
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management (SAP011)
Accredited Entity:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Date of Report submission:	16 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		16 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 9.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 9.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 0.750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 10.0</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 9.3	Grants	Mill. USD 9.3	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 0.750	Grants	Mill. USD 0.750	Total Financing	Mill. USD 10.0
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 9.3												
	Grants	Mill. USD 9.3												
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 0.750												
	Grants	Mill. USD 0.750												
Total Financing	Mill. USD 10.0													
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)													
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to 24 August 2026													
A.7. ESS Category (Refers to GCF revised <i>Environmental and Social Policy</i> and GCF ESS Standards to assess your FP category.)			Category C											
A.8. Executing Entity Information														
Full legal name	Country of registration (or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)	Entity type	Role in project	Focal Point(s) and email(s)										
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Mozambique	Public sector – Government	co-Executing Entity	Fernando Tavares, tavarescanhua@yahoo.com.br; Sergio Castigo Sambo, sercsambo@gmail.com										
Ministry of Land Environment and Rural Development	Mozambique	UN System Entity	Accredited Entity and Lead Executing Entity	Claire Conan, Claire.conan@wfp.org; Margherita Coco, Margherita.coco@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)
Government of Flanders	Belgium	N/A	Public	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)
Mozambique	11 January 2021	The objective includes strengthening adaptation in vulnerable sectors (agriculture, water, energy), enhancing disaster risk management, and implementing a transparent measurement, reporting and verification system for monitoring climate action.	Adaptation and Resilience: The project directly supports Mozambique's NDC commitment to reduce vulnerability to climate change in agricultural communities, specifically targeting the arid and semi-arid regions of Tete province. In addition, it supports the smallholder farmers to improve the food security and livelihoods which is aligned with national goals Use of Integrated Risk Management: The project incorporates a rural resilience approach, integrating climate risk information into local planning and decision-making, which supports NDC, NAP (National Adaptation Plan), and NAPA (National Adaptation Programme of Action) objectives. Capacity Building: It strengthens institutional and local capacity for climate-responsive planning and disaster risk reduction	100%

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

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

B.1. Summary

The project’s objective is to contribute to building climate-resilient food security and livelihoods for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through an integrated risk management approach. It does so through the following outcomes:

1. Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) as well as watershed restoration and enhancement
2. Enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities
3. Informed adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities and national/local authorities through generation and use of climate information

The project aims to address the impacts of climate change in arid and semi-arid regions through an integrated approach that promotes climate-resilient agriculture, such as conservation agriculture techniques and post-harvest management training, while also disseminating seasonal forecasts and monthly agricultural bulletins to support informed decision-making for farmers. It further strengthens financial inclusion in rural areas, supports livelihood diversification, and builds the capacities of households and communities to better manage climate risks.

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)

with explicit reference to the implementation plan for the past year.

Output 1.1. Increased use of Climate-Resilient Agriculture techniques through CRA clubs

Under this output, the project strengthened the adoption of CRA practices across two agricultural seasons (vegetable and grain/legume production). A total of 160 farmer clubs comprising 4,000 smallholder farmers received structured training, demonstrations, and access to inputs, while an additional 12,000 farmers were supported directly at field level. This differentiated approach, agreed with district authorities and implementing partners, responded to post-election civil unrest and related constraints. Year 4 beneficiaries were prioritized for demonstration-based vegetable production to address gaps from the previous season. Of the trained farmers, 2,000 were from Changara (63 percent women), 1,000 from Marara (57 percent women), and 1,000 from Cahora Bassa (60 percent women). Trainings covered 11 steps, from land preparation to crop management. Practical field activities (Activity 1.1.1) supported CRA application through 160 demonstration plots, establishment of community nurseries during the vegetable season, seed distribution for the grain and legume season, and technical assistance delivered with support from CCM, ACEAGRARIOS, and KULIMA, reaching 640 farmer clubs.

Output 1.2. Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available

Under this output, the project strengthened community engagement and ensured that watershed assessment findings were validated and translated into locally relevant priorities. Through six community-based participatory planning exercises conducted across the three districts already in 2024 (Activity 1.2.1), communities reviewed assessment results and provided feedback on proposed watershed rehabilitation measures. Building on this, the project completed a comprehensive watershed assessment covering all target districts (Activity 1.2.2), identifying nature-based solutions to address ecosystem degradation, improve soil stability, and strengthen climate resilience. Findings were presented to government stakeholders at central, provincial, and district levels and validated through consultations with local communities and authorities. As a result, the expansion of climate-smart agriculture, including greenhouse-based production systems using efficient irrigation methods, was prioritized to improve water management, protect ecosystems, and enhance resilience.

