
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts (SAP007)
Accredited Entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Date of Report submission:	15 April 2026
Version number	V1.0



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RATIONALE

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

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

METHODOLOGY

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

A. PROJECT DATA (Prefilled where possible)

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

A.1. Date of report submission		15 April 2026												
A.2. Project or programme	Project	A.3. Sector	Public											
A.4. Total Financing (GCF + Cofinance)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 8.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 8.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 8.9	Grants	Mill. USD 8.9	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 1.1	Grants	Mill. USD 1.1	Total Financing	Mill. USD 10.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 8.9												
	Grants	Mill. USD 8.9												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 1.1												
	Grants	Mill. USD 1.1												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 10.0													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From 1 January 2019 to 2 August 2026													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <u>Environmental and Social Policy</u> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)				Category C										
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife	Zimbabwe	Government	Executing Entity	Mr. Washington Zhakata washingtonzhakata@gmail.com										
World Food Programme	Italy	UN System Entity – a specialized agency, subsidiary organ or other part of the UN system	Executing Entity	Chiara Pili chiara.pili@wfp.org										

A.9. Co-Financier information

Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	Switzerland	Tobias Sommer tobias.sommer@eda.admin.ch	N/A	N/A

A.10. Alignment with country NDCs & NAP <i>(NB Only populate if applicable, e.g., if your project/programme specifically contributes to a country's NDC or NAP target/s)</i>				
Country	Date of NDC/ NAP submission	NDC/ NAP objective	Brief description of project's alignment with NDC/ NAP objectives	Percentage of target met with proposed project.Beneficial owner(s)
Zimbabwe	25 October 2024	Climate change adaptation integrated in development policies, strategies, plans, programmes and activities	SAP007 supports key NAP priorities by strengthening climate resilient agriculture, improving access to climate information, and enhancing community-based adaptation for vulnerable rural households. It directly contributes to NAP goals on reducing climate risks in rainfed agriculture, building resilience to droughts, and mainstreaming climate risk management at local levels—particularly through climate informed planning, asset creation, and risk transfer mechanisms.	0%

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

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The project aims to strengthen long-term climate adaptation for 10,000 vulnerable and food-insecure households (50,000 people, 66% women) in Masvingo and Rushinga Districts of Zimbabwe. Targeting GCF Adaptation Results Areas 1 and 2, the programme addresses the increasing impacts of climate change and variability—rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, recurrent droughts, and more frequent floods—by enhancing the resilience of communities, institutions, and production systems.

The project has three interlinked objectives and outcome areas:

1. Strengthening national and community systems for climate-risk management: The project enhances government and community capacity to generate, interpret, and use climate forecasts and information for planning and decision-making. This includes improved early-warning systems, seasonal forecasting capabilities, and local climate advisory services, supporting anticipatory and risk-informed action.
2. Increasing adaptive capacity of food-insecure households through asset creation and risk transfer: Communities engage in productive asset creation that restores ecosystems and protects livelihoods from climate shocks, while risk-transfer mechanisms—such as insurance and other financial instruments—provide a buffer that helps households recover more quickly after climate-related losses.
3. Enhancing smallholder farmers’ investment capacity for climate-resilient development: The project supports farmers with climate-smart technologies, financial inclusion, and livelihood diversification to sustain gains and reduce vulnerability over time.

Overall Climate Impact:

Collectively, these components strengthen Zimbabwe’s ability to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate shocks while safeguarding food security and rural development gains. The project reduces reliance on humanitarian response, lowers the future cost of climate-related crises, and promotes national ownership of climate-resilience systems. By building both institutional and household adaptive capacity, the programme contributes to sustainable, climate-resilient development pathways for some of the country’s most vulnerable communities.

C. RESULTS AND IMPACTS

C.1. Overall Summary of the Project Progress

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

Outcome 1: Strengthening capacity and systems to support national and community adaptation and management of climate risks based on climate forecasts and information

National institutions enhanced their capacity to generate, interpret, and disseminate climate and weather information through targeted technical training, strengthened trigger models, and updated Anticipatory Action Plans. Improved seasonal forecasting and climate analyses supported evidence-based early warning, preparedness, and anticipatory action. At community level, PICSA trainings, localized advisories, and diversified dissemination channels improved access to climate information.

Output 1.1 Strengthen national capacity and systems to generate, interpret, deliver tailored climate and weather data and effectively prepare for and manage climate shocks

Technical support enhanced data generation and forecasting systems, while trainings improved analysts' ability to interpret forecasts and translate them into actionable products. Collaboration with the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA), Department of Civil Protection (DCP), and Agritex expanded climate services delivery to vulnerable communities. Updated Anticipatory Action Plans enabled delivery of assistance ahead of forecasted drought impacts.

Activity 1.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of MSD and relevant stakeholders to continue providing high quality climate services

Twenty ZINWA and DCP staff were trained on the flood trigger model, while MSD officers received refresher training on the drought trigger model, improving trigger-based analysis. MSD continued routine drought Anticipatory Action monitoring through PRISM and issued bulletins using the trigger dashboard co-developed with WFP. Additional training was delivered to MSD headquarters staff on the Seasonal Monitor system, with emphasis on analysis and reporting.

Activity 1.1.2 Conduct climate and food security analysis

A national climate analysis was completed using long- and medium-term records of rainfall, vegetation, and air and land surface temperatures. The analysis examined climate averages, inter-annual variability, and long-term trends, and changes in the start, end, and duration of the growing season. The influence of ENSO phases was assessed by comparing rainfall patterns during El Niño, La Niña, and neutral seasons.

Activity 1.1.3 Development of seasonal forecast and trigger system

WFP supported MSD's participation in the Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF 31) to develop the 2025/26 seasonal forecast, which was contextualized and disseminated nationally through the National Climate Outlook Forum (NACOF). These engagements strengthened technical capacity, improved access to regional forecasting products, and enhanced collaborative analysis.

Activity 1.1.4 Identify key local actors and their existing food security monitoring systems and socioeconomic indicators (i.e. vulnerability analysis) in order to translate climate forecasts into local context-specific anticipatory action

WFP strengthened Zimbabwe's drought Anticipatory Action system by co-developing a national drought Anticipatory Action Plan with stakeholders. Through technical leadership and collaboration with the Anticipatory Action Community of Practice, WFP contributed to the national Anticipatory Action Roadmap and Framework, clarifying institutional roles, triggers, and response mechanisms. These instruments now guide proactive programming and enable faster decision-making and early support ahead of forecasted hazards.

Activity 1.1.5 Develop a capacity building plan for key users

A capacity development plan was developed and implemented in consultation with MSD. The plan includes training for existing and newly recruited MSD staff and partners on methodological approaches for drought and flood Anticipatory Action systems.

Output 1.2 Strengthen access to reliable climate and weather information by vulnerable communities to support improved decision making for food security and livelihoods

Extension workers were trained to interpret seasonal forecasts, historical climate data, and tailored advisories to inform livelihood and food security decisions. Community sessions and PICSA radio programmes strengthened understanding of climate variability and improved planning around crop choices, planting dates, and risk reduction strategies. Co-production of localized climate information increased trust and usability, enabling households to make informed decisions.

Activity 1.2.1 Strengthen capacities and systems for co-production of tailored climate services, including translation and tailoring of key messages to ease understanding and use by local communities

District-level Content Development Committees (CDCs) continued to support the co-production of tailored climate services. The committees regularly reviewed and translated 10-day weather forecasts into locally relevant advisories using local languages and contextual examples. This strengthened the relevance, clarity, and uptake of climate information among vulnerable households.

Activity 1.2.2 Strengthen capacities at district and local levels to support dissemination and use of tailored climate services to ensure vulnerable communities have access to information needed for climate resilient practices

Thirty-five extension workers received PICSA Training of Trainers, 75 participated in refresher sessions, and 49 joined planning and review workshops. These officers supported 7,494 farmers through one-on-one planning for the 2025/26 season. In addition, 24 PICSA radio programmes aired on Great Zimbabwe Campus Radio reached an estimated 40,000 farmers.

Activity 1.2.3 Strengthen dissemination channels to ensure communication of climate services using a range of ICTs in partnerships with key national stakeholders

Climate information dissemination was enhanced through strengthened ICT channels. Tailored 10-day forecasts, early warning alerts, and advisory messages shared weekly via established WhatsApp groups, providing rapid access for farmers. PICSA radio programmes extended reach to households with limited digital access, improving preparedness and timely decision-making.

Outcome 2: Increasing the adaptive capacity of food insecure households through community-based asset creation and risk transfer

Adaptive capacity of food-insecure households was strengthened through the development of community assets, supported by training in climate-smart agriculture, farming as a business, and asset management. Governance structures were reinforced through refresher trainings, ecosystem restoration and regenerative agriculture. Asset management committees received governance and production training, while conservation agriculture support improved household resilience. A Climate Risk Insurance Task Team was established, and training materials were developed.

Output 2.1 Risk reduction through the creation of climate adaptation assets

A total of 219 assets were developed. To ensure sustainability, communities received training in marketing, farming as a business, and agronomic practices. District ministries collaborated to develop exit and sustainability strategies, while government staff were trained in ecosystem restoration and regenerative agriculture. Households were also capacitated in conservation agriculture, including small-scale mechanized technologies.

Activity 2.1.1: Build and/or rehabilitate assets that reduce the impact of climate shocks and help food insecure communities adapt to climate change

Asset management committees from 22 village business units were trained in governance and crop production. Communities received training in climate-smart agriculture, while ecosystem restoration training was conducted in one ward in Masvingo district involving community members and 17 government staff. These activities strengthened governance, improved agricultural practices, and supported environmental restoration.

