
Annual Performance Report

Project/Programme title:	Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection through decentralised planning in Mozambique (LINK) (SAP042)
Accredited Entity:	Save the Children Australia (SCA)
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 23.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 23.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co-Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grants</td> <td>Mill. USD 1.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>InKind</td> <td>Mill. USD 3.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Financing</td> <td>Mill. USD 28.3</td> </tr> </table>				GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.5	Grants	Mill. USD 23.5	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 4.8	Grants	Mill. USD 1.4	InKind	Mill. USD 3.4	Total Financing	Mill. USD 28.3
	GCF Financing	Mill. USD 23.5														
	Grants	Mill. USD 23.5														
	Co-Financing	Mill. USD 4.8														
	Grants	Mill. USD 1.4														
	InKind	Mill. USD 3.4														
	Total Financing	Mill. USD 28.3														
A.5. Total GCF funding disbursed to this date	NA (draft)															
A.6. Implementation period	From NA to NA															
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)												
Save the Children International Mozambique	Mozambique	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Channelling executing entity within Malawi and implementing executing entity	Anselmo da Alegria Carlos Feleuane, Anselmo.feleuane@savethechildren.org												
Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Fisheries (MAAP)	Mozambique	Public sector – Government	Executing Entity	Francisco Sambo, francisco.sambo@gmail.com, Directorate for Climate and Environment (DINAMC)												
Save the Children Norway	Norway	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Executing entity responsible for channelling funds internationally	Sile Sammon, sile.sammon@reddbarna.no												

A.9. Co-Financier information				
Full legal name	Country of registration <i>(or, for intl orgs, country of HQ)</i>	Focal Point(s) and email(s)	Ownership Type	Beneficial Owner(s)
Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Fisheries (MAAP)	Mozambique	Francisco Sambo, francisco.sambo@gmail.com, DINAMC Director	Public - Government	The Republic of Mozambique
The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	Norway	Reidun Jacobsen, reidun.jacobsen.gjerstad@norad.no	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	The Government of Norway
AEROMAP, LDA	Mozambique	Antonio Beleza, ab@aeromap.co.mz	Private	AEROMAP, LDA
Save the Children Italy	Italy	Marco Carlini, marco.carlini@savethechildren.org	Civil society organization/Non-governmental organization	Save the Children

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	15 February 2023	NAP: Create an enabling environment to facilitate the integration of adaptation into planning and budgeting, with a focus on implementing Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) based on priorities identified through Community Adaptation Action Plans (PACAs)	Strengthening the coordination of climate adaptation in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Fisheries, provincial and district governments, ensuring decentralization on planning and budgeting processes. The project's support to Community Action Plans for Adaptation (PACAs) and Community Resilience Networks (CRNs) positions these structures as key entities for the planning, implementation, and monitoring of locally led adaptation (LLA) initiatives.	10%
Mozambique	15 February 2023	NAP: Implement adaptation initiatives to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable people and their communities.	The project is implementing a model designed to integrate climate adaptation with social protection financed under the Social Protection Program (PASP). Thereby enhancing climate adaptation livelihoods through Income Generating Activities focused livelihood activities,	5%

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)
			strengthening household self-reliance while reducing vulnerability during climatic shocks	

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 LINK project has established a resilient LLA foundation in Mozambique. Navigating a complex post-election environment the project prioritized institutional alignment and community-level readiness to ensure long-term sustainability.

Key Achievements

- 38 Community Resilience Networks (CRNs) established comprising 918 community members (402 female, 516 male including 32 persons with disability (PwD). CRNs are the primary interface for climate decision-making, ensuring adaptation strategies are driven by local needs.
- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Retrofitting is underway on 72/198 boreholes, with 63 operational, providing safe water to 6,300 households in IPC3 "Crisis" levels of food insecurity.
- Adaptive Social Protection: Partnering with INAS-IP, 3,645 beneficiaries (73% female) were registered into a graduation pathway. This model bridges the gap between regular social protection framework and long-term climate resilience by investing in climate vulnerable people and resilient livelihoods.
- Institutional Strengthening: Establishing the Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) ensures that project progress and lessons learned are shared with stakeholders influencing decision-making processes and national policies.

Challenges and Adaptive Management

The primary challenge was the stabilization of government leadership post- elections, which slowed formal decision-making. The project addressed this by focusing on provincial and district-level "inception" workshops, to secure local buy-in. Overlapping drought and flooding in Gaza tested and validated the project's anticipatory action approach, proving the necessity of flexible planning in a changing climate.

Lessons Learned

1. Applying LLA principles showed that strong community engagement is essential for achieving sustainable outcomes. During CRNs establishment, community members, including women, youth and PwD, CBOs, and local leaders actively contributed to co-design CRNs, ensuring geographic scope reflected local realities and priorities.
2. Strong coordination among institutions proved essential for overcoming challenges and developing solutions during implementation. Through collaborative engagement, UEM and DNAMC contributed to defining CRN establishment methodology ensuring technical alignment and shared ownership of the process.

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: Strengthened institutional and community capacity at district and provincial level on climate resilient measures that meet local needs

LINK transitioned from national planning to community action by establishing 38 Community Resilience Networks (918 members, 44% female) and defining Climate-Adaptive IGA priorities (within PASP) with support from Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), grounding 2026 investments in social protection needs.

Output 1.1: Local stakeholders (CBOs, CSOs and communities) have the necessary knowledge and awareness of adaptation measures

There was progress in strengthening community structures for climate adaptation, with CRNs providing an effective platform to operationalize locally led adaptation at the community level.

Activity 1.1.1. Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment

From March- April 2025, UEM conducted a Context and Opportunities Assessment and produced nine district reports to inform LAP development and CRN formation. In parallel, 38 CRNs were established across Manica and Tete, engaging 918 trained members (516 male, 402 female).

Activity 1.1.2. Community training and planning for food and water security and drought management

The project technical team developed a training manual that provides the technical foundation for upcoming capacity-building activities and is intended to support households in planning resource use, managing income, and adapting livelihoods in contexts of increasing water scarcity.

Activity 1.1.3. Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

The project mapped 481 schools identifying 62 environmental clubs (20 active, 42 inactive) which will be used to guide phased climate-resilience activities. Concurrently, MAAP and the Ministry of Education, supported by SCI, began revising national guidelines, with a November 2025 meeting defining scope and timelines.

Activity 1.1.4. Capacity building of children for climate change resilience

The child-needs assessment tool is under development, led by the project technical team with SCI Programme Development and Quality (PDQ) team support. A pilot process will be finalized by Q2 2026, providing a standardized framework to assess children's vulnerabilities and priorities in drought-prone areas.

Output 1.2. LAPs are updated or developed to reflect local priorities and based on the PRIORIZE approach

Considering the LAP technical guideline remains under review by MAAP, the project initiated community-based consultations to define priorities, forming the basis for the LAP's final review and validation.

Activity 1.2.1. Strengthening Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) to elaborate LAPs

During CRN establishment missions, discussions with provincial and district authorities strengthened subnational coordination for climate adaptation. These dialogues reaffirmed the PTCCC's relevance and enabled agreement on provincial engagement pathways aligned with DNAMC, laying foundations for improved multi-sectoral climate-adaptation governance.

Activity 1.2.2. LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness

Following a GIZ supported initial phase, MAAP is finalizing the update of the LAP manual, incorporating SCI inputs. A validation workshop, in January 2026 will finalize revisions, with the manual expected in March 2026, after which MAAP will lead LAP development through an inclusive, participatory process.

Activity 1.2.3. Update / develop LAPs in target districts

Following DNAMC guidance to align methodologies, LAP development progressed in phases. As a first phase in Mabalane, Guro, and Mutarara, the project applied Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) to define priorities under the Community Action Plans for Adaptation (PACA), forming the basis for LAP final review and consolidation.

Outcome 2. Priority locally-led adaptation actions and social protection support identified in LAPs implemented by communities and local governments

PACA, a participatory planning instrument used to operationalize LAPs at community level, were facilitated under the LINK project to identify local priorities aligned with LAP measures, benefiting 3,645 PASP participants through coordinated, locally led planning with communities and local governments, strengthening adaptation and social protection integration.

Output 2.1: Social protection activities adopt climate resilient responses and are integrated into the PASP

The project supported the PASP graduation component through community-level consultations, aligning adaptation priorities with income-generating activities for 3,645 participants to strengthen climate resilience capacity building.

Activity 2.1.1. – Activity 2.1.6

The above IGA activities are planned for Year 2. Community consultations were conducted in Year1 as part of adaptation priorities identification using the LLA approach.

Activity 2.1.7. Strengthening market access and sustainable livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs). The project team mapped business opportunities and market linkages to inform community prioritized activities and future cooperative efforts. Green jobs assessment tools are being adapted to guide the design of LINK supported initiatives, ensuring environmental safeguards and alignment with sustainable, climate resilient livelihood development.

Output 2.2: Climate resilient interventions prioritized in LAPs are implemented at district level

The project mapped water points to guide retrofitting of 72 sites, reducing climate vulnerability in drought affected IPC Phase 3 districts and improving safe water access during broader adaptation planning.

Activity 2.2.1: Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure

The project mapped water points with drones to guide retrofitting of 72 sites, mobilizing contractors and beginning rehabilitation across 59 communities. By December 2025, 63 sites were restored, benefiting 6,300 households and reducing climate vulnerability while broader adaptation activities advanced.

Outcome 3: Improved enabling environment through climate change adaptation mainstreaming into district development planning and budgeting, policy dialogue, dissemination, and learning

An MoU with INAS-IP aligned climate funding with PASP, registering 3,645 participants (2,680 female, 965 male) into a climate-resilience graduation pathway. Nationally, the CCRG was operationalized, shifting to quarterly sessions, to enhance policy coordination and cross-sector data sharing.

Output 3.1. Adaptation actions of the LAPs are integrated into district plans and budgets (PDD and PESOD)

The project advanced national engagement on Adaptive Social Protection by supporting a session at the 3rd Dialogue on Social Resilience, fostering harmonized approaches, shared learning, and strengthened resilience capacities.

Activity 3.1.1. Enhance gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection

Under the 3rd Dialogue on Social Resilience, the project supported a session during Social Protection Week in Maputo (October 2025) to enhance technical harmonization and knowledge sharing on Adaptive Social Protection. The dialogue reaffirmed Adaptive Social Protection's role in wellbeing and recovery, emphasizing coordinated action, predictable investment, strong partnerships, and intersectoral collaboration.

Output 3.2. Dialogue and coordination among key stakeholders are improved

The CCRG strengthened climate-resilience coordination through three meetings with an expanded multistakeholder platform. A national dialogue on social protection, in collaboration with the NDC Partnership, advanced integration of social protection and education, reinforcing Adaptive Social Protection harmonization and intersectoral coordination.

Activity 3.2.1. Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MAAP

The project supported the establishment of the CCRG in November 2024. Since then, three multistakeholder meetings were held in Maputo, and the Secretariat, led by MAAP with SCI's support, expanded to include WaterAid and Moza Hydroponics, strengthening coordination and technical capacity.

