Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	4/14/2025 - 4/14/2026
Project Title	West and Central Africa Small Island Developing States Adapt – Building Resilience of Agricultural Systems to Climate Change
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000230
Implementing Entity (IE)	International Fund Agricultural Dev
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Cabo Verde: Boa Vista, Santo Antão, Santiago; Guinea Bissau: Gabu, Cacheu, Bafata, Oio, Buvaque, Uno, Bolama; Sao Tome & Principe: Mé-Zóchi, Lobata, Cantagalo, Caué, Lembá et Príncipe.
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Paxina Cileshe, p.chileshe@ifad.org; Fanny Minjauw, f.minjauw@ifad.org

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	3/24/2023
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	
Start of Project/Programme	4/14/2025
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	4/14/2028
Original Completion Date	4/14/2031
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Inception report submitted on 08 July 2025

List the Website address (URL) of project
n/a

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	**Name**	**Email**	**Date**
Coordinator	Jose do Rosario Martins	jose.martins@maa.gov.cv	4/13/2026
Government(s) DA	Albertina Costa	albertina.costa@mf.gov.cv	4/13/2026
Government(s) DA	Nilton Garrido Sousa Pontes	niltonguerri@hotmail.com	4/13/2026
Implementing Entity	Paxina Chileshe	p.chileshe@ifad.org	4/13/2026
Executing Agency	Jaime Ledo de Pina	jaime.pina@ucp.gov.cv	4/13/2026
Executing Agency	Juvenal Bonfim da Graca do Espirito Santo	juvenal_bonfim@compran.org	4/13/2026
Executing Agency	Adelino das Neves Nunes Correia	adelino.correia@gw-pades.org	4/13/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date ($)	$1,294,136.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date ($)	$0.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	8.87
Project execution rate (%)	
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income ($)	$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception ($)	$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	**Amount ($)**
	$0.00
IE fee ($)	$0.00
Execution cost ($)	$0.00

Planned Expenditure Schedule		
Output	**Projected Cost ($)**	**Estimated Completion Date**
	$0.00	
IE fee ($)	$0.00	
Execution cost ($)	$0.00	

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)	
Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	Yes
How much of the total co-financing as committed in	$0.00

the Project Document has actually been realized? ($)	
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). ($)	$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Insufficient capacities to appropriately manage the day-to-day implementation of the project	Moderate	CABO VERDE: 1.The host project (POSER) has a Technical Unit with administrative and financial autonomy that assumes the project's fiduciary management functions, and the Finance and Administrative Officer (RAF) and the chief accountant have been managing the financial aspects of the SIDS ADAPT funding; 2. In terms of recruitment, the communications specialist and the procurement specialist have already been contracted. As for the monitoring and evaluation specialist and the accountant, the process is still ongoing. To address staffing gaps, with regard to monitoring and evaluation, the responsible officer from the host project has been supporting the Regional Coordinator. Regarding accounting, the chief accountant of the host project has also been handling the project's accounting until a dedicated accountant is recruited. The IFAD country team has been closely monitoring the project through weekly meetings involving the Regional Coordinator and the support team of the host project. SÃO TOMÉ E PRINCIPE :At the level of São Tomé and Príncipe, the host project is COMPRAN. Thus, the National Programme Coordination Unit (NPCU) of COMPRAN, endowed with administrative and financial management autonomy, assumes the project's fiduciary management functions. A specialist with specific experience in project management has been recruited. The IFAD country office has participated, as an observer, in all stages of the recruitment process. GUINÉA BISSAU :In Guinea-Bissau, the host project is the REDE/PADES project. An environmental specialist has been recruited to work with the Executing Entity in the country.
The project budgeting process doesn't respect procedures and doesn't allow for a good implementation of project activities	Low	The process of preparing the 2025/2026 AWPB was carried out in Cabo Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Guinea-Bissau in accordance with procedures. However, each country followed existing procedures, in line with the financing agreement signed with each country. It has not yet been possible to implement a unified physical and budget monitoring system that will be coordinated.
Project financial flows and disbursement processes are not	Moderate	This risk constituted, during 2025, a significant issue, particularly for Cabo Verde and Guinea-Bissau. In the case of Cabo Verde, the first disbursement of the project, corresponding to the amount of the first AWPB, was made on 22 October 2025, after all requirements set out in the financing agreement

