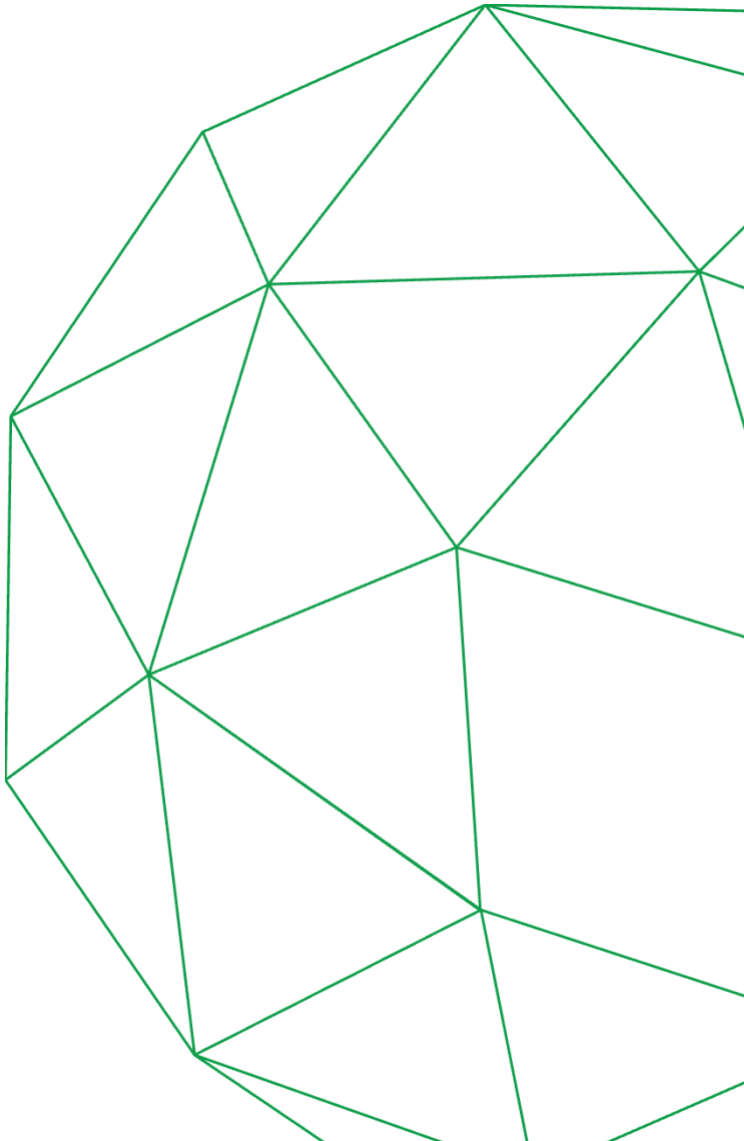
SAP011

Climate-Resilient Food Security for Women and Men Smallholders through Integrated System-based Risk Management

Mozambique

April, 2024

Interim Evaluation Report



This report presents the Interim Evaluation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF)-funded project “Climate-Resilient Food Security for Women and Men Smallholders through Integrated System-based Risk Management in Mozambique”. The evaluation was independently commissioned by the Accredited Entity (AE), the World Food Programme (WFP), and submitted to GCF. GCF assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information in this report.









Mid-term Review of the project: Climate-Resilient Food Security for Women and Men Smallholders through Integrated System-based Risk Management

Mid-Term Review Report

Joseph Mutunga

TABLE OF CONTENTS..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 5
1.0 CHAPTER ONE..... 9
1.1 BACKGROUND..... 9
1.2 OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW..... 13
1.3 SCOPE AND FOCUS OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW..... 14
1.3.1 Scope of Work..... 14
1.3.2 MTR Questions..... 15
2.0 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE MID-TERM REVIEW..... 17
3.0 METHODOLOGY..... 18
4.0 LIMITATIONS TO DATA AVAILABILITY AND DATA ANALYSIS..... 20
5.0 REVIEW OF THEORY OF CHANGE..... 20
6.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT..... 25
6.1 Ensuring the independence of the review process.....26.
7.0 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS..... 27
8.0 Dissemination and knowledge management plan.....26
9.0 Findings.....28
10.0 Recommendations.....71
11.0 Lessons Learnt.....84.
ANNEX 1: Mid-term Review Matrix..... 92
ANNEX 2 Data Collection: KII Interview Protocol..... ..122
ANNEX 3. Data Collection: Focus Group Discussion Protocol..... 123
ANNEX 4. Data Collection: Review Question Per Stakeholder Type..... 124
ANNEX 5. Stakeholders Interviewed..... 130
ANNEX 6: List of acronyms.....134
ANNEX 7:MTR TIMELINES.....131
ANNEX 8:TERMS OF REFERENCE.....132
ANNEX 9:PHOTOS FROM TETE, MOZAMBIQUE.....146
ANNEX 10:STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION.....155

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April 2024

Project Information Summary Table

Project/Programme title:	Climate resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management
Country(ies):	Mozambique
National Designated Authority(ies):	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
Accredited Entity:	World Food Programme
Date of first submission:	2019/06/17
Date of current submission/ version number	V.04 2019/09/23
DATE APPROVED	14 Nov 2019 at B.24
GCF Code:	FP SAP 011
EST. COMPLETION:	24 Feb 2026
ESS CATEGORY:	Category C
GCF financing:	Grant USD 9,250,000 (62% disbursed – Nov.2023)
Co-financing by **The Government of Flanders ("FICA"):**	USD 750,000
Beneficiaries:	48,000 (Direct)
FAA Effective Date:	7th August 2020
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) of Mozambique
Executing Entity:	Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA)of Mozambique