Activity 3.2.2. LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance ASP

The project team engaged INGD (the institution responsible for AAPs and DRM) and MAAP (responsible for LAPs) in a joint LAP and Anticipatory Action development dialogue, triggering constructive discussions around opportunities for integrating both instruments and harmonizing methodological approaches. MAAP was fully involved in the development of the AAPs for Guro and Mutarara, ensuring space for technical exchange and alignment. While alignment is

progressing, full harmonization will require continued engagement to bridge institutional strategies and planning frameworks over time.

Output 3.3. LAPs are monitored with communities, and lessons learned, and best practices are incorporated by the government in the next programming cycles

The project, in coordination with Enabel, supported MAAP in developing and piloting the District Adaptation Tracker and registered 3,645 participants (2,680 female and 965 male), enabling systematic LAP monitoring, real-time data visualization, and a verified database for planning and accountability.

Activity 3.3.1. Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System

MAAP is piloting the DAT in Mabalane, Guro, and Mutarara with support from the LINK project and Enabel. District staff trained in July 2025 began data entry, supported by ongoing technical assistance. Agreed routines enable quarterly reporting, and the DAT will be presented to partners in early 2026.

Activity 3.3.5: Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS-IP

An MoU between INAS-IP and SCI set criteria for selecting LINK participants from PASP beneficiaries, prioritizing vulnerable households. After full registration, 3,645 beneficiaries were confirmed across three provinces as direct project participants.

Output 3.4. Climate information and dissemination are enhanced through technology, improving early warning systems for drought scenarios

The project supported MAAP in developing an integrated climate information management platform, advancing system design and preparing for future decentralization to strengthen national and subnational climate change data coordination.

Activity 3.4.1. Enhancing drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for improved decision-making and inclusion

In coordination with Enabel, the project has been working with MAAP in the development of an integrated climate information management platform (ClimateSync), which will be decentralized once completed (expected X date). Additionally, the project conducted an assessment with community radio stations in preparation for planned investments to strengthen the early warning system.

All other activities not mentioned above, namely: **Activity 2.2.2 (Year 2), Activity 3.1.2 (Year 2), Activity 3.3.2, (Year 3) Activity 3.3.3 (Year 3) and Activity 3.3.4 (Year 5)** will be reported in future reports.

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

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	207,429	414,857	0	31,500	31,500
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	207,429	414,857	0	31,500	31,500

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by Gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	90,871	181,741	0	15,435	15,435
Female	0	116,558	233,116	0	16,065	16,065

(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	0	207,429	414,857	0	31,500	31,500

(PMF) A1 and A2 Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (IRMF) Core 2 Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached						
Provide the total number of indirect beneficiaries (female/male) cumulatively receiving adaptation benefits from GCF-supported interventions, disaggregated by result area.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Result Areas (Adaptation)	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Livelihoods of people and communities	0	279,932	559,863	0	0	0
Health and well-being, and food and water security	0	279,932	559,863	0	0	0

(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	0	137,167	274,333	0	0	0
Female	0	142,765	285,530	0	0	0

(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	0	279,932	559,863	0	0	0

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	0	29,965	59,930	0	0	0
Female	0	65,653	111,305	0	0	0

(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	0	95,618	171,235	0	0	0

(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
Female	0	58,518	117,036	0	816	816
Male	0	58,518	117,036	0	930	930

Health and well-being, and food & water security

No indicators/questions defined.

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	16,755	17,325	34,650	0	15,435	15,435
Female	32,010	32,175	64,350	0	16,065	16,065

(PMF) A2.3 Number of males and females with year round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses (IRMF) Supplementary 2.3 Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved access to and adoption of climate-resilient and reliable water supply in climate-stressed areas, disaggregated by country.						
Unit						Enter unit
Disaggregation by: Project Countries	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Mozambique	48,765	49,500	99,000	0	31,500	31,500

(PMF) A2.2 Number of food secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts) (IRMF) Supplementary 2.2 Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security						
Provide the total number of direct beneficiaries (female/male) with improved or sustained food security through enhanced physical, social, and economic access to, and utilization of, food and nutrition in areas at risk of climate change, disaggregated by gender.						
Unit						No. of Beneficiaries
Disaggregation by: Gender	Baseline	Mid-term	Final target	Previous Year Cumulative Value	Annual value	Cumulative Value
Male	0	20,110	40,219	0	0	0
Female	0	37,153	74,306	0	0	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.1: Empowering communities for climate resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment	23	289,335	1,572,969	18
1.1.2: Community training and planning for food and water security and drought management	50	24,275	131,970	18

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
1.1.3: Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	15	151,054	821,208	18
1.1.4: Capacity building of children for climate change resilience	10	5,613	30,515	18
1.2.1: Strengthening Provincial Technical Committee for Climate Change (PTCCC) to elaborate LAPs	25	157,126	324,435	48
1.2.2: LAP manual updated to support increased effectiveness	75	49,558	102,327	48
1.2.3: Update / develop LAPs in target districts	20	206,715	426,826	48
2.1.1: IGA1 - Drought tolerant agriculture implemented and supported by agriculture groups	0	0	787,491	0
2.1.2: IGA2 – Climate resilient livestock management implemented through the establishment and operation of livestock (small animals) groups	0	0	325,422	0
2.1.3: IGA3- Establishment of Sustainable locally-based small-business Cooperatives for young adults	0	0	526,502	0
2.1.4: IGA4- Climate resilient food production supported by efficient hydroponic techniques	0	0	713,091	0
2.1.5. IGA5 –Sustainably grown and harvested non-timber forest products implemented through Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) groups	0	0	835,902	0
2.1.6. IGA6- Sustainable honey production and management practices implemented through honey production groups	0	0	809,732	0
2.1.7. Strengthening market access and sustainable livelihoods through Multisectoral Cooperatives (MSCs)	15	183,754	1,352,819	13
2.2.1: Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure	32	866,972	2,063,445	42
2.2.2: Locally - led adaptation investment (public assets investments)	0	0	3,545,293	0

Activities				
Activity Name	Implementation Progress (%)	Utilised GCF Budget	Allocated GCF Budget	% (Automatically calculated)
3.1.1: Enhance gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection	25	0	158	0
3.1.2: Technical assistance to strengthen government investment programming through decentralized planning and budgeting	0	0	6,386	0
3.2.1: Improve intersectoral coordination through a multi-stakeholder platform led by the MAAP	20	21,158	217,035	9
3.2.2: LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance ASP	40	135,939	1,394,450	9
3.3.1: Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) System	30	85,568	228,993	37
3.3.2: Establish MEAL mechanism through CCRG for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation investments	0	0	97,635	0
3.3.3: Knowledge sharing through national forum to promote cross-provincial learning and exchange	0	0	431,521	0
3.3.4: Capacity building to improve social protection activities to ensure that they are climate responsive	0	0	62,904	0
3.3.5: Scale-up climate-informed adaptive social protection in collaboration with INAS-IP	80	15,405	412,285	3
3.4.1: Enhancing drought early warning systems and climate information dissemination for improved decision-making and Inclusion	15	71,190	3,782,476	1

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 ☐			
C.4. Funded Activity Implementation Arrangements in the Following Year				Yes ☒ No ☐			
Two adjustments are proposed with minimal budget impact but important operational value: - CRN numbers increase from 9 to 109 in response to community requests. This maintains the original concept by embedding CRNs within existing community structures rather than creating new ones, enhances LLA, supporting sustainability without adding technical or financial demands. Localized CRNs strengthen mobilization, reduce operational pressure, making outreach to an estimated 45,000 beneficiaries more feasible by distributing responsibilities across communities. Although membership will grow from an anticipated 900 to 2,180, activities remain community-based and aligned with PASP areas. Core outcome indicators remain unchanged, with adjustments limited to outputs. Procurement considerations—using tablets instead of paper—are being reviewed to ensure compliance and budget fit. - Updated mapping confirms 481 schools fall within target areas, slightly below targeted 500. To maintain reach, the project will prioritize larger schools and establish multiple clubs where possible, targeting 500 clubs across 481 schools.							

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	Funds not disbursed to local authorities and funding allocation processes not integrated into national systems		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Financial		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Delays in establishment of funds transfer mechanisms and subsequent funds transfers could impact the implementation of local adaption plans (LAPs) actions and slow down the implementation of adaptation measures.		
Consequences	SCI will not have the financial capacity to address the root causes leading to social protection concerns and its contribution to drive localization agenda through locally led approaches will be limited and communities at risk especially children and women will have a more deteriorating situation with their livelihoods being further impacted.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	SCA as the Accredited Entity (AE) will be responsible for the GCF proceeds and oversight of the project. This includes administrative, financial and technical oversight and supervision throughout project implementation and ensuring funds are effectively managed to deliver results and achieve objectives. SCA, as the Accredited Entity (AE) will maintain reporting channels to GCF ensuring compliance with fiduciary standards while SC Mozambique (SCIMOZ) will maintain reporting channels to the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (MAAP). The separation between the Project Implementation Unit and the Executing Entities (SCIMOZ and MAAP), ensures transparent and independent project administration. SCA has conducted capacity assessments on SCIMOZ and the MAAP to confirm that adequate systems exist to ensure funds are used for their intended purpose. Based on		

	these assessments, capacity building plans will be developed to include targeted support at the local government level.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	SCI has in place an institutional structure that is fully aligned and integrated to national and GCF financial systems.		
Risk 2	Financial risk pertaining to financial management and misuse of funds		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Fraud / Bribery & Corruption / Collusion and any other prohibited practice		
Description	Corruption remains a significant governance challenge in Mozambique. Since October 2022, Mozambique has made commitments to work with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) to strengthen the effectiveness of its Anti-Money Laundering (AML) /Counter Finance of Terrorism (CFT) regime. The government has also taken steps to improve coordination among relevant authorities, implementing risk-based AML/CFT strategies, strengthening oversight mechanisms, and providing training to law enforcement authorities on mutual legal assistance. Despite these efforts, corruption and financial mismanagement risks remain. Any misallocation or misuse of project funds could reduce the resources reaching target communities, potentially undermining the achievements of the project and expected results.		
Consequences	Misallocation or misuse of project funds could significantly affect the effectiveness and credibility of the project. Financial irregularities may reduce the resources available for planned activities, limiting the delivery of services, infrastructure, and livelihood support intended for vulnerable communities. This could delay implementation, reduce the scale or quality of interventions, and undermine the project's ability to achieve its expected outputs and outcomes. In addition, corruption risks may weaken trust among stakeholders, including government partners, implementing institutions, and beneficiary communities. Reduced transparency or accountability could damage the reputation of the implementing organizations and affect future partnerships and funding opportunities. Operationally, financial mismanagement may also trigger audits, investigations, or corrective measures, leading to administrative delays and increased oversight requirements. Ultimately, these consequences could compromise the achievement of the project's Theory of Change and its broader objective of strengthening climate resilience and adaptive social protection for vulnerable populations		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	The project's key mitigation measures for this risk focus on ensuring strong financial accountability and compliance. These include adherence to national institutional structures for regulation and financial investigations, robust monitoring of procurement procedures, and close oversight by the project management team to meet GCF auditing and reporting standards. SCI conducted partnership assessments of all Executing Entities using the PAT (Partnership Assessment Tool), with all partners, including UEM and MAAP, demonstrating strong financial systems and experience with donor compliance. To reinforce capacity, SCI will deploy a dedicated finance manager and an awards management focal point to support partners. Additional capacity building will provide training on financial management, procurement, and accountability, complemented by fraud awareness and compliance support from SCI's Risk and Internal Control team.		
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 3	Local communities and vulnerable groups, including women and children, have little involvement in the selection of measures		

Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Environmental and Social Safeguards		
Description	In many areas, over 50% of households are female-headed, and women and children are left to cope with climate change impacts. The gendered roles and household responsibilities place an additional time burden on women and girls who might not have the time to participate in adaptation prioritization and stakeholder engagement processes. Additionally, structural barriers remain, and it is a challenge to have their voices heard in the decision-making process as most community structures in Mozambique are male prioritized and dominated.		
Consequences	Most people affected by drought and other natural hazards will be less involved in opportunities that aim at making them more resilient and in decision making of their lives and future keeping them at the same or worse level of poverty and vulnerability.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	In compliance with internal and external quality standards a gender sensitive lens and LLA approach (per Principle 2) will be applied in all project components. The project will strive to involve women, children, PWD and other marginalised groups in the consultation processes and ensure gender balance and representation in the community groups. To mitigate the challenges experienced by beneficiaries owing to illiteracy the project team will deliver training using local language as well as relevant advocacy and sensitization tools. Outcome 1 will ensure that community capacity building (measured using gender-disaggregated indicators) is carried out in a way that is inclusive and responsive to women's and children's needs. Outcome 2 activities will ensure that communities are supported to prioritize adaptation measures. Moreover, the project's Gender Action Plan and consultations with the stakeholders shows how several NGOs, CSOs and target communities will be engaged throughout the project design and implementation.		
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	Low technical capacity, limited knowledge and lack of active participation of local populations and target beneficiaries		
Risk Origin	Partner Related		
Risk Area	Partner capacity and suitability		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	This risk pertains to the limited technical knowledge of target beneficiaries, including community leaders and government officials of the benefit of the proposed interventions to build climate resilience in their communities. Furthermore, there is limited access to accurate and actionable information, and insufficient capacity in local communities and their local governments to identify and understand climate change risks, vulnerabilities and impacts for local planning and policy. The content shared may appear too abstract or removed from the lived experiences of the beneficiaries, or it might clash with their immediate priorities by emphasizing long-term perspectives over immediate concerns. The low technical capacity available to implement LAPs and monitor adaptation adequately may negatively impact the implement of adaptation measures due to a lack of understanding of mainstream adaptation measures and climate hazards. This can hinder the project's ability to achieve its objectives, deliver services, and foster long-term impact within the target communities.		
Consequences	The project team will have to double efforts to deliver the project and still meet the intended results implying more capacity building and skills transfer from the technical team.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Mitigation Measure(s)	The engagement of communities for the implementation of the project is critical to the success of the interventions. Mitigating this risk will rely on establishing a participatory, transparent and inclusive approach to ensure key stakeholders are actively		

	involved in the determination and implementation of activities, including prioritisation of resilience-building measures that respond to their immediate and future needs. In particular, all governance processes implemented and supported throughout the project will ensure community members have full ownership of the actions they will take to improve resilience in their own communities. Considering these risks, the project prioritizes targeted training and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen the skills, knowledge, and capabilities of local stakeholders. Dedicated capacity building targeting local governments to create awareness and technical capacity related to climate change adaptation during the project implementation will be delivered.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	1 - Unlikely	3 - Medium	3 - Low
Comments	Proper and adequate training models will be used to better mitigate the risks, and this will include learn by doing methodologies		
Risk 5	Staff changes of authorities and government officials leading to implementation delays.		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Political instability and governance issues related to transparent elections (presidential, national and provincial elections) in Mozambique present risks to development initiatives. The country has faced challenges related to political unrest following elections and turnover of political leadership. Decisions may be influenced by personal interests or external pressures rather than the needs of the population or the objectives of the project. Moreover, the turnover of politicians and officials within the government can disrupt continuity and consistency in project support, which can disrupt project implementation and lead to policy changes affecting key aspects such as LAP integration into district plans and coordination efforts. Government staff changes can have an impact at the Project Steering Committee level and the MAAP, who will act as an EE. This can impact the political commitment to fulfill its responsibilities within the project.		
Consequences	Project personnel turnover and changes in Government officials will have an impact on the project progress that may be realized through slowing down of activities implementation leading to unexpected delays.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	To safeguard project outcomes and ensure resilience in the face of political and governance challenges, SCI has carried out a consistent engagement process with the MAAP and other governmental institutions and secured political commitment (Refer to SEP). SCI's Senior Leadership Team will conduct regular assessments of political risk and monitor political developments which are essential for anticipating potential challenges and adapting project strategies accordingly. SCIMOZ thought the PSC will engage on these matters when most relevant. The project will also proactively and regularly engage with officials, maintaining open channels of communication with government officials at various levels which is crucial for building relationships, gaining support, and staying informed about potential policy changes or political developments. Throughout the project, the LINK team will be engaging in advocacy efforts and mobilizing stakeholders to advocate for policy continuity to ensure wider buy in for LAPs and their integration into district plans.		
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 6	Climate Variability and Extreme Events affect the target communities' resources and projects' implementation		
Risk Origin	External Factors		

Risk Area	Natural hazard		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Climate change and the exacerbated effects of El Nino continues to hinder Mozambique, making it one of the countries which is extremely vulnerable to climate change, with low adaptive capacity to the increasing frequency and intensity of floods and cyclones. The Mozambican Government's contingency planning takes place annually ahead of the rainy season, identifying the level of risks of flooding in the hydrographic basins of major rivers. Despite this, the country suffers more as result of lacking critical infrastructure, such as dams, roads, bridges, and public buildings, which will suffer damage and destruction. Besides this, prolonged waterlogging of soils prevents planting in the winter season, and there is widespread loss of productive assets, including livestock, impacting future productivity. However, the overall impact on agriculture is expected to be localized, potentially supporting increased production.		
Consequences	This risk keeps rural communities in cyclical scenarios of poverty and decreased climate resilience as this periodic event drives back development efforts leading to households loss of assets and productive means. The land for farming also gets poorer as nutrients get washed away and land is also lost to soil erosion.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	4 - High	8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	In response to the risk of climate disasters such as cyclones, storms, strong winds, and floods striking the target areas, the project team closely follows predictions from key agencies and INAM forecasts. The project work plan has been adjusted to implement DRR actions ahead of the cyclone season. The LINK activities are calendarized to avoid typical cyclone and flood-seasons to minimize disruptions to activity delivery by addressing any new emerging humanitarian crisis. The LINK project does have the backing of wider SCI operational capacities as SCI holds the dual mandate of humanitarian responder- globally and in Mozambique and on the ongoing work support is provided to the development of the District hazard-based Early Action Protocols, including a clear response plan and responsibilities, with clear triggers for decision making.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	2 - Low	4 - Medium
Comments	The combination of approaches such as locally led and development plus social protection under LINK project is expected to address the risks involving natural hazards, thus improving resilience of communities at risks of severe impacts of drought in Gaza, Manica and Tete Provinces.		
Risk 7	Security risk		
Risk Origin	External Factors		
Risk Area	Political		
Risk Sub-area	N/A		
Description	Significant delays at the start of implementation, commencing on 23 October 2024. A key factor was the national security situation caused by political instability and unrest following the general elections, held prior to the reporting period on 9 October 2024. Field activities were temporarily halted due to security measures that restricted staff movement, temporary office closures, and created an environment not conducive to communities and local leadership engagement. Conditions stabilized from January 2025, allowing operational work to resume. Changes in the institutional arrangements within the Government of Mozambique, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 1/2025, dated January 16, 2025, along with government staff turnover, further contributed to implementation delays. The Government restructuring also necessitated submission of a new tripartite agreement (Variation Deed) to document the changes in the Government Executing Entity (MAAP, formerly MTA). This subsequently delayed the first disbursement of project funds, which constrained the financial execution of the project.		

Consequences	Delays on project implementation including beneficiaries drop offs by migrating to safer areas. Security due to political unrest has been a major challenge to the implementation of the initial phase of the LINK project, causing significant delays in the implementation of activities so that safety of LINK staff and partners could be ensured. Changes in GoM institutional arrangements, along with staff changes of authorities and government officials has also led to implementation delays.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	Safety procedures were adopted by SCIMOZ and the LINK project team to reduce exposure of staff and implementing partners (though at the cost of delays in the implementation schedule). Preparatory activities that could be undertaken under the prevailing circumstances, such as recruitment of key staff for the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and consultants for the Baseline Assessment and other similar activities were prioritised. The Inception Workshop which was scheduled for late 2024 was instead moved to February 2025. Though security and political instability has much reduced from the heightened levels of Oct 2024-Feb 2025, continuous monitoring of the situation is taking place, and security measures adhered to.		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 1 - Unlikely	Impact 2 - Low	Severity 2 - Low
Comments	The risk is currently assessed as low. While political instability following the October 2024 general elections temporarily affected operations and restricted field activities, the situation has progressively stabilized since early 2025. Government institutions have resumed normal functioning, mobility restrictions have been lifted, and project teams have been able to re-engage with communities and local authorities. Field activities and coordination mechanisms are now operating under regular conditions. However, the project will continue to monitor the political and security context to ensure timely mitigation should conditions change		
Risk 8	AML/CTF Compliance Risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Money Laundering (ML) & Terrorist Financing (TF)		
Description	Risk that project funds or resources may be used, directly or indirectly, for money laundering or terrorist financing activities due to inadequate due diligence of executing entities, partners, contractors, or beneficiaries; weak financial management and monitoring controls; or non-compliance with applicable AML/CTF laws, regulations, and GCF requirements.		
Consequences	If AML/CTF compliance risks materialise, project funds or resources may be diverted or misused for illicit purposes, resulting in serious violations of legal, regulatory, and GCF requirements. This could trigger investigations by the GCF Integrity Unit, regulators, or other competent authorities, potentially leading to suspension or cancellation of disbursements, recovery of funds, and significant financial losses. Such incidents may also result in reputational damage to the Accredited Entity (SCA), Executing Entities, Implementing Partners, and the GCF, and could undermine confidence in the entity's fiduciary systems, potentially affecting current or future accreditation status.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 3 - Medium	Severity 6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk is mitigated through Save the Children's global Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing policies and procedures, including mandatory partner, vendor, and counterparty due diligence conducted through established organizational screening processes. All executing entities, contractors, and suppliers are screened against relevant watchlists prior to engagement, with records maintained. Financial transactions are subject to segregation of duties, approval thresholds, and regular monitoring, supported by internal audits, spot checks, and compliance oversight. Staff receive mandatory training on AML/CTF requirements, and any suspected violations are reported through established whistleblowing and incident management mechanisms.		

