

Climate Resilient WASH and Disaster Management services for vulnerable children in the Central African Republic (CRDM-CAR)

# Monitoring and Evaluation Plan



This document has been prepared for The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), as part of work to prepare the GCF Funding Proposal Climate Resilient WASH and Disaster Management services for vulnerable children in the Central African Republic (CRDM-CAR).

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# 1. Introduction

This Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Plan defines the framework for tracking, assessing and reporting on progress, results and lessons from the project implementation, aligned with UNICEF's policies and the terms of the AMA. It outlines key activities, processes, information flows and resource allocation required for effective project M&E.

Its specific objectives are to:

- i) be used as an annual planning tool;
- ii) monitor the implementation of project activities and outputs as per the project logframe and report in due time on progress;
- iii) report on achievements in quantitative and qualitative terms to the different stakeholders (incl. GCF, government of the Central African Republic (CAR), UNICEF CAR Country Office and Headquarters, co-financiers), in compliance with their respective processes and requirements;
- iv) capture the quality of project outputs and likelihood of achievement of targets and outcomes;
- v) assess overall effectiveness of WASH, IWRM and EWS interventions in reaching targeted beneficiaries and meeting their adaptation needs;
- vi) ensure timely identification of risks, bottlenecks and challenges, allowing for proactive adjustments to project implementation;
- vii) support project management decisions and allocation of resources and activities;
- viii) support knowledge management and sharing, policy dialogue, advocacy, sustainability, upscaling and replication within CAR, the region and beyond, by capturing successes, innovations, best practices, implementation challenges and lessons.

The M&E system is designed as a dynamic, participatory, transparent and useful mechanism that enables timely communication and decision-making for, and amongst the Executing entity (EE), Project Management Unit (PMU), Implementing Partners and other stakeholders. It serves as an adaptive project management tool, providing real-time insights to inform strategic and operational decisions, progress and final reporting, internal and external accountability, and learning for the project, the government, and other CAR development partners and initiatives.

The M&E Plan will be implemented in collaboration with the Implementing Partners and contractors, ensuring that monitoring activities are embedded within national structures and aligned with CAR's climate adaptation strategies. Details on how the project will support M&E and learning for the broader WASH and climate adaptation sectors in CAR can be found in Annex 2 (Feasibility Study).

Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning (MERL) will be resourced at 2.2% of the total budget, including staffing, on-going third-party monitoring and verification for infrastructure works, periodic field visits/surveys, reporting and evaluations (see details in Table 1 below). A full-time UNICEF staff within the PMU will manage and quality assure all MERL activities/duties, including data collection/flow, verification/quality assurance, indicator tracking, and MERL support to government. The in-country support is in addition to oversight provided by UNICEF's independent Evaluation Office which will manage the mid-term and final evaluations.

## 2. Monitoring and result verification

Monitoring under the project is designed as a continuous, systematic process to assess the progress of project implementation, track key performance indicators, and provide real-time insights for adaptive management. The monitoring framework ensures

that project deliverables and outputs align with the GCF Results Framework and national adaptation objectives, leading to the achievement of the intended climate resilience outcomes for vulnerable communities and targeted beneficiaries.

The logframe also integrates UNICEF's organizational WASH and resilience & sustainability indicators, along with key Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)/Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) indicators shortlisted for the upcoming global Climate Resilient WASH normative framework.

The project's monitoring system will include and combine multiple data sources and collection methods tailored to track different results/indicators and types of interventions, as described in Table 1 below (*Monitoring and survey plan and budget by result area and indicator*), aligned with the project logframe inserted in Section E of the Funding Proposal. The full monitoring system with data methodologies, collection and reporting guidance and tools and associated training and verification activities will be implemented by the EE and designed, managed and quality assured by the dedicated Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist within the PMU, in collaboration with the project Implementing Partners (government and NGO/CSO partners) and contractors.

The PMU will collect, review and compile quarterly IP reports and contractors' progress reports to monitor progress and update indicators on an ongoing basis. Contractor reporting frequency may be adapted to activity objectives, deliverables, timelines and work plans, with compliance required for payments. Standard templates (including an Excel-based tracking spreadsheet feeding into the project dashboard) will be provided to all Implementing Partners (IPs) and contractors to ensure data quality, harmonization, comparability and consolidation.