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This mid-term review serves as a critical checkpoint and evaluation moment in the journey toward achieving project objectives. It presents an opportunity to gauge progress made thus far, identify challenges encountered, and provide insightful pathways for improvement moving forward. This curated report compiles comprehensive data analysis, project milestones reached, and key findings from extensive stakeholder consultations. The report emphasizes the urgency and importance of conducting this review, ensuring that the project stays on track toward delivering its intended outcomes. With its sharp focus on efficiency, effectiveness, and impact, the report aims to empower decision-makers with actionable recommendations to optimize resource allocation, address bottlenecks, and optimize future project performance.

Methodology

The Mid-Term Review adhered to WFP and GCF's Evaluation Policy principles, emphasizing impartiality, objectivity, independence, relevance, utility, credibility, measurability, transparency, ethics, and partnerships. Rigor was maintained through verification and triangulation of findings, adopting a participatory and inclusive approach.

Mixed Methods Approach: The MTR employed a mixed methods approach, encompassing:

1. **Desk Review:** A comprehensive examination of relevant documents, including baseline studies, progress reports, and stakeholder maps.
2. **Qualitative Methods:** Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to explore observed changes and provide mid-term values for project indicators.
3. **Quantitative Analysis:** Secondary data was analyzed quantitatively to validate reported results.
4. **Stakeholder Analysis:** A collaborative stakeholder analysis identified and engaged relevant stakeholders, understanding their roles and contributions.
5. **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):** Engaging local communities through community mapping and focus group discussions provided insights into their perspectives on climate change adaptation.
6. **Outcome Mapping Survey (OMS):** An OMS was conducted in May 2023 to collect and analyze household-level data. It emphasizes the contribution of the project to the broader system and the development of relationships and networks for sustainable change. The outcome survey was conducted in Tete province: Changara, Cahora Bassa, and Marara districts including the target and control group.

Results Measurement per Project Component:

Component 1: Reduced Exposure to Climate Risks

- Baseline and MTR assessments compared for changes in adaptive capacity.
- Focus group discussions gathered qualitative insights.
- Financial and economic analyses assessed intervention viability.
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation captured participant perspectives.

Component 2: Enhanced Adaptive Capacity through Micro-Insurance

- Indicators such as enrollment rates gauged access and effectiveness.
- Data on insurance coverage and farmer perceptions provided insights.
- Long-term impacts on productivity, food security, and livelihoods were monitored.

Component 3: Informed Adaptation Planning through Climate Information

- Approaches included assessing knowledge, tracking climate information use, and evaluating stakeholder engagement.
- Long-term tracking from baseline assessed sustained integration.
- Various data collection methods, including field observations and surveys, validated evidence and results.

In-depth technical reviews tailored to each project component were conducted, ensuring alignment with the original project proposal and achievement of targets. The methodology underscored a commitment to robust evaluation practices, inclusivity, and the triangulation of evidence to provide a comprehensive mid-term assessment.

Findings	Recommendations	Lessons Learnt
The project has shown a strong level of relevance by aligning its strategies with its objectives, resources, and stakeholder involvement. The project has challenges addressing the delays in watershed management activities and maintaining stakeholder engagement and resource allocation vigilance. Comprehensive risk assessments, mitigation strategies, regular monitoring, and stakeholder involvement in risk management are lacking, posing potential risks to project sustainability.	Initiate comprehensive risk assessments within the next month, develop mitigation strategies within two months, and involve stakeholders in regular risk monitoring starting immediately.	Thorough risk assessment, proactive mitigation, and continuous and meaningful stakeholder engagement are critical for sustaining project relevance and resilience.
The intervention has shown excellent coherence with other climate finance entities, aligning with their goals, co-financing resources, and engaging in knowledge sharing. Strong partnerships with key government entities and implementing partners are established, but expansion with local organizations and enhanced community engagement for insurance services is lacking.	Establish partnerships with at least two local organizations in each of the three districts in the next three months and enhance community engagement for insurance services within the next quarter.	While strong partnerships with government entities and implementing partners contribute to project coherence, expansion to local organizations and enhanced community engagement is essential for a comprehensive and inclusive impact. The lesson underscores the importance of a well-rounded network involving local organizations and climate change-affected communities for the success and sustainability of climate finance interventions.
It also aligns with low-emission sustainable development pathways, although proactive measures are needed to address challenges in charcoal burning and coal mining. Focus is needed on timeliness, disbursement delays, and procurement. Effective coordination exists with some partners, but challenges remain in coordinating with executing entities, ensuring local ownership, addressing engagement with duplicate government structures, achieving financial sustainability, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.	Address challenges in charcoal burning and coal mining within the next quarter. Focus on timeliness, reduce disbursement delays, and improve procurement processes within the next six months.	While alignment with sustainable development goals is commendable, the finding emphasizes the necessity for proactive measures in addressing specific challenges such as charcoal burning and coal mining, at least through advocacy and WFP's leverage with the Government. Additionally, the lesson highlights the critical importance of streamlined processes, effective coordination with executing entities, local ownership, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure the success and longevity of projects aligned with low-emission sustainable development pathways.
Overall, the governance mechanisms within the project are generally efficient, with strengths in transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement. However, there are areas for improvement, such as implementing partner procurement processes, executing entity consultation, and community-level conflict resolution. The project's monitoring and evaluation system supports evidence-based decision-making.	Enhance implementing partner procurement processes and executing entity consultation within the next three months. Strengthen community-level conflict resolution within the next quarter.	The project's governance mechanisms exhibit efficiency and transparency, yet improvements are needed in specific areas like implementing partner procurement processes, executing entity consultation, and community-level conflict resolution. This underscores the lesson that even in well-functioning governance structures, there's a continual need for refinement in processes that involve external partners. A robust monitoring and evaluation system is an asset, emphasizing the importance of evidence-based decision-making for ongoing improvements in project management and outcomes.
While there are strengths in inclusivity and feedback mechanisms, there are issues with irregular and less effective communication, exclusion of key stakeholders, and inconsistent feedback utilization. Well-oiled community engagement and collaboration with executing entities lacking.	Establish regular and effective communication channels within the next month, including executing entities in regular communication within three months, and conduct quarterly assessments of communication effectiveness.	Despite strengths in inclusivity and feedback mechanisms, the identified issues in irregular and less effective communication, exclusion of key stakeholders, and inconsistent feedback utilization emphasize the critical lesson that communication is a dynamic process that requires continuous attention. Well-established community engagement and collaboration with executing entities are pivotal for project success. This finding underscores the importance of not only having inclusive structures but also actively nurturing and sustaining effective communication channels throughout the project lifecycle.
The project has established strong financial policies and procedures, with regular reporting. However, internal bureaucracies leading to delays in disbursements, inconsistent cash flow for implementing partners, and concerns about fund fencing for executing entities have hindered overall efficiency.	Implement measures to reduce disbursement delays and ensure consistent cash flow for implementing partners within the next three months. Review and optimize financial	The identified challenges in internal bureaucracies leading to delays in disbursements, inconsistent cash flow, and concerns about fund fencing highlight the crucial lesson that strong financial policies alone are insufficient for project success. Implementation efficiency requires constant attention to internal financial processes. This underscores the importance of not only establishing robust climate change financial