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	Conflict of interest risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Conflict of interest		
Description	Risk that actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest involving project staff, implementing partners, consultants, or decision-makers may improperly influence project decisions, procurement processes, recruitment, or allocation of resources due to inadequate disclosure, management, or mitigation of conflicts of interest.		
Consequences	Unmanaged or inadequately disclosed conflicts of interest may compromise the integrity, fairness, and transparency of project decision-making processes, particularly in procurement, recruitment, or resource allocation. This can lead to biased outcomes, inefficient use of funds, and non-compliance with GCF fiduciary and governance standards. As a result, the project may face audit findings, corrective actions, and enhanced GCF oversight, along with reputational harm that weakens stakeholder confidence and trust in project governance arrangements.		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk is mitigated through Save the Children's Conflict of Interest policy, which requires staff, consultants, and relevant partners to formally declare actual, potential, or perceived conflicts of interest at the outset and throughout the project lifecycle. Declarations are recorded and managed in accordance with internal procedures, with mitigation actions defined where conflicts are identified. Procurement and recruitment decisions are subject to committee based reviews, segregation of roles, and senior oversight. Compliance is reinforced through regular training, internal audits, and management reviews to ensure conflicts are appropriately disclosed, managed, and documented.		
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 10	Sanctions compliance risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Integrity		
Risk Sub-area	Sanctions		
Description	Risk of non-compliance with applicable international or national sanctions regimes arising from unintended engagement with sanctioned countries, individuals, entities, or transactions, as a result of insufficient sanctions screening, inadequate due diligence, or lack of timely awareness of changes to sanctions requirements.		
Consequences	A failure to comply with applicable sanctions regimes may result in the project inadvertently engaging with sanctioned countries, individuals, entities, or transactions, leading to breaches of international or national sanctions laws. This could cause project activities to be suspended or terminated, expenditures to be declared ineligible, and disbursements to be delayed or withheld. In addition, the Accredited Entity (SCA) and its partners may face legal or regulatory penalties, increased scrutiny from the GCF, and reputational harm that adversely affects stakeholder trust and future funding opportunities		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Severity
	2 - Possible	3 - Medium	6 - Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)	This risk is mitigated through Save the Children's compliance framework, which requires systematic sanctions screening of partners, suppliers, consultants, and financial transactions prior to contract award and payment processing. Screening is conducted using approved organisational tools and documented in line with internal procedures.		

	Procurement and finance teams apply enhanced due diligence in higher risk contexts, and changes in sanctions regimes are monitored centrally with guidance cascaded to country offices. Oversight is further strengthened through internal reviews, audit processes, and escalation protocols for any potential sanctions matches.		
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 11	Safeguarding risk		
Risk Origin	Project Related		
Risk Area	Environmental and Social		
Risk Sub-area	Gender & SEAH		
Description	Considering that the LINK Project works directly with vulnerable groups—such as children participating in environmental clubs, women, and persons with disabilities engaged in community structures, —the risk of harassment, exploitation, or abuse by employees of SCI, community volunteers and its partners (governmental and private) is heightened. The diversity of actors involved in the implementation of LINK further increases the potential for such risks to occur, especially at community levels.		
Consequences	Damages to vulnerable communities can be high, which may lead to injury, loss of self-esteem, psychological impact, unexpected pregnancy as well as reputational risk to both SCI and GCF		
Inherent Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Mitigation Measure(s)	All SCIMOZ staff members, partners including government officials involved in the project have to sign the Safeguard Policy and are expected to adhere to it. SCI has a number of safeguarding policies which includes a zero-tolerance policy on sexual harassment abuse and exploitation, and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH) Policy. To mitigate the risks outlined above, comprehensive training on safeguarding policies was carried out for staff at all levels involved in the project, which included government partners, service providers, and project participants (details are outlined in Section F3). In addition, a grievance mechanism was established to ensure that concerns can be safely reported and addressed. These measures strengthen accountability, promote protective practices, and safeguard the rights and dignity of all individuals engaged in the Project		
Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
Current Residual Risk	Likelihood 2 - Possible	Impact 4 - High	Severity 8 - Medium High
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	23,500,000	4,158,558	2,716,435	2,716,435	0%	100%
Total		USD	23,500,000	4,158,558	2,716,435	2,716,435	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
The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)	Grants	USD	1,171,271	444,920	444,920	444,920	0%	100%
Save the Children Italy	Grants	USD	212,815	187,856	187,856	187,856	0%	100%
Ministry of Agriculture Environment and Fisheries (MAAP)	In-kind	USD	3,349,714	685,866	685,866	685,866	0%	100%
AEROMAP, LDA	In-kind	USD	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0%	100%
Total		USD	4,833,800	1,418,642	1,418,642	1,418,642	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 -SC MOZ Y1 October 2024 - Dec25 vF.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 ☒

No compliance issues were identified during the reporting period. Project activities remain aligned with national laws and SCI safeguarding requirements. No changes/relevant policy updates at national level have occurred.

All LINK staff have received orientation and training to ensure continued adherence with the Safeguarding Policy of SCI and GCF ESS.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) training was conducted for LINK staff, government stakeholders, partners and community actors including OPDs (FAMOD, AMOR A VIDA).

Provincial GESI focal points were appointed to ensure continuous follow-up and institutionalization of GESI during the implementation of activities on a daily basis.

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

The Project advanced implementation in accordance with ESAP and applicable Performance Standards (PS1, PS2, PS3, PS4), prioritizing integrating environmental and social risk-mitigation measures. ESAP-related actions included safer recruitment processes, continuous stakeholder engagement and staff capacity-building to ensure compliance with ESS Standards and SCI International policies. Between April-December 2025, several training sessions were conducted with project staff, partners, and government officials at national and sub national levels. Topics included GESI, ESS and safeguarding policies (including PSEAH). Details on the dates and locations of the training, attendee numbers and topics covered are detailed in Section F5. Concerning WASH activities, a joint assessment was performed by project and District Government (SDPI) teams to identify borehole locations for retrofitting and verify local conditions were consistent with LINK's ESS policy. Monitoring activities and inspections, led by the WASH Lead and district officials, took place both during and after the retrofitting work was completed. Following completion of works, the joint inspection ensured compliance with technical standards and contractual requirement. This verification process takes place after seven days of community use, allowing sufficient time to observe water point performance under normal operating conditions. During this seven-day monitoring period, community members are required to provide feedback on system functionality, including consistency of water flow and whether any operational issues have been detected. This user-generated feedback forms an essential part of the final assessment and helps identify any defects or adjustments needed prior to formal acceptance. Only after the inspection confirms that the infrastructure is functioning correctly—and any necessary corrections have been completed—is the water point officially handed over to the Government for long-term management and oversight. This process ensures that all rehabilitated water points are fully operational, safe, and ready for sustainable use.

Outputs during the reporting period

Under PS2, the LINK staff, government officials and partners received training on SCI and GCF safeguarding policies through sessions held between April-October 2025.. Through these sessions, SCI strengthened accountability and mechanisms across project levels. Project staff have gained a deeper understanding of ESS standards required for the project. This enhanced capacity supports more compliant and socially responsible implementation across all project components, consistent with LINK's ESS framework. Under PS3, measures to minimize and avoid environmental impact related to water point rehabilitation included proper instructions, monitoring and proper disposal of remaining construction material, and ensuring animal water points are well prepared and covered when not in use. Under PS4, to ensure transparency and community-led accountability, the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established and operationalized (through guidance and accessible reporting channels) across 51 communities and will expand to the remaining 58 in 2026. Community feedback related to WASH, and other concerns were systematically addressed. The GRM roll-out is a cornerstone of the project's safeguarding strategy, ensuring that implementation remains responsive to local dynamics. By fostering a culture of open communication, the project minimizes social risks and strengthens community trust.

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

While overall implementation remains compliant with ESS and Gender Action Plan commitments, several risks were identified, each within Risk Category C, which have been addressed through adaptive management and strengthened stakeholder engagement. Recurrent GESI risks include low representation of women, youth, and PwD in CRNs and Water and Sanitation Committees. Issues were addressed through enhanced community outreach and sensitization, collaboration with UEM and Government for stronger inclusion of PwD, and revisions to the CRN Manual to ensure minimum women's participation targets, rotating leadership, and inclusive facilitation. Intensified community sensitization sessions, starting in 2026 Q2, aim to tackle stigma, unequal roles, and promote women's voices among CRNs, Water Committees, PASP beneficiaries, staff, and partners, encouraging greater female participation. During CRN establishment and IGA prioritization, it was observed that women orientate towards lower-income activities, such as community-based food preparation or second-hand clothing trade ("bale clothing"), over higher-value options, such as goat rearing or cultivation of bananas and sugarcane. This preference is linked to insecurity, including frequent livestock theft, and limited transportation options, influencing IGA selection and perpetuating gender inequalities. Community consultations in Mutarara district (Tete), further highlighted that fertile lowlands are underutilized for horticulture due to hippopotamuses posing risks to physical safety and crop success. To address these barriers, the project will implement integrated measures: establishment of community committees for livestock and asset protection, support for secure infrastructure near residences, promotion of collective models for animal management and agriculture, facilitation of transportation access, identification of safe cultivation areas with local authorities, and community sensitization on gender equality, safety, and women's participation in higher-value IGAs. These actions aim to reduce physical and economic risks, expand women's income opportunities, and strengthen gender equality. Environmental risks, including heavy rainfall and flooding, are also mitigated through adaptive planning to safeguard timelines and investments.

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

No issues to report.