timely and jeopardize the implementation of activities on the ground		had been fulfilled. This delay ultimately affected implementation to some extent, notwithstanding the support provided by the host project team in meeting the preconditions for the first disbursement. With regard to Guinea-Bissau, there was also a considerable delay in the transfer of funds, to the extent that, as of the date of the report, there had been no financial execution of the Adaptation Fund financing, with expenditures being covered by other funding sources. The first disbursement requirements proved to be a complicating factor for implementation by delaying the availability of funds.
Project implementation and financial management procedures do not guarantee sufficient transparency and accountability	Low	With regard to this aspect, IFAD’s close monitoring made it possible to ensure adequate levels of control across the three countries. The measures set out in the design document were observed, namely three (3) levels of control ensuring transparency and oversight of operations, and mitigating risks of distortions and dysfunctions related to management: (i) The fact that no single individual can carry out an operation in its entirety (from initiation to final control); (ii) Regular internal accounting controls are conducted; (iii) IFAD’s country presence ensures close follow-up within the framework of SIDS, complemented by joint support and supervision missions between the Government and IFAD, as well as annual audits of the accounts.
The project accounting system and financial procedures are not sufficiently formalized	Low	In all three countries, accounting and financial management is carried out using software approved by IFAD; consequently, this risk remains low.
The project financial procedures do not allow for proper and regular monitoring	Moderate	The three host projects are subject to rigorous control by IFAD, based on the terms of the financing agreements and the procedures manuals approved by IFAD itself. However, in the case of Guinea-Bissau, the co-signature requirement on the project accounts by the Ministry of Finance constitutes a non-compliance issue with established procedures, which has also contributed to difficulties in implementing the financing in the country.
Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results or agricultural yields.	Moderate	Current climate variability is taken into account in the planning of activities. In the specific case of Cabo Verde, the process of distributing seeds and cuttings within the island of Santiago and the island of Boa Vista has taken into account appropriate techniques to support plant growth, particularly at the seedling stage, and to reduce the risk of damage caused by the impacts of climate-related hazards. Species are being planted at appropriate times to reduce the risk of hazard impacts. Crop diversity has also been ensured in this process. In the cases of Guinea-Bissau and São Tomé and Príncipe, the activities carried out, particularly in São Tomé, have not been affected by risks of this nature.
Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritization of AF project activities	Moderate	In the case of Cabo Verde, which leads regional coordination, over the past six months the Government has strengthened its engagement in project implementation, and the Minister has designated an advisor to support the acceleration of implementation of the host project and SIDS ADAPT, as well as to lead the recruitment process for the regional coordination technical staff. In São Tomé and Príncipe, the Government also remains engaged in project implementation. In the case of Guinea-Bissau, due to the context of political instability, there is a certain misalignment with the priorities and the terms of the agreement established with IFAD. This has affected the project’s performance in the country.
Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project	Low	In São Tomé and Príncipe, where the project is more advanced in terms of implementation, the project has not experienced a lack of engagement or ownership. In Cabo Verde, the initial activities have also benefited from the active participation of the target communities.

Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost- effective.	Low	Although the level of implementation is still low, the planned activities in all countries have been selected taking into account their level of coverage and impact on the populations, as well as their financial cost and implementation time. In this regard, particular emphasis is placed on Soil and Water Conservation activities or water resources mobilization for irrigation, which typically have a significant community or geographic scope and relatively affordable costs.

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
GUINEA BISSAU : Chronic political instability	High	Request support from the international community to intervene and support the stabilization of the country. This risk goes beyond the scope of influence of the project and thus the mitigation measures have to be taken at the national level.
GUINEA BISSAU : Co-signature of project accounts	High	Ensure strict compliance with the terms of financing agreements and continue the engagement with Ministry responsible for project oversight and financial flows.
GUINEA BISSAU: Fuel shortages and rising fuel prices	High	The Government should adopt contingency measures to minimize negative impacts, namely by maintaining sufficient fuel reserves

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact	

that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
2.Access and equity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Elite capture and biasness in allocating project benefits Lack of interest to participate in project activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	By design, the project has focused on the most vulnerable group of populations to climate change mainly youth, women. This in itself is a mitigation measure. Furthermore, beneficiaries have been disaggregated by gender during the design through IFAD targeting approach. The profile intends to produce socio, economic profile, which will assist in identifying the households towards which project activities support should be prioritized within the poor and vulnerable communities. Households and individuals will be sensitized towards the approach of prioritizing project support to most vulnerable households while ensuring benefits trickle down to all the village households through one of the project activities. This will mitigate any conflicts that might arise within the village due to focusing on the most vulnerable households particularly women and youth. The PMU will monitor closely the targeting mechanism.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Level of application of fair criteria for the selection of participants in training 2. Percentage of women, and young people, who received training
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Indicator 1 = 0 Indicator 2 = 0%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The engagement of local stakeholders and authorities, the conduct of consultations with potential beneficiaries, and awareness-raising on the project are mechanisms being used by the project to prevent potential conflicts and injustices. In each of

	the countries, the host projects are already implementing a grievance redress mechanism which, to date, has not recorded any complaints. However, it should be noted that the mechanism is still in a maturation phase in all three countries. The percentage of youth and women remains below expectations, which calls on stakeholders to identify ways to develop activities more specifically targeted to these groups.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. No evidence of systematic bias or elite capture has been identified to date.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	In the unlikely event that participation gaps or inequities persist, targeting and beneficiary selection mechanisms will be adjusted based on identified access barriers, complemented by targeted outreach and sensitization of underrepresented groups. Inclusion indicators will be closely monitored to identify disparities and trigger timely corrective measures, including adjustments to eligibility, selection and delivery modalities, where appropriate.
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Exclusion of marginalized groups from project benefits
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Exclusion of marginalized groups. Thus, the project's design in itself is a mitigation measure. To avoid social exclusion of marginalized communities, orientation /sensitization will be initiated in the project sites, at households and villages level to ensure equal participation and ensure no social impacts fall on the marginalized and vulnerable group.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Percentage of young people, women beneficiaries of the project
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1.Baseline = 0%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	As mentioned earlier, the percentage of youth and women remains below expectations, which calls on stakeholders to identify ways to develop more targeted activities for these groups.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. The only residual risk is underrepresentation of marginalized and vulnerable groups.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Targeting and community engagement measures will be strengthened to identify and address barriers to participation. Outreach and project activities will be