UNICEF PMU staff in Bangui and the three target prefectures (or in UNICEF CAR field offices) will hold monthly meetings with all IPs and contractors to ensure close progress monitoring and timely decision-making and troubleshooting. Regular, sample-based programmatic field supervision visits and community consultations will also be conducted by UNICEF PMU staff (WASH staff in Bangui and field offices, and the Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist) jointly with government partners to verify reported data, output quality and beneficiary satisfaction, in addition to the independent field surveys and evaluations described in sections 3 and 4 below. Field visit frequency (monthly or quarterly) will depend on the type of activity implemented (e.g., construction, sensitization campaigns, field training) and the IP's Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) risk category. In addition, on-site monitoring and quality control of infrastructure works (climate resilient WASH, Water Resources Management (WRM) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in rural areas and drainage in Bangui) will be carried out by independent, field-based engineering firms contracted by UNICEF CAR. Persistent underperformance will result in conditions being imposed before contractors proceed to the next phase, conditions on provisional acceptance of work, or contract termination.

Twice a year, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) members will hold strategic and implementation reviews as per standard UNICEF processes, updating approaches and plans on a rolling basis. Annual project reviews and learning workshops/retreats will be held to review key sections of the draft Annual Progress Report (APR) to the GCF, integrate lessons from implementation in strategy and field interventions, and adjust planning and programming guidance and tools for the following year.

### 3. Surveys

Surveys/assessments will be conducted as part of Activity 2.1.1 (hydrogeological studies and site selection), Activity 2.1.2 (assessment of conditions in planned CLTS locations), Activity 2.1.3 (assessment of conditions in planned school and healthcare facility locations), Activity 2.1.4 (capacity assessment), Activity 2.2.1 (preliminary field assessment and detailed technical design studies for Bangui's drainage system), and 2.3.1 (local, conflict-sensitive climate risk assessment and site selection for priority rural WRM and DRR interventions).

Biennial WASH sustainability and resilience checks will be conducted in the project 3rd and 5th year and at project completion. These checks will assess quality and functionality/sustainability of project outputs (e.g. water supply systems remaining

functional and adequately managed, ODF-certified villages retaining their ODF status over time) and assessing usage and beneficiary satisfaction. They involve a document review, and sample-based field observations and surveys at project and comparable sites in the same or other prefectures. UNICEF CAR supported a similar exercise in 2022. Government and IP staff will participate for capacity building and ownership, but independent consultants will lead to ensure objectivity (a team of two international and national consultants and field surveyors). Findings will inform sector-wide monitoring, evaluation and learning, corrective actions and post-implementation reinforcement activities (e.g. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) follow-up, water system repairs under the contractors’ defect liability period, remobilizing/retraining water operators and local authorities, and strengthening Operation and maintenance (O&M). UNICEF sector-wide guidance and tools are available [here](#).

Sustainability and resilience checks will also serve additional purposes, such as documenting initial lessons, innovations and best practices, and will independently monitor/verify some key, community-based elements of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the Gender Analysis and Action Plan (GAAP), and measure co-benefit indicator. The mid-term and final evaluations will also serve this purpose (with stronger focus on national and sub-national levels). Lastly, they will inform the independent mid-term and final evaluations.

The sampling framework will reflect the geographical distribution and maturity of interventions and the number and type of beneficiaries across the targeted areas, as well as relevant contextual and demographic characteristics of the surveyed sites/population, including:

- Climate vulnerability levels (based on exposure to identified risks)
- Traditional and non-traditional livelihoods (pastoralists and not-pastoralists)
- Other vulnerability and socio-economic status indicators (security status, displaced populations, remote/hard-to-reach areas, etc.)
- Gender (men, women)
- Age groups (youth, working-age adults, elderly)

Enumerator training and data privacy will be ensured for all field surveys and other relevant data collection and evaluation activities. Field protocols will include informed consent, safeguarding for sensitive cases (SEA/SH/child protection), and a data-minimization and protection approach as per UNICEF policies. SEA/SH/child protection cases will be handled via dedicated, confidential pathways and excluded from reporting.