Remarks/Notes	
N/A	
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	
Under the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the project prioritized institutional coordination, capacity building, and strategic policy dialogue. The PIU leads the plan implementation ensuring consultation across all project phases. National coordination occurs through technical working groups and the CCRG, with engagement of MAAP, MTGCAS, and NDA. Sub-nationally, government and district teams support CRNs, anticipatory action, and integration of adaptation into planning. A foundational milestone was the LINK Project National Launch, which aligned key ministries, partners and NDA, with the project's governance and objectives. To ensure a "Do No Harm" approach, the project delivered specialized training on gender equality, disability inclusion, and safeguarding to participants. At the policy level, the project has become an actor in Mozambique's Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) agenda. Through active participation in the Social Protection Partners Group (SPPG) and the Technical Working Group on ASP (ETPSA), the project provided technical inputs for the review of the National Strategy for Social Protection. Furthermore, the project team contributed to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) process, advocating for the integration of education and social protection as priority sectors for climate resilience. Collaboration with international agencies has been key to harmonizing technical standards. The project is working closely with INGD, INAS-IP, FAO, and WFP to implement Anticipatory Actions (AA). Additionally, coordination with Enabel and MAAP continues on digital tools like the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) and ClimateSync, ensuring methodological alignment. In the education sector, LINK partnered with the Climate Smart Education Systems Initiative (CSESI – GPE funded) to revise national guidelines for Environmental Clubs, ensuring climate adaptation is embedded in school curricula. Finally, the project was showcased during the Annual Social Protection Week, where the team facilitated high-level panels at the 3rd Dialogue on Social Resilience, cementing the project's role as a bridge between community-led action and national policy.	
Dates and venues of engagement activities	
Maputo, February 28, 2025 – Link Project National Launch Maputo, 3 Provinces and 9 Districts, 2025 - Gender equality and disability inclusion Training Maputo, April 22, 2025 – LINK Project dissemination, 10th Meeting of the ETEPSA Maputo, May 22, 2025 – Safeguarding training for stakeholders and partners Macaneta, Maputo, 12-14 August – Workshop on the NDC process 59 communities across three provinces, September - December 2025 - Community Stakeholder engagement during establishment of CRNs and Water Sanitation Committees Maputo, October 13, 2025 – Annual Social Protection Week Maputo, April - July 2025 – 3 CCRG meetings	
Sex-disaggregated data on stakeholder engagement participants (male + female = total)	

During the reporting period, stakeholder engagement activities reached a total of 2314 participants, disaggregated as follows:

Male: 1258 (inc. 25 PwD)

Female: 1056 (inc. 18 PwD)

Total: 2314

National Launch of the LINK Project (34 male, 25 female = 59 total)

Training on Gender Equality and Disability Inclusion in Maputo, on April 15-17, 2025 (8 male, 9 female = 17 total).

This training was also conducted at provincial level:

Gaza: 7 female, 21 male including 1 PwD = 28 total.

Manica: 20 female (3 PwD), 20 male (also 3 PwD) = 40 total.

Tete: 17 female, 21 male including 1 person with a disability = 38 total.

At district level, the training reached:

Doa: 18 participants (15 male, 3 female = 18 total).

Mutarara: 26 participants (21 male, 5 female = 26 total).

Moatize: 26 participants (11 male, 15 female = 26 total).

Guro: 25 participants (20 male including 1 PwD, 5 female = 18 total).

Machaze: 18 participants (13 male including 1 PwD, 5 female including 1 PwD = 18 total).

Tambara: 17 participants (12 male including 2 PwD, 5 female = 17 total).

Mabalane: 20 participants (13 male, 7 female = 20 total).

Massangena: 16 participants (11 male, 5 female = 16 total).

Mapai: 13 participants (6 male, 7 female = total).

Dissemination of the LINK Project in the 10th Meeting of the Technical Working Group on Adaptive Social Protection on April 22, 2025, in Maputo (17 male, 23 female = 40 total)

Training on Safeguarding (including PSEAH) for Government officials and partners on 22 May 2025 in Maputo (7 male, 7 female = 14 total)

Workshop conducted on the NDC process (16 male, 22 female= 38 total). The workshop brought together participants representing government institutions and partners (SNV-Netherlands, UEM, UNICEF, SCI, WWF, IUCN, GCIEP-UK, IOM, WaterAid, UN-RCO) from the sectors of Water, WASH, Education, Health, Social Protection, and Infrastructure. Its objective was to support the preparation of sectoral contributions to Mozambique's NDC.

Community level stakeholder engagement in 59 communities across the three provinces during CRN establishment and Water Sanitation committees from September to December 2025 (930 male, 816 female = 1746 total).

Community engagement is central to the LINK project because it ensures that interventions are grounded in the realities, priorities, and capacities of the people they are meant to serve. By actively involving community members, women, men, youth, persons with disabilities, and local leaders, the project strengthens ownership, fosters trust, and improves the relevance and sustainability of all activities.

The engagement at provincial and district level in establishing CRNs contributed to capacity building and fostered ownership, active participation, and sustainability recommendations. Drawing on lessons from existing community groups, participants emphasized that decisions such as whether community leaders should be members of CRNs should remain with the communities themselves, reinforcing inclusive and context-driven approaches.

Sessions conducted during the Annual Social Protection Week and Dialogues on Social Resilience (37 male, 23 female = 60 total).

CCRG meetings (24 male , 30 female = 54 total)

The Climate Change Reference Group (CCRG) is a coordination platform where recommendations are issued on climate change and social protection, including, for example, the updating of LAP manuals, the development of LAP monitoring systems, and the integration of vulnerable groups into adaptation and mitigation instruments in Mozambique. The CCRG sessions have proved instrumental in preventing duplication of efforts by facilitating coordination among partners. For example, they enabled identification of a partner updating the LAPs Manual and another strengthening LAP monitoring, allowing SCI and partners to complement activities rather than overlap and duplicate work. In 2025, 3 CCRG meetings took place in Maputo (April 4, 2025 with 24 male and 26 female; May 5, 2025 with 5 male and 8 female; July 24, 2025 with 10 male and 30 female).

The platform is presided over by MAAP-DINAMC and secretariat by SCI, and new more proposed ENABEL and GIZ. The platform has the following institutions as members:

Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries – National Directorate for Climate Adaptation (MAAP-DINAMC)
 Ministry of Labour, Gender and Social Action (MTGAS)
 Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)
 National Institute of Social Action (INAS-IP)
 National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD)
 Mozambique National Institute of Meteorology (INAM)
 Technical Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security (SETSAN)
 Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL)
 Forum of Mozambican Associations of Persons with Disabilities (FAMOD)
 Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM)
 German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
 Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

CSOs, NGOs, Platforms, and Stakeholders Involved

Relevant Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MAAP, MTGAS, MOPHRH, INAS-IP, INGD)
 District Government Authorities (from project implementation areas)
 NGO and CSOs: FAMOD, FONGA, FDC, Amor à Vida, YCAC, N'weti, Lirandzo
 Different community groups/Committees (Community Health Committee, Agricultural Associations, DRR Local Committee, Water and Sanitation Committee; Religious Groups)

Key issues, Risks, and Impacts identified and addressed

Key issues identified during engagements included:

1. Cultural Norms Limiting Women's Participation and Leadership

Issue / Risk Identified: Community members consistently highlighted that entrenched gender norms, unequal household workloads, male-dominated community structures, and literacy barriers restrict women's participation in CRN leadership, WASH committees, and decision-making spaces. These norms pose a risk of exclusion, weakened representativeness, and reduce the effectiveness of adaptation planning.

How the Project Addressed this: CRN leadership was clarified as openly elected, not position-based, allowing greater opportunity for women and youth to be leaders. GESI and gender-equality trainings were delivered to national, provincial, district officials and partners to shift institutional attitudes. The CRN Establishment Manual was revised to promote minimum women's participation targets, rotating leadership, and inclusive facilitation approaches. The project has planned intensified community sensitizations efforts and sessions starting from 2026 Q2 to address stigma, unequal roles, promote women's voices with community members such as CRNs, Water Committees, and PASP beneficiaries, while also including staff and partners. The aim is to also encourage greater female involvement in the next cycle. Result: Women hold 53% of leadership roles within CRNs, though full gender balance remains a gap. Women's participation in planning processes improved, contributing to more equitable community decisions.

2. Accessibility Barriers for Persons with Disabilities

Issue / Risk Identified: Stakeholders with disabilities faced physical, communication, and procedural barriers that limited meaningful participation in community consultations. Additionally, the INAS-IP registration system recorded disability at household level, not individual level, limiting accurate disability data and risking exclusion in beneficiary selection.

How the Project Addressed this: Awareness sessions have been held at all levels. The project has established a strong collaboration with OPDs such as FAMOD and AMOR A VIDA to strengthen disability-inclusive approaches, and will continue strengthening these partnerships to ensure their effective representation within project structures. Project tools (CVCA, IGA selection, PACA framework, and community consultation guidelines), manuals (including CRN Manual), and training materials were adapted to be more accessible. The project has committed to collecting Washington Group-compliant disability data during implementation to correct the gaps from the INAS-IP system.

Result: Persons with disabilities were more actively included in CRNs and community meetings, and disability awareness improved among government and community actors. The project now integrates disability in monitoring systems and community committee structures.

3. Concerns Regarding CRN Leadership Selection and Representation

Issue / Risk Identified: Communities raised concerns regarding whether traditional leaders should automatically sit in CRNs or whether leadership should be based on open elections. They emphasized the need for inclusivity, community ownership, and representation of women, youth, and PwD.

How the Project Addressed this: The project team has clarified that CRN leadership is not automatic and is instead determined through community-driven election processes. The team continues providing support and guidance to communities in their process of discussing and deciding on whether traditional leaders should be included in CRNs to maintain legitimacy and contextual relevance. In addition, the project team has strengthened guidance on inclusive representation within updated CRN manuals.

Result:

The clarifications and actions of the Project team have strengthened ownership and reduced perceptions of bias, reinforcing trust and legitimacy of CRNs as the main locally-led adaptation platform.

4. Requests for Cattle Watering Points

Issue / Risk Identified: Local communities requested that rehabilitated boreholes also support cattle watering.

How the Project Addressed this: The project adapted the existing model in several locations to include cattle-friendly features where technically feasible (and compliant with ESS requirements) by increasing the length of the borehole water drainage system, putting a point where community cattle could drink with no contamination risk.

Result: Community acceptance enhanced, and adapted water points are now benefiting 6,300 households in IPC Phase 3 drought zones. The project maintains ESS compliance while addressing practical livelihood needs.

5. Preference for Small-Scale Water Systems

Issue / Risk Identified: In relation to WASH interventions, some communities and district governments expressed preference for small water supply systems (small piped or tanked systems) instead of water points rehabilitation and questioned the reason for prioritizing borehole rehabilitation. Lack of clarity risked dissatisfaction with infrastructure choices and reduced community buy-in.

How the Project Addressed this: The project team clarified that, within the scope of this initiative, it is not possible to establish small-scale water supply systems for targeted communities, as the intervention is restricted to activities permitted under ESS Category C (excluding large infrastructure investments) and confirming borehole retrofitting as the safest and fastest option for drought-affected areas. It was further emphasized that the project interventions and efforts address a limited set of focused needs identified during design, complementing —not replacing— broader responsibilities which remain with the government in line with national policies, or future, larger-scale systems that may be funded by government or other partners.

Result: With the active involvement of the National Directorate of Water Resources, an institutional understanding was reached and formal approval obtained to implement WASH activities according to the model planned by the project, ensuring coherence between GCF objectives, the implementing entity's mandate, and government frameworks. Open and clear communication with communities has also improved their acceptance, and adapted water points are now benefiting 6,300 households in IPC Phase 3 drought zones. The project maintains ESS compliance while addressing practical livelihood needs.

6. Ineligible IGA Proposals and Alignment with PASP/GCF Policies

Issue / Risk Identified: Some communities proposed IGAs that were not eligible under PASP graduation criteria or not compliant with GCF ESS requirements (e.g. activities with environmental risks or low market viability). This represented risks of misaligned investments and inefficiencies.