Output 1.3. Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity

Under this output, the project implemented asset creation activities across the forestry, livestock and horticulture sectors to support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation, complementing CRA interventions and benefiting 16,000 smallholder farmers. During the reporting period, key water and livestock infrastructure was established, including the coating of 25 hand-dug wells, construction of five cattle troughs and one small dam, with active community participation. In addition, six forage banks were established across the three districts under a UN-to-UN agreement with FAO. Capacity-building activities targeted district technicians, livestock promoters, and farmers, covering silage production, hay storage, disease surveillance, and animal health. Trestle demonstrations and the provision of bicycles further strengthened livestock surveillance systems (Activity 1.3.1).

Output 2.1. Increased access to integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities

Under this output, the project strengthened farmers' adaptive capacity through a combination of risk management instruments and market-based interventions. Five solar-powered greenhouses were installed across the three districts (Activity 2.1.1), directly benefiting 1,489 farmers and indirectly reaching 9,535 people, increasing dry-season vegetable production and access to fresh produce. Financial inclusion was expanded through Village Savings and Loans groups, with 16,723 producers registered and 640 operational groups mobilizing savings, loans, and social funds (Activity 2.1.2). Cooperative development (Activity 2.1.3) enabled access to formal financial services through mobile money. Risk transfer was strengthened through micro-insurance, with 11,708 farmers obtaining coverage for the 2025/2026 season (Activity 2.1.4). Post-harvest loss management interventions (Activity 2.1.5) distributed 4,000 hermetic bags and 412 silos and trained 4,000 farmers, while market access was enhanced through the FarmGO platform, where 232 farmers sold beans generating 800,000 MZN (Activity 2.1.6). Overall, post-harvest and market linkage activities contributed to additional income generation, including USD 12,700 reported during the period.

Output 3.1. Climate change awareness and adaptation practices disseminated

Under this output, the project increased awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation measures through collaboration with government institutions. Visibility materials and World Environment Day events were organized, complemented by community-level discussions facilitated by extension workers. Institutional progress was achieved with the approval of the Local Adaptation Plan for Cahora Bassa District, ensuring integration of adaptation measures into

local planning and decision-making processes. Delays to national climate analysis workshops (Activity 3.1.1), caused by post-election security constraints and extended technical review processes, resulted in rescheduling to 26 March 2026. Climate awareness campaigns (Activity 3.1.2) continued through radio, WhatsApp, extension networks, and listening committees, reaching large audiences with seasonal forecasts and advisories.

Output 3.2. Households have access to climate information services

Under this output, 16,000 beneficiaries (9,724 women) accessed climate information services through government field technicians and implementing partners. Technical assistance combined field-level support with community dissemination via radio broadcasts and listening clubs, with PICSAs as the core approach enabling farmers to interpret and apply climate information in agricultural decision-making. Seasonal forecasts and agro-technical recommendations were disseminated in response to the 2024–2025 and 2025–2026 outlooks, covering crop calendars, soil preparation, post-harvest handling, phytosanitary practices, and livestock management. Installation of seven additional rain gauges and training of 14 new minders strengthened localized data availability (Activity 3.2.1), while PICSA rollout (Activity 3.2.2) reached 3,216 farmers directly and over 15,000 through refresher and extension dissemination, reinforcing climate-informed planning across the target districts.

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

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

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

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

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

Should the project be 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.

GCF Outcome Level: Standardized Indicators

PMF/IRMF Results Management Framework

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	17,835	35,000	80,000	80,000	0	80,000

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.

Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	8,561	17,500	40,000	39,200	0	39,200
Female	9,274	17,500	40,000	40,800	0	40,800

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Country.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mozambique	17,835	35,000	80,000	80,000	0	80,000

(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 result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	35,670	70,000	160,000	160,000	0	160,000

(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	18,548	35,000	80,000	78,400	0	78,400
Female	17,122	35,000	80,000	81,600	0	81,600

(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
Mozambique	35,670	70,000	160,000	160,000	0	160,000

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	1,313	16,000	24,000	11,452	48,019	59,471
Female	114	16,000	24,000	6,725	30,701	37,426

(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
Mozambique	1,427	32,000	48,000	18,177	78,720	96,897

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Female	755	1,584	3,168	5,850	0	5,850
Male	886	3,216	6,432	9,035	0	9,035

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security	
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by country.	
Unit	No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Annual value
Mozambique	12,885

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

Increase in income from increased crop production and sales amongst CRA practicing farmers	Percentage	0	5	15	18	12	30
Number and type of assets created / rehabilitated by targeted households	No. of Households	0	600	800	550	173	723
No. of Households in the targeted communities receiving climate information services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions disaggregated by sex of household head	No. of Households	0	12,000	16,000	16,000	0	16,000
No. of Households that access financial instruments	No. of Households	0	4,800	9,600	16,000	0	16,000
Number of people aware of local climate change impacts (disaggregated by sex)	No. of Persons	3,567	70,000	80,000	80,000	0	80,000
Number of people practicing CRA through clubs (disaggregated by sex)	No. of Persons	3,567	7,000	16,000	16,000	0	16,000
Number of representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts (disaggregated by sex)	No. of Stakeholders	0	150	300	102	41	143
Number of watershed assessments and conducted CBPPs used to inform asset creation decisions	No. of Studies/assessments	0	1	1	2	0	2
A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services of GCF-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Percentage	0	20	50	21	36	57
A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services of GCF-supported tools,	Percentage	49	60	90	76	22	98

instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability							
A2.2 Total Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	1,641	4,800	9,600	14,885	0	14,885
A2.2 Female Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	No. of Households	755	1,584	3,168	5,850	0	5,850
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	No. of Households	2,426	4,800	9,600	12,160	3,092	15,252
A6.1 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Percentage	0	33	33	90	5	95