	procedures within the next quarter.	policies but also regularly reviewing and optimizing internal procedures to ensure smooth fund flow and efficient resource utilization.
Although there is alignment between co-financing and project objectives, there is a lack of effective mobilization of additional resources through co-financing activities. Noncompliance with GCF co-financing reporting requirements raises concerns about transparency and accountability.	Effectively mobilize additional resources through co-financing activities within the next six months. Ensure compliance with GCF co-financing reporting requirements immediately.	The identified issues concerning the lack of effective mobilization of additional resources through co-financing activities and noncompliance with GCF co-financing reporting requirements emphasize the critical lesson that alignment alone does not guarantee optimal financial outcomes. The project underscores the need for proactive efforts in mobilizing additional resources through co-financing activities, and strict adherence to reporting requirements for transparency and accountability. This lesson emphasizes that successful financial management involves not only alignment with objectives but also proactive engagement to maximize available financial resources.
Executing agencies struggle with poor alignment with project objectives, low compliance with GCF guidelines, inefficient resource management, and stakeholder dissatisfaction. On the other hand, implementing partners demonstrate good performance, efficient resource management, and positive stakeholder feedback. Significant improvements are needed for executing agencies to enhance project execution effectiveness.	Implement significant improvements for executing agencies within the next six months. Focus on alignment, compliance, efficient resource management, and stakeholder satisfaction.	The identified challenges faced by executing agencies in poor alignment with project objectives, low compliance with GCF guidelines, inefficient resource management, and stakeholder dissatisfaction underscore the critical lesson that successful project execution requires robust and coordinated efforts across all implementing entities. The comparative success of implementing partners highlights the importance of aligning with project objectives, complying with guidelines, and efficient resource management. This lesson emphasizes the need for ongoing capacity building, stricter adherence to guidelines, and efficient resource allocation to enhance the overall effectiveness of executing agencies in achieving project goals.
WFP's support aligns with project objectives, providing effective technical assistance, capacity building, and prioritizing sustainability. However, challenges in timely disbursements, flexibility, responsiveness, and communication need improvement. The project has established a grievance/feedback mechanism, but its effectiveness is rated as fair, with challenges in accessibility, responsiveness, transparency, and addressing stakeholder concerns.	Improve timely disbursements, flexibility, responsiveness, and communication within the next three months. Enhance the grievance/feedback mechanism's effectiveness within the next quarter.	The challenges encountered in WFP's support, particularly in timely disbursements, flexibility, responsiveness, and communication, highlight the importance of continuous improvement in partner collaboration. This underscores the lesson that while aligning support with project objectives is crucial, ongoing efforts are needed to enhance operational aspects such as disbursement timeliness and communication effectiveness. The fair rating of the grievance/feedback mechanism indicates the need for prompt and transparent issue resolution. This lesson emphasizes the necessity of establishing clear communication channels, ensuring flexibility in support mechanisms, and addressing stakeholder concerns in a timely and transparent manner to optimize partner support.
One area that needs attention is the lack of a systematic approach to capturing and analyzing unintended effects. The project should document and analyze unintended positive effects, such as driving out predatory lenders and enhancing social cohesion, as these can present opportunities to enhance project effectiveness and impact.	Develop a systematic approach to capture and analyze unintended positive and negative effects within the next quarter.	The identification of a gap in systematically capturing and analyzing unintended effects underscores the importance of comprehensive impact assessment. The lesson here is that a structured approach to identifying both positive and negative unintended effects can provide valuable insights. By documenting and analyzing these effects, such as driving out predatory lenders and enhancing social cohesion, the project can uncover opportunities for enhancing effectiveness and impact. This lesson emphasizes the need for a proactive and systematic framework for assessing unintended consequences and turning them into opportunities for positive project outcomes.
Monitoring gender aspects is not a strength of the project, with irregular reporting of gender-disaggregated data, little use of gender-specific indicators, and inactive engagement with stakeholders on gender-related matters. The identification of female-headed households is inaccurate. Currently, the project lacks measures to explicitly allocate financial resources and project activities for the specific benefit of women. Addressing these gaps is crucial for promoting gender equity.	Implement measures to improve gender monitoring, accurate reporting, and explicit allocation of resources for women within the next three months.	The project's shortcomings in monitoring gender aspects highlight the critical importance of robust gender-responsive practices. The lesson here is that effective gender monitoring requires regular, accurate reporting, active engagement with stakeholders on gender-related matters, and precise identification of female-headed households. To promote gender equity, it is crucial to implement measures for the explicit allocation of financial resources and project activities benefiting women. This lesson emphasizes the need for a dedicated and systematic approach to gender monitoring and responsiveness to ensure that the project contributes positively to gender equity goals.
The project's country ownership is rated as very good, reflecting the active engagement and commitment of Mozambique, alignment with national priorities, and capacity-building efforts. This bodes well for the sustainability and success of the project.	Continue active engagement and capacity-building efforts to sustain country ownership.	The commendable country ownership rating underscores the significance of actively engaging and building the capacity of the target country. The lesson here is that sustaining country ownership requires ongoing efforts in active engagement, continuous alignment with national priorities, and capacity-building initiatives. This lesson highlights the pivotal role of strong collaboration with the target country in ensuring the sustainability and success of the project. It