Output 2.2 Risk transfer through the provision of weather index insurance (WII)

No longer implemented

Output 2.3: Strengthen government and private sector capacity and systems to implement climate risk insurance

A capacity needs assessment identified gaps in climate risk insurance and informed a targeted training plan. A multi-stakeholder Climate Risk Insurance Task Team, chaired by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, was established to coordinate implementation. Two training manuals for trainers and farmers were developed and endorsed by Government.

Activity 2.3.1 Training of government, private sector institutions and farmers in climate risk insurance

The reporting period focused on preparatory work, including contracting a service provider, conducting the capacity needs assessment, developing training manuals, and engaging government and private sector institutions with trainings to be delivered in 2026.

Outcome 3: Strengthening the Investment Capacity of small-holder farmers to sustain climate-resilient practices.

Village Savings and Lending (VSL) groups and SACCOs were supported and more than 10,000 farmers received training in financial literacy, income generation, post-harvest handling, food safety, and group marketing. Improved aggregation systems, value chain assessments, and digital platforms expanded market access, while specialized training in high-value crops, horticulture, mushrooms, and livestock supported enterprise diversification and long-term resilience.

Output 3.1. Support small-holder farmers' access to markets and financial services for sustained investment in climate-resilient practices

In 2025, WFP strengthened farmers' access to markets and financial services through VSL groups and SACCOs, expanding savings and access to affordable credit for climate-smart investments. Improved aggregation and coordination with market actors enhanced competitiveness, while financial literacy and business training strengthened resource management and resilience.

Activity 3.1.1 Training of farmers on financial literacy, numeracy and income generating activities (IGAs)

The project supported 696 VSL groups with 8,728 members and 20 SACCOs with 1,440 members. VSL savings reached US\$221,677 and loans totalled US\$270,123, while SACCOs saved US\$36,182 and issued US\$33,317 in loans. Peer learning involved SACCO and VSL representatives, and over 1,000 participants received refresher training on financial education, IGAs, gender dialogues, and digitalization.

Activity 3.1.2 Training on post-harvest handling and commodity quality

2,888 farmers were trained in drying, grading, storage, packaging, horticultural post-harvest management, poultry handling, vegetable drying, and HACCP standards. A total of 129 participants received food safety training. Nine community gardens were supported with solar chimney dryers and 9,000 starter packs, and 234 post-harvest manuals were distributed.

Activity 3.1.3 Training on group marketing

Trainings strengthened market engagement for 7,035 farmers (4,842 women, 2,193 men). Farmers were trained in market analysis, group management, high-value crop production, mushroom and Juncao technologies, goat product quality, and groundnut business planning. 339 farmers received specialized training in horticulture, Juncao, and mushroom production. Value chain assessments informed four development plans and supported seven off-take agreements. In addition, 219 farmers were onboarded onto Farm2Go, and an aggregation hub was established to strengthen collective marketing.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.
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Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	10,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	50,000

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	10,400	20,800	20,800	20,800	0	20,800
Female	0	31,200	31,200	31,200	0	31,200

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Zimbabwe	10,400	31,200	52,000	52,000	0	52,000

Livelihoods of people and communities

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	3,560	18,750	18,750	18,750	0	18,750
Female	6,440	31,250	31,250	31,250	0	31,250

(PMF) A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.1 Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) adopting diversified or strengthened climate-resilient livelihood strategies (including agriculture, fisheries, natural resource-based, and informal livelihoods), disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Zimbabwe	10,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	50,000

(PMF) A8.1 Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	2,000	2,040	3,400	6,241	0	6,241
Female	1,281	3,960	6,600	14,027	0	14,027

Project Specific Indicators							
Indicator	Unit	Baseline	Target		Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value (automatically calculated)
			Mid-term	Final target			
A5.1 institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentive for climate resilience and their effective implementation	No. of Policy Instruments	1	5	10	10	3	13
A5.1 institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentive for climate resilience and their effective implementation	No. of Policy Instruments	1	1	2	2	0	2
A5.1 institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentive for climate resilience and their effective implementation	No. of Persons	0	15	30	73	0	73
number of capacity building plans developed & applied	Plans	0	1	1	1	0	1
number of climate vulnerability assessments	No. of Studies/assessments	0	1	1	1	0	1
number of government staff trained at national level, disaggregate by sex	No. of Persons	0	30	50	66	0	66
No. of Households trained in climate services	No. of Households	0	6,000	10,000	20,268	0	20,268
number of new Automated weather stations/rain gauges installed	No. of Items	4	20	20	4	0	4
number of seasonal forecast & trigger mechanism	No. of Early Warning Systems	0	1	1	1	0	1
number of SOPs developed and applied	No. of Policy Instruments	0	1	2	2	0	2
Use of climate information products/services in	No. of Studies/assessments	0	0	1	3	0	3

decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors							
Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Percentage	0	50	85	89	0	89
Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors Unit	No. of Strategic Frameworks	0	1	2	2	0	2
No. of Households trained in insurance, disaggregated by sex	No. of Households	2,000	6,000	6,000	5,485	0	5,485
percentage of pay-out/savings/credit used for investment on productive activities (agriculture/livestock/IGA)	Percentage	0	16	36	12	12	24
Use by vulnerable households, communities and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Percentage	100	80	100	38	0	38
Use by vulnerable households, communities and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies, and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Percentage	30	60	100	94	0	94
Number and type of climate services dissemination channels established	No. of Items	0	1	2	3	0	3
Number of intermediaries trained in how to access, interpret and communicate climate information to households, to support household decision-making related to food security, livelihoods, and DRR	No. of Persons	0	40	70	193	71	264
Strengthen national capacity and systems to develop, interpret, deliver tailored climate and weather data and effectively prepare for	Percentage	0	60	100	90	-1	89

and manage climate shocks							
average loan size	United States dollars	0	15	25	58	28	86
Average per capita savings contributions by gender	United States dollars	3	15	15	5	1	6
Maximum cash contribution percentage by participants towards insurance premiums	Percentage	25	75	100	50	0	50
Number & types of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	No. of Items	20	50	72	148	10	158
Number of active borrowers by gender	No. of Persons	0	1,200	2,000	7,354	0	7,354
number of farmers covered by a programme-subsidized insurance policy (men/women)	No. of Farmers	2,000	1,631	2,000	6,544	0	6,544
number of HH trained in access to market and business skills, disaggregated by sex	No. of Households	2,000	5,000	10,000	9,764	0	9,764
number of HH trained in post-harvest management, disaggregated by sex	No. of Households	2,000	5,000	10,000	10,574	0	10,574
No. of Households trained in VSL groups, disaggregated by sex	No. of Households	2,000	6,000	10,000	8,327	189	8,516
Risk transfer through the provision of weather index insurance (WII): number of insurance policies partially paid in cash	No. of Policy Instruments	151	1,631	1,631	6,544	0	6,544
number of new groups & participants by gender (incl. total to date Unit	No. of Persons	20	100	500	706	0	706
Number of people benefitting from DRR community-based assets (number of beneficiaries)	No. of Persons	20,400	61,200	102,000	102,000	0	102,000
Number of people trained in asset management	No. of Persons	0	3,000	4,000	4,492	15	4,507
percentage of Targeted HH (male and female headed) who are member of an informal savings scheme (VSL)	Percentage	12	30	60	83	0	83
percentage of targeted male and female headed HH accessing formal credit	Percentage	0	5	10	19	-3	16

Proportion of participants paying for insurance in cash (partial) by gender	Percentage	30	27	30	27	0	27
Total savings contributions in groups by gender	No. of Items	720	14,400	72,000	342,318	0	342,318
Total subsidised premiums by gender (subsidized only)	United States dollars	29,062	15,462	29,062	86,220	0	86,220
Total sum insured by gender (subsidized only)	United States dollars	200,000	163,100	200,000	654,400	0	654,400
Number of males and females made aware of climate threats and related appropriate responses	No. of Persons	0	6,000	10,000	20,268	0	20,268
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	Percentage	40	50	80	55	16	71
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	Percentage	0	0	0	54	0	54
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Percentage	0	50	85	89	0	89

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

C.2.1. Subprojects							
Where applicable, include information on sub-projects. For projects and programmes approved until B.31, the logical framework should focus on the mitigation and adaptation Performance Measurement Frameworks (PMF). For projects and programmes approved from B.32 onwards, the logical framework should reflect the Integrated Results Management Framework (IRMF).							
Title	Currency	GCF Funds	Co-Financing	Country	GHG Emissions Reduced	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants	Yes ☒ No ☐
N/A	
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

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

Risk Management Matrix

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

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

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

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

Risk scoring:

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

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

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

Risk 1	Index insurance not capturing major drought events. Differences in index insurance pay-outs across villages with similar weather/topography conditions. Mismatch between farmer expectation and index results
Risk Origin	Project Related
Risk Area	Design and Implementation
Risk Sub-area	N/A
Description	The risk arises when index insurance fails to accurately capture the severity or spatial distribution of drought events, resulting in limited or no pay-outs despite significant livelihood losses. This can occur when the index design does not fully represent localized climate patterns, especially in areas with high microclimatic variability. Differences in pay-outs across villages with similar conditions often stem from data gaps. These technical limitations can lead to basis risk, where observed losses at farm level do not match index results. Additionally, limited farmer understanding of how index insurance works can lead to mismatched expectations, particularly when farmers anticipate compensation based on perceived losses rather than index triggers.
Consequences	If index insurance fails to capture major drought events or delivers inconsistent pay-outs across similar areas, several negative consequences may occur. Farmers who suffer real losses without compensation lose trust in the product and may opt out in future seasons, threatening the long-term viability of insurance schemes. Unequal pay-outs between neighbouring villages can create perceptions of unfairness, tension, and reduced social cohesion. At household level, missing expected pay-outs deepens vulnerability, pushing families toward negative coping strategies such as selling productive assets, reducing meals, or taking on high-interest debt. These actions undermine resilience and reverse development gains. Repeated basis-risk incidents also increase reputational risk for the project and hinder efforts to scale climate risk transfer solutions. Ultimately, high basis risk weakens the overall effectiveness and credibility of climate risk insurance mechanisms.

Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	WFP mitigated basis-risk challenges through continuous improvements in index design, data quality, and farmer engagement. Technical refinements included developing more accurate drought indices using higher-resolution satellite data, integrating multiple indicators, and expanding or upgrading weather-station networks to better capture localized climatic variations. Regular back-testing and calibration against historical drought impacts further strengthened the reliability of triggers. To reduce expectation mismatches, farmers received clear training and communication on how index insurance functions, including circumstances under which pay-outs may or may not occur. Transparent grievance-redress processes and periodic product reviews with communities helped maintain confidence and ensure accountability. These combined measures significantly reduced both the likelihood and severity of index inaccuracies during the 2021–2023 implementation period, resulting in a low residual risk rating (2).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Highly volatile financial context leading to persistent lack of liquidity in country.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Zimbabwe faces a highly volatile financial environment characterized by recurrent currency instability, high inflation, and fluctuating exchange rates. This creates persistent liquidity shortages in both the formal banking sector and local markets. The root causes include structural macroeconomic weaknesses, limited foreign currency reserves, dependence on imports, and fluctuating confidence in the local currency. Periodic policy shifts further constrain liquidity and reduce predictability for financial planning.		
Consequences	Persistent liquidity shortages and financial instability can weaken the resilience of communities involved in savings groups, microinsurance, and market-based activities. Savings groups may struggle to collect contributions or issue loans, while inflation rapidly erodes the value of savings, limiting members' ability to invest in livelihoods or manage shocks. For microinsurance, volatility can delay premium payments and claims, and inflation may leave insured amounts too low to cover real losses, reducing trust and long-term participation. Market disruptions can also prevent farmers from selling produce at stable prices, further weakening household income. Overall, an unstable financial environment undermines programme efficiency, increases operational risk, and limits the effectiveness of climate-resilience interventions by making it harder for communities to recover, plan, and protect themselves from future shocks.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	Microinsurance premium payments and payouts were processed through mobile money to avoid liquidity bottlenecks and ensure timely compensation to participating households. This has significantly reduced the impact of liquidity shortages by ensuring predictable financial flows, though they cannot fully eliminate the likelihood due to broader macroeconomic constraints. Overall, the mitigation strategy lowers risk exposure, leaving a residual risk score of 2 (low).		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Default for farmers linked to formal credit facilities. Possible default of VSL.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		

Description	Farmers linked to formal credit facilities face a risk of default due to Zimbabwe's highly volatile economic environment, irregular income flows, and climate related shocks that reduce agricultural productivity. Many smallholders depend on rainfed agriculture, making their repayment capacity highly sensitive to droughts, erratic rainfall, and crop losses. Limited financial literacy and weak understanding of loan terms can also contribute to overborrowing or misaligned expectations regarding repayment schedules. For VSL groups, defaults may arise when multiple members simultaneously experience livelihood shocks or inflation erodes real values. Inconsistent market access and fluctuating input prices further constrain farmers' ability to generate reliable income, increasing the likelihood of nonrepayment. Together, these structural, climate, and economic factors create default risk that can undermine both formal credit schemes and community-based savings mechanisms.		
Consequences	Defaults on formal credit and VSL loans can undermine the financial resilience and stability of participating communities. When farmers are unable to repay formal loans, they risk losing access to future credit, limiting their ability to invest in climate smart agriculture, inputs, or market opportunities. Defaulting can also damage their credit histories and strain relationships with financial institutions, reducing trust and the willingness of lenders to serve smallholders. Within VSL groups, member defaults weaken the group's lending capacity, reduce savings circulation, and may trigger internal tensions or collapse of the group if losses cannot be absorbed. This can erode a key safety net that households rely on for emergencies, small investments, and income smoothing. At project level, widespread defaults undermine financial inclusion objectives, discourage participation in market related activities, and reduce the effectiveness of livelihood strengthening interventions ultimately increasing household vulnerability and eroding resilience gains.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk of default has been mitigated through an integrated resilience approach that combines anticipatory action, climate services, asset creation, and financial inclusion to protect farmers' ability to repay loans. The asset-creation activities generate predictable short-term income and strengthen livelihoods, while microinsurance provides a financial buffer during climate shocks, thereby reducing the likelihood that farmers must default when crops fail. Experience shows that VSLs exhibit very low default rates due to strong community ownership, peer accountability, and transparent oversight mechanisms, which have been reinforced under the project. Targeted financial literacy and business skills training have also helped farmers and VSL members better understand loan terms, manage cash flow, and plan for repayments, thereby reducing both likelihood and impact of default. Together, these measures have lowered overall exposure.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	High number of cooperating partners and government institutions involved may cause coordination problems		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The involvement of a high number of cooperating partners and government institutions under SAP007 creates a risk of coordination challenges due to varying mandates, operating procedures, timelines, and technical capacities. Differences in institutional priorities and decision-making processes can slow implementation or lead to duplication of efforts, fragmented reporting, and inconsistent messaging at community level. Coordination is further complicated by multisectoral responsibilities across climate services, agriculture, social protection, finance, and local governance, which require strong alignment but often operate within separate systems. Limited staffing, competing workloads, and frequent turnover within government structures may also weaken continuity and institutional memory. Without robust coordination mechanisms, these root causes can hinder timely planning and harmonized delivery of activities, ultimately affecting the efficiency and coherence of project implementation.		

Consequences	Coordination challenges among numerous cooperating partners and government institutions can slow implementation and reduce the overall effectiveness of SAP007. Weak alignment across stakeholders may lead to delays in planning and implementation reducing the timeliness of climate resilience interventions. Fragmented communication can create inconsistent guidance to communities and potential duplication or gaps in service delivery. If roles and responsibilities are unclear, partners may face operational bottlenecks, while communities may receive mixed messages or become disengaged. At institutional level, strained coordination can reduce accountability and complicate troubleshooting of emerging challenges. Ultimately, these inefficiencies may increase operational costs, weaken programme coherence, and limit the achievement of intended climate resilience outcomes for vulnerable households.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 3 - Likely	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The risk has been mitigated through adequate staffing, strengthened coordination structures and robust monitoring systems to ensure smooth collaboration among partners and government institutions. Sufficient staffing at WFP and cooperating partners has enabled adequate support for implementation, coordination, and oversight, reducing bottlenecks caused by limited capacity or competing workloads. The project governance structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities has ensured alignment of actions, harmonized planning, and timely decision making. In addition, strong monitoring, reporting, and feedback mechanisms have provided real time visibility on progress and challenges, enabling rapid corrective action and reducing the impact of coordination delays. These measures have significantly reduced the impact of coordination challenges though the likelihood cannot be fully eliminated given the multisectoral nature of the project.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Money Laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 1 - None	Severity 1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

Risk 7	Fraud		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Conflict of Interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	N/A		
Consequences	N/A		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	N/A		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	1 - None	1 - Low
Comments	N/A		

D.2. Report risk incidents

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

(this section is confidential)

E. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.1. GCF financing

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

Country	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
Zimbabwe	Grants	USD	8,858,316	8,858,316	1,206,980	6,881,465	0%	100%
Total		USD	8,858,316	8,858,316	1,206,980	6,881,465	N/A	N/A

E.2. Co-financing

Please populate the table with relevant Co-financing data for each Co-financier and instrument, including amounts and allocation percentages.

Co-financier	Instrument	Currency (as per FAA)	Committed Amount	Disbursed Amount	Expenditure (reporting year)	Cumulative Expenditure	Mitigation	Adaptation
SDC	Grants	USD	1,005,159	1,006,389	322,677	1,006,389	0%	100%
Total		USD	1,005,159	1,006,389	322,677	1,006,389	N/A	N/A

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

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

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

No additional finance mobilized information provided.

File Name: grant-financial-progress-detail 2025 - SAP007.xlsx

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

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

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

Key Environmental and Social Changes

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

Environmental and Social Safeguarding Updates

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

F.3. ESS standards implementation progress

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

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring

During the reporting period, the programme advanced compliance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) through a range of coordinated field activities, capacity-building initiatives, and continuous monitoring. Implementation in Rushinga and Masvingo focused on ensuring that established community assets were supported by strong social structures, sound environmental practices, and inclusive participation. Community members engaged in livelihood-enhancement trainings that strengthened their ability to utilise assets productively while adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices. These efforts reinforced ESS commitments relating to sustainable resource management, improved food security, and equitable access to project benefits. Governance mechanisms were enhanced by re-establishing local committees and reinforcing their responsibilities for oversight, maintenance, and transparent decision-making. This contributed to improved community ownership and reduced risks associated with mismanagement or exclusion. District institutions collaborated to outline long-term operational plans designed to sustain assets beyond programme support, ensuring alignment with ESS expectations on sustainability and responsible exit processes. Government extension officers advanced their skills in ecosystem restoration and regenerative techniques, enabling stronger support to communities and strengthening environmental safeguards. At the household level, further capacitation in conservation agriculture and appropriate mechanized technologies promoted soil health and increased production efficiency, contributing to low-impact land use consistent with ESS on biodiversity and land conservation. Throughout the period, ward-based officers conducted routine supervision visits that tracked adoption of recommended practices, functionality of assets, performance of community governance structures, and adherence to safeguard measures. Monitoring also helped identify areas requiring additional support and ensured timely mitigation of any emerging environmental or social risks. Overall, the combined interventions reflect meaningful progress in meeting safeguard obligations, promoting inclusive participation, and embedding sustainable practices within targeted communities.