	further tailored to the needs of underrepresented groups, with participation indicators regularly monitored to inform timely corrective measures.
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Inequitable representation of women in decision making process; identification, planning and implementation of activities; Lack of confidence of women to participate in project activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Gender focus activities will also include creating awareness in the community at large to acknowledge women for their contribution as an income generating individual in the household to create their value in the community and promote equitable. Fair and equitable selection of beneficiaries will be done for capacity building along the selected value chains. A list of all the participants will be maintained, and gender ratio will be monitored by the PMU on a quarterly basis.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Percentage of women in decision making process 2. Number of complaints

State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline = 0% 2. Baseline =0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	1. The implementation of GALS by the host projects and its extension to SIDS ADAPT beneficiaries constitutes one of the measures aimed at contributing to women’s empowerment and increasing their motivation for effective participation in decision-making processes. 2. Regarding the grievance redress mechanism, as previously mentioned, in each of the countries the host projects are already implementing the mechanism which, to date, has not recorded any complaints. However, it should be noted that the mechanism is still in a maturation phase in all three countries. The percentage of youth and women remains below expectations, which calls on stakeholders to identify ways to develop more targeted activities for these groups.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. The implementation of GALS and existing grievance redress mechanisms helps to avoid residual risks.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	If any risks persist, GALS implementation will be intensified through targeted women’s leadership and confidence-building activities, complemented by women-focused consultations and strengthened gender-sensitive GRM outreach, confidential reporting channels and female focal points, where appropriate.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Delay in wage payments; Non-adherence to minimum wage; Child labour; Labour hours, especially on community work
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Compliance to labour rights will be ensured in all the project activities. Vocational training programs to provide opportunities to crop and livestock producers' children (focusing on women and youth) to develop skills for migrating toward other agricultural or non-agricultural activities. The wages will be determined on task allotted and the wage rate will be calculated on the basis of prevailing minimum wage rate for the task. The record of work done for each labour engaged will have to be maintained and the wages paid accordingly. The hours of work and the timing of the working hours will be determined in consultation with the labour and the prevailing practices in the area. Compliance will be ensured by making advance payments for the physical work as per the village micro plan submitted by the local

	communities to the implementing partner. Positive discrimination in favour of women may be used to provide fair and equal opportunity to women who seek employment as labour and gain from the wages earned by her. All forms of negative discrimination in respect of employment and occupation would be eliminated. Project should not engage child labour in any of its activities and all forms of forced or compulsory labour may be eliminated. The project will maintain registers for labour payments and same would be verified with respect to payments as per the schedule of rates, work quantity by the EE.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Proportion of local labour used in installation work
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline = 0%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans implemented in the three countries include mechanisms aimed at promoting greater social equity. Supervision firms are among the key actors in the implementation of these measures. Nevertheless, the host projects will, whenever possible, seek to promote the involvement of local communities in the implementation of activities.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. Potential residual impacts include reduced access of local workers to project-generated employment opportunities and temporary adverse effects on workers' income and working conditions where labour safeguards are not consistently applied.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Implementing entities and supervision firms will undertake targeted compliance checks, verify employment and payment records, and require corrective action by contractors. Measures may include prioritizing eligible local labour, rectifying payment or working-condition deficiencies, and strengthening worker awareness of applicable labour rights and grievance channels.
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Beneficiaries may implement activities that cause negative impacts on the biophysical environment, including natural habitats, i.e., spread of diseases, overexploitation
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The project will promote sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of natural habitats as part of the requirements for funding. This includes shifting from unsustainable practices including traditional slash-and-burn agriculture practices, and

	deforestation, and promotion of water- saving irrigation techniques to limit runoff and soil erosion in the project area. Through a risk screening system, the grant mechanism will ensure that selected activities with medium to high risks of deteriorating the integrity of semi- or all- natural habitats are avoided. For subprojects with identified low risk, proper advice and capacity building support will be provided on areas such as sustainable exploitation of forest and low land productions
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Percentage of funded subprojects including activities with risks of altering natural habitats
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline = 0%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	During the reporting period, there have been no reports of situations that have compromised natural habitats, particularly deforestation and bushfires.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Potential localized and cumulative degradation of natural habitats and ecosystem functions may remain where low-risk activities generate impacts beyond those anticipated during screening.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Where such impacts are detected, site-specific mitigation and restoration measures will be implemented, alongside strengthened monitoring and technical support to beneficiaries. Activities will be modified, suspended or discontinued where impacts cannot be adequately mitigated.
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Fire, in areas of the project which are not under including virgin forest
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Capacity building activities and the early warning systems to be put in place under components 1 and 3 will help minimize those risks. The project will not involve unjustified conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected; (b) officially proposed for protection; (c) recognised by the national government for their high conservation value, including as critical habitat; or (d) recognised as protected by traditional leaders and communities. All necessary assessments will be conducted before the rehabilitation of degraded land and the promotion of sustainable rice intensification will result to restoration and improved management and protection of natural habitat as well as ecosystem functions and services.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact	1. Wildfire or induced fire 2. Deforestation

identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline= 0 2. Baseline = 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	During the reporting period, there have been no reports of situations that have compromised natural habitats, particularly deforestation and bushfires. Early warning systems have not yet been implemented, but they are planned in the budgets for the next period (April 2026–March 2027).
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Should biodiversity impacts occur, affected areas will be assessed and appropriate restoration or rehabilitation measures implemented, with strengthened fire prevention and surveillance. Early warning and response arrangements will be reinforced or adjusted based on identified gaps.
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Emission of GHG emissions from rice paddies cultivation
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The project will not generate significant and/or unjustified increase in greenhouse gas emissions or any other cause of climate change. SRI will be promoted in the rice sector and Climate resilient crop and livestock value chain will contribute in avoiding and sequestrating CO2. The climate and environment specialist engaged at inception and during the design and implementation of the programme, will monitor and manage clearing and burning (greenhouse gases) as an alternative and if required will be addressed early in the project.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of ha of on rice paddy production
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline = 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The financing of activities has not yet started in Guinea-Bissau, where the issue of rice cultivation is most prominent.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. This said, residual GHG emissions, particularly methane from flooded rice systems, may persist despite the adoption of SRI and climate-resilient production practices.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	If significant residual emissions are identified, water and crop management practices will be further optimized, including improved irrigation and water-

	level management, accompanied by strengthened technical support and monitoring of rice production areas.
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Polluting of the production of crop and livestock
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Capacity building activities, and community will be sensitized for disposal of pesticides and any pollutant used in the two value chains
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Number of communities trained on non-biodegradables and coordinated and sustainable pest and pesticide management techniques
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline = 0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Awareness-raising on the controlled use of chemical pesticides and the promotion of the use of biopesticides is one of the frontline activities in plant protection under the project.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. Localized contamination of soil and water resources may persist where pesticide, chemical or non-biodegradable waste management practices remain inadequate despite awareness-raising and capacity-building measures.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Where residual pollution is identified, targeted technical support and monitoring will be intensified, with corrective measures for pesticide handling, storage and disposal, increased uptake of biopesticides and integrated pest management, and remediation of affected sites where necessary.
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented	

during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14.Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Risk identified is related to land rehabilitation and use.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	The project will ensure that all relevant environmental codes and standards will be followed during the implementation of the project. Deforestation and upland crop production might

safeguard measures by activity.	affect soil quality and conservation, as well as flooding, water logging, soil salinization and alkalization. Where land is to be modified for example farmlands that may cause soil erosion or deforestation, standards will be followed to maintain the land in its natural state or as close to its natural state as is possible; and, if land is to be converted, it must promote and protect its current function
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	1. Ha of land sustainably managed and conserved
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	1. Baseline = 0 Ha
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The rigorous implementation of the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans, under IFAD supervision, has so far ensured that environmental, climate and social standards and regulations are respected. Land management and preservation constitute a priority and are intended to be a hallmark of interventions under SIDS ADAPT in the three countries.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	No residual impact observed at this stage. Localized soil degradation and reduced land productivity may persist where rehabilitation or productive land use results in erosion, nutrient depletion or alteration of soil functions despite application of prescribed conservation measures.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Site-specific soil and land restoration measures will be introduced or intensified, such as erosion control, soil fertility management and revegetation, with affected areas monitored until soil functions and productive capacity are restored.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required	
Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation	
Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to	A Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Plan (PGES) has been developed for the project in

implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	each participating country in accordance with IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). Each PGES defines the required mitigation measures, institutional responsibilities, implementation arrangements, monitoring indicators, timelines and budget allocations. Responsibility for implementing the PGES lies with the Project Management Unit (PMU) of each of the three host projects. Day-to-day coordination, monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the PGES are led by the PMU's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer, who works closely with the relevant technical specialists within the PMU and with the implementing technical partners and competent national authorities responsible for carrying out project activities in the field. These entities are responsible for integrating the prescribed environmental and social mitigation measures into the planning and execution of their respective activities and for reporting on their implementation. IFAD monitors compliance with the PGES through annual supervision missions, which assess progress against the agreed safeguard measures, review implementation performance, and identify any corrective actions where necessary. This process helps ensure that environmental and social commitments are effectively implemented and integrated into annual work plans and budgets
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The main highlights are: (a) the implementation of grievance redress mechanisms within the project; (b) consultations and awareness-raising activities with local stakeholders and potential beneficiaries to understand community and target group preferences; (c) the preparation and implementation of Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans. The fact that, to date, no complaints have been received indicates that these consultations have been important in informing and motivating local stakeholders to engage in the implementation of the project.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.	
Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been	

assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregati to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact

Section 6: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome

Comments

In the three countries, a grievance mechanism has been defined and is currently being implemented. Various tools have been developed, including: (a) the creation of an online complaints form, anonymous or not, with the corresponding QR code for access; (b) the creation of an institutional email address dedicated to complaints; (c) the establishment of a complaints management form; (d) the installation of physical complaint boxes at both central and local levels; and a system for recording and archiving, both physical and electronic, enabling systematic monitoring and traceability of all complaints. Awareness-raising activities for beneficiaries regarding the various tools that make up these grievance redress mechanisms are ongoing. To date, no complaints have yet been received.