		underscores the need for a long-term commitment to fostering a sense of ownership and partnership for the project to thrive within the local context.
The project receives a good rating for innovativeness in result areas. It has introduced innovative solutions, expanded market segments, adopted new technologies, and innovated business models, resulting in positive impacts on communities. To achieve a broader paradigm shift, further development and scaling of innovative approaches and exploration of more climate-friendly technologies are needed.	Further, develop and scale innovative approaches and explore climate-friendly technologies like solar-based water pumps for farmers within the next six months.	The positive rating for innovativeness highlights the success of the project in introducing creative solutions and positively impacting communities. The lesson here is that while the project has been innovative, achieving a broader paradigm shift requires continuous development and scaling of these innovative approaches. Additionally, there is a need to explore and integrate more climate-friendly technologies into the project's framework. This lesson emphasizes the dynamic nature of innovation and the importance of adapting and expanding creative solutions to address evolving challenges and contribute to a more sustainable and climate-resilient future.
The project integrates monitoring and evaluation effectively, ensuring timely data collection and analysis. However, there is room for improvement in promoting learning and knowledge sharing, particularly in sharing good practices across the three project districts.	Improve knowledge sharing and promote learning, especially in sharing good practices across the three project districts, within the next quarter.	While the project effectively integrates monitoring and evaluation for timely data collection and analysis, the identified room for improvement highlights the importance of promoting learning and knowledge sharing. The lesson learned is that a robust monitoring and evaluation system should not only focus on data collection but also prioritize the dissemination of insights and best practices across project districts. Enhancing communication channels for sharing successful approaches and lessons learned fosters a collaborative learning environment. This lesson underscores the value of creating mechanisms to share knowledge within the project, facilitating continuous improvement and optimizing outcomes across different project areas.
The feasibility of the project within the designated time frame is a significant concern. Key activities such as post-harvest interventions and a study on watershed management are still in the pilot phase beyond the halfway point of the project. The idea of communal ownership of grain silos is not well-received by the communities that would benefit from them.	Reassess the project timeline and scope to guarantee the timely completion of crucial activities. Prioritize and allocate resources efficiently to facilitate a smooth transition from the pilot phase to full implementation for post-harvest interventions and the watershed management study, within six months. Conduct an internal audit of watershed investments due to discrepancies between GCF and co-financed investment disbursements, and the actual situation on the ground in Tete province immediately.	It has become evident that the timeline for the project was overly ambitious, underscoring the necessity for more realistic and adaptable planning strategies. The lack of support for communal ownership of grain silos underscores the importance of improving community engagement and consultation during the initial project planning stages. Understanding community preferences and securing buy-in from stakeholders early on can significantly enhance the success of project implementation. The ongoing pilot phase of key project activities beyond the halfway mark emphasizes the critical nature of conducting pilot testing before full-scale implementation.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the midterm review of the GCF-WFP project reveals a commendable alignment with its objectives, displaying strengths in relevance, coherence with climate finance entities, and country ownership. However, identified challenges, including delays in watershed management, stakeholder engagement, and resource allocation vigilance, necessitate immediate attention. The absence of comprehensive risk assessments and mitigation strategies poses potential threats to sustainability, urging swift implementation. Enhancements in local government engagement, coordination, communication, and gender monitoring are crucial for the project's effectiveness and equity. Strategic improvements in financial processes, execution effectiveness, and WFP support, coupled with a systematic approach to unintended effects, are pivotal for sustained success. Addressing these recommendations within defined timelines is imperative to fortify the project's resilience, ensuring it remains on course to achieve its overarching climate resilience and adaptation goals.