## 4. Monitoring and survey plan and budget by result area and indicator

In the below table, the amount shown in the “Indicative budget” column for each row is what has been allocated to collect the data needed for that indicator. If the amount is zero, it means that either (i) there is no specific or additional cost for UNICEF to collect these data, or (ii) the cost is already included under another relevant budget line (e.g. staff, contracts for specific activities, construction, consultants, etc.). Additional cross-cutting MERL costs (not associated with a specific indicator, data sources, or collection method) are listed below the table.

Table 1. Monitoring and survey plan and budget by result area and indicator

Programme/ Projects Results	Data/Source <sup>1</sup>	Collection Method	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget	M&E Personnel involved
<b>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</b>	<p>Progress monitoring and final reports from IPs and contractors/service providers mobilized by UNICEF for activity implementation (rural CR-WASH, WRM, DRR, urban drainage)National water point and sanitation/CLTS databases</p> <p>Feasibility and design study and GIS mapping for geographical coverage of improved/expanded urban drainage system</p> <p>Data from EWS custodians (ministries of Meteorology, Civil Protection) as well as communication service providers and telecom companies providing evidence of the functionality and coverage of the EWS</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>National databases</p> <p>GIS mapping</p> <p>Telecom company data</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	91,361	UNICEF/PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
<b>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</b>	<p>Progress monitoring and final reports from IPs and contractors/service providers mobilized by UNICEF for activity implementation (rural CR-WASH, WRM, DRR, urban drainage)National water point and sanitation/CLTS databases</p> <p>Feasibility and design study and GIS mapping for geographical coverage of improved/expanded urban drainage system</p> <p>Data from EWS custodians (ministries of Meteorology, Civil Protection) as well as communication service providers and telecom companies providing evidence of the functionality and coverage of the EWS</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>GIS mapping</p> <p>Telecom company data</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	91,361	<p>UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist</p> <p>M&amp;E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors</p>
<b>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</b>	<p>Progress monitoring and final reports from IPs and contractors/service providers mobilized by UNICEF for water supply activity implementation</p> <p>National water point database</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>National water point database</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Supplementary 2.3: Beneficiaries (female/male) with more climate-resilient water security	91,361	<p>UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist</p> <p>M&amp;E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors</p>
<b>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</b>	<p>Data from EWS custodians (ministries of Meteorology, Civil Protection) as well as communication service providers and telecom companies providing evidence of the functionality and coverage of the EWS</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>Telecom company data</p>	Annual	Supplementary 2.4: Beneficiaries (female/male) covered by new or improved early warning systems	91,361	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist

<sup>1</sup> Additionally, progress and result data will be verified through field visits of UNICEF and the CAR government

Programme/ Projects Results	Data/Source <sup>1</sup>	Collection Method	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget	M&E Personnel involved
		Verification field visits				M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
<b>ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment</b>	<p>Progress monitoring and final reports from IPs and contractors/service providers mobilized by UNICEF for activity implementation (rural CR-WASH, WRM, DRR, urban drainage)</p> <p>National water point and sanitation/CLTS databases</p> <p>Technical feasibility and design study and GIS mapping for geographical coverage of improved/expanded urban drainage system\</p>	<p>Document review</p> <p>National databases</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	91,361	<p>UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist</p> <p>M&amp;E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors</p> <p>Technical feasibility and design study consultants</p>
<b>ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment</b>	Data sources on beneficiaries of drainage improvements in Bangui: Detailed feasibility study and GIS mapping for geographic coverage to identify direct and indirect beneficiaries, combined with local population data from the target districts / arrondissements (census or administrative data) and progress/final reports from contractors.	<p>Document review</p> <p>GIS mapping</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Supplementary 2.6: Beneficiaries (female/male) living in buildings that have increased resilience against climate hazards	91,361	<p>UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist</p> <p>M&amp;E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors</p> <p>Technical feasibility and design study consultants</p>
<b>ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment</b>	Actual construction and rehabilitation progress reported on by construction service providers (construction companies and engineering firms in charge of field supervision and quality control). Costs tracked in UNICEF's financial system (VISION).	<p>Document review</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Core 3: Value of physical assets made more resilient to the effects of climate change and/or more able to reduce GHG emissions	91,361	<p>UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist</p> <p>M&amp;E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors</p>
<b>ARA3 Infrastructure and built environment</b>	National statistics and international impact reports	<p>Document review</p> <p>Verification field visits</p>	Annual	Supplementary 3.1: Change in expected losses of economic assets due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters in the geographic area of the GCF intervention	91,361	<p>UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist</p> <p>M&amp;E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors</p>
<b>Output 1.1</b>	Climate adaptation and climate resilient WASH investment/funding data from line ministries, UNICEF, other development partners, and joint	Document review	Annual	Additional funding mobilized for CR-WASH and climate adaptation during project implementation	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist

Programme/ Projects Results	Data/Source <sup>1</sup>	Collection Method	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget	M&E Personnel involved
	sector reviews (document review or interview with responsible unit/staff)	National databases		through the joint efforts of the government and UNICEF		M&E and reporting focal points within government, development partners, and others
<b>Output 1.2</b>	New or revised documents available	Document review	Annual	A Climate Information and Early Warning System (CIEWS) is informed by impact scenarios for flood and drought risks and improved hydrological and hydrogeological data for the 3 climate-vulnerable prefectures of Ouham, Banmingui-Bangoran, and Vakaga	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E/data and reporting focal points within government and prefecture level authorities in charge
<b>Output 1.2</b>	Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources for dashboard for the water and sanitation	WUA reports  Field verification visits	Annual	Percentage of extreme weather events where anticipatory WASH protection protocols (e.g., pump shutdown, rapid chlorination) were successfully executed prior to hazard impact in the targeted areas	47,997	WUA  Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources M&E Staff  UNICEF/PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
<b>Output 1.3</b>	Post-training survey conducted among training beneficiaries	Survey	Annual	Self-reported improvement in capacities (knowledge and skills/know-how) and in work-related processes/tools and behaviours/practices as a result of capacity building and institutional strengthening activities supported by the project	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  Training consultants and participants providing/filling in the survey questionnaire before and after the training
<b>Output 2.1</b>	IP progress and final reports and CLTS database  Sample-based biennial sustainability and resilience checks and independent evaluation conducted at project completion in intervention communities	Document review  Survey  Verification field visits	Annual  Biannual	Number of communities verified ODF (through the project) with the adapted CLTS approach	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  Government partners (Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources) M&E focal point



Programme/ Projects Results	Data/Source <sup>1</sup>	Collection Method	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget	M&E Personnel involved
						International and national consultants, and field surveyors
	IP progress and final reports and CLTS database (document review)	Document review  Verification field visits	Annual	Number of people living in new climate resilient ODF communities	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	IP progress and final reports and CLTS database (document review)	Document review  Verification field visits	Annual	Number of people gaining access to climate-resilient, at least basic sanitation services	47,997	UNICEF/PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	Reports from UNICEF NGOs/Implementing Partners and contractors/service providers (drilling / construction and engineering/supervision firms), and national water point database (document review)	WUA reports  Verification field visits	Annual	Percentage of flood-induced WASH infrastructure damage/contamination events avoided during extreme precipitation events for the project supported infrastructure	47,997	WUA  UNICEF/PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	IP progress and final reports and CLTS database (document review)	Document review  Verification field visits	Annual	Number of climate-resilient, at least basic latrines built or rehabilitated in CLTS intervention communities	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	Biennial, sample-based sustainability and resilience checks conducted by independent consultants (field survey, document review)	Survey	Biennial	% of communities still ODF 2 years after verification	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  Government partners (Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources) M&E focal point  International and national consultants, and field surveyors