How the Project Addressed this: The project team explained the process for identifying different IGAs and corresponding value chains as well as the importance of being aligned with the project approach. The project applied screening tools to align community-prioritized IGAs with PASP graduation pathways, market assessments, and GCF safeguards. The project team used green jobs assessment and market mapping to refine viable, climate-resilient livelihood options. The project also ensured alignment between community priorities identified via PACA and CRN consultations and allowed adaptation activities.

Result: Stakeholders understand the need to adhere to the project approach and GCF policies. The project confirmed 3,645 PASP participants for climate-resilient IGAs, whilst aiming to ensure that investments remain technically sound, GCF-compliant, and locally relevant.

Information shared with stakeholders

During stakeholder engagement activities, comprehensive information was shared to ensure a common understanding of the LINK Project's scope and implementation framework. This included an overview of the project background, rationale, objectives, key activities, target groups, geographic scope, and implementation strategies and timelines, as well as clarification of institutional roles, coordination mechanisms, expected results, monitoring processes, and opportunities for continuous feedback and participation throughout the project lifecycle.

In addition, information on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) was shared and dedicated sessions were conducted on gender mainstreaming and disability inclusion, highlighting the project's commitment to inclusive programming and participatory approaches for women, youth, persons with disabilities, children, and other vulnerable groups across all components. Stakeholders from national to community level were also informed on SCI's Safeguarding Policy, including core safeguarding standards, PSEAH, Child Safeguarding, prevention measures, reporting mechanisms, and accountability standards to ensure that all project interventions are delivered in a safe, protective, and rights-based manner.

The LINK model has been considered in discussions under the NDC partnership in several roundtables, with the project team actively advocating its recognition as a model to strengthen PASP and channel climate finance to the most vulnerable households, as demonstrated through the GCF-supported approach.

Outputs including issues raised and addressed during the reporting period
During the reporting process key issues were identified including cultural norms limiting women's participation and leadership, accessibility barriers for persons with disabilities, CRN leadership selection and representation, inclusion of cattle watering points, preference for small scale water supply systems and ineligible IGA proposals and alignment with PASP/GCF policies. The above issues were addressed through community sensitization and engagement sessions; involvement of OPDs to strengthen disability -inclusive approaches (including adaptation of materials to be more accessible); updating the CRN manual to outline the leadership selection processes and include more guidance on inclusive representation; expanding the borehole drainage system to incorporate a water point for cattle; clear communication by the project team and community engagement on the rationale behind borehole retrofitting rather than small-scale water supply systems; use of screening tools to align IGAs with PASP and GCF policies; and clearly outlining the process for IGA identification.
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	
ESMP supports safe delivery of small-scale interventions including community climate resilient IGAs and livelihoods diversification (Activities 2.1.1 to, 2.1.7), small-scale climate resilient infrastructure (Activity 2.2.1) and public climate resilience assets investments (Activity 2.2.2). ESS training extended to incoming project contractors under Activity 2.2.1 by June 2026 ensuring compliance with GCF ESS requirements and SCI Safeguarding standards. ESS training will be completed for all project staff and government officials directly involved in project implementation in Manica (February 2026) and Gaza (March 2026) Provinces, ensuring consistent and effective application of safeguards across all project locations. The GRM will be disseminated in the remaining 58 target communities across Manica, Tete and Gaza. All key ESMP activities will be submitted for ESS screening to support early identification of unforeseen environmental and social risks (for example, unpredictable rainfall and rising temperatures which can lead to progressive soil quality loss; intra-household and community tensions triggered by the implementation of the social protection measures), and mitigation measures. Safeguarding and PSEAH risk mitigation will include safeguarding training for partners, contractors and communities, strengthened accessible GRMs and awareness sessions ensure continued alignment with GCF ESS. Key deliverables: Site-specific ESMP checklists for the triggered PSs and for monitoring mitigation measures in the ESMP GRM monitoring Feasibility study prior to rainwater harvesting systems development if identified as an investment by communities under Activity 2.2. ESS Monitoring Schedule: Monthly field safeguarding monitoring visits by the project team and Government officials, biweekly basis by community members and their leadership. GRM monitoring – monthly by the project team and Government officials, biweekly basis by community members and leaders. Contractor compliance checks during rehabilitation phase - daily by project team, community members and leaders, monthly by Government officials/ representatives. Monitoring will track impact on environment, women, children, PWD, and other vulnerable groups.	
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	
Good practices Practical methods such as interactive games and field exercises improved communities' ability to identify climate risks, analyze vulnerabilities, and co-design solutions. This was valuable in low-literacy settings and enabled greater participation by women, youth, and persons with disabilities, reinforcing local ownership of CRNs. Applying LLA principles through PACA strengthened the relevance of interventions and community ownership. Using PACA as the downscaled planning instrument maintained progress despite delays in national LAP guidance and ensured that IGAs and adaptation priorities reflected community needs, increasing legitimacy and uptake. Using local labour also proved effective, as hiring community members generated income and strengthened their connection to the project. Challenges Pre-existing community committees and structures often lack representation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, limiting the formation of inclusive CRNs. To ensure CRNs better reflect community diversity, the project is adopting more inclusive communication, using visual tools, dramatizations, local-language facilitation, and applying revised participation requirements. Feasibility constraints, both financial and environmental, highlight the need for differentiated follow-up support. Some communities cannot contribute to routine borehole maintenance, while areas such as Sanga (Guro) lack sufficient groundwater for reliable supply. These challenges require tailored measures, including post-rehabilitation feedback processes and exploring complementary technical solutions.	

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	
Progress on GRM has advanced (established in 51 communities) but is still not fully operational across all project areas (expansion to the remaining 58 planned for 2026). LINK builds on SCI's established GRM and incident reporting systems, supported by standardized guidance. Project teams received GRM training and feedback channels, helpdesks, face-to-face reporting, hotline 1458, and the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism. Provincial and district teams conducted 49 community awareness sessions, reaching 917 participants (457 male, 460 female), who were prioritized owing to WASH interventions. Ongoing awareness activities and community-based consultations will support GRM operationalization in the next reporting period.	
Have there been any grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
As evidence of the functionality of the GRM, LINK received 20 reports/ feedback messages over the first year of programming. (See annex 3 for details). These reports were recorded during community meetings held to discuss and address program-related issues, including safeguarding. Of the 20 reports received through the FGRM (3 female, 17 male), 17 were collected through face-to-face interactions and 3 during community sessions. LINK received 12 appreciation messages, 4 assistance requests, 3 information requests, and 1 grievance. Raised by one community, the grievance related to delays in the rehabilitation of a manual pump, affecting community water availability. Timely communication was held with the community, and the retrofitting is now complete, granting water access. Overall, 100% of the feedback cases have been resolved. SCI's standardized procedures require all community feedback to be addressed within a maximum of 30 days, although specific timelines apply based on urgency and nature of report. For routine inquiries (information or assistance requests), field staff are expected to provide instant resolution whenever they possess the required information at the point of collection. Sensitive protection issues involving Code of Conduct violations or PSEAH require immediate escalation and must be reported to the Datix platform within 24 hours.	
F.8. Implementation of activities and actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan	
Between April-October 2025, the project delivered comprehensive Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) training across national and provincial levels. National sessions in Maputo engaged key ministries and government institutions (MTGAS, MOPRH, INAS-IP, INGD, INAM). At the provincial and district level, capacity-building reached technical staff and CSOs (FAMOD, Amor à Vida, FDC, FONGA, N'weti) in Tete (Moatize, Doa, Mutarara), Manica (Tambara, Guro, Machaze), and Gaza (Mabalane, Mapai, Massangena). The project strategically mainstreamed GESI into WASH, Food Security, and Climate Adaptation sectors while driving advocacy through the Social Protection Partners Group (SPPG) and the Adaptive Social Protection Technical Team (ETPSA). Key institutional support included the creation of a Social Protection Technical Sub-Group within the LINK project Technical Group and active coordination with INAS-IP and the NDC 3.0 movement. Crucially, the project formalized measures to ensure gender balance and inclusive representation within community-level governance. This included the deliberate structuring of CRN and Water and Sanitation Committees to guarantee women and persons with disabilities hold meaningful membership, leadership roles and decision-making power. These efforts will continue in the period ahead and are intended to ensure that local resilience structures are both equitable and representative of the diverse needs of the population.	
Are there GAP implementation activities or progress to report for this period?	Yes ☒ No ☐
<i>Summary on Activities and Actions agreed in the Gender Action Plan (max. 200 words)</i> <i>Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved because of completion of an activity. Further, it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s). The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include reporting on any changes or deviations. Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform</i>	

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	
Activity 1.1.1.: Empowering Communities for Climate Resilience: participatory training and CRN establishment. (GESI action) Conduct climate adaptation and opportunity assessment in communities which will consider gender specific climate needs of women, girls, boys, men and people with disabilities. (GESI action) Ensure training materials mainstream gender. (GESI action) Trainings scheduled around availability of women and marginalized groups. (GESI action) Community-led resilience action plans will be developed using gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally and address intergenerational power relations. Under this activity, three core strategic actions designed to institutionalize gender-responsive climate adaptation have started: - Climate Adaptation and Opportunity Assessments led by UEM to identify the differentiated climate vulnerabilities and opportunities for women, girls, boys, men, and PwD, ensuring adaptation strategies are not "gender-neutral" but specifically targeted to address the unique risks faced by marginalized groups. - CRNs establishment as foundational step for community-level implementation, serving as the primary governance mechanism for local climate activities, with a focus on diverse representation and leadership. - Development of Community-Adaptation Action Plans (PACAs) with UEM utilizing gender-sensitive participatory methodologies to ensure the needs of women and men are addressed equally while proactively shifting unequal intergenerational power relations.	
Indicator	
a) At least 90% of Community Resilience Networks (CRNs) include 50% women, 30% youth (both sexes) (youth defined as under the age of 35 as per Mozambique definition), and 30% of CRN members are from vulnerable households (i.e., women and child-headed households, minorities, people with disability and older people). b) At least 60% of CRNs include at least 1 person with a disability. c) Youth represented in at least 80% of CRNs. d) Of district technical team members and community members trained on community-based adaptation and participatory planning and budget processes, 50% (22,980) will be women. e) 100 % of the training materials on community-based adaptation and participatory planning and budget processes reviewed and developed by the project will mainstream gender. f) 100% of the community-led resilience action plans will be developed using gender-sensitive participatory approaches that address the needs of women and men equally and address intergenerational power relations.	
Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
A comprehensive Context and Opportunities Assessment was conducted by UEM across the nine districts, analyzing socio-economic and climatic conditions, and identifying strategic adaptation investment opportunities. The project's Gender and Social Protection Lead co-designed the assessment tools, ensuring disaggregated data collection on the differentiated vulnerabilities of women, men, youth, and PwD, providing a robust, gender-responsive foundation for subsequent community-led resilience planning. The project also initiated PACAs, integrating vulnerability and adaptive capacity data into planning. These tools apply gender-sensitive methodologies to address differentiated needs and proactively challenge unequal intergenerational power relations. Simultaneously, CRNs were established as the foundational governance mechanism for local climate actions, with a strong emphasis on diverse representation and inclusive leadership. Together, these actions strengthened the project's institutional and technical basis for equitable community adaptation. Across CRNs, four indicators demonstrated measurable progress: Gender-balanced membership reached 24% (27% of the target);	

Disability inclusion raised at 10% (17% of the target)
 Youth participation reached at 8% (27% of the target)
 Women's leadership reached 53% (achieving 88% of the project's goal).
 Results highlight that while female leadership advances, broader inclusion of youth and PwD requires mobilization to meet final targets.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Same as annual progress update since this is the first APR being submitted.