MID-TERM REVIEW [1] OF THE PROJECT: SAP 011 'CLIMATE-RESILIENT FOOD SECURITY FOR WOMEN AND MEN SMALLHOLDERS THROUGH INTEGRATED RISK MANAGEMENT'.

1.0 CHAPTER ONE

1.1 BACKGROUND

Tete province, located in western Mozambique is well known for its agricultural sector, which plays a crucial role in the livelihoods of the local population. However, the province is facing significant challenges due to the impacts of climate change on agriculture and the livelihoods of the poorest households.

Studies and reports indicate that Tete province has been experiencing changes in climatic patterns, including increased temperature, erratic rainfall, and prolonged droughts. These climate change impacts have resulted in reduced agricultural productivity, particularly for rain-fed farming systems that are prevalent in the region.[2] The changing rainfall patterns and water scarcity have led to decreased crop yields, affecting food security and income generation for the poorest households[3]. There have also been heavy rains in Tete province which have caused floods and subsequent loss of livelihoods.

The agricultural sector in Tete province primarily consists of smallholder farmers who rely on rain-fed agriculture for their subsistence. Most of these farmers have limited access to resources such as improved seeds, fertilizers, financial services, and irrigation facilities, further exacerbating their vulnerability to climate change impacts[4]. Studies have highlighted that the poorest households are particularly affected by climate change-induced crop failures and food insecurity, as they lack the means to cope and recover from these shocks[5].

The livelihoods of the poorest households in Tete province are heavily dependent on agriculture, with limited diversification options. Therefore, climate change impacts on agriculture have far-reaching consequences, affecting household incomes, food availability, and overall well-being. The challenges faced by these households highlight the urgent need for interventions and strategies that enhance their adaptive capacity, build resilience, and provide sustainable solutions to the impacts of climate change[6]. While weather-related shocks may cause local coping mechanisms to break down, forcing vulnerable farmers and households to adopt negative coping mechanisms that leave them worse off, indirectly, shocks force farmers to be risk-averse, delimiting innovation towards higher productivity and more resilient livelihoods. Moreover, smallholder farmers have little access to financial services to protect their livelihoods and assets from the losses and damages that follow in the wake of more frequent and intense climate shocks.

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[1] According to WFP policies and considering the scope of this exercise, a Mid-term Review will apply for projects at mid-point in the implementation phase. The Mid-term Review is equivalent to GCF interim evaluation considering its objective and scope.

[2] GIZ. (2017). Climate Change and Agriculture in Mozambique: Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies. https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/18787.html

[3] FAO. (2018). Climate Change and Agriculture Country Profile: Mozambique. Retrieved from http://www.fao.org/3/ca1748en/CA1748EN.pdf

[4] GIZ. (2017). Climate Change and Agriculture in Mozambique: Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies. https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/18787.html

[5] World Bank. (2017). Mozambique - Climate Change Impacts on Agriculture and Coastal Cities: A Spatial-Temporal Analysis. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/27670

[6] UNDP. (2019). Mozambique: Climate Change Country Profile. Retrieved from https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climate_resilient_development/Climate_Change_Country_Profiles/Mozambique.html

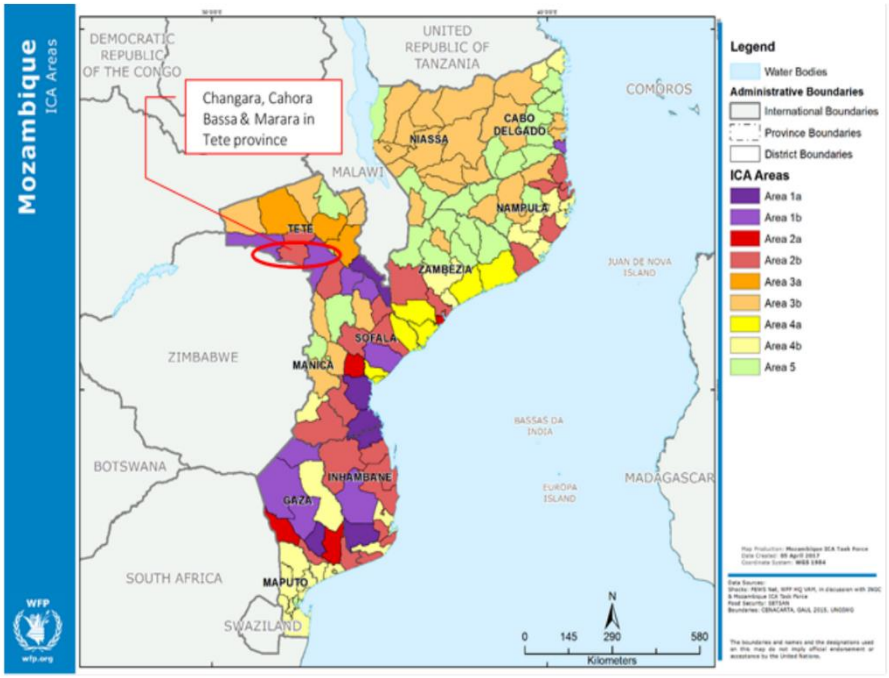


Figure 1The project focus is on three in Tete Province

WFP, operating in Mozambique, is actively engaged in the implementation of an Integrated Climate Risk Management (ICRM) initiative throughout Tete province. Within this initiative, the WFP employs the R4 model, an integrated approach that systematically provides various risk management tools and services to households in a phased manner. This strategy empowers vulnerable rural families to enhance their food and income security, even in the face of escalating climate-related risks.

