident.

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

In addition to the financial report in the annex, update the table with relevant GCF financial data for each country and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Burundi	Grants	USD	9,994,500	4,730,500	932,228.49	1,363,899.42	0%	100%
Total		USD	9,994,500	4,730,500	932,228.49	1,363,899.42	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
IFAD	Grants	USD	27,104,958	0	9,748,348.73	9,871,274.2	0%	100%
Total		USD	27,104,958	0	9,748,348.73	9,871,274.2	N/A	N/A

E.3. Additional Finance Mobilised Beyond Approved Co-financing

Report the realised (cumulative value) and/or expected volume (Final Target) of private/public finance leveraged as a result of GCF involvement in the investment, in addition to and beyond any co-financing originally committed at approval. This datapoint shall be reported separately from official co-financing figures and is intended to capture the catalytic effect of GCF investments and support institutional learning.

GCF Policy: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf>

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: 2025 grant-financial-progress SAP017 Burundi.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 ☒

Meetings were held with provincial governors and communal administrators to strengthen their ownership of reforested hillside areas. Community-level meetings were also conducted to raise awareness on climate change and the importance of maintaining plantations. Beneficiaries highlighted limited access to firewood, used by over 98% of households, and requested improved cookstoves to reduce pressure on natural resources. Data on gender-based violence (GBV) were collected, showing low levels of family conflict, but continued sensitization is needed. The GALS approach was identified as relevant; however, it is not included in the PRODOC and requires prior approval from the GCF before implementation.

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

<i>Environmental, Social and Climate Impact Assessment</i> The report indicates that the environmental impact of the FAA is minimal. From a social perspective, the study shows that indigenous peoples, women-headed households, and youth are effectively included in the project interventions. Key activities include: Production of seedlings in nurseries Planting of seedlings on farms and on degraded hillsides Supporting beneficiaries in the installation of rainwater harvesting systems at household level Providing beneficiaries with weather forecast information to help them adapt to climate change	
Outputs during the reporting period	
<i>Environmental, Social and Climate Impact Assessment and Management Plan</i> An Environmental, Social and Climate Impact Assessment and an Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan have been developed. 62 nurseries established, producing a total of 3,640,555 seedlings. 1,519,128 forest trees planted across 1,214.5 hectares, along with 2,121,427 agroforestry and fruit trees planted on beneficiaries' farms. 45,000 households informed about weather and rainfall forecasts to support climate adaptation. Three contracts signed for the supply and installation of 1,624 rainwater harvesting systems.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	
The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment identified both positive and negative socio-economic and biophysical impacts associated with the project. Positive socio-economic impacts during the preparation and construction phases include temporary job creation, increased household incomes, and improved technical capacities of local enterprises in watershed management and marshland rehabilitation. During the operational phase, benefits include improved food security, enhanced agricultural practices, better water resource management, improved organization of farmers, and reduced social conflicts—particularly those related to water use. Additional benefits include increased agricultural productivity, improved livestock feed availability, higher incomes from farming and livestock, improved soil fertility, and better access and circulation within irrigated areas. Negative socio-economic impacts include risks of exclusion of Indigenous peoples (Batwa), discrimination among workers, temporary loss of land and crops, economic losses during works, and risks related to HIV/AIDS and STIs, as well as gender-based violence (GBV/SEA/SH). Other risks include community frustration due to non-transparent recruitment, labor exploitation, child labor, workplace and traffic accidents, and disruption of local customs. During operation, risks include conflicts between farmers and herders, potential social issues linked to increased income, and higher incidence of waterborne diseases. Regarding the biophysical environment, no significant positive impacts are expected during the construction phase. However, during operation, the project contributes to reduced erosion, runoff, flooding, and sedimentation, improved groundwater recharge, protection of infrastructure, reduced deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, and improved water availability and quality. Negative biophysical impacts during construction include vegetation loss, landscape alteration, disturbance to fauna, noise, and pollution from waste and dust. During operation, risks include water and soil contamination from pesticides and fertilizers, abnormal sedimentation, and potential degradation of hydro-agricultural infrastructure.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
<i>Integrated Pest and Pesticide Management:</i> Key challenges include the use of hazardous agrochemicals, weak regulation and disorder in commercialization, unsafe handling without protective equipment, poor waste management, and limited effectiveness of inspection structures. To address these issues, proposed measures include capacity building of sector stakeholders, particularly through training and awareness-raising of producers on safe handling and application of pesticides, training of extension agents, and strengthening of inspection and control systems. Implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP): The ESMP is being implemented with an estimated cost of one hundred ninety-five thousand nine hundred US dollars (USD 195,900).	
Remarks/Notes	
F.4. Sub-projects information	
Have any subprojects been implemented? Yes ☒ No ☐	
Title of the sub-project	Indigenous
ESS management plan/instrument in place	