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period

Female participation indicators;	Outcome	Number of women implementing best agricultural adaptation practices and technologies	0	≥ 45 women beneficiairies	Satisfactory
Access to benefits and resources indicators;	Outcome	Number of Women benefiting from rehabilitated infrastructure and constructed watershed	0	≥ 45 %	Satisfactory
Access to benefits and resources indicators;	Outcome	45% of women and 40% of youth are beneficiaries of a hybrid water collection and distribution infrastructure powered by renewable energy.	0%	≥ 45% of participants women and ≥ 40% of participants youth	Satisfactory
Equitable access to productive resources	Output	At least 45% of women and 40% of youth participate to Capacity building for water management and maintenance of infrastructure	0%	≥ 45% of participants women and ≥ 40% of participants youth	Satisfactory
Capacity-building and empowerment indicators	Output	•45% of women and 40% of youth participate to Capacity building on the technical capacities on climate risk management and coordination • level of satisfaction with the training received on the Capacity building on the technical capacities on climate risk	0%	≥ 45% of participants	Satisfactory

		management			
Access to benefits and resources indicators;	Output	Number of tools and instruments adapted to climate risks that are developed in agriculture, fisheries and water sector planning and programming as well as in budgeting and investments • Level of knowledge and application of tools and instruments adapted to climate risks that are developed in agriculture, fisheries and water sector planning and programming as well as in budgeting and investments	0	≥ 40 %	Satisfactory
Support to associations	Output	• Number of Women User Associations (WUAs) supported by the program to maintain infrastructure and adopt new climate resilient practices and technologies. • At least 50% of beneficiaries are women for trainings on sustainable management practices and farm and landscape maintenance.	0	5 associations and ≥ 45% of participants	Satisfactory
Capacity-building and empowerment	Output	• At least 50% of women beneficiaries are	0%	≥ 45 of participants	Satisfactory

indicators;		trained on a more sustainable approach to mangrove forest resource management • Number of women trained on women's leadership in the more sustainable management of natural resources • Number of women trained in financial literacy. • 50% of women participate in consultations to increase their participation in decision-making processes for the management and maintenance of infrastructure			
Inclusion and equity indicators;	Output	50% of women participate to the adaptation related issues	0%	≥ 50% of participants	Satisfactory
Performance and monitoring indicators;	Output	Number of reports displaying gender disaggregated data	0	To be defined	Satisfactory
Community awareness	Output	Number of communication materials and awareness raising campaigns reviewed by the program´s gender specialist	0	To be defined	Satisfactory

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the	Provide justification of the rating provided

	reporting period	
In Cabo Verde and in São Tomé and Príncipe, women's role in the primary sector is structurally limited. This context represents a challenge for the project to reach the target of 40% of women beneficiaries.	Satisfactory	Thanks to the targeting and social inclusion strategy as well as the gender strategy that were developed in each country, the project as already reached 26% of women, and expects to increase this proportion during the following period.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements	
What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	A targeting and social inclusion strategy as well as a gender strategy were developed with the project teams. These strategies enabled the project to reach 26% of women. Although this achievement is below the target, it remains a positive consequence of the gender strategy, that will require to be continuously improved throughout the project cycle.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	The host projects in Guinea-Bissau, Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe have developed and are implementing a Gender Strategy that takes into account the activities financed under SIDS ADAPT. However, despite the efforts made, the executing entity still needs to improve the percentage of women beneficiaries, which currently stands at around 26% of the total — below the targets set for many of the indicators (above 40%). It is important to highlight that these figures refer to Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, where women's role in the primary sector is structurally more limited, and the process of reversing this reality requires time and commitment, which the SIDS ADAPT Project will seek to build together with the host projects and the Governments of the 3 countries. Even so, we believe that, taking into account the context described, the overall performance can be considered globally satisfactory.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	Yes **Comments:** One of the aspects to be strengthened during the next reporting period (26–27) is the capacity building of implementation actors on gender issues, with a view to implementing the gender strategy and action plan defined in the project's design document.

Section 4: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting	No

period?	

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome

Comments

In the three countries, a grievance mechanism has been defined and is currently being implemented. Various tools have been developed, including: (a) the creation of an online complaints form, anonymous or not, with the corresponding QR code for access; (b) the creation of an institutional email address dedicated to complaints; (c) the establishment of a complaints management form; (d) the installation of physical complaint boxes at both central and local levels; and a system for recording and archiving, both physical and electronic, enabling systematic monitoring and traceability of all complaints. Awareness-raising activities for beneficiaries regarding the various tools that make up these grievance redress mechanisms are ongoing. To date, no complaints have yet been received.