The integrated model is tailored to be context-specific, based on a combination of four risk management strategies:

- **Risk reduction**: improved resource management through asset creation.
- **Risk transfer**: insurance.
- **Prudent risk-taking**: livelihoods diversification, financial literacy, and easier access to micro-credit.
- **Risk reserves**: savings.

Together, these strategies help address the underlying causes of food insecurity and emerging climate risks.

Climate action support is crucial as Mozambique has yet to recover from the economic downturn from 2015 that nearly halved the past decade's economic growth. The situation has been exacerbated by the 2015-16 El Niño. In this context, WFP and the National Designated Authority (NDA) met to discuss collaborating on climate action (2017). To support these efforts, WFP with the Government conducted: (i) Integrated Context Analysis (2017), (ii) Historical Climate Analysis (2018), and (iv) Updated Climate Model Projections (2018). In-country workshops presenting and validating results of the analyses were organized to support project development (2018-19). Most recently, the situation has been exacerbated by the 2019 cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which affected over 1.5 million people across four provinces, including the target location of Sofala. This further highlights the vulnerability of Mozambique to climate change and motivates the need for action.

The Government of Mozambique and WFP are collaborating on an integrated risk management model for climate resilience and food security. Implementing the model nation-wide requires a contextual understanding of the unique needs of each area, the GCF project targets locations that are principally affected by drought in Tete province, specifically the districts of Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa from 2021-2026 with a total budget of USD 10 million. With the objective to contribute to building climate-resilient food security and livelihoods through an integrated risk management approach due to the complexity of food security systems and future climate change risks in targeted districts in Tete province.

Project Components

Component 1: Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through Climate Resilient Agriculture ("CRA") as well as watershed restoration and enhancement
Output 1.1 Increased use of Climate Resilient Agriculture techniques through CRA clubs with trainings, demonstrations and access to inputs.

Overall, the promotion of climate-resilient agriculture and improving farmers' practices will be central to the project implementation and will benefit farmers' productive capacity. During the visits and interactions with farmers, WFP noticed that farmers' farms are quite unstructured and that intuitive practices, such as adequate field layout, land preparation and the use of residue management for mulching, for example, are not present and are not being used. With the promotion, and farmers' adoption of these practices can ensure the right density and space between plants, increase soil moisture and allow for better and improved crop development.

Output 1.2 Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available.
Output 1.3 Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity
Leveraging the future establishment of the Farmers' Club for the promotion and adoption of the CRA component, WFP also works with the community on watershed enhancement and rehabilitation, which will be done through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors. WFP will select the Lead Farmers for the rollout of the project, with support of the local SDAE offices.

Within the ICRM approach, and under outcome 1, in order to transmit and promote the adoption of the relevant CRA activities, WFP creates Farmers Club, usually composed of 25 to 30 farmers and 2 lead farmers. Through our cooperating partner WFP will create community-based demonstrative plots where the CRA trainings will occur, in which lead farmers will participate and then disseminate the learnings.

Sector Description Rationale/Explanation
Agriculture. Preparation and application of compost. Due to the low usage of fertilizers, and WFPs objective of promoting the use of organic solution, the creation of compost application can be very valuable for improving farmers' practices and overall productivity.

Construction of community post-harvest structures. WFP recognizes that access to markets for the targeted communities is quite limited and farmers tend to sell at unfavorable prices. During the field visits, only one community possessed a small produce storehouse. The creation of these structures, coupled with the introduction and training on the usage of hermetic bags will support farmers' produce commercialization.

Livestock. Creation of animal handling facilities Most farmers who participated in the focus groups across the three different targeted communities indicated that they do possess various animal. The most represented animals were goats, pigs and chickens. It was also noted a high presence of bovines among participants. In the visited communities there was an apparent lack of animal handling facilities, allowing animals to roam free and, at times, this resulted in animals grazing the farmers' crops, limiting future harvest. As such, by promoting handling facilities, WFP believes that we can improve farmers' livestock handling and avoid negative impacts on their crops.

Watershed Management. Creation of zai and planting pits. The preparation of land is one of the initial key steps that WFP will promote under the CRA component, in line with the rationale of low soil disturbance, in order to increase soil moisture and water retention. From the farm visits it is apparent that farmers are planting in an unstructured format, which affects seed planting distribution and the overall water retention of the farm.

Component 2: Enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities.
Output 2.1 Increased access to integrated risk management tools and sales from market-based opportunities by CRA practicing farmers.

The promotion of village-savings and loans (VSL) groups is a key component within the ICRM approach. The assumption is that savings can provide adequate shock buffers against the individual shocks that households might be

facing. Where shocks are not occurring, or impacting households, savings can grow and be utilized to increase farmers' productive capacity through the specific climate-resilient livelihood practices promoted under outcome 1.
Throughout the visits in the targeted communities, it became apparent that current structures and use of VSL groups are minimal if nonexistent. Given the context, the VSLs will be mostly implemented from scratch and the activity will begin by mapping out the communities and potential members of the VSL group structure. Each of the VSL groups will receive training and regular support, with WFP guidance, from the cooperating partner, to improve the groups' saving mechanism.