Outputs during the reporting period

During this reporting period, substantial progress was made in fulfilling ESS requirements through targeted capacity-building and systematic monitoring of environmental and social risk management measures. Asset Management Committees (AMCs) responsible for the main assets created over that past years that include 22 nutrition gardens, 5 weir dams, and 28 solar-powered boreholes received comprehensive training on operation, maintenance, and governance. Each AMC consists of 7 members, and the refresher sessions strengthened their skills in infrastructure oversight, transparent decision-making, and routine asset functionality checks contributing directly to ESS objectives on community governance and sustainability. In the 20 supported wards, communities received refresher trainings on conservation agriculture to reinforce climate-resilient production practices that reduce land degradation and promote sustainable soil management. At institutional level, 17 officers comprising national, district, and ward-based extension staff were capacitated in ecosystem restoration and regenerative agriculture, enhancing their ability to guide communities in implementing environmentally compliant practices. To ensure adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), follow-up monitoring missions were conducted across programme sites. These visits assessed asset performance, reviewed continuous maintenance of conservation structures such as check dams, and verified ongoing compliance with safeguard measures.

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

During the reporting period, several environmental and social safeguard issues were identified across programme sites, prompting targeted actions to reduce risks and strengthen compliance with ESS requirements. A key issue observed was the limited technical capacity of Asset Management Committees (AMCs) to effectively lead the operation and maintenance of programme supported infrastructure such as nutrition gardens, weir dams, and solar-powered boreholes. This posed risks of premature asset deterioration, reduced service reliability, and weakened community ownership. Comprehensive refresher trainings were therefore delivered to all AMCs, mitigating governance risks and enhancing accountability in asset oversight. Environmental risks related to soil degradation, unsustainable land use practices, and poor maintenance of conservation structures were also noted in several wards. To address these, communities received renewed training on conservation agriculture and climate-resilient production techniques, while follow-up monitoring verified the continuous upkeep of check dams and related structures. These actions helped reduce the risk of erosion, strengthen soil health, and sustain ecosystem services. At institutional level, limited technical proficiency in ecosystem restoration among extension officers had previously constrained effective support to communities. Capacity-building for 17 officers mitigated this risk by enhancing their ability to guide environmentally compliant practices and ensure adherence to the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Overall, the measures taken reduced operational, environmental, and social risks; strengthened community governance systems; and supported sustainable functionality of key assets. The resulting impacts include improved environmental stewardship, enhanced climate resilience, and strengthened institutional capacity to manage and monitor safeguard compliance across the two programme districts.

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

No pending issues needing accredited entity's action and GCF attention. Anticipated risks for the project remain low.

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

F.5. Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan	
Were any actions undertaken to increase engagement of relevant stakeholders in the project, particularly regarding environmental, social, and gender elements?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Activities implemented during the reporting period	
During this reporting period, WFP advanced its commitment to strengthening gender-responsive climate risk management through targeted stakeholder engagement activities. A key engagement was the organization of a Gender and Climate Change Training, aimed at enhancing national capacities to integrate gender considerations into climate-resilience programming.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
December 9, 2025 in Harare, Zimbabwe	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
16 participants (4 men; 12 women). List of institutions represented include: Climate Change Management Department, Agricultural and Rural Development Advisory Services, Meteorological Services Department, World Food Programme	
Information shared with stakeholders	
The engagement brought together key government counterparts to deepen understanding of the interconnectedness between gender equality, climate risks, and community resilience. Through interactive discussions and practical case examples, participants examined how climate impacts vary across population groups and identified structural barriers limiting equitable access to adaptation opportunities. Stakeholders also explored inclusive approaches to planning and decision-making, emphasizing the importance of meaningful participation by women, youth, and other vulnerable groups in climate-resilience interventions. The session served not only as a technical learning opportunity but also as a platform for dialogue, enabling stakeholders to share experiences, strengthen coordination, and collectively commit to advancing gender-responsive climate action in Zimbabwe.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
This engagement contributed to building a shared understanding among stakeholders and reinforced WFP's ongoing support to national systems and institutions working to address climate risks through equitable and sustainable approaches.	
Remarks/Notes	

N/A

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Planned ESS activities for the next reporting period will focus on strengthening environmental and social safeguards across all programme sites. Key priorities include conducting additional environmental and social screening for upcoming upgrade works at the developed village business units. The screening will ensure that all new infrastructure and livelihood activities align with ESS requirements and that any potential risks are identified early. The programme will also prioritise full implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to guide mitigation measures, promote gender-sensitive approaches, and integrate sustainability considerations into all interventions.	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities	
Lessons learned during the reporting period highlight the importance of involving communities directly in ESS screening. Participation has strengthened community ownership, improved understanding of environmental responsibilities, and enhanced long-term commitment to safeguard measures. Training delivered in Ward 12 of Masvingo District on ecosystem restoration and regenerative agriculture demonstrated strong community interest and capacity to adopt climate-resilient practices. Capacitated Extension officers supporting the programme played a critical role in ensuring that ESS principles were embedded across all activities and that communities received consistent technical guidance. These experiences reaffirm that continuous community engagement, strengthened extension services, and proactive screening are essential for sustaining effective ESS implementation in future programme cycles.	
F.7. Grievance Redress Mechanism - confirmation & grievances	
<i>Please indicate whether the project can confirm the following statement:</i>	
Fully functional and operational Grievance Redress Mechanisms are in place, have been communicated to and are accessible by all stakeholders applicable to this project	
☒ The accredited entity confirms the statement above at project-level, AE-level, and GCF-level grievance mechanisms. ☐ The accredited entity does not confirm the statement above	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
The Gender Action Plan focuses on ensuring that women and men have equitable access to climate services, productive assets, financial opportunities, and decision-making structures. Activities include participatory consultations to identify gender-specific climate information needs and development of tailored agro-advisories for women farmers. Extension officers are trained in gender-responsive approaches to strengthen women's access to agricultural guidance and climate	

services. Multiple information-sharing channels community meetings, radio, WhatsApp groups are established to improve women's ability to access timely climate updates.

The GAP also supports women's participation in climate-adaptation asset creation through water-retention structures, terracing, conservation agriculture training, and nutrition gardens, with mechanisms ensuring at least 50% female participation. Land allocation in nutrition gardens prioritizes women, and Asset Management Committees are structured to ensure women hold leadership roles and receive capacity-building in management and governance.

Financial inclusion is strengthened through women-focused financial literacy training, support to Village Savings and Loans (VSLs), and tailored income-generating activities. Post-harvest handling and market-access trainings address women's roles in value chains.

Gender equality and protection trainings promote shared household decision-making and reduce gender-based violence. Feedback systems ensure women's voices shape programme design and asset functionality.

These combined interventions enhance women's agency, livelihoods, and climate resilience.

Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative reports on the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

GAP Activity

Carry out participatory consultations to: (i) identify men and women's needs and knowledge when it comes to climate information and weather/agricultural advisories; (ii) Identify needs related to format and content of weather and agricultural advisories to target both men and women

Indicator

% of participatory consultations conducted with women beneficiaries to understand their specific climate information needs % of consulted people who are women

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During this reporting period, substantial progress was achieved in implementing participatory consultations to better understand the differentiated climate-information needs of women and men farmers. Constant engagement with extension officers and farmers generated insights on farmers' existing knowledge, information gaps, and preferred advisory formats. Extension officers also indicated strengthened engagement and trust with diverse community members, enabling more responsive, inclusive dialogue around climate information delivery. Overall, the consultations produced a strong evidence base that will directly inform the tailoring of weather and agricultural advisories to ensure they are relevant, accessible and practical for both women and men farmers.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Planning and Review (P&R) meetings form a central component of the project's approach to ensuring that climate services are responsive to the distinct needs of women and men farmers. Conducted under the PICSA methodology, these sessions provide a structured space for trained extension officers and farmers to jointly assess how climate

information and related tools performed during the season. Participants review what aspects worked effectively, identify challenges encountered in applying the information, and discuss adjustments needed to improve its usefulness for future agricultural decision-making. A key value of the P&R sessions lies in their role as an ongoing feedback mechanism. Farmers, especially women, who often face greater barriers to accessing timely and usable climate information are encouraged to express their priorities, highlight gaps, and share preferences for how advisories should be communicated. This includes their views on formats, timing, language, and dissemination channels that best support their ability to plan farming activities. By systematically capturing and integrating these perspectives, the project ensures that subsequent climate advisories are better tailored, more accessible, and more relevant to the realities of diverse farming households. Ultimately, the process strengthens the quality and inclusiveness of climate services, enhancing farmers' capacity to make informed, climate-resilient decisions.

Budget

0

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2021

Responsibility

Agriculture and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDARS), Agritex extension workers, Meteorological services department, Ministry of Women Affairs, District Content Development committees, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Lead farmers and famers.

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Develop and promote tailored climate services with agro-advisories targeted specifically to women's practices and needs.

Indicator

% of beneficiaries receiving climate services with agro-advisories who are women / % of services developed targeted to women

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In Masvingo, 5656 farmers were trained, of whom 59% were women. In Rushinga, 1838 farmers benefited from the training, with women representing 79% of participants. This strong female participation reflects deliberate efforts to ensure that climate information reaches those most directly responsible for household food production, crop selection, and livestock management.