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 1.1.1. Promote CRA through the establishment of 550 farmer clubs with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.	100	1,414,086.65	1,285,650	109
Activity 1.2.1. Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities	100	122,344.38	95,150	128
Activity 1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities	100	9,952.56	25,000	39
Activity 1.3.1. Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households	100	2,267,578.94	2,061,500	110

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
Activity 2.1.1. Support the establishment and function of 3 Rural Centres of Excellence ("RCEs") to enable access to Integrated Road Map ("IRM") tools and market-based opportunities.	100	28,725.04	210,000	13
Activity 2.1.2. Establish 550 village saving and loans ("VSL") groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and promote financial literacy	100	1,097,458.29	851,600	128
Activity 2.1.3. Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods	100	37,805.13	85,150	44
Activity 2.1.4. Facilitate farmer access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks	95	1,281,016.62	1,900,045	67
Activity 2.1.5. Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater marketability of Component 1 products	100	405,217.81	430,800	94
Activity 2.1.6. Identify and promote market outlets helping make investment in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative	100	85,180.51	405,000	21
Activity 3.1.1 Downscale national climate analysis to government and civil society	90	44,189.59	52,900	83
Activity 3.1.2. Disseminate climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people	90	9,387.8	160,600	5
Activity 3.1.3. Facilitate the development of 3 Local Adaptation Plans ("LAPs").	95	137,293.44	125,150	109
Activity 3.1.4. Develop and disseminate 1 national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation.	100	0	37,500	0
Activity 3.1.5. Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6), technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations.	100	242,533.17	240,750	100
Activity 3.2.1. Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for targeted users in 3 districts (Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa).	85	82,947.04	243,980	34
Activity 3.2.2. Facilitate Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture ("PICSA") roll out reaching 16,000 farming households	100	685,651.53	1,238,750	55

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
providing access to climate and weather information with advisories				

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
NA	EUR	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C.3. Compliance with FAA covenants				Yes ☒ No ☐			
All agreements were complied with.							
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☐ No ☒			
No changes envisaged							

D. RISKS ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

D.1. Risk and mitigation measures

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

Risk Management Matrix

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

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

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

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

Risk scoring:

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

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

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

Risk 1	Money Laundering		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Risk of money laundering		
Consequences	Risk of money laundering		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk was not identified as relevant during the proposal design stage, so no particular mitigation measure was put in place.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 2	Sanctions		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Sanctions		
Consequences	Sanctions		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk was not identified as relevant during the proposal design stage, so no particular mitigation measure was put in place.		

Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 3	Fraud, bribery and corruption		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Fraud, bribery and corruption		
Consequences	Fraud, bribery and corruption		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk was not identified as relevant during the proposal design stage, so no particular mitigation measure was put in place.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 4	Conflict of interest		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Conflict of interest		
Consequences	Conflict of interest		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk was not identified as relevant during the proposal design stage, so no particular mitigation measure was put in place.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	2 - Low	2 - Low
Comments	N/A		
Risk 5	Multi-stakeholder coordination challenges in integrated risk-management approach		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Design and Implementation		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Difficult to ensure that all partners involved, both at national and local level, have a coordinated approach and have the same understanding of the sequencing of project activities. High turnover within national institutions can also create setbacks in coordination.		
Consequences	This risk can slow down project implementation and create frustration among partners.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project team strived to organize regular meetings, ensuring that all stakeholders took part so that everyone could be on the same page.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 6	Micro-insurance scheme adoption and sustainability challenges		
Risk Origin	External Factors		

Risk Area	Macro-economics		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Farmers are not used to subscribing to insurance packages and paying premiums.		
Consequences	During the project the team struggled to get their contributions and buy-ins according to progressive contribution scheme agreed at design stage.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The team did extensive awareness campaigns to explain the benefits of insurance. Moreover, the team changed the delivery modality for insurance packages, by introducing seed bundling. By bundling the premium with the seeds, the beneficiaries could see more tangible benefits from this activity, which increased their buy-in. Moreover, in the 4th year of the project, beneficiaries received payouts following a strong drought, which further helped to prove the usefulness of insurance.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 7	Community participation and ownership risks		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	The introduction of new solutions and techniques can sometimes entail a slow adoption of these innovations from the communities, which first want to see the benefits first hand.		
Consequences	This slow adoption can in turn slow down ownership of these new techniques by the beneficiaries.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project conducted multiple trainings to explain benefits of new techniques. The project team also ensured that local government representatives, as well as extension workers, fully understood the techniques and their benefits, so that they could relay the information to the communities and clarify their doubts. The demonstration plots were also useful in showcasing the benefits of climate smart agriculture.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 8	Low national capacity for climate and weather services		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	The project strengthened the capacity of INAM and government partners on climate data collection and interpretation, and raised awareness on the need to maintain the equipment regularly to ensure data reliability. However, there's a risk that once the project is handed over to the government, this supervision of local data collection community members may decline.		
Consequences	This may compromise the long-term benefits of the project in terms of enhancing the quality and quantity of climate information.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	The team implemented an exit strategy early on into the project, to ensure that the government partners committed to slowly taking over the oversight and quality control responsibilities of the equipment and the processes for data collection.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity

	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	N/A		
Risk 9	Weak government capacity for climate adaptation leadership		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	High turnover among government leadership structures may lead to frequent changes in focal points. New focal points often take time to engage and feel committed to the project objectives, and to taking leadership on climate adaptation.		
Consequences	This risk can compromise the sustainability of project gains once the project is over.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	3 - Likely	3 - Medium	9 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project raised awareness among the government at central level to ensure that the knowledge built through the project is maintained and capitalized at least at national level, so that it can be shared with local stakeholders every time there is a turnover.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
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
Mozambique	Grants	USD	9,250,000	9,250,000	1,978,242	7,498,623	0%	100%
Total		USD	9,250,000	9,250,000	1,978,242	7,498,623	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
Government of Flanders	Grants	USD	750,000	750,000	0	750,000	0%	100%
Total		USD	750,000	750,000	0	750,000	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 - SAP011.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 ☒

There have been no changes in the project's environmental or social impacts. Implementation remains fully aligned with the ESS standards and baseline assessment, with no deviations or introduction of invasive or environmentally sensitive species. All activities continue to comply with agreed mitigation measures, and the project retains its Category C classification. Forage species used in livestock activities remain consistent with the approved Environmental and Social Risk Screening and Management Plan. The post-election context and civil unrest did not affect project operations or community safety.

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

Within the project team and in coordination with district government services (SDAEs), supervision of field activities was carried out during the reporting period. This included site observations, verification of work progress, and engagement with local stakeholders. These monitoring efforts aimed to confirm that activities were implemented safely and responsibly and did not generate negative environmental or social impacts. Supervision visits confirmed that activities proceeded as planned and within the anticipated risk profile. No issues of concern or deviations were identified. Basic compliance tracking was conducted to ensure adherence to good environmental and social practices. This included observing waste management practices, confirming that no land disturbance occurred, and verifying that environmentally sensitive areas were not affected. Community interactions were observed to ensure they were respectful and inclusive. During joint monitoring missions, practices promoted under the project were verified, including the use of biopesticides, application of mulch, and measures to prevent uncontrolled bushfires. It was also confirmed that native, non-toxic, and non-invasive species were used in the establishment of forage banks. No grievances were recorded during the reporting period, and no concerns were raised by community members or partners. Cooperating Partners regularly raised awareness against child labour during farmers' club meetings, reaching all 16,000 smallholder farmers targeted by the project. Project staff used personal protective equipment (PPE) and followed wind-direction guidelines when applying biopesticides. Pesticides were stored in secure locations and kept inaccessible to children, unauthorized individuals, pets, and livestock. In 2025, the project continued its gender-transformative approach through gender dialogue clubs aimed at preventing gender-based violence (GBV) and promoting gender equality. A total of 97 dialogue clubs were established: 21 in Cahora Bassa, 34 in Marara, and 42 in Changara. These clubs provided safe spaces for discussions on gender dynamics, household relationships, and GBV prevention, with participants reporting positive feedback.

Outputs during the reporting period

During the reporting period, refreshment training in ESS was conducted for implementing partners (Kulima, CCM, Aceagrarios), and district government representatives (SDAEs). A total of 15 (2 female) participated in these sessions. Follow up mitigation plan in Marara district was carried out during the Implementation meeting held in September 2025, ensuring that agreed corrective measures were reviewed and monitored. In May 2025, technical discussion with Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique (IIAM), DPAP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) regarding the selection of appropriate native species for use in forage banks.

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

Child labor as a social risk: During the project implementation, there were no reported risks of child labor in all project implementation interventions. The awareness campaign was conducted during the project consultation meetings and the implementation phase. All project stakeholders are aware that WFP has zero tolerance for child abuse and exploitation. Health risk due to Pesticides: During the project implementation, there were no risks that could put the project participants' public health in danger. The project does not use inorganic or chemical products along the agricultural value chain. In the livestock value chain, medicines considered to be agrochemicals such as: dewormers, vitamins, wound healers and others, have been used in the epidemiological surveillance of livestock, however compared to the previous situation it was not an increase in their consumption. To put another layer of protection, the project recommends and promotes the use of masks and gloves for smallholder farmers, even though they are handling biopesticides. Deforestation and bush fires: The project addressed risks related to uncontrolled burning and soil degradation by promoting proper crop residue management to ensure permanent soil cover. Pest control relied on biopesticides. Conventional materials were used for fencing forage banks to prevent indiscriminate tree cutting. Awareness campaigns also promoted the use of organic seeds and sustainable agricultural practices. Gender based violence risk: While no gender-based violence (GBV) cases were reported during this period, the project remains committed to raising awareness about GBV and enhancing reporting mechanisms among community members. These efforts aim to safeguard communities, particularly women, and ensure are protected and empowered to seek support when needed.