Budget	593,505
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 October 2029

Responsibility

Activity 1.1.1, UEM was responsible for conducting assessments in all districts, while the PIU, specifically the Gender and Social Protection Lead, ensured methodologies aligned with the GAP.
 While establishing CRNs through community consultations, UEM involved technical teams at central level (PIU, MAAP-DINAMC, INAS-IP), provincial level (SPA, SPAS, SPAE, INGD and INAS-IP delegations), district level (SDPI, SDAE, SDSMAS, SDEJT), and community level (administrative post chiefs, locality and community leaders, grassroots organizations, natural resource and disaster risk committees, child protection groups, and farmers' and fishers' associations). UEM also trained district teams and project officers to lead CRN establishment process.

Remarks/Notes

Overall performance is marked AMBER. While women's leadership achievement is high (88% of target), overall structural representation for youth, PwD, and female membership remain limited, requiring greater focus to ensure inclusive participation and equitable outcomes.
 To mitigate the above the project will strengthen inclusion by formalizing quotas of 50% female representation and 10% disability inclusion for all new and restructured CRNs. The team will partner with local youth associations and Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs). These partnerships will drive targeted mobilization ensuring that membership is representative and diverse, thereby securing project support through verified compliance with GESI standards.

GAP Activity

Activity 1.1.3.: Strengthening school-based environmental clubs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
 (GESI Action) Mapping of environmental club related needs conducted in an inclusive manner, considering gender and ability, in particular vulnerable groups such as girls and boys with disabilities.
 (GESI Action) The school-based environmental club disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) materials and kits will incorporate content on how disasters and climate change affect different groups- children, young people, and gendered needs of girls and boys, and children with disabilities.
 (GESI Action) Environmental clubs encourage girls and marginalized groups to participate in joint activities, which will be inclusive of children with disabilities in their delivery.

Indicator

a. 100 % of the environmental clubs established (500 clubs) are attended equally by girls and boys. b. 50% of the participants in the school-based environmental clubs are female (90,000) and include girls and boys with disabilities.
 c. 100% of the school-based environmental club DRR and CCA materials and kits incorporate content on how disasters and climate change affect different groups- children, young people, and gendered needs of girls and boys, and children with disabilities.

Rating of Indicator	AMBER (needs attention to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Under the first GESI Action, mapping of school environmental clubs was conducted across the project's intervention areas to identify the total number of educational institutions for environmental education and climate resilience activities. This exercise established an updated database to support accurate planning and phased implementation of school-based actions. 481 schools were identified across nine districts, with 62 environmental clubs mapped (20 active, 42 inactive), providing a foundation for scaling up towards the target of 500 clubs. The clubs will be used to guide phased climate-resilience activities. In parallel, a dialogue initiated between MAAP, the Ministry of Education and SCI focuses on revising the guidelines for the establishment and operation of environmental clubs. At the first meeting in November, a roadmap for this revision process was discussed and agreed. This coordination is key to ensuring methodological consistency and integrating climate adaptation into the education system, setting the ground for the second GESI Action. At this stage, no measurable progress has been recorded against the related indicators, as the project was in a preparatory phase. Progress on equal participation of girls and boys, including children with disabilities, and development of inclusive DRR and CCA materials is anticipated to begin in Q2 2026.	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Same as annual progress update since this is the first APR being submitted.	
Budget	144,453
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 October 2029
Responsibility	
Lead: DRR and CCA Lead Support: Gender and Social Inclusion Lead & Provincial Coordinators	
Remarks/Notes	
The indicator is rated AMBER because the activity is still in its preparatory phase, and no measurable progress against the related targets has yet been recorded. However, important groundwork was completed, including mapping schools and environmental clubs, and initiating a multi-stakeholder process to revise environmental club guidelines. Mitigation actions include accelerating establishment of additional clubs and finalizing the revised guidelines to enable implementation in Q2 2026. Overall, significant preparatory progress positions the project for timely delivery once activities begin.	
GAP Activity	
Activity 2.2.1.:Strengthen water security through retrofitting small-scale water points climate-resilient infrastructure. (GESI Action) All retrofitting activities are conducted with considerations to disability access requirements and safety of women and children. (GESI Action) Vulnerable groups (women, people with disabilities and youth) are actively engaged in decision-making regarding selected points for retrofitting and improvement, with their voices given equal weight in the selection committee. This activity marks a critical shift from traditional infrastructure repair to inclusive, climate-resilient water security as it focuses on retrofitting small-scale water points to withstand environmental shocks while simultaneously dismantling	

physical and social barriers to access by integrating specific GESI mandates. Central to this activity is the requirement that 100% of retrofitting works adhere to universal design standards. This includes installing ramps, ensuring that water points are physically accessible to persons with disabilities, and safe for women and children, transforming hazardous collection points into secure, inclusive facilities. Furthermore, the activity institutionalizes the leadership of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and PwD, within the selection committees. Rather than being passive beneficiaries, these stakeholders hold equal decision-making weight in prioritizing sites for improvement, ensuring that infrastructure investments reflect the lived realities of those most impacted by water scarcity.	
Indicator	
a. At least 65% of people benefitting from the retrofitted and improved water points and systems in the target districts will be women, including young women. b. 100% of retrofitting activities will be conducted with considerations to disability access requirements and safety of women and children.	
Rating of Indicator	GREEN (on track to be met)
Baseline	0
Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable	1
Annual progress update (Reporting Period)	
Under the first GESI Action, the project has achieved 100% GESI compliance by integrating universal design into the procurement of 72 water points. By mandating inclusive technical specifications during the bidding stage, all contracted designs now feature reinforced accessibility ramps and integrated drainage systems, significantly enhancing physical safety of women, children, and PwD. This represents only the first batch of the 198 boreholes scheduled for intervention. The water points selection process was a collaborative effort between SCI and district authorities, utilizing the AEROMAPS mapping exercise and the direct feedback of communities who supported the identification of water points in need of urgent rehabilitation. This participatory approach ensured that retrofitting directly addresses the specific accessibility and safety needs of the most vulnerable community members. The project target aims for 65% of beneficiaries of improved water points to be women; however, this proportion may not be fully applicable due to national demographic patterns, where women represent roughly half of the population. In 2025, 63 of the 72 planned boreholes became operational, all adhering to inclusive design standards. Using national demographic ratios and a 100-households-per-site model, these water points reached 16,065 female users, representing 51% of the 31,500 total beneficiaries	
Cumulative progress update (Entire period)	
Same as annual progress update since this is the first APR being submitted.	
Budget	1,319,267
Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	30 September 2027
Responsibility	
A coordinated effort led by Save the Children as the primary executing entity, responsible for oversight and GESI compliance, and District Government Authorities that provide regulatory alignment and technical validation. Implementation is executed by contracted private sector firms, who are strictly bound by procurement-mandated universal design standards. On the ground, AEROMAPS teams facilitated technical data collection on water points mapping, while the Water and Sanitation Committees, composed of gender-balanced community representatives, are responsible for the long-term management, maintenance, and safety monitoring of the retrofitted infrastructure.	
Remarks/Notes	

This indicator is in GREEN threshold, as it is on track for Year 1 targets. 100% of the 63 operational water points meet GESI technical standards, and committees are fully gender balanced. While female reach aligns with national standards, the project continues prioritizing equitable access and gender-responsive benefits as additional boreholes are rehabilitated across target districts. The water-point interventions began in Y1, and to properly address accessibility challenges and assess the extent to which these services reach different groups, the GAP will continue to be implemented accordingly.

GAP Activity

Activity 3.2.2.:LAP-DRM-AA linkages strengthened to enhance ASP.

(GESI Action) Female representatives will be encouraged to take a lead on LAP reviews.

(GESI Action) Developed AAP will include differentiated impacts of droughts and steps to protect marginalised groups (especially women and people with disabilities).

This activity aligns with GAP by shifting from mere participation to active leadership. Strengthening the linkages between LAP, Disaster Risk Management and Anticipatory Action is essential for a robust Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) framework. The core objective of this activity is to ensure that the integration of LAPs and Anticipatory Action plans is not only technically sound but socially inclusive. To achieve this, the GAP mandates that female representatives occupy leadership and decision-making roles during the review and alignment of these frameworks.

Indicator

a. At least 50% of the sectoral representatives involved in dialogues to strengthen climate resilience and disaster preparedness in the targeted areas will be women, including young women. b. 9 Anticipatory Action Plans for drought developed incorporating enhanced links with gender-sensitive LAPs and DRR protocols.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

Under the first GESI Action, the project has successfully ensured female representatives occupy leadership roles during the technical alignment of Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) and Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs). The evidence is provided by the fact that two of the three lead organizations (SCI and MAAP) teams working on the harmonization discussions related to LAPs are led by women. In terms of indicator progress, 67% of the strategic reviews in these districts were guided by female leadership, exceeding GAP target so far (set at 50%). This dialogue has been instrumental in coordinating with INGD to streamline methodologies, reduce duplication, and ensure that anticipatory and adaptation measures are coherent at the local level.

Under the second GESI Action, the alignment exercise between LAPs and AAPs, conducted in Guro and Mutara, aimed to increase inclusiveness of differentiated impacts of droughts and steps to protect marginalised groups. Although full AAPs have not yet been finalized, this represents a key foundational step toward achieving the milestone of integrating nine AAPs with gender-sensitive LAPs.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Same as annual progress update since this is the first APR being submitted.

Budget

739,396

Currency

USD

Timeline (Planned completion of activity)

22 October 2029

Responsibility

Save the Children who provides strategic oversight and GESI technical guidance, with women leading the project team.

MAAP who is the technical lead for LAP-AAP alignment, represented by female leadership in core discussions.

INGD (National Institute for Disaster Management) who is responsible for the operational harmonization of Anticipatory Action Plans.

UEM (Eduardo Mondlane University) who leads the development of the policy brief to document methodologies.

Remarks/Notes

The activity indicator performance is GREEN. The project exceeded GAP targets by ensuring that 67% of the lead organizations (SCI and MAAP) were represented by women during LAP-AAP harmonization technical dialogues. It is important to note that although this activity was originally planned for Y2, the INGD informed the Project Technical Group of the potential activation of AAP in some LINK intervention areas. This created an opportunity to initiate early engagement and ensure alignment between the development of these planning tools and the ongoing LAP manual update process, allowing the project to leverage existing momentum and improve coherence in planning.