The programme's impact is reflected in high levels of uptake: 89.7% of households receiving climate information reported using it to make disaster risk reduction (DRR) related decisions. Notably, women demonstrated particularly high adoption rates (88.6%), underscoring the value of gender responsive climate services. Men also showed significant engagement, with 90.5 % applying the information to guide farming and risk management choices.

By equipping farmers, especially women, with actionable climate insights, the programme is enabling more informed decisions, reducing vulnerability to shocks, and supporting climate resilient livelihoods at the community level.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

WFP has worked closely with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MoLAFWRD), the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), the University of Reading, and other partners to improve the delivery of climate services that meet the distinct needs of women and men farmers. These partners jointly developed and disseminated tailored weather and climate information paired with practical agro advisories, ensuring farmers received timely, relevant guidance for their agricultural decisions. Communities, including a large proportion of women, were trained using the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) methodology, which recognizes different gender roles, responsibilities, and climate related decision-making dynamics. PICSA equips participants with climate information aligned with their vulnerabilities, livelihood strategies, and preferred adaptation choices.

As a result, women gained stronger access to extension support, including technical training, agronomic information, and advisory services, enhancing their ability to participate in and influence agricultural planning. Women have become more engaged in decisions on resource use, production strategies, and community development. Importantly, PICSA has strengthened women's confidence and agency, enabling greater control over productive assets and more informed land use decisions key steps in advancing their economic empowerment.

Budget	57,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 August 2026

Responsibility

Agriculture and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDARS), Agritex extension workers, Meteorological services department, Ministry of Women Affairs, District Content Development committees, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Lead famers and famers.

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Provide field agricultural extension officers with training on crop production, post-harvest management extension and gender, including how to ensure to reach women farmers;

Indicator

% of field agricultural extension officers trained on gender and how to reach women farmers

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	100

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, the programme ensured full coverage of capacity building efforts, with targeted agricultural extension officers receiving training in the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach. The training emphasized practical techniques for engaging women farmers and ensuring their perspectives and priorities are fully

integrated into climate informed agricultural planning.

Women's engagement with extension services remained consistently strong throughout the year. As a result, women continued to benefit from regular access to technical training, agronomic guidance, and climate related information essential for making informed production decisions. This sustained inclusion has helped strengthen their ability to anticipate seasonal risks, apply recommended practices, and adapt their farming strategies accordingly.

By equipping extension officers with tools to better support women farmers, the programme has contributed to creating more responsive and equitable service delivery systems. The continued involvement of women in these services not only enhances their adaptive capacity but also reinforces their role as key decision-makers within their households and farming enterprises.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Extension officers strengthened their skills in delivering gender-responsive climate services through comprehensive training in the PICSA methodology. This included practical strategies for engaging women farmers and ensuring that climate information and agricultural guidance addressed the different roles, responsibilities, and decision-making dynamics within households. Officers reported that PICSA created a more inclusive environment, enabling farmers to participate as equals and articulate their needs more confidently.

The whole-household lens embedded in PICSA helped families recognize and value the distinct contributions of men and women in farming and planning activities. Qualitative assessments highlight notable shifts in household dynamics, including more balanced labour sharing and stronger family cohesion. Women's roles, especially in budgeting and agricultural planning, have become increasingly visible and appreciated. Many households reported improved communication and reduced conflict, attributing these positive changes to joint planning and clearer understanding of responsibilities.

Budget	77,888
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022

Responsibility

Agriculture and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDARS), Agritex extension workers, Meteorological services department, Ministry of Women Affairs, District Content Development committees, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Lead famers and farmers.

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Set up different information dissemination channels to ensure that both women and men are reached

Indicator

of information dissemination channels set up for women specifically / % of direct beneficiaries using the different channels that are women / % of direct women participants accessing the information

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

The project made notable progress in improving women's access to timely and reliable climate information across Masvingo and Rushinga. During the reporting period, 85.2% of women in the targeted districts reported receiving climate updates, demonstrating a significant increase from previous years. This reflects the effectiveness of strengthened dissemination efforts and the deliberate use of diverse communication channels to reach different groups within the community.

Information was shared through a combination of community meetings, WhatsApp groups, and local radio broadcasts, ensuring that women who often rely on varied sources of information due to their workload and responsibilities could access climate updates through the platforms most convenient to them. These expanded outreach methods helped overcome barriers that limited women's access to critical climate services.

The results underscore the value of inclusive communication strategies that intentionally prioritize gender equity. By ensuring that women are consistently informed, the programme is helping enhance their capacity to make climate smart agricultural and household decisions, ultimately contributing to more resilient and better prepared communities.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Describe overall progress since project start. (max. 200 words)

The project has continued to strengthen the flow of timely climate information to communities by using a diverse set of communication channels designed to reach beneficiaries effectively. Weather updates and agro-advisories were shared through direct engagement with trained extension officers, community-based WhatsApp groups, and local radio programming. This multichannel approach ensured that individuals could access information through the platforms that best suited their daily routines, literacy levels, and connectivity options.

By providing several entry points for receiving updates, the programme successfully catered to the varied communication preferences within households and farming groups. Women, in particular, remained the primary recipients of climate information, benefiting from targeted outreach efforts that ensured they were consistently included in dissemination activities.

This inclusive communication strategy has strengthened women's ability to stay informed and make timely decisions related to farming, household planning, and disaster preparedness. The continued emphasis on reaching women through accessible and reliable channels reinforces the programme's commitment to equitable access to climate services and supports broader efforts to enhance resilience at community level.

Budget	60,638
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2022

Responsibility

Meteorological services department, Ministry of Women Affairs, District Content Development committees, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Lead famers and famers.

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Develop water retention structures and terracing to avoid soil erosion that will provide women with increased access to natural resources (soil and water)

Indicator

% of direct beneficiaries benefitting from DDR community-based assets that are women / % of assets built, restored or maintained that benefit women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, the programme made significant progress in maintaining and strengthening water retention structures and soil conservation assets established in previous cycles. Maintenance works on weir dams improved water-holding capacity and reduced sedimentation, ensuring that surrounding fields remained protected from erosion throughout the rainy season. Solar-powered boreholes continued to provide reliable potable water and a consistent supply for irrigation within the village business units. These improvements supported year-round agricultural production and reduced the burden on women, who often walk long distances to collect water. Women smallholder farmers received training in conservation agriculture, with emphasis on minimum soil disturbance, mulching, and moisture retention. Traditional grains and early-maturity crop varieties suitable for the two supported districts were promoted, enabling women to diversify production and strengthen household food security even under climate stress. Together, these interventions significantly increased women's access to natural resources, particularly soil, water, and productive land by ensuring functional infrastructure and equipping women with the knowledge and tools to utilise these resources sustainably. This enhanced resilience, improved livelihoods, and promoted equitable participation in community development.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The introduction of fuel-efficient stoves significantly reduced firewood consumption, easing the burden of collecting fuel. This not only lowered women's exposure to protection risks and gender-based violence during firewood collection but also reduced smoke related health concerns. With faster cooking times, women gained additional hours each day to focus on household needs, childcare, and income generating activities. Support for livelihoods such as fowl run projects was intentionally directed toward women, enabling them to contribute directly to household income and participate more confidently in financial decision making. Financial literacy training further strengthened their ability to manage earnings and plan for their families' needs. Women also made up the majority of participants in nutrition gardens, where access to fresh vegetables improved both household food security and dietary diversity. Monitoring feedback highlighted that rehabilitated water points and gardens greatly eased daily workloads, especially for women and children. With shorter distances to collect water, households saved several hours each day which is time now redirected to productive tasks like irrigating gardens or caring for small livestock. Families reported improved nutrition, better health outcomes, and increased vegetable production. These investments have reduced women's labour burdens, enhanced food security, and contributed to healthier, more resilient households.	
Budget	190,525
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2024
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA) District Development Coordinator (DDC) Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife Lead farmers and farmers	
Remarks/Notes	

N/A	
GAP Activity	
Offer conservation agriculture trainings targeting women, carried out by women staff, on the crops that women usually manage and at times and venues that are compatible with women's household responsibilities	
Indicator	
% of conservation agriculture trainings developed for women / % of participants in conservation agriculture trainings that are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The programme made substantial progress in expanding conservation agriculture training specifically tailored for women smallholder farmers. Sessions were delivered largely by women extension staff, creating an inclusive learning environment and ensuring that training formats aligned with women's household responsibilities. As a result, women represented 50% of all participants trained during the year, demonstrating strong engagement and growing leadership in climate-smart agriculture. Training centred on the Pfumvudza/Intwasa concept, widely promoted by the Government of Zimbabwe, focusing on minimum soil disturbance, mulching, timely preparation, and efficient water management. These principles helped women strengthen productivity in crops they traditionally manage. In addition, regenerative agriculture was reinforced through demonstrations on soil cover, intercropping, composting, and biodiversity restoration, enabling women to rebuild degraded soils and adapt to climate stress. The programme also invested in strengthening frontline extension capacity. A total of 17 extension officers received training in ecosystem restoration and regenerative agriculture, 9 of whom were women, ensuring women farmers had accessible and relatable technical support. These combined efforts significantly enhanced women's agricultural knowledge, confidence, and decision-making power, contributing to improved household food security, better soil health, and stronger climate resilience across supported communities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Describe overall progress since project start. (max. 200 words) The programme has been rolling out conservation agriculture training with a strong emphasis on practices that are less labour intensive and accessible to women. Project participants have been receiving trainings with sessions designed to complement the government supported Pfumvudza concept, particularly the use of zai pits. Because zai pits can be prepared using simple hand tools such as hoes, the method remains practical for women who often balance farming with multiple household responsibilities. Training also introduced a range of conservation techniques, allowing women to choose approaches that align with their capacities and time constraints. By offering several options, not just one method, the project ensured that women could adopt techniques that were manageable yet effective. These conservation practices are especially important in districts that experience below average rainfall and frequent midseason dry spells, as they help farmers achieve stable yields even on small plots when correctly implemented. Overall, the focus on user friendly, low labour conservation methods has strengthened women's participation in climate smart agriculture. The skills gained are helping them maintain productive fields despite challenging climatic conditions, contributing to improved household food security and resilience.	
Budget	190,525