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

None

Remarks/Notes

None

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	
Yes. Several actions were undertaken to strengthen the engagement of key stakeholders. Regular planning and update meetings including monthly and quarterly implementation committee meetings, with government counterparts, and cooperation partners consistently included discussions on safeguards and gender-responsive approaches. These considerations were also integrated during the monitoring missions and routine field activities carried out by the CP and government technicians. Feedback mechanisms were established to allow stakeholders to provide opinions and suggestions. Environmental, social, and gender impact assessments were carried out to identify potential risks, ensuring gender equality at all stages of the project, promoting active participation of both women and men, and safeguard human rights, including the rights of local communities and vulnerable groups. During the reporting period, we held stakeholder engagement sessions as part of the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) and Project Coordination Committee (PCC) meetings. These sessions took place in Cahora Bassa on June 12–13, 2025, where the PIC and PCC meetings were conducted jointly, with participation from government entities at all levels, NGOs, and community representatives. Another PIC meeting was held in Marara on September 4–5. The objectives of these meetings included providing updates on project activities, discussing challenges, and presenting recommendations. In addition, a brief session was incorporated to refresh stakeholders with the project's environmental and social safeguards categories.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
The engagement sessions took place in the district of Cahora Bassa (June 12 & 13) and Marara (September 4 & 5).	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	
The first engagement session included the following participants: WFP (05 Female + 08 Male), FAO (01 Female), Aceagrarios (02 Male), Kulima (02 Male), Mozambique Christian Council (02 Male), Mozambique Radio (01 Male), National Institute of Meteorology (01 Male), Provincial Direction of Agriculture and Fisheries (01 Male + 02 Female), Provincial Service of Economic Activities (01 Female), Provincial Direction of Planning and Finance (01 Male), District Services of Economic Activities (02 Female + 05 Male). Totalling 34 Participants.(Female: 11 Male: 23) The second engagement session included the following participants: FAO (01 Female), Aceagrarios (02 Male), Kulima (02 Male), Mozambique Christian Council (02 Male), Mozambique Radio (01 Male), National Institute of Meteorology (01 Male), Provincial Direction of Agriculture and Fisheries (01 Male + 02 Female), Provincial Service of Economic Activities (01 Female), Provincial Direction of Planning and Finance (01 Male), District Services of Economic Activities (02 Female + 05 Male). Totalling 23 Participants (Female: 6 and Male: 17).	
Information shared with stakeholders	
In all sessions, a general analysis of project activities was conducted based on the project plan and using the WFP social and environmental safeguards screening tool. Partners received the ratings generated by the tool, based on the currently available information on proposed interventions in the districts of Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa. The screening confirmed the risk categories and monitored implementation, while also ensuring that appropriate measures were applied to mitigate any identified risks.	
Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period	
One of the notable issues raised during the reporting period was related to the installation of irrigation systems forage banks and greenhouses. According to the project, water wells cannot be more than five meters deep, and given the soil	

characteristics of the target districts, it is difficult to find groundwater at this depth. However, the suggestion made was that greenhouses should be installed in low-lying areas and that drip irrigation should be used to rationalize water use.
Remarks/Notes
With the support of WFP staff based in the districts and regular monitoring by the government, it was possible to monitor activities and ensure that the project did not fall out of category "C." In addition, cooperation partners were made aware of the need to implement activities in accordance with ESS standards implementation.

F.6. ESS forward planning and lessons learned	
Are there any planned ESS activities for the next reporting period or lessons learned to share from this period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Provide planned activities on environmental and social safeguards for the next reporting period	
Provide any success stories, good practices, or challenges, including those related to the engagement of Indigenous peoples and local communities, promoting Indigenous knowledge and benefits to Indigenous peoples and local communities There are no indigenous peoples in the project implementation areas. A notable aspect is the high level of adherence to the Village Savings and Loans (VSL) component, particularly among community groups in Years I, II, and III that manage relatively large amounts of money. Over the year, improvements in members' quality of life and financial stability have been observed. The success of the VSL groups has attracted interest from non-project members, who have requested to join at least the savings and loans activities to benefit from participation. In 2025 alone, the project registered an increase of 723 new members in the VSL component. The main challenge identified relates to the security of funds, as savings circulate in cash and are stored in boxes that no longer provide adequate protection. To mitigate this risk, members often opt to take out compulsory loans rather than keeping cash in the boxes. However, this approach does not address the underlying issue in the medium to long term and may lead to increased amounts in circulation, as accrued interest continues to raise overall balances	
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 ☐	