Once the VSL groups are mapped out and established, WFP will provide, through the selected cooperating partner, the relevant instruments for the group to begin their savings activity. This includes a cash box, where the savings will be stored and two or more locks for the cash box, to ensure that the box can only be opened during meetings when all the key holders are present.
Some general considerations for the implementation of this component are:

- Each group will be guided in creating their own groups' 'constitution', which will determine the price of one individual share, the maximum number of shares that can be bought within a monthly meeting, the loan interest rate and duration and a system of fines for violations of the group policies;
- Each group will decide who will make up the group committee; this includes a chairman, box keeper, and record keeper;
- WFP Mozambique will try and create, within each group, as part of their constitution, a social fund, which is a fixed value, different from the share, which members can access in order to cover specific emergencies, such as, for example, illness, school fees and funeral expenses.

As part of WFPs corporate R4 model, the prudent risk-taking component involves bridging the gap between smallholder farmers and access to micro-finance led loans to improve their productivity and/or livelihood diversification. Note that, given the profile of the participants, it would be unrealistic to expect that all participants would be able to access a formal credit in the third year of implementation. Rather WFP will leverage farmers' performance across the CRA, VSL and insurance contribution component to determine farmer eligibility.

Current access to finance for farmers within the targeted communities is nonexistent. It should be noted that none of the focus groups participants had a formal bank account. Moreover, there is an apparent lack of micro-financial institutions in the central districts, where only one to two commercial banks (BCI and BIM) are present, and thus limiting any potential supply of these services, also considering the KYC requirements that commercial banks face in serving the bottom of the pyramid segment. In relation to mobile wallets, such as M-Pesa (Vodacom) and E-Mola (Movitel), only a very scarce minority of farmers indicated that they were using these services. The use of the mobile wallets was also very limited, mainly for airtime through the USSD protocol. Also note that the mobile wallet market in Mozambique must be considered at an infant stage, especially in rural areas such as the targeted locations. Moreover, while the majority of farmers tend to have a Movitel sim card, as Vodacom network coverage is limited in rural areas, the penetration of E-Mola is extremely low. As of now, no integration between the two platforms has been made and the usage is exclusive to one or the other provider.

The rationale of the R4 model is that risk reduction, watershed rehabilitation, risk reserves and prudent risk taking are all integrated components to reduce and manage climate-related risks. However, these types of activities will not eliminate all the inherent climate risks, especially risks that are considered as large-scale covariate shocks. Low frequency but high impact shocks should be covered by the index-insurance coverage. Note that the risk transfer component (microinsurance) is introduced to the target areas.

Note that for the insurance for conservation agriculture farmers will receive a subsidy on the insurance premium according to their adoption of the conservation agriculture practices. As such, the 1500 farmers participating in 2021-2022 will receive the first trainings on the specific agricultural practices that they should adopt.

In order to create the required indexes for the insurance component, WFP will partner with an index insurance Technical Service Provider (TSP) in order to collect community-based information and conduct a dry-run for the upcoming seasons. WFP Mozambique will leverage 3 existing LTAs with different TSPs in order to design the index insurance. In relation to the insurance company, WFP Mozambique has worked with Hollard Mozambique for the 2020-2021 season for a WII in Tete and Gaza.

Distribution of the WII will be challenging, as KYC requirements within Mozambique limit the option of who can be the policy holder of the proposed insurance. Taking advantage of the pilot in Gaza and Tete, WFP could suggest the cooperating partner being the policyholder for the weather index insurance, as they will also be central in conducting, with WFP support, the awareness raising and community mobilization activities.
Lastly, in order to determine a suitable premium for farmers, WFP will conduct a gross margin analysis which will aim in portraying farmers' cash flow and evaluate farmers' financial capacity.

Component 3: Informed adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities and national/local authorities through generation and use of climate information
Output 3.1. Awareness campaigns on local climate change impacts and good practices on adaptation measures are disseminated.
The first exercise under this component will be to support the government authorities in creating specific and bespoke climatic district profiles among the three target areas. The aim is to develop specific maps and relevant district climate risks summaries in order to understand the specific climate risks and impacts on food security and livelihoods specific to each district. Through the districts' profiles, WFP will have an evidence-backed approach in individuating the key adaptation priorities.
As in the case of the other provinces where WFP is implementing the ICRM project, WFP will continue to support the INAM in the creation of the monthly meteorological bulletins at both provincial and national level. With the bulletin established, WFP will then work on establishing the relevant dissemination channels, following the climate needs assessment in 2021.
A key insight that emerged from the mission is tied to the role that the district-based" Committees de Gestao de Risco" can have in the dissemination of the climate information. These committees have already been trained on interpreting local forecasts and on potential mitigation strategies vis-à-vis climate shocks by the INGD. WFP should leverage these already established committees as an additional channel for the dissemination of these meteorological bulletins and attempt to pursue this provincial partnership with INGD.
Output 3.2 Households have access to climate information services.
As alluded above, the first exercise that will be conducted under this component is the climate needs assessment which will support the understanding of the type of weather and climate information needed to make livelihood decisions, the trusted dissemination channels to use, and the adequate timing for the dissemination of information and related advisories. Considering the fact that two of the three targeted districts are quite new for WFPs implementation, this climate needs assessment will be the cornerstone of future activities and local adaptation plans.
In parallel, WFP, in partnership with the University of Reading (UoR), will be training Government Extension Officers on the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach. Extension Officers will, in turn, be in a better position to assist farmers in making informed livelihood decisions. WFP is convinced that the proposed PICSA roll-out will increase farmers' understanding around climate-related information, and the different adaptation measures. Note that the PICSA approach serves in accompanying farmer decision-making alongside the agricultural campaign, making use of historical climate and weather information, short- and long-range forecasts, and in-season monitoring updates, all of which are accompanied by context-specific advisories.