Title of the sub-project	Indigenous
The project has established a Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure inclusive, continuous, and structured engagement with all relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries, local authorities, technical services, and vulnerable groups such as women and Indigenous peoples. The plan is implemented through a multi-level approach: Community-level engagement: Regular meetings are organized at hill level across all intervention areas to inform beneficiaries about project activities, climate change impacts, and good practices for maintaining plantations and infrastructure. These meetings also serve as platforms to collect feedback, identify concerns, and integrate local knowledge into implementation. Institutional engagement: Consultations are conducted with provincial and communal authorities to strengthen ownership, coordination, and sustainability of project interventions. Newly elected officials are systematically sensitized on project objectives and their roles. Technical support and coordination: Provincial technical services (BPEAE) are actively involved in planning, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring alignment with national priorities and technical standards. Inclusion and participation: The plan emphasizes the participation of women, youth, and Indigenous peoples, ensuring equitable access to information, training, and economic opportunities. Feedback and adaptive management: Stakeholder inputs are regularly collected and used to adjust project activities, address emerging risks (e.g., climate shocks, social concerns), and improve overall effectiveness. Overall, it ensures transparency, accountability, and strong stakeholder ownership, contributing to the sustainability and impact of project outcomes.	
Stakeholder engagement plan in place	
During the reporting period, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan ensured the active inclusion of Indigenous peoples (Batwa) in project activities. Consultations were conducted at community level to inform them about project objectives, climate change impacts, and their rights to participate in all interventions. Indigenous peoples were specifically targeted in nursery establishment and tree planting activities, where they benefited from training on seedling production and climate-resilient practices. They are also prioritized in paid labor opportunities, particularly for planting activities, due to their limited access to land. These engagements have enabled Indigenous participants to generate income, improve livelihoods, and strengthen food security. Their feedback has been regularly collected and considered in project implementation. Overall, the project ensures that Indigenous peoples are not excluded, but rather fully integrated as key beneficiaries, with equitable access to opportunities, resources, and decision-making processes.	
Activities/engagement conducted with Indigenous peoples	
Indigenous peoples were specifically targeted during the establishment of nurseries. They benefited from training on the production of agroforestry, forestry, and fruit tree seedlings. In addition to these capacity-building activities, indigenous members of nursery associations generate income once the seedlings they produce are delivered and planted. With this income, many have been able to invest in small livestock (such as goats, poultry, and pigs), pay school fees for their children, and purchase food to improve household food security. During tree planting campaigns, indigenous peoples—who often have limited access to land—are prioritized for paid labor opportunities, particularly in Category 1, enabling them to earn income. Overall, indigenous peoples are fully included in project implementation. They are considered as key beneficiaries and can actively participate in all project activities without restriction. This includes joining nursery associations, engaging in reforestation activities, accessing fertilizers, participating in watershed management works, and benefiting from project support such as inputs, drying facilities, and other productive assets.	
Key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during this reporting period	

Title of the sub-project	Indigenous
Key issues identified include the risk of exclusion of Indigenous peoples (Batwa) from project benefits due to their limited access to land and resources, as well as potential marginalization in decision-making processes. There are also socio-economic vulnerabilities, including limited livelihood opportunities. Positive impacts include their active inclusion in nursery associations and tree planting activities, where they received training and access to income-generating opportunities. Indigenous peoples are also prioritized for paid labor, particularly in planting campaigns. Mitigation measures implemented include targeted inclusion strategies, ensuring equitable access to training, employment, and project resources. Continuous community engagement and awareness-raising have strengthened their participation. Overall, the project ensures that Indigenous peoples are fully integrated as beneficiaries, contributing to improved livelihoods and resilience.	
Any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention	
N/A	

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
The stakeholder engagement approach includes both institutional and community-level consultations. Two meetings were held with provincial governors and communal administrators to strengthen their ownership and responsibility for managing reforested hillside areas. At the community level, hill-based meetings were organized with beneficiaries to raise awareness on the causes and impacts of climate change, and to promote proper maintenance of plantations and on-farm tree planting. These meetings also served as platforms to gather feedback from communities. Key concerns raised include limited access to firewood, used by over 98% of households, which places significant pressure on natural resources. Beneficiaries expressed strong interest in improved cookstoves to reduce wood consumption. In addition, gender-based violence (GBV) data were collected. While family conflicts appear relatively low, continued sensitization is needed through approaches such as GALS, although its implementation requires prior approval as it is not currently included in the project document.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Stakeholder engagement activities were conducted across the project intervention areas between April 2025 and March 2026, including consultations held in Bujumbura, Gitega, Makamba, Bururi, and the Moso region. These engagements took place at communal offices, project sites, and community meeting spaces, involving local authorities, beneficiaries, and partner institutions.	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
Participation in community (hill-level) meetings with beneficiaries: A total of 10,350 women and 8,468 men participated in the community meetings. Among them, 1,934 women and 910 men were members of nursery associations. Participation in meetings with administrative authorities: A total of 2 women and 8 men participated in these meetings.	
Information shared with stakeholders	