GAP Activity

Activity 3.3.1.: Enhancing climate resilience monitoring and decision-making through the PTCCC-led District Adaptation Tracker System.

(GESI Action) Proposed system is able to capture data disaggregation per gender, age, and persons with disabilities.

Under this activity, the MAAP, in coordination with Enabel and the LINK project, is leading the design of District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) system to ensure climate-related decision-making is evidence-based and inclusive.

From the GAP perspective, this design process aims at the integration of a multi-layered data disaggregation framework. The system is designed to capture and analyze adaptation progress specifically categorized by gender, age, and disability status

Indicator

a. 1 gender-sensitive MEAL framework or DAT for LAPs designed.

Rating of Indicator

GREEN (on track to be met)

Baseline

0

Target, including sex-disaggregation where applicable

1

Annual progress update (Reporting Period)

In the reporting period, action focused on enhancing climate resilience monitoring through the District Adaptation Tracker (DAT) system. Currently, the piloting of this platform is led by MAAP, with technical assistance from Enabel and the LINK project (through UEM), across three pilot districts of Mabalane, Guro, and Mutarara.

As a digital platform, the DAT is designed to streamline data collection and visualization via an interactive dashboard. By providing distinct interfaces for district, provincial, and national levels, the system empowers decision-makers to formulate evidence-based adaptation strategies. A core feature of this platform, and a critical requirement of the GAP, is the systematic disaggregation of indicators by gender, age, and disability status where applicable. This demonstrates that under this action, the indicator target has been fully achieved.

This granular data capability ensures that the implementation of LAPs is monitored through a social equity lens. The integration of GESI-sensitive data transforms the DAT from a simple reporting tool into an instrument for equitable and inclusive climate planning and governance.

Cumulative progress update (Entire period)

Same as annual progress update since this is the first APR being submitted

Budget

76,912

Currency	USD
Timeline (Planned completion of activity)	22 October 2029
Responsibility	
MAAP (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development): Leading the overall implementation and piloting of the DAT platform. Enabel: Providing technical guidance and strategic implementation support. The LINK Project (via UEM): Supplying specialized technical assistance for system design and data architecture. District and Provincial Government Authorities: Responsible for data entry, monitoring Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs), and utilizing the dashboard for regional climate governance.	
Remarks/Notes	
This indicator is highlighted GREEN. During the reporting period, the DAT system successfully entered the piloting phase in Mabalane, Guro, and Mutarara. The platform's architecture effectively incorporates GESI-disaggregated fields, ensuring data on gender, age, and disability are captured within the dashboard interfaces.	

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>A full-time Gender and Social Protection Project Lead has been part of the PIU since the start of the project, playing a key role in advancing implementation of the GAP. This included development of training materials and delivering staff and partner capacity-building, data collection tools, continuous technical leadership on GESI across project components and ensuring gender integration across all stages of project execution. In December 2025, the Gender Lead resigned, and the project promptly initiated recruitment, ensuring continuity of leadership and sustained focus on gender and inclusion. The new gender expert joined in February 2026, minimizing disruption to GAP implementation.</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 implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) is fully aligned with the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) and the GCF Gender Policy, ensuring that gender considerations are mainstreamed throughout project design, implementation, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring. To fulfil these requirements, the project has delivered extensive capacity-building initiatives targeting project staff, government institutions, district authorities, implementing partners, and community representatives. These trainings strengthened competencies on gender-responsive climate action, inclusive participation, and the application of national gender policies, reinforcing the GCF's emphasis on equitable and nondiscriminatory climate interventions. Gender considerations have also been integrated into beneficiary selection processes, prioritizing women-headed households and highly vulnerable families to ensure fair access to project benefits. During the establishment of Community Resilience Networks (CRNs), project teams systematically conducted short awareness sessions to promote gender equality principles, women's leadership in climate adaptation, and the importance of balanced representation in decision-making. These sessions, combined with the dissemination of national gender policies and guidelines, ensured that CRNs composition and functioning remained inclusive and aligned with GCF standards. Collaboration with key government stakeholders, including MAAP, SDAE, SDPI, SDSMAS, and local authorities, further strengthened gender-responsive climate governance. Through joint engagements, stakeholders enhanced their understanding of inclusive planning, equitable participation, and the need to integrate women's and vulnerable groups' voices into local climate-adaptation strategies. Community leaders were also engaged to support gender-responsive CRNs establishment and promote women's active leadership roles. These combined efforts have created a shared commitment across institutions and communities, ensuring that gender considerations are consistently embedded in project implementation. As a result, the project not only advances climate resilience but also actively contributes to reducing gender disparities and enhancing women's empowerment in line with GCF's mandate. This integrated and participatory approach guarantees that project interventions remain both climate-responsive and strongly grounded in gender equality principles.</i>	

Are the planned activities, targets, indicators, timelines, etc. on track during the reporting period?	Yes ☐ No ☒
Although GAP implementation was somewhat constrained by the slow start of LINK project interventions, during the second half of 2025, renewed efforts to enhance gender and social inclusion mainstreaming has resulted in the achievements outlined below. Under Activity 2.2.1, achieving 100% GESI compliance in water point design is a major milestone. By integrating universal design directly into procurement, the project has transitioned from theoretical inclusion to physical safety for 31,500 beneficiaries. Furthermore, the 100% gender balance within Water and Sanitation Committees ensures women hold pivotal roles in managing local infrastructure. Leadership targets are also being exceeded. In Activity 3.2.2, the strategic alignment of LAPs and AAPs achieved 67% female leadership from core organizations like SCI and MAAP. Additionally, the DAT piloted under Activity 3.3.1 now captures gender-specific climate vulnerabilities and adaptation processes through disaggregated data. Despite institutional gains, disparities exist within CRNs. While individual female empowerment is high, 53% of targeted women in leadership roles (88% progress), broader youth membership (8% against 30%) and PwD (16% against 60%) is still quite low. This suggests that while top-down institutional changes are effective, bottom-up mobilization requires more intensive outreach by the team. This will be done through more inclusive communication, using visual tools, dramatizations, and local language facilitation, and by applying revised participation requirements to ensure CRNs better reflect community diversity. Overall, the project remains on track to achieve planned targets and outputs, with strong foundations established for accelerated implementation and delivery results in subsequent reporting periods. However, owing to delays some activities have been rescheduled for Q2 and Q3 of 2026, namely Activities 1.1.3, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 3.2.1, 3.3.2, and 3.3.5. This shift allows for a more integrated approach to community-led resilience planning, ensuring the delay strengthens the quality of inclusive mobilization without compromising project integrity.	
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 ☐
The Project shows progress toward meeting the sex-disaggregated targets for beneficiaries. During the reporting period, 69 Water and Sanitation Committees were trained, comprising 828 members with equal gender representation (50% male and 50% female). This achievement demonstrates the project's ability to meet sex disaggregated targets, ensuring balanced participation of women and men in community level water governance structures. The training focused on borehole operation, routine maintenance, and management practices, strengthening local capacity to ensure sustainability of rehabilitated water infrastructure and service delivery. By tracking and achieving equal representation, the project reinforces its commitment to gender equality and inclusive participation in decision making processes related to essential community services. The project is progressing to meet targets related to gender balance in CRNs. To date, only 24% of established CRNs have achieved gender balance, compared to the 90% target (27% progress). The slow progress is partly because many CRNs are formed from pre-existing community committees, where gender balance was not a guiding principle when formed. Consequently, some gender disparities are inherited when these groups transition into CRNs. However, the project still has 71 CRNs to be established, providing a great opportunity to improve performance moving forward. Improving representativeness will be an operational priority in 2026. To this end, the project will implement measures aimed at measurably increasing participation levels and addressing the identified imbalances such as: establish minimum participation targets disaggregated by sex, age, and disability for all activities, with regular monitoring of compliance; conduct prior barrier analysis and adjust schedules, venues, and mobilization strategies as needed; integrate inclusion targets into workplans and into the performance monitoring of district teams; deliver a refresher training on gender mainstreaming to ensure systematic integration of the gender perspective across all project components and activities.	
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 ☐

The gender imbalance identified in the CRNs inherited by the project has been an important learning point. This experience demonstrated the need to integrate clear criteria for balanced participation and inclusion from the very beginning when establishing community structures. As a result, these lessons have been incorporated into the revised CRN Establishment Manual and related operational tools. The updates include specific targets for balanced representation, targeted community mobilization strategies to engage women and youth, and rotating leadership mechanisms. These improved measures will guide the formation of the remaining 71 CRNs and help prevent the recurrence of previously observed imbalances. The revised Manual also establishes a two-year term for CRN members. To ensure gender balance is maintained in future cycles, the project will conduct structured sensitization sessions before each new term begins, reinforcing equitable participation and inclusive leadership.

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 ☐

A detailed case study is provided under Annex 2, offering further insights into the impact of the newly rehabilitated water points on community wellbeing. The case study portrays the way these interventions have significantly improved daily living conditions and reduced the time and burden previously spent fetching water in Manica Province, enabling community members to access safe water after nearly six years. With the rehabilitation of new water points supported by GCF funding, these communities now have reliable access to potable water for both household consumption and livestock.

Provide planned activities on gender elements for the next reporting period

Year 2 will focus on ensuring and improving gender balance, women's leadership and meaningful participation within new and existing CRNs, and other community governance structures. GESI training will be provided to all Water and Sanitation Management Committees and newly established CRN members, ensuring stronger integration of gender equality, disability inclusion, and social equity principles (1.1.1). The project will integrate gender-transformative modules into all training programs for climate-resilient agriculture, agro-processing, and project-supported IGAs (2.1.2-2.1.7). Training will address equitable control of productive resources and provide actionable strategies to increase women's ownership and decision-making power. The project will focus on maintaining active participation in SP Working Groups and related coordination platforms, reinforcing the project's contribution to national dialogue on adaptive social protection and promoting gender responsive approaches. Part of this work will look at enhancing gender and child inclusion in local planning and budgeting for climate-resilient social protection. GESI refresher training will be conducted for EE staff and Implementing Partners to reinforce practical application of gender equality, disability inclusion, safeguarding, and PSEA commitments during implementation. Integration of gender priorities will be core across all ongoing and upcoming project activities, including community engagement, planning and monitoring, to ensure consistent alignment with GAP objectives.

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: Annex 2b - Communities in Manica Regain Access to Safe Water After Borehole Rehabilitation.docx File Name: Annex 2c - List of all Social Media Posts and Coverage Concerning the LINK Project.docx File Name: Annex 2a - Case Study_Rehabilitation of water boreholes in Marimanau, Tambara District, Manica Province.pdf
Annex 3: List of grievances received
File Name: Annex 3 - List of grievances received.xlsx
Annex 4: Procurement information
File Name: Annex 4 - Procurement Information.xlsx
Annex 5: Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year
File Name: Annex 5 - Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity for the following year.xlsx
Annex 6: Updated Gender Assessment and/or Action Plan
No annexes provided.
Additional Annexes (if applicable)
No annexes provided.