Since the start of the project, the WFP and its cooperation partners have been implementing the complaints and feedback mechanisms. Following the cases/situations reported by smallholder farmers, there have been expressions of gratitude for the implementation of the VSL approach, the dissemination of climate information, which has enabled better planning of agricultural activities, the implementation of water-saving technologies, the benefits of applying the principles of transformative gender and seed bundling. Eight (8) complaints were reported regarding delays in the delivery of tools (hoes and machetes) to smallholder farmers in year four (4); however, this issue was resolved between September and October 2025. Another issue reported by the vast majority of smallholder farmers was the delay in the arrival of seeds last season; however, for the 2025/2026 season, efforts were made and the seeds were distributed in early November 2025.

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

In 2025, implementation focused on consolidating activities while maintaining strong gender-responsive delivery across all Gender Action Plan pillars. Cumulatively, 16,000 participants (60 percent women) engaged in Community-Based Participatory Planning and Climate-Resilient Agriculture (CRA) training and practice, with women remaining the majority applying CRA. To support second-season production, 120 new demonstration plots were established, bringing total assets to 723, equivalent to 90 percent of the target, including demonstration plots and rain-gauge stations. Women's leadership remained strong, accounting for 54 percent of asset committee members during the period and approximately 60 percent cumulatively. Financial inclusion outcomes were sustained. VSL participation remained at 16,000 project participants, while an additional 723 women joined VSLs organically in 2025. During the year, 16,523 people saved through VSL groups, and 11,708 people were insured, reaching 97.5 percent of the annual target. A total of 950 participants received refresher financial literacy training, bringing cumulative coverage to 16,000. Women held 54 percent of VSL committee positions. Climate services reached 16,000 participants, with 15,216 people cumulatively applying climate information for decision-making. The project remains on track, with minor shortfalls linked to household consumption priorities, variable productivity, and registration timing. Gender dialogue clubs remained active across the three districts.

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	
Engage both men and women equitably in planning and implementing asset creation/rehabilitation activities	
Indicator	
# of participants engaged in the Community Based Participatory Planning activities	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The target for Year 4 (year of completion of this activity) was 16000 participants (8000 women). This activity was completed during the previous reporting period,	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	

16,000 participants with 60% women included	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 April 2024
Responsibility	
WFP (project Coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
Completed	

GAP Activity	
Engage men and women equitably in training on CRA and assets management	
Indicator	
1. # of project participants trained in CRA (disaggregated by gender) 2. # of project participants practicing CRA (disaggregated by gender)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	3567
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
The target for Year 4 (final year for this activity) was 16000 participants, including 8000 women. This activity was completed during the previous reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
16,000 people, including 9724 women (against a baseline of 927 women out of total 3567 beneficiaries) from 71 communities have been engaged in CRA trainings, integration of climate service and information tools to strengthen SHF decision making capacity.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2024
Responsibility	
WFP (project Coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
Activity completed	

GAP Activity	
Integrate the particular roles, responsibilities, needs priorities, and knowledge of both men and women in the definition and implementation of assets construction/CRA activities	
Indicator	
1. # of asset built as % of planned (disaggregated by gender-oriented type) 2. # of participants engaged in asset creation trainings (disaggregated by type and gender) 3. # of participants engaged in asset construction (disaggregated by type and gender)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Details on baseline and target values (since only one field above): Baseline: 1. 0 2. N/A 3. N/A Target: 1. Year 5 – 800 Assets build (60% for women) 2 and 3. Year 4: 16,000 participants (8000 women) Most of the assets were already reported in the previous periods, additional 120 new demonstration plots were created at the community level in year 5 to increase production in the 2nd agricultural season in 2025 through refresher trainings on climate smart agriculture. For the numbers 2 and 3, the activities were completed in the previous reporting period.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
A total of 723 assets were built throughout the implementation period of 5 years considering the following types: demonstration plots, forage banks, wells, green houses, Rain gauges stations, animal drinking water sources and small dams. 16000 participants, including 60% women, were engaged in asset creation trainings and construction. The activity involved mobilization and training of participants at community level prior to construction of the assets.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP (project coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
No additional remarks	

GAP Activity	
Men and women's participation in groups and committees to manage new asset schemes.	
Indicator	
1. % of women participants in asset committees	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Full target (as impossible to add percentage sign above): Year 5 - 50% women participants in asset committees Annual progress: 54% of women were members of the asset committees where they were selected through community consultation and awareness raised on the different asset's advantages and the importance of including women roles.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
54% of women	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP (project coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
No additional remarks	