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 August 2026
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development District Development Coordinator (DDC) Lead farmers and farmers	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
GAP Activity	
Put in place mechanisms to receive feedback on the appropriateness of the assets for the climate adaptation assets most needed by women.	
Indicator	
% of direct women participants who find the assets appropriated	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Mechanisms continued to be strengthened to gather feedback on the appropriateness of climate-adaptation assets, particularly those most needed by women. Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) included suggestion boxes installed at all sites, daily displays of WFP toll-free complaint and enquiry numbers, and help desks set up during trainings and maintenance activities. These platforms enabled women to provide continuous input on asset functionality, accessibility, and labour demands. Feedback received guided programme adjustments, especially measures to reduce women's labour burden and ensure activities were scheduled appropriately, allowing women to participate meaningfully while still meeting household responsibilities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The Asset Benefit Index continued to serve as a key measure of how well project supported assets are meeting community needs. The index captures the proportion of farmers who report tangible improvements linked to strengthened household and community asset bases. These benefits include better protection from sudden natural shocks, greater diversification of livelihoods, reduced daily hardships and time burdens, improved access to markets and essential services, enhanced ability to manage livelihood assets, and positive changes in the surrounding environment. This reflects the programme's commitment to ensuring that asset creation processes remain participatory and responsive to community priorities, particularly those of women, who often carry the greatest workload and face the highest exposure to climate and livelihood risks. To maintain accountability and ensure relevance, WFP has been operating a robust Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). Cooperating partners manage onsite help desks, suggestion boxes available during gatherings, and prominently displayed tollfree hotline information. These channels allow participants to raise concerns, share observations, or provide positive feedback throughout the project cycle, ensuring continuous learning and improvement in asset design and implementation.	

Budget	15,455
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 August 2026
Responsibility	
Agriculture and Rural Development Advisory Services (ARDARS), Agritex extension workers, Meteorological services department, Ministry of Women Affairs, District Content Development committees, Community, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development, Lead famers and famers.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
GAP Activity	
Target women for specific Income Generating Activities (IGA) that are tailored around their needs and preferences (small livestock rearing, apiary, chicken rearing).	
Indicator	
% of direct participants in IGAs that are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
During the reporting period, significant progress was achieved in supporting women to engage in tailored Income Generating Activities (IGAs), particularly small livestock, poultry, and apiary enterprises. Across multiple wards, women demonstrated strong participation in VSLs and SACCOs, with more than 80–90% of loan recipients being women. These loans enabled women to expand poultry projects, including broiler and road-runner production, with several SACCOs—such as Progress, Mauzhe, Mhungura, and Dombodema collectively investing in 100–350 birds per cycle to strengthen group income streams. Women-led SACCOs such as Great Hope SACCO diversified into livestock, beef trading, detergent making, and poultry enterprises, demonstrating strong governance and financial performance. Apiary-focused groups, such as Nyuchi Apiary, continued to participate actively in VSLs and invest in related IGAs, while receiving technical support through joint monitoring visits. Women also utilised share-out funds to purchase livestock assets such as goats, chickens, and inputs for expanding IGAs, reinforcing household economic resilience. Business mentorship, financial literacy, and SPM-IGA trainings further equipped women to select viable enterprises, manage finances, and diversify income sources. Overall, the interventions significantly strengthened women's participation, leadership, and profitability in livestock, poultry, and apiary IGAs.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Participants engaged in asset creation activities have taken part in complementary income generation initiatives under the financial inclusion and marketing component. In total, 8,737 participants (2,419 men and 6,318 women) have participated in a range of livelihood activities such as sesame cultivation, poultry production, and peanut butter processing. These groups received training on financial literacy and market linkage development to help strengthen their capacity to generate and manage income effectively.	

Women in both Masvingo and Rushinga remained actively involved in income generating projects and benefited from tailored support aimed at increasing their economic participation. Training sessions focused on enhancing their understanding of local market dynamics, improving their ability to access buyers, and strengthening financial management skills. Through these efforts, women have been better positioned to expand their household income streams and engage more confidently in financial decision making.

Overall, the integration of income generating activities with financial and market-oriented training has reinforced empowering participants particularly women to diversify their livelihoods and contribute more meaningfully to household economic resilience.

Budget	77,275
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 April 2026
Responsibility	
The delivery of IGAs including sesame cultivation, poultry production, and peanut-butter processing is jointly led by SAT (Sustainable Agriculture Technology) and SNV, working in close coordination with AGRITEX, the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MWACSMED), Community-Based Facilitators (CBFs), Lead Farmers, and private-sector partners such as CIMMYT, EASI Seeds, Grain Fusion, and Garikai Market. These stakeholders provide technical training, value-addition support, extension services, governance strengthening, and market linkages to ensure effective IGA implementation.	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Set up formal mechanisms to allocate land in nutrition gardens to women to increase their access to irrigated land.	
Indicator	
% of direct women participants that are formally allocated land in nutrition gardens	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	20
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
A total of 22 nutrition gardens were developed over the past years and further upgraded to Village Business Units. Land allocation was led jointly by community leadership, the Rural District Council, and the District Development Coordinator's Office in coordination with key ministries. The programme applied a clear selection criterion requiring that at least 60% of garden plot holders be women. Experience shows that women are the primary users and spend the most time managing garden plots, making this mechanism essential for improving productivity, income opportunities for women, and household nutrition. In the established nutrition gardens 78% of the participants are women (277 in Masvingo and 330 in Rushinga).	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	

In both Masvingo and Rushinga, women continue to play a central role in community livelihood initiatives, representing over 60 % of all nutrition garden participants. These gardens form part of a broader resilience building effort, with 22 nutrition gardens established as part of the project, to date. Together, these community assets are strengthening household food security, improving access to diverse and nutritious foods, and enhancing women's participation in climate resilient livelihood activities.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA) District Development Coordinator (DDC) Rural District Council (RDC) Community Local Leadership	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Establish mechanisms to ensure women cover the majority of roles within the Asset Management Committees (AMC), such as gender strategies or committees' rules	
Indicator	
% of AMC members who are women / % of beneficiaries trained in asset management who are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In Masvingo and Rushinga, more than 50 % of the Project Implementation Team and AMCs are women. In Masvingo 50 % of beneficiaries trained in asset management are women (49 women) and in Rushinga, 50 % of beneficiaries trained are woman (28 women)	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Throughout the reporting period, significant progress has been made in strengthening women's leadership within Asset Management Committees (AMCs) and ensuring their meaningful participation in asset governance structures. In both operational districts, women hold a substantial share of roles across Project Implementation Teams and AMCs, reflecting deliberate efforts to embed gender-responsive mechanisms within community management systems. Training initiatives have continued to promote women's involvement in asset management, with women consistently representing a major portion of participants in capacity building sessions. These trainings have enhanced women's confidence and technical skills, enabling them to contribute effectively to the planning, oversight, and long-term sustainability of community assets.	

Overall, the programme has advanced towards its goal of empowering women to take on leadership positions within AMCs and ensuring that asset management processes reflect the priorities and perspectives of all community members. The strong representation of women in both management structures and training activities demonstrates continued progress in institutionalizing gender equity within resilience building initiatives.

Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA) District Development Coordinator (DDC) Rural District Council (RDC)	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Provide women participating in the committees with specific skills enhancement trainings.	
Indicator	
% of participants in AMC attending skills enhancement trainings who are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, a total of 22 Asset Management Committees (AMCs) for Village Business Units were trained to strengthen their capacity in asset management, record keeping, water-point management, and scheme governance. The refresher trainings aimed to reinforce transparent operations and ensure sustainable functionality of the established assets. Across the districts, 115 AMC members participated, comprising 72 women and 43 men. In Masvingo, committees consisted of 30 women and 25 men, while Rushinga had 42 women and 18 men. Women therefore represented 70% of AMC members in Rushinga and 54.5% in Masvingo, reflecting strong female leadership in asset oversight and community governance.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Throughout the current programme cycle, a multi year resilience approach has continued to guide implementation, with the same groups supported over successive years to ensure consistent capacity strengthening and deeper community ownership of assets. As part of this process, Asset Management Committees (AMCs) in both districts received trainings to reinforce their roles in overseeing community assets. These sessions focused on strengthening competencies in asset management, project implementation practices, record keeping, and the functioning of water point committees, as well as basic audit processes.	

A strong emphasis has been placed on women's participation within these committees, with women holding a substantial share of roles and remaining central to training efforts. Capacity building activities throughout the project have covered a wide range of skills, including financial management, asset maintenance, inventory control, communication, and inclusive decision making. Additional training modules such as farming as a business, mushroom production, marketing, leadership, conflict management, and systems maintenance have further broadened committee members' technical and managerial capabilities.

All established garden sites are supported by dedicated AMCs that include meaningful representation of women. Continued training is expected to further strengthen women's leadership and expand their role in managing and sustaining community assets over time.