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

The Mid-term Review (MTR) serves as an independent and rigorous evaluation of the project, aiming to design and implement a comprehensive framework that assesses the project's performance based on the GCF evaluation criteria. This evaluation is conducted in accordance with the GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP guidance.

The findings derived from the MTR will serve several purposes. Firstly, they will be utilized by the project management team, delivery partners, and other stakeholders to identify areas for improvement in project implementation. Secondly, the project management team will utilize these findings to support the ongoing development and implementation of the project's sustainability. Additionally, the MTR findings will be instrumental in demonstrating accountability for the funding received from the GCF, thereby ensuring transparency and trust among partners, stakeholders, and the Government. Lastly, the MTR will provide valuable insights and lessons learned from the project, enabling the replication of successful approaches and activities to scale up the project's impact.

The Mid-Term Review (MTR) primarily focuses on evaluating the progress made in attaining the desired outcomes of the GCF project, as outlined in the project documents, particularly the logical framework. Its main objective is to identify early indications of project success or failure, enabling necessary adjustments to ensure the project remains on track toward achieving its intended results.

The MTR serves as a valuable opportunity to provide the GCF, government entities, and project partners with an independent assessment of the project's relevance and achievement of its desired outcomes. The results of the MTR are expected to prompt mid-term adjustments and draw valuable lessons that can enhance the sustainability of benefits derived from projects implemented in collaboration with our partners. Additionally, these insights will contribute to the overall improvement of WFP MOZ's programming efforts.

By conducting a comprehensive MTR, WFP aims to ensure that the project remains aligned with its objectives and that any necessary modifications are made to maximize its impact. This review will enable WFP to assess the project's progress accurately and make informed decisions to enhance its effectiveness.

WFP recognizes the importance of transparency and accountability in its work, and the MTR serves as a crucial mechanism to provide stakeholders with an unbiased evaluation of the project's performance. Through this assessment, WFP can identify areas of success and areas that require improvement, allowing WFP to take appropriate actions to address any challenges encountered.

Furthermore, the MTR will enable WFP to identify best practices and lessons learned that can be applied not only to this project but also to future initiatives. By leveraging these insights, WFP can enhance the overall quality and sustainability of its projects, ensuring that they deliver long-lasting benefits to communities.

The MTR plays a vital role in assessing the progress and impact of the GCF project. It provides an independent evaluation of the project's relevance and achievement of desired outcomes, enabling mid-term adjustments and valuable lessons to be drawn. By conducting a thorough review, WFP can ensure the project stays on track toward achieving its intended results.

In assessing the implementation of the GCF Project and its alignment with Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) obligations and Accredited Entity (AE) project document, the MTR has taken into consideration assessment of the project in line with the following evaluation criteria from the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit Terms Of Reference (GCF/B.06/06) and draft GCF Evaluation Policy along with guidance provided by the OECD DAC; noting that not all criteria need to be included and additional.

AE evaluation criteria were assessed as applicable:

1. Relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of projects and programmes.
2. Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities.
3. Gender equity.
4. Country ownership of projects and programmes.
5. Innovativeness in results areas (the extent to which interventions may lead to a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways).
6. Replication and scalability – the extent to which the activities can be scaled up in other locations within the country or replicated in other countries (this criterion, which is considered in document GCF/B.05/03 in the context of measuring performance could also be incorporated in independent evaluations); and
7. Unexpected results, both positive and negative.

1.3 SCOPE AND FOCUS OF THE MID-TERM REVIEW

1.3.1 Scope of Work

MTR has conducted a comprehensive assessment of project implementation, progress, overall management, and the extent to which it has achieved results and contributed to the expected outcomes. The MTR applied the evaluation criteria outlined in the GCF Evaluation Policy and further defined in the Evaluation Guidelines (See Annex 1).

The MTR has employed an evidence-based approach, ensuring that the information gathered is credible, reliable, and practically applicable. The MTR consultant meticulously reviewed a wide range of information sources, including documents generated during the project's execution phase, such as Project Documents, project reports (including Annual Performance Reviews), project financial documents, as well as relevant national strategic and legal documents, and other pertinent materials.

The engagement of stakeholders is crucial to the success of the MTR. The MTR consultant adopted a collaborative and participatory approach, ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)-NDA; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) at national, provincial, and district levels; Ministry of Land Environment (MTA) at national, provincial, and district levels; National Meteorology Institute (INAM)), project beneficiaries, and other key stakeholders. The MTR consultant also conducted field missions to the project sites in Tete Province of Mozambique.

This final MTR report provides a detailed account of the MTR approach and its rationale. It explicitly outlines the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths, and weaknesses inherent in the review methods.

1.3.2 MTR Questions

Relevance

- Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate, and adequate to achieve the results? In terms of design, were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?
- Is the project still in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country? Are there any new government policies that are related to the project and adopted after the project implementation?
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? Is the project ToC developed accordingly?
- How were women and men involved in the project design and how can they influence any changes in the design for the remaining period?
- Does the project still respond to the needs of the target group(s)?
- Have the