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
COMPONENT 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRATICES	Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 6	1805 farmers trained on watershed and farm practices; 25 agents trained in water collection and distribution techniques ; 195 farmers trained on water harvesting techniques	Delayed	Significant progress has been made in the implementation of Component 1 in Cabo Verde and Sao Tome, despite the institutional delays. 563 farmers were trained on watershed and farm practices (31% of the annual target) ; 8 agents were trained in water collection and distribution techniques (32% of the annual target) ; and 188 farmers were trained on water harvesting techniques (96% of the annual target). The operational execution rates stands at 50% for Cabo Verde and 48.1% for Sao Tome and Principe. In Guinea Bissau, operations were unable to start due to political instability and new national procedures that delayed the disbursement of resources	Marginally Satisfactory

				to the project account. IFAD is currently working with the government to resolve the issues.	
COMPONENT 2: CAPACITY BUILDING TO SUSTAIN PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS	Outcome 2	23 hectares of land irrigated from earth dams	Delayed	Component 2 is experiencing a significant delay in Sao Tome and Principe (8.3% of operational execution) due to institutional constraints, and in Guinea Bissau where operations were unable to start due to political instability and new national procedures. In Cabo Verde, no activities were planned under Component 2 in the first annual work plan and budget.	Unsatisfactory
COMPONENT 3: MONITORING-EVALUATION AND LEARNING	Outcome 8	3 sectoral policies integrating climate change risks ; 7 knowledge management products disseminated ; 16 organizations involved with in strategic partnership frameworks	Delayed	Component 3 has made significant progress in Cabo Verde with an operational execution rate of 57.1%. In Sao Tome, 4 organizations were involved in strategic partnership frameworks and 2 knowledge management products were disseminated. Strong progress at regional level (coordination, knowledge sharing, programme launch). In Guinea Bissau, as for the other components, operations were unable to start due to political instability and new national procedures that delayed the disbursement of resources to the project account.	Marginally Unsatisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Paxina Chileshe	p.chileshe@ifad.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The project has made significant operational progress and reached 1290 direct beneficiaries in Cabo Verde and in Sao Tomé & Principe, despite the institutional delays regarding the disbursements and recruitments.

The physical implementation rate of the annual work plan is 51.6% for Cabo Verde and 57.3% for Sao Tomé and Principe. However, the project activities could not start yet in Guinea Bissau due to political instability as well as slow fund transfers and new national procedures in account management. The ongoing recruitment of a team in Cabo Verde to support the regional coordination of the project will help accelerating the delivering of operations in the three countries. Also, the annual workshop planned for May 2025 in Sao Tomé & Principe will provide an opportunity to address implementation bottlenecks and include dedicated sessions on preparing the transition of SIDS ADAPT activities from closing projects to new ones. These sessions will cover organizational, financial, and HR aspects to ensure continuity of management beyond the completion date of the host projects. This is particularly relevant in the case of Cabo Verde, in view of the closure of POSER.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	**Alignment with AF outcomes**	**Expected Progress**	**Progress to date**	**Rating**	
COMPONENT 1: IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL PRATICES	Outcome 1, Outcome 2, Outcome 6	1805 farmers trained on watershed and farm practices; 25 agents trained in water collection and distribution techniques ; 195 farmers trained on water harvesting techniques	Delayed	Solid technical progress in Sao Tome and Principe and in Cabo Verde (~50% execution) despite institutional delays; significantly delayed in Guinea-Bissau (no implementation to date). Overall, results are being achieved where implementation has started, but uneven execution significantly affects overall performance.	Marginally Satisfactory
COMPONENT 2: CAPACITY BUILDING TO SUSTAIN PROGRAMME INTERVENTIONS	Outcome 2	23 hectares of land irrigated from earth dams	Delayed	Significantly delayed in Sao Tome and Principe (8.3% execution) due to institutional constraints and in Guinea-Bissau (no progress) due to political context; In Cabo Verde, no activities were planned under Component 2 in the first annual work plan and budget.	Marginally Satisfactory
COMPONENT 3: MONITORING-EVALUATION AND LEARNING	Outcome 8	7 sectoral policies integrating climate change risks ; 6 knowledge management products	Delayed	Strong progress at regional level (coordination, knowledge sharing, programme launch); good progress in	Marginally Satisfactory

		disseminated		Cabo Verde (~57%); delayed in Sao Tome and Principe and in Guinea-Bissau (no progress) due to political context and institutional constraints.	

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
José Rosário Martins	jose.martins@maa.gov.cv	Ministério da Agricultura e Ambiente (Cabo Verde)