Budget	77,275
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2024
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA)	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Set up specific work norms for women and men.	
Indicator	
% of direct women participants making use of specific work norms	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, the programme strengthened the application of gender-responsive work norms to ensure fair labour distribution and support meaningful participation of both women and men across project activities in Masvingo and Rushinga. These norms were designed collaboratively with community structures to reduce women's labour burdens while enabling them to take on leadership and decision-making roles. Work norms were applied across water-retention maintenance, nutrition garden management, conservation agriculture demonstrations, and Village Business Unit operations. For labour-intensive tasks, clear daily targets were set to match capacity and ensure safety. Examples included clearing vegetation around nutrition gardens to create fire guards at a rate of 3–4 metres per person per day, and maintaining check dams with a workload of 0.5 cubic metres of earth or stone per person per day. Men predominantly undertook these heavy tasks, while women contributed to supervision, planting, watering, record-keeping, and organising labour groups. Training schedules were adapted to accommodate women's household responsibilities, and women-led sessions encouraged open participation. These work norms ensured fairness, strengthened women's access to resources, and supported balanced participation in all programme activities.	

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The project has strengthened gender responsive implementation by ensuring that work norms were tailored to the needs and capacities of both women and men. All participants were assigned tasks designed to be inclusive and considerate of the different roles women often balance within their households and communities.

Women played an active role across all asset creation activities, including soil and water conservation, tree planting, and the establishment of community assets. They also fully participated in the associated training sessions, which provided practical skills and enhanced their ability to contribute effectively to resilience building efforts.

Gender sensitive work norms have helped create an environment where women can engage safely and meaningfully in project activities without being disadvantaged by the physical demands of certain tasks. This approach has also encouraged broader participation by ensuring that responsibilities are allocated in ways that promote equality, dignity, and shared ownership of community assets.

Overall, the project has embedded gender considerations into daily implementation practices, supporting women's empowerment, and ensuring their full inclusion in all stages of asset development and management.

Budget

194,050

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

31 December 2021

Responsibility

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA)

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Establish small boreholes and pit latrines at the working sites to facilitate women's water chores.

Indicator

of boreholes & pit latrines per working site / % of boreholes & pit latrines reserved for women only

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

100

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In 2025, the programme focused on continuous operation and maintenance of the boreholes and sanitation facilities established during previous years. All project sites are equipped with double-squat-hole pit latrines, clearly marked with male and female compartments to ensure privacy and safe access. The latrines are disability-friendly, featuring wider doors, handrails, and raised platforms to accommodate users with mobility challenges. Water systems installed in earlier phases remained fully functional through routine servicing. A total of 28 solar-powered boreholes and 2 hand-pump units established under the programme continued supplying reliable water for nutrition gardens and

nearby communities. The solar pumping systems deliver water directly to the gardens, supporting irrigation and year-round production. To increase community access, tap stands were installed outside garden fences, each with a hygienically constructed concrete apron and a soak-away system to prevent stagnant water and maintain clean surroundings. Regular maintenance visits ensured that pumps, solar panels, piping, and sanitation structures remained in good working condition. Committees were supported to keep maintenance records, conduct minor repairs, and report breakdowns through established feedback channels. These continued efforts strengthened water security, hygiene, and dignity for women and men across all supported sites.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The project has made strong progress in improving access to safe water and sanitation for women at community work sites. Boreholes have been established and upgraded in target areas, ensuring a steady and reliable supply of clean water for gardening, household needs and livestock. Many of these water points are powered by solar systems, enabling piped distribution that significantly eases the burden of water collection. In several locations, dedicated water points for women were introduced to further support their daily responsibilities and enhance their safety and convenience.

Alongside the water supply improvements, all selected work sites were equipped with durable, gender desegregated pit latrines. The facilities are designed to be accessible and clearly marked to ensure comfort, privacy and safety for both women and men. Their presence within the work areas means women no longer need to leave the project sites in search of ablution facilities, allowing them to focus on their tasks without disruption.

Overall, the combined expansion of water infrastructure and sanitation facilities has meaningfully reduced the workload traditionally carried by women, who are primarily responsible for water related chores in rural areas. These improvements continue to enhance dignity, efficiency and wellbeing across participating communities.

Budget	190,525
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 August 2026

Responsibility

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
Rural Infrastructure Development Agency (RIDA)
Rural District Council

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Offer trainings on gender equality within the households and on gender protection during the timeline of asset creation activities, in partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs at local level, to increase gender equality as well as to sensitize on protection issues and gender-based violence.

Indicator

% of participants attending trainings on gender equality and protection / % of participants in gender equality trainings who are men

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	80
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
In 2025, the programme strengthened gender equality and protection through targeted trainings delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs at local level. Sessions focused on promoting equitable decision-making within households, reducing harmful gender norms, and encouraging shared responsibilities during asset creation activities. Women and men were sensitized on protection risks, with specific emphasis on preventing gender-based violence and creating safe working environments. Practical discussions supported families to communicate better, manage workloads fairly, and recognise women's rights in access to resources. These trainings enhanced awareness, improved household dynamics, and promoted safer, more gender-responsive participation in all programme activities.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Throughout the asset creation timeline, comprehensive trainings on gender transformative approaches were delivered in close partnership with the Ministry of Women Affairs. These sessions brought together women, men and youth to deepen understanding of protection issues, gender-based violence, power dynamics and prevailing gender norms. Participants were encouraged to reflect on and challenge harmful practices, while learning practical ways to foster equitable relationships and safer environments. The training approach has contributed to meaningful behavioural changes within households and communities. Participants have reported improved communication between couples, more joint decision making on household and livelihood issues, and greater involvement of women in economic activities. As awareness increased, families also experienced stronger cohesion and a noticeable reduction in harmful practices related to gender-based violence. The Ministry of Women Affairs played a central role in facilitating the sessions and supporting ongoing monitoring, reinforcing strong collaboration between government and programme teams. Through consistent engagement and clear messaging on zero tolerance for GBV, the project has helped create community spaces where protection concerns are addressed openly, and prevention is prioritised. Overall, these efforts continue to foster safer, more empowered and more gender equitable communities.	
Budget	18,123
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 April 2026
Responsibility	
Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
GAP Activity	
Establish procedures to ensure that women and men are equally involved and their needs and capacities are taken into consideration in the design and validation of agricultural insurance products	
Indicator	
% of participants consulted upon design and monitoring of agricultural insurance products who are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Activity no longer implemented, per adjustments made and reflected in the approved restructuring proposal. There was no roll out of microinsurance products in the 2024/2025 season.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
During the time when this activity was implemented, the project strengthened community participation and enhanced relevance of agricultural insurance products through structured postseason consultations. After each agricultural cycle, WFP and cooperating partners, including the insurer and technical service providers, held interactive sessions with participating households to reflect on the season's performance and gather feedback on the insurance scheme. These discussions provided a valuable platform for farmers to share their experiences, express their expectations and propose improvements based on the realities they face in the field. Women and men actively participated in the consultations, contributing diverse perspectives that helped refine the design of insurance products to better meet community needs. The approach ensured that the voices of women, who play a central role in household food security, are fully integrated into decision making. Insights gained from these sessions strengthened understanding of crop risks, payout triggers and other components of the insurance mechanism, allowing partners to enhance clarity and trust around the product. Overall, the consultative process deepened collaboration between communities, WFP and technical partners. It improved transparency, promoted informed participation and helped shape an agricultural insurance service that is more responsive and inclusive.	
Budget	20,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2026
Responsibility	
N/A	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
GAP Activity	
Set up awareness and financial education trainings targeted at women participants	
Indicator	
% of training on financial education that are designed for women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

During the reporting period, women demonstrated consistently high engagement across all financial awareness and education initiatives. In Masvingo, over 90% of participants in financial literacy refresher trainings were women, reflecting strong interest in strengthening skills related to budgeting, savings, responsible borrowing, and constitution adherence within VSL groups. Gender and nutrition mainstreaming sessions also recorded more than 85% female participation, highlighting women's leadership in household financial decision-making and resource management, and reinforcing their ability to apply financial knowledge to improve family wellbeing.

Digital financial awareness advanced through the My Savings Companion platform, where women accounted for over 90% of trained users responsible for capturing and managing digital savings and loan records, significantly enhancing transparency and financial accuracy within groups. Complementing this, SAT-supported value-chain awareness sessions particularly those linked to groundnut, poultry, and sesame enterprises continued to show 70%+ female participation, underscoring women's central role in market-oriented financial decision-making and enterprise growth across rural livelihoods programming.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The project has made notable progress in strengthening women's financial literacy and supporting their participation in income generating activities. Financial education sessions were delivered across communities with a strong emphasis on reaching women, who have consistently taken the lead in attending trainings and joining savings groups. The sessions focused on practical skills such as budgeting, savings, and basic business management, helping participants strengthen their financial decision making at household and community levels.

Training content was aligned with the livelihood activities most relevant to women, including climate resilient crop production, small livestock and poultry enterprises, and village savings and loans initiatives. This ensured that participants could directly apply their new knowledge to the income streams they engage in most. As women increasingly joined savings groups and diversified their livelihoods, the project observed improved confidence, greater participation in community financial structures, and enhanced stability of household incomes.

Overall, the financial education programme has contributed to improved financial planning, strengthened engagement in income generating activities and more prudent management of household resources. By equipping women with the tools and confidence to participate more fully in economic activities, the project continues to foster resilience and promote sustainable, gender responsive development.