GAP Activity	
Integrate the particular roles, responsibilities, needs, priorities and knowledge of both men and women into the design and provision of financial literacy trainings and financial services.	
Indicator	
# of participants in Village, Savings and Loans (VSL) groups (disaggregated by gender)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Target for Year 5 – 16000 participants (8000 women) During the reporting period, 723 additional women registered in the village savings and loans associations - not as part of the project, but in neighbouring communities. Therefore, these women are not included in the project's cumulative process. However, this indicates a strong uptake of the VSL model.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
A total of 10563 women and 5,437 men participants were reached by the project (excluding the 723 additional women who were not part of the project).	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP coordinator	
Remarks/Notes	
No additional remarks	
GAP Activity	
Engage men and women equitably in financial literacy trainings	
Indicator	
# of participants trained on financial literacy (disaggregated by gender)	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Year 5 – 16,000 participants (8,000 women) A refresher training to 950 participants from the 4th year's associations was provided. This training was related to the VLSA approach and financial literacy content, to encourage the participants to resume the normal flow of savings.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
16000 participants, including 10563 women, received trainings related to VSLA approach and financial literacy content.	

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP coordinator	
Remarks/Notes	
no additional remarks	

GAP Activity	
Engage men and women in financial committees equally	
Indicator	
% of women participants in Village Savings Loans (VSL) committees	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	50
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Year 5 - 50% women participants in VSL committees	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
There were no new associations registered in the current reporting period, but women still represented the majority of the VSL committees' participants in Year 5 (54%)	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP (project coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
No additional remarks	

GAP Activity	
Provide women and men opportunities to grow their asset base and develop collateral for greater access to financial services.	
Indicator	
1. # of participants saving through groups disaggregated by gender 2. # of people insured through the project disaggregated by gender 3. # of people selling marketable surplus disaggregated by gender and crop type	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
full target: - Year 5 – 16000 participants (8000 women) - Year 5 – 12000 participants (6000 women) - Year 5 – 12000 participants (6000 women) A total of 16523 people, with 11086 women participants (10563 if we exclude the 723 additional women from areas not targeted by the project) are saving through VSL groups during the reporting period. 11708 people were insured, including 5330 women. The planned value was not reached because the beneficiaries were not present during the registration period because of working in personal fields away from the community. 4811 smallholder farmers, including 3069 women, sold marketable surplus including beans and other vegetables in the second agriculture season. Not all the farmers managed to produce enough to have surplus to sell, preventing the project to fully reach its target for this activity.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
From the start of the project up to the last year of implementation, a total of 16523, including 11086 women (10563 if we exclude the 723 women from non targeted communities) saved through VSLA groups. Throughout the project implementation it was possible to insure 11708 people considering 5330 women. 5043 smallholder farmers, 3235 women, sold marketable surplus throughout the project implementation cycle, focusing on beans and several horticultures.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP (project coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
The value under indicator 3. for the marketable surplus from smallholder farmers, is low because of their main production objective, which is for consumption, only if they have very high productivity they dedicate to sales. However, looking at the tendency since the start of the project, it can be considered a gradual increase until now.	

GAP Activity	
Integrate the particular roles, responsibilities, needs, priorities and knowledge of both men and women into the design and provision of climate/weather information; Engage women and men in the planning and design of content creation activities; Engage women and men in the selection of adequate communication channels to deliver climate/weather information	
Indicator	
1. # of people engaged in climate services needs assessments	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	3600
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Year 1 – 3600 participants (1800 women)	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Activity concluded before the reporting period.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2023
Responsibility	
WFP (project coordinator)	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity	
Provide men and women with equitable access to financial services/products	
Indicator	
# of individuals accessing loans disaggregated by type (including amount) and gender	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	

Year 5 – 16000 participants (8000 women).

The projects reached the target, supporting 16523 beneficiaries, including 11086 women (10563 if we exclude the 723 women from non targeted communities) saved through VSLA groups.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

The project supported 16523 beneficiaries, including 11086 women (10563 if we exclude the 723 women from non targeted communities) saved through VSLA groups.

Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2025
Responsibility	
WFP Coordinator	
Remarks/Notes	
N/A	

GAP Activity

Train women and men in the accessing and interpreting of climate/weather information

Indicator

1. # of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks (disaggregated by gender, and by source) 2. # of people trained on accessing and interpreting climate/weather information for decision-making (disaggregated by gender) 3. # of people using information on climate/weather to make decisions/plans (disaggregated by type and gender)

Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	16000

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Full target: 1. Year 5 – 16000 participants (8000 women)
2. Year 5 – 16000 participants (8000 women)
3. Year 5 – 9600 participants (4800 women)

During the current reporting period, a total of 16,000 participants, of whom 9,724 were women, were reached through regular field assistance provided by government field technicians and cooperating partners. Participants also received complementary information through radio programs and community based listening clubs.

With regard to training on the use of climate and weather risk information for decision making, 3,216 participants, including 1,795 women, received training and are already accessing, interpreting, and applying this information in their regular livelihood activities.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

16000 smallholder farmers, including 9724 women, receiving climate and weather risk information via face to face disseminated by the Government and cooperating partners technician including through radio listening groups.	
Budget	0
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	24 February 2024
Responsibility	
WFP (project coordinator)	
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 ☐

Yes, the programme continues to engage the same gender expert who has supported the implementation of the Gender Action Plan over the past three years. No changes in gender expertise are anticipated at this stage.