Key issues identified include delays in procurement processes, limited awareness of GCF procedures, climate variability (notably prolonged drought), and risks related to social inclusion. Impacts include both positive socio-economic benefits (job creation, increased incomes, improved food security, and capacity building) and negative risks such as potential exclusion of vulnerable groups, occupational and environmental risks, and climate-related losses (e.g., up to 60% seedling loss in some areas). Mitigation measures implemented include capacity strengthening, inclusive targeting of vulnerable groups (including indigenous peoples), improved planning of planting seasons, and enhanced environmental and social management measures.
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
N/A
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	
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 A key good practice under ESS is the inclusive engagement of Indigenous peoples (Batwa) in project activities, including nursery management and tree planting, ensuring equitable access to benefits and income opportunities. The project has also strengthened stakeholder engagement processes and recently validated the GRM (June 2025), enhancing transparency and accountability. A key lesson learned is that continuous capacity building, inclusive participation, and strong local coordination are essential to ensure effective ESS implementation and sustainability of project outcomes.	
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 ☒																						
The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) was recently introduced in the project and was formally validated in June 2025.																							
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan																							
The project actively promotes the Gender Action Plan by ensuring strong participation of women across its activities. For example: - In nursery associations, women represent 63.71% of members. - In Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for beans, women account for 380 participants, compared to 269 men (58.55% women). - In FFS for rice, women represent 189 participants, compared to 134 men (68.38% women). These figures demonstrate the project's commitment to mainstreaming gender and enhancing women's participation in productive and capacity-building activities.																							
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐																						
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.</i>																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">GAP Activity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for beans, women account for 380 participants, compared to 269 men (58.55% women).</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Indicator</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Number of women participating in the FFS</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Rating of Indicator</th> <td>GREEN (on track to be met)</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Baseline</th> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable</th> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Annual progress update (Reporting Period)</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for beans: 380 women and 269 men participated (58.55% women).</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Cumulative progress update (Entire period)</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Since project start, women's participation in Farmer Field Schools has remained consistently above parity, demonstrating effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan. Women actively participate in capacity-building activities and have increased their access to agricultural knowledge and climate-resilient practices, contributing to improved productivity and household resilience.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		GAP Activity		Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for beans, women account for 380 participants, compared to 269 men (58.55% women).		Indicator		Number of women participating in the FFS		Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)	Baseline	0	Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50	Annual progress update (Reporting Period)		Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for beans: 380 women and 269 men participated (58.55% women).		Cumulative progress update (Entire period)		Since project start, women's participation in Farmer Field Schools has remained consistently above parity, demonstrating effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan. Women actively participate in capacity-building activities and have increased their access to agricultural knowledge and climate-resilient practices, contributing to improved productivity and household resilience.	
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Since project start, women's participation in Farmer Field Schools has remained consistently above parity, demonstrating effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan. Women actively participate in capacity-building activities and have increased their access to agricultural knowledge and climate-resilient practices, contributing to improved productivity and household resilience.																							

Budget	1,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
Piparvb (PMU), Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock; Provincial Offices (BPEAE); Implementing partners and extension agents	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is GREEN, as women's participation (58.55%) exceeds the target of at least 50%. This reflects effective implementation of the Gender Action Plan and strong inclusion of women in Farmer Field Schools. Progress during the reporting period shows active engagement of women in capacity-building activities, improving their access to agricultural knowledge and climate-resilient practices. Continued monitoring and targeted outreach will ensure sustained participation and address any emerging gaps.	
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 ☒
N/A	
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 ☒
N/A	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
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 ☒

N/A	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The reported results are on track to meet the sex-disaggregated targets. Women's participation is strong across project activities, particularly in nursery associations (63.71% women) and Farmer Field Schools for beans (58.55% women) and rice (68.38% women). The project continues to implement its Gender Action Plan, ensuring equitable access to training, resources, and income-generating opportunities for women and men. Ongoing monitoring and targeted outreach further support balanced participation and sustained progress toward the defined targets.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Yes, best practices have been identified demonstrating the role of women and vulnerable groups, including Indigenous peoples, as agents of change. Members of nursery associations—particularly women—have generated income from seedling production, enabling them to invest in small livestock, children's education, and food security. Indigenous peoples, often with limited access to land, have benefited from paid labor opportunities in tree planting campaigns. These activities have strengthened economic empowerment, inclusion, and climate resilience, showcasing the effectiveness of combining livelihood support with environmental restoration.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>The project will continue implementing the Gender Action Plan through targeted activities, including: Strengthening women's participation in nursery associations, Farmer Field Schools, and income-generating activities Conducting capacity-building sessions on gender mainstreaming for project staff, partners, and extension agents Enhancing community sensitization on GBV prevention and promoting inclusive approaches such as GALS (subject to approval) Ensuring equitable access to resources and training for women, youth, and Indigenous peoples Integrating gender considerations into monitoring and reporting systems, with quarterly tracking of sex-disaggregated indicators Deliverables will include updated gender monitoring data, training reports, and progress reviews to ensure effective implementation and continuous improvement.</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
No annexes provided.
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: ANNEXE 4 Informations sur les achats des biens et services pour l'année 2025.xlsx File Name: ANNEXE 4 Informations sur les achats des biens et services pour l'année 2025 en-US.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annexe 5 Calendrier de mise à jour pour l'activité financée pour l'année 2026.xlsx File Name: Annexe 5 Calendrier de mise à jour pour l'activité financée pour l'année 2026 en-US.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