Budget	100,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
N/A	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity

Develop sensitization activities to encourage the registration of female-headed households in the project

Indicator

% of beneficiaries covered by a programme-subsidized insurance who are women

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	65
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Activity no longer implemented, per adjustments made and reflected in the approved restructuring proposal. There was no roll out of microinsurance products in the 2024/2025 season.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
In the years when the insurance component was implemented, the project promoted inclusion of female headed households through dedicated sensitization activities. Communities were engaged in awareness sessions that highlighted the importance of women's participation in the agricultural insurance scheme and encouraged their registration as primary beneficiaries. These efforts ensured that female headed households were adequately informed about the benefits of insurance, the registration process and the support available to them. Farmers also received training on weather index insurance to deepen their understanding of how the product functions and how it supports climate related risk management. This helped build confidence among women farmers, enabling them to make informed decisions about enrolling in the scheme. To further encourage participation, households were supported with subsidized insurance premiums, making it easier for women to access coverage while contributing a small share themselves. As a result of these combined efforts, a growing proportion of registered participants were women, reflecting increased awareness, trust and acceptance of the insurance product among female headed households.	
Budget	20,000
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 August 2026
Responsibility	
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
GAP Activity	
Support the set-up of Eco-Cash accounts for women to receive the payouts	
Indicator	
% of participants paying for insurance (partial) in cash who are women	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	65
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

Activity no longer implemented, per adjustments made and reflected in the approved restructuring proposal. There was no roll out of microinsurance products in the 2024/2025 season.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

When the micro-insurance component was under implementation, participants were sensitized on the importance of opening mobile money accounts to facilitate timely receipt of payouts and to enable convenient contribution of insurance premiums. This effort particularly focused on ensuring that women, who often face more barriers in accessing formal financial services, were equipped with the tools and knowledge to manage their insurance payments independently.

In some districts, women had successfully opened EcoCash accounts and began using them for premium payments and other related transactions. In other areas, account registration continued progressively as part of ongoing financial inclusion efforts. All participating households had contributed their partial premium payments, using either cash deposits or mobile money platforms, demonstrating growing confidence and familiarity with digital financial services, at the time.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 August 2026

Responsibility

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Carry out an assessment in the targeted districts to assess the roles, responsibilities, needs, priorities and knowledge of both men and women on financial literacy, numeracy, post-harvest management and group marketing.

Indicator

% of consulted people who are women

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

During the reporting period, monitoring activities assessed gender specific roles, responsibilities, needs, and knowledge in financial literacy, numeracy, postharvest management, and group marketing. Regular VSL and SACCO monitoring, where women made up 80–90% of participants, highlighted how men and women engage differently in savings behaviour, borrowing patterns, and financial governance. Women showed stronger adherence to recordkeeping, higher loan uptake for IGAs, and more active participation in group governance, while both genders required support in numeracy and understanding complex financial tools. Qualitative assessments confirmed that social norms still shape decisionmaking, with women primarily managing household finances and marketing, while men more often handled livestock and assetrelated decisions.

Complementary monitoring deepened analysis of gendered gaps in postharvest management and marketing. Over 70% of participants in valuechain and PHM activities were women, enabling identification of their specific needs in quality control, storage, pricing, and market readiness skills. Joint field visits with AGRITEX, MWACSMED, and community facilitators showed women's central role in processing and group marketing, as well as persistent constraints such as limited access to structured markets and productive assets. Overall, the monitoring clarified gendered priorities and informed targeted support to strengthen both men's and women's financial capabilities and market participation.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Gender analysis conducted by the project enhanced understanding of gender roles, needs and capacities within the targeted districts. 143 beneficiaries participated in focus group discussions of which 72 (50%) were women. Key recommendations that have been taken forward include strengthening women's participation in project committees, improving women's access to financial services, continuing to promote new skills that help enhance women's livelihoods, facilitating women's access to markets, promoting labor saving technologies and enhancing the capacity of project staff and implementing partners in gender.

Budget	12,029
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2021
Responsibility	
N/A	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity

Offer trainings in financial literacy and financial skills developed around women's needs, within established VSLs.

Indicator

% of people trained in financial literacy are women / % of members of an informal savings scheme who are women

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	65

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Notable progress was made in delivering financial-literacy and financial-skills training designed specifically around women's needs within established VSLs and SACCOs. Training sessions focused on strengthening women's abilities in budgeting, savings management, responsible borrowing, and record-keeping, delivered through structured refresher trainings facilitated by MWACSMED officers and Cluster Facilitators. These sessions also reinforced constitution adherence and improved governance practices within women-dominated savings groups, with monitoring data showing increased confidence and stronger application of financial principles in day-to-day VSL operations. The approach ensured that women were equipped with practical tools to make informed financial decisions and manage group resources more effectively. Additional capacity-building support complemented these efforts, with further refresher engagements embedded within

broader district-level training programmes. These sessions enhanced women's skills in financial planning, loan management, and savings discipline within both VSL and SACCO structures. Training also strengthened women's leadership roles by improving their understanding of financial systems and enhancing their readiness to oversee income-generating activities. Monitoring across districts showed that these interventions contributed to more transparent group finance management, stronger accountability practices, and improved preparedness for market-related decision-making.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The project has enhanced women's financial skills by delivering targeted financial literacy and business development trainings within established village savings and loans groups. Women consistently represented the majority of participants, reflecting their strong interest in expanding financial knowledge and improving their ability to manage household and livelihood resources. The trainings focused on practical skills such as budgeting, savings, recordkeeping and small business management, ensuring that women could apply these skills directly within their VSL groups and income generating activities.

The project also promoted women's active participation in VSL membership, where they increasingly took on leadership and management roles. As women gained confidence through the financial literacy sessions, their engagement in savings groups grew, strengthening their access to financial services and enhancing their resilience to economic shocks. The combined approach of financial literacy and business development support within VSL structures helped build sustainable, community based financial systems centered around women's needs.

Overall, the project contributed to improved financial decision making, increased participation in income generating initiatives and stronger household financial management. By tailoring financial education to women's priorities and embedding it within VSLs, the project has created an empowering environment where women can save, invest and build long-term economic security.

Budget	236,877
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	2 April 2026

Responsibility

N/A

Remarks/Notes

N/A

GAP Activity

Offer training in post-harvest handling & market access developed around women's needs

Indicator

% of people trained in access to market who are women / % of people trained in post-harvest management who are women

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	65

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Targeted post-harvest management training reached 4,202 farmers (1,065 men and 3,137 women), with content tailored to address women's specific capacity gaps. The training strengthened skills in harvesting, drying, sorting, grading, aflatoxin prevention, and safe storage, contributing directly to indicators on improved post-harvest handling and women's participation in market-oriented value chains. Delivery through Community-Based Facilitators and Lead Farmers ensured accessibility for women, while practical demonstrations, manuals, and ongoing technical support enhanced adoption of improved practices. These efforts resulted in reduced post-harvest losses and improved product quality across groundnuts, sesame, and horticulture crops. Parallel progress was achieved in enhancing farmers, particularly women's market-access capacities. Joint monitoring and market-linkage sessions with AGRITEX, MWACSMED, AMA, and private-sector actors helped farmers understand buyer requirements, aggregation processes, pricing, and quality standards. This contributed to women's engagement in structured markets. The training also strengthened group marketing, negotiation skills, record-keeping, and adherence to Grade-A horticulture standards. As a result, farmer groups especially women-led ones are now better equipped to coordinate production with market demand, utilize aggregation centres effectively, and access higher-value markets, supporting measurable gains in women's economic empowerment across the targeted districts.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
The project has provided targeted trainings in postharvest handling and market access across the participating districts. These sessions were designed around women's specific needs, recognising their central role in crop production, processing and marketing. Women participated actively in both postharvest management and market access trainings, gaining practical knowledge on minimizing losses, improving storage practices and enhancing the quality of produce destined for markets. Training topics covered infield and off field handling, safe storage methods, grain treatment and preservation techniques, all aimed at reducing postharvest losses and protecting household food reserves. Market access sessions supported women to better understand pricing, buyer requirements and collective marketing approaches, enabling them to negotiate more effectively and improve the profitability of their produce. As women increasingly took part in these trainings, their confidence and capacity to participate in markets strengthened. Many were able to apply the knowledge directly within their households and farming groups, contributing to better income opportunities and improved food security.	
Budget	113,664
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	31 December 2024
Responsibility	
N/A	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
F.9. Gender Action Plan implementation review	
Is the gender expert for the project/programme engaged to support the implementation of the gender action plan? If engaged previously, please advise if the gender expert has been retained by the project/programme, including plans to engage another expert if a previously engaged expert has left the project/programme.	Yes ☒ No ☐

<i>WFP CO has a gender technical officer who provides gender related technical support to the project.</i>	
Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The gender action plan was implemented in line with the funded activity agreement and the gender action plan.</i>	
Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Planned activities, targets, indicators and timelines are on track, as indicated for each activity in the gender action plan.</i>	
Were there any revisions of the approved GAP during the reporting period? Please submit the updated GAP in Annex section of this APR and ensure that the updated GAP has details on each change.	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
Are the reported results on track to contribute to meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for the direct beneficiaries in the funding proposal, if applicable?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>The reported results are on track to meet sex disaggregated targets.</i>	
Has the project/programme experienced any implementation challenges that affect gender-related activities? If yes, please include lessons learnt and how they are informing ongoing actions.	Yes ☐ No ☒
N/A	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐

Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	
<i>Case story attached as annex</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
• <i>Cascading of gender and climate training to sub-national stakeholders in Masvingo and Rushinga • Roll-out of people-centred programming training to WFP staff and partners at field level, to reinforce their capacity to integrate people-centred approaches into programme implementation (part of broader WFP gender, protection and inclusion initiatives)</i>	

G. ANNEXES (UPLOADED)
Annex 1: GHG emission reduction calculation methodology (for projects reporting GHG emission reductions) and details on the calculations of the annual and cumulative value.
No annexes provided.
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: Mapping Possibility: How Climate Knowledge Is Transforming Smallholder Farming United Nations in Z.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
No annexes provided.
Annex 4: Procurement information
No annexes provided.
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Revised_RP_Implementation Plan_07.02.25.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
File Name: GCF SAP007_district exit strategy_NDA approved.docx