Has the implementation of gender action plan/s being implemented according to Funding Activity Agreements and GCF's Updated Gender Policy? Please ensure that the budget is included in the reporting above if it was indicated in the approved or updated gender action plan.

Yes ☒ No ☐

The GAP has been implemented in line with the Funding Activity Agreement and the GCF Updated Gender Policy. All planned GAP activities proceeded as approved, and the designated GAP budget was applied according to planned needs. Furthermore, no revisions to the Mozambique GAP were made during the reporting period.

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?

Yes ☒ No ☐

During Year 5, the majority of planned activities were already completed in previous implementation cycles, resulting in limited new progress during the reporting period. Year 5 therefore focused primarily on consolidation, follow-up, and reinforcement of gains rather than the introduction of new actions. Activities such as Community-Based Participatory Planning, CRA training, financial literacy training, participation in asset committees, and climate services dissemination had been finalized prior to Year 5, with cumulative targets already achieved or close to achievement. Several annual targets for Year 5 were not met due to the nature of implementation in the final project year. Although an additional 723 women joined VSL groups—demonstrating continued community interest—these new members were not direct project participants, meaning the annual target of 16,000 participants could not be counted as achieved. Similarly, only 4,811 smallholder farmers (3,069 women) were able to sell marketable surplus, falling short of the Year 5 target of 12,000 because most households prioritized consumption and only those with higher production had surplus available for sale. In terms of asset construction, 120 new demonstration plots were created to support second-season production; however, this contribution was not sufficient to meet the overall target of 800 assets, which reached 90% cumulatively. Despite this, gender balance remained strong and consistent across all GAP activities, with women's participation meeting or exceeding planned targets in most areas. Overall implementation remained aligned with project timelines, and cumulative progress across the five-year period demonstrates significant achievements in gender-responsive climate resilience and livelihoods strengthening.

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 across the full implementation period demonstrate that the project is on track to meet, and in several components surpass, the sex-disaggregated targets established in the funding proposal. Throughout the five years, women's participation was consistently strong across planning, training, asset creation, financial inclusion, and climate services activities. In most areas, women represented around 54–60% of participants, exceeding the minimum requirements for gender balance. Activities such as Community-Based Participatory Planning, CRA training, financial literacy, and climate information dissemination all reached or exceeded their targets with a majority of women involved. Although a few indicators—such as total VSL membership and marketable surplus—did not fully reach the cumulative numerical targets, the proportion of women within these groups was higher than planned, contributing positively to gender-equitable outcomes. Overall, the results indicate that the project has effectively integrated gender considerations throughout implementation and remains on track to achieve the sex-disaggregated beneficiary targets set out in the proposal.</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 ☒
<i>No challenges to report.</i>	
Were there any best practices identified, or case studies prepared on benefits/activities undertaken as agents of action by women and the female heads of households during the reporting period? Please share any case studies in the text boxes or in the Annex section of the APR.	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>During the reporting period, several best practices and community-based mechanisms were used, including a hotline, suggestion boxes, and community committees. All cases received came through suggestion boxes and were mostly messages of appreciation for programme components such as savings groups, seed-bundling insurance, and couples' gender dialogues. A smaller number of grievances related to delays in distributing seeds, hoes, and machetes. WFP and partners acknowledged each case, provided explanations, and took corrective action where possible. All grievances were resolved or closed once communities confirmed their satisfaction with the responses. These approaches strengthened community engagement, staff capacity, and effective grievance handling. To reinforce safeguards implementation, continuous on-the-job engagement and practical guidance were provided to CP staff during implementation and monitoring, ensuring new staff were quickly familiarized with safeguards and grievance procedures—an important measure in contexts with high staff turnover. Community-based activities such as participatory planning, savings groups, and gender dialogue clubs also helped integrate indigenous knowledge into climate adaptation and livelihood strategies. A gender newsletter drafted during the period documented women's roles as agents of change and highlighted climate-adaptive and livelihood-strengthening initiatives.</i>	
Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period	
<i>There are no other planned activities.</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.
File Name: GHG emission reduction.docx
Annex 2: Communication and visibility material
File Name: 2026 Insurance Literacy 1.pdf File Name: 2026 Insurance Literacy 2.pdf File Name: 2026 Insurance Literacy 3.pdf File Name: Certificate_rain gauge minders.pdf File Name: CLOTHI~1.PPT File Name: Gender newsletter_30April2025.pdf File Name: Presentation.pptx
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Grievance Tracker 2025 - Template...ICRM.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Procurement template APR 2025.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: WFP_SAP011_Completion date extension request_ Revised Impl. Plan_revFeb2026_final.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
File Name: Annex 4. Gender Assessment and Action Plan.docx
Additional Annexes (if applicable)

No annexes provided.