Programme/ Projects Results	Data/Source <sup>1</sup>	Collection Method	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget	M&E Personnel involved
	Reports from UNICEF IPs and contractors/service providers (drilling / construction and engineering/supervision firms), and national water point database (document review)	Document review Verification field visits	Annual	Number of communities gaining access to a climate-resilient, at least basic water supply	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	Reports from UNICEF NGOs/Implementing Partners and contractors/service providers (drilling / construction and engineering/supervision firms), and national water point database (document review)	Data loggers Verification field visits	Annual	Reduction in the average number of days of water service disruption per year during the 90th percentile dry season for project supported infrastructure	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	Reports from UNICEF and contractors/service providers (drilling / construction and engineering/supervision firms), and national water point database (document review)	Document review Verification field visits	Annual	Number of people who gained access to a climate-resilient, at least basic water supply	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors
	Biennial, sample-based sustainability and resilience checks conducted by independent consultants (field survey, document review)	Survey Verification field visits	Biannual	% of community drinking water supply systems built or rehabilitated by the project still functional 2 years after commissioning	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  Government partners (Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources) M&E focal point  International and national consultants, and field surveyors
Output 2.2	Detailed feasibility study and GIS mapping for geographic coverage to identify direct and indirect beneficiaries, combined with local population data from the target districts / arrondissements and progress/final reports from contractors.	Document review Validation visit Verification field visits	Annual	Number of people benefiting from the drainage intervention in flood-prone areas and thereby at reduced risk of flood impacts (disaggregated between direct and indirect beneficiaries, females/males, adults/children)	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist  M&E and reporting focal points within IPs and contractors including consultants
Output 2.3	Progress monitoring and final reports from IPs and contractors/service providers (construction and engineering firms) contracted by UNICEF for activity implementation and supervision (document review)	Document review Survey	Annual	Number of people (female/male, adult/children) benefitting from WRM and DRR interventions (including small-scale	47,997	UNICEF/ PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist

Programme/ Projects Results	Data/Source <sup>1</sup>	Collection Method	Frequency	Indicator	Indicative Budget	M&E Personnel involved
	Biennial sustainability and resilience checks conducted by independent consultants (field survey, document review)	Verification field visits	Biennial	infrastructure) for increased community resilience		Government partners (Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources) M&E focal point  International and national consultants, and field surveyors
<b>Co-benefit 1: Number of youth, women, and entrepreneurs provided with training for job opportunities</b>	UNICEF reports  Project monitoring and evaluation reports quality assessed by the AE	Survey/questionnaire	Baseline, final	Number of youth, women, and entrepreneurs provided with training and for job opportunities	47,997	
<b>Co-benefit 2: <u>Reduced time burden for water collection</u></b>	Reports from UNICEF IPs and contractors/service providers (drilling / construction and engineering/supervision firms), and national water point database (document review)	Document review  Verification field visits	Annual	<u>Number of women and girls benefiting from reduced physical time burden for water collection</u>	47,997	
<b>Co-benefit 3: <u>Reduced contamination of watersheds</u></b>	IP progress and final reports and CLTS database  Sample-based biennial sustainability and resilience checks and independent evaluation conducted at project completion in intervention communities	Document review  Survey  Verification field visits	Annual  Biannual	<u>Number of villages with reduced biological contamination of watersheds through verified ODF status</u>	47,997	
<b>Total M&amp;E budget:</b>  <b>UNICEF/PMU WASH Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist: \$1,332,452</b>  <b>Evaluation Specialist: \$100,000</b>  <b>Mid-term and final evaluation data collection: \$ 210,000</b>					1,642,452	

## 5. Evaluation plan and budget

In accordance with the AMA between UNICEF and GCF, the UNICEF Evaluation Office will be responsible for the independent mid-term and final evaluations, in line with the initial monitoring and accountability framework (MAF) for accredited entities (AEs) which requires all AEs to submit two important deliverables for all projects or programmes. These are submitted to the GCF as per a timeline agreed upon by the Secretariat and UNICEF in their capacity as AE.