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

In light of the established rating criteria, the performance of the SIDS ADAPT programme during the period under review is assessed as Moderately Satisfactory (MS). Indeed, notable progress has been made in the implementation of planned activities. In Cabo Verde, of the 31 sub-activities scheduled for the first year of implementation, 16 have been completed and 11 are ongoing, many of which have already reached execution levels above 50%. In addition, 3 out of the 4 recommendations issued by the previous supervision mission have already been implemented, demonstrating the programme management team's responsiveness. Despite these advances, significant constraints remain that limit overall performance. In particular, financial execution remains low, standing at approximately USD 63.6 thousand out of a total planned USD 377 thousand (around 16.9%), indicating a considerable gap between planning and actual resource mobilization. This performance is partly explained by initial delays in meeting the preconditions for the first disbursement, as well as persistent challenges in the recruitment of key staff, with some critical positions still unfilled. Furthermore, challenges have been identified in relation to regional coordination and the need for better structuring of the transition process of activities to the future PROAGUA project, which are key to ensuring operational continuity and consolidating achieved results. In Guinea Bissau, SIDS ADAPT operationally depends on two host projects that face significant and common constraints — namely financial blockages, human resource deficits, late receipt of funds, irregularities in market access, and underutilization of M&E systems (RUCHE). These weaknesses directly affect the project's implementation capacity. It is also worth noting that, as of the 2025 supervision missions, there was no disbursement plan for SIDS ADAPT funds within PADES, as the resources had not yet been transferred to the project accounts. Consequently, all planned activities were rescheduled to 2026, resulting in zero execution during the period under review. However, the rating is not downgraded to Unsatisfactory (U), as PADES — as the more consolidated host project with greater absorption capacity — has the operational conditions to integrate the implementation of SIDS ADAPT activities in its final year of execution. Therefore, some probability remains that the expected results will be partially achieved. In summary, the programme shows encouraging progress and remains broadly on track to achieve its main results; however, the identified limitations—particularly in terms of financial execution, institutional capacity, and implementation efficiency—justify its rating as Moderately Satisfactory for this reporting period.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Marginally Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall, the SIDS ADAPT programme can be assessed as Marginally Satisfactory (MS) for the period April 2025 to March 2026. The three country assessments show uneven implementation progress. São Tomé and Príncipe recorded the strongest performance, with an annual physical execution rate of 57.3%, reflecting visible progress especially in the implementation of the first component on innovative climate-resilient agricultural practices. Cabo Verde reached an annual physical execution rate of 51.6%, with meaningful progress in the implementation of component 1 and 3, including good responsiveness to previous supervision recommendations, but still constrained by low financial execution, delays in key recruitments, and gaps in implementation efficiency. Guinea-Bissau is however lagging behind, with zero physical and financial execution during the reporting period, delays in the transfer of funds, and the postponement of all planned activities to 2026. The global rating of MS is justified by the fact that, despite significant implementation bottlenecks in Guinea-Bissau and delays in the start-up of activities in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe, the programme is still demonstrating real progress in these two countries, especially in technical implementation, capacity building, and coordination. However, the overall performance does not yet reach a satisfactory level because the regional delivery remains uneven, financial absorption is weak in parts of the programme, and critical operational constraints continue to affect timely implementation. The main priorities going forward should therefore be to accelerate fund disbursement, strengthen staffing and coordination mechanisms, and support Guinea-Bissau in rapidly recovering implementation momentum while consolidating the gains already achieved in Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc…)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of direct beneficiaries	0	900	75720
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of direct beneficiaries – MEN	0	665	41646
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of direct beneficiaries –	0	235	34074

	WOMEN			
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of direct beneficiaries – YOUTH	0	215	30288
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of indirect beneficiaries	0	4500	526800
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of indirect beneficiaries – MEN	0	3325	289740
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of indirect beneficiaries – WOMEN	0	1175	237060
Objectives	AF baseline indicator: Total number of indirect beneficiaries – YOUTH	0	1075	210720
Objectives	Number of smallholder farmers reporting an improvement in their living conditions	0	0	75720
Objectives	Number of institutions that have strengthened their capacity to reduce climate change-related risks	0	0	9
Objectives	Number of communities with access to complex and tailored climate data	0	0	166
Objectives	Number of communities with strengthened adaptive capacity to climate change-related risks affecting their specific territories	0	0	93
Objectives	Climate change priorities are integrated into the national development strategy	0	0	3

Objectives	Number of farmers reporting improved access to innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies, with scalability and/or potential for replication at a larger scale (TOTAL)	0	0	75720
Objectives	Number of farmers reporting improved access to innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies, with scalability and/or potential for replication at a larger scale (MEN)	0	0	41646
Objectives	Number of farmers reporting improved access to innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies, with scalability and/or potential for replication at a larger scale (WOMEN)	0	0	34074
Objectives	Number of farmers reporting improved access to innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies, with scalability and/or potential for replication at a larger scale (YOUTH)	0	0	30288
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in crop productivity (TOTAL)	0	0	12362
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in crop productivity (MEN)	0	0	6799
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in crop productivity	0	0	5563

	(WOMEN)			
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in crop productivity (YOUTH)	0	0	4945
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (TOTAL)	0	0	10500
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (MEN)	0	0	5775
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (WOMEN)	0	0	4725
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in rice productivity (YOUTH)	0	0	4200
Outcomes	Number of farmers reporting an increase in cocoa productivity (45% women)	0	0	0
Outcomes	Number of targeted farmers adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices (TOTAL)	0	0	20842
Outcomes	Number of targeted farmers adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices (MEN)	0	0	11463
Outcomes	Number of targeted farmers adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices (WOMEN)	0	0	9379
Outcomes	Number of targeted farmers adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices (YOUTH)	0	0	8337
Outputs	Number of agricultural nurseries established	0	0	23
Outputs	Number of improved seed varieties distributed	0	18	131
Outputs	Number of improved breeds distributed	0	0	0

Outputs	Hectares of watersheds rehabilitated	0	0	718
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in watershed management and agricultural practices (TOTAL)	0	375	15412
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in watershed management and agricultural practices (MEN)	0	270	8477
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in watershed management and agricultural practices (WOMEN)	0	105	5963
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in watershed management and agricultural practices (YOUTH)	0	100	5301
Outputs	Number of agents trained in water collection and distribution techniques	0	0	970
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in water collection techniques (TOTAL)	0	0	14712
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in water collection techniques (MEN)	0	0	8092
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in water collection techniques (WOMEN)	0	0	6620
Outputs	Number of farmers trained in water collection techniques (YOUTH)	0	0	5885
Outcomes	Number of water user groups adopting sustainable irrigation practices	0	0	10689
Outputs	Percentage of farming households with access to water supply for irrigation	0	0	70%
Outputs	Number of hectares	0	0	619

	of land irrigated through earthen dams			
Outcomes	Number of sectoral policies that integrate climate change-related risks	0	0	3
Outputs	Number of knowledge management products disseminated	0	0	2
Outputs	Number of organizations participating in strategic partnership frameworks	o	0	13

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Challenges & Opportunities	No changes occurred that compromised the project’s logical results framework in any of the countries.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	In the case of Cabo Verde, we believe that the care taken in exporting seeds and plants to the island of Boa Vista, as well as the timing chosen for this export, contributed to achieving the established objectives of implementing the policy for the proliferation of adapted varieties and species. In São Tomé and Principe, the environmental and social safeguard measures adopted demonstrated high effectiveness in preventing and mitigating negative impacts. The project incorporated continuous monitoring mechanisms, sustainable natural resource management practices, and community awareness actions, ensuring responsible and inclusive implementation. As a result,

		environmental risks were minimized, potential social conflicts were reduced, and community participation was strengthened, with no significant adverse impacts reported.
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.	Challenges & Opportunities	In the specific case of Cabo Verde, the level of practical implementation has shown that the proportion of women is below the expected share defined in the Logical Framework. The measure to be implemented in the upcoming PTBAs of each country is to design activities that specifically target women, particularly through capacity-building actions in relevant areas aligned with the needs of women in the target communities. However, several actions have already been undertaken, especially in São Tomé, where implementation is more advanced. Some gender-related measures have been introduced, namely: adaptation of activities to the local context (more flexible schedules for women), monitoring of gender indicators, prevention of inequalities and risks, and the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (including measures to prevent gender-based violence or exclusion).
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	Yes. In the case of Cabo Verde, there were significant delays, particularly in the recruitment of the support team for the Regional Coordinator. These recruitment delays are related to the fact that the leadership of this process is not at the level of the host project, but rather at the level of the Directorate-General for Planning of the line Ministry, which, in turn, is bound by procedures led by the Central Public Administration, typically more time-consuming. Similarly, in Guinea-Bissau, delays have also negatively

		impacted project implementation. In São Tomé e Principe, the regional project arrived late for the host project, which caused some delay in carrying out certain planned activities.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	Institutional coordination is as important as technical content. The project depends on multiple stakeholders and validation processes. The key lesson here is that project governance needs to be strong, with clear internal communication and fast decision-making mechanisms. The situation varies from country to country in terms of implementation. In São Tomé e Principe, the implementation of the project was, overall, highly positive, benefiting from several factors that contributed to its steady progress. Effective communication among partners proved essential, enabling efficient coordination of activities and the prompt resolution of any constraints. In addition, the establishment of clear timelines facilitated the planning, organization, and timely execution of the planned actions.Another key factor was the adequate allocation of resources, which ensured that activities were carried out without significant delays. At the same time, the high level of awareness and engagement of farmers and community leaders fostered strong participation in the project, facilitating community mobilization and the efficient delivery of training activities.In Cabo Verde, despite the nine-month delay in accessing resources, activities have begun to be implemented over the past three months, and regional coordination is starting to take shape. Unfortunately, in Guinea-Bissau, political instability has affected project

		implementation, negatively impacting execution. Despite these positive outcomes, some challenges occasionally affected the pace of implementation. The main constraints included sporadic logistical limitations on the part of some partners, as well as irregular participation of certain beneficiaries, often due to overlapping with other community activities. Some initial delays in the implementation of specific actions were also observed, mainly linked to organizational issues.

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and	

implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what chanels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever posssible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report?

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	75720	45.00	40.00
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	526800	45.00	40.00
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	602520	45.00	40.00
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information	0			

Target performance at completion	75720	45.00		
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	0				
Target performance at completion	3				
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	0		Agriculture	2: Low capacity
Target performance	24		Agriculture	3: Medium capacity

at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	0		
Target performance at completion	970		Public
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	Public		Agriculture	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public		Agriculture	3: Medium capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and owernship of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses		
	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	**Sector**
Baseline information	0.00	Agriculture
Target performance at completion	60.00	Agriculture
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	1:Not improved
Target performance at completion	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strenghtened))	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information	1: Ineffective	Agriculture	Land
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Agriculture	Land

Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthned in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitat	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	0	ha rehabilitated	1: Ineffective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	3	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	0		1: No improvement
Target performance at completion	56790	45.00	4: High improvement
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information	0	Physical capital	Agriculture	
Target performance at completion	169	Physical capital	Agriculture	
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	2: Most not integrated
Target performance at completion	3: Some
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7:Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities

enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0		
Target performance at completion	1		
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0		
Target performance at completion	20		
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			