Evaluation in the project serves as a systematic assessment of the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of project interventions, along with the seven additional criteria outlined in the GCF Evaluation Policy (including coherence, and unexpected positive and negative results). The evaluation framework will provide evidence-based insights on project performance, lessons learned, and recommendations for scaling up climate resilient initiatives. The evaluation process will be aligned with UNICEF's evaluation policies, standards, operational procedures and guidelines, the terms of the AMA, as well as national policies, and global best practices in WASH, IWRM and disaster risk management.

The evaluations will be commissioned and managed by the independent UNICEF Evaluation Office at mid-term (year 4, Q1) and within 6 months of project closure. Evaluation terms of reference developed by the Evaluation Office will be shared with the UNICEF CAR Country Office and the NDA for review. Evaluations will be conducted in line with GCF standards/methodology and will be followed up with a management response and action plan saved in the UNICEF internal system, and whose implementation will be monitored by the UNICEF Evaluation Office as per UNICEF procedures.

The mid-term evaluation will be formative; the final will be formative and summative. Both will assess the criteria from the GCF Evaluation Policy mentioned above and include verification of M&E processes and results, consultations with stakeholders and beneficiaries, and an assessment of contributions to the paradigm shift and enabling environment and to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), as well as a Value-for-Money (VfM) assessment. They will employ a mixed-method approach, integrating quantitative assessments with qualitative participatory techniques, including beneficiary survey and focus group discussions and case studies.

Under the effectiveness criteria, the evaluation will focus on the causal links between project activities and outcomes, determining the extent to which the project has contributed to enhanced climate adaptation, climate-resilient WASH and reduced exposure to climate induced disasters. Under the coherence criteria, they will assess the project complementarity and synergies with other parallel initiatives. The sustainability and resilience checks findings will feed into the evaluation's assessment of project sustainability.

VfM analysis combining quantitative and qualitative methods will guide management decisions, optimize resource use to maximize results and anticipate risks. It will also assess the cost-effectiveness of mainstreaming climate resilience, weighing costs against sustainability gains, benefits to vulnerable communities, and long-term resilience outcomes—demonstrating that climate-sensitive programming can deliver higher value than business-as-usual approaches, and strengthening advocacy and resource mobilization efforts. The Evaluation budget is given in Table 2.

*Table 2. Key components of the evaluation budget*

Evaluation			
Type	Timing	Independent/Self-evaluation	Indicative Budget
Formative	Mid-term (Year 4, Q1)	UNICEF Evaluation Office	USD 350,000.00 (AE Fee)

Summative	Final (within 6 months of project closure)	UNICEF Evaluation Office	USD 330,144.50 (AE Fee)
Total			USD 660,144.50 (AE Fee)

## 6. Reporting

A project inception workshop will be conducted in order to: a) orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any change in the overall context that might influence implementation and targets; b) discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, IPs, and other stakeholders, including reporting and communication lines; c) review the results framework and discussions, present in detail the Theory of Change of the project, reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities, and to finalize the M&E plans; d) review progress and financial reporting requirements; and e) planning and scheduling of M&E/review meetings; and f) finalize the first year's work plan. The workshop will generate an Inception Report that will be submitted to the GCF.

The PMU Monitoring, Learning and Reporting Specialist will draft APRs for the GCF (and other reports for UNICEF and co-financiers) with inputs from all PMU (WASH) staff including the UNICEF Section Chief, other relevant sections (Health, Education, Partnerships and Donor Relations, Gender and Social and Behaviour Change, Supply and Logistics), and senior management. UNICEF will submit APRs in GCF's format, covering progress against disaggregated indicators and targets/timeline, qualitative assessments, ESMF and GAAP updates, implementation challenges, solutions (corrective actions), lessons, good practices and financial status. Draft reports will be reviewed at an annual retreat with the Project Steering Committee, IPs, and key service providers to integrate lessons and adjust for the following year. UNICEF and partners will also present at the national WASH sector review. The APRs will be submitted to the GCF 60 days after the end of each calendar year.

**Annual Financial and Co-financing Reports:** UNICEF, with support from the PMU, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting, on a semi-annual basis, on co-financing as indicated in the Funding Proposal.

**Project Completion Report (Final APR):** Will be submitted no later than two months before the project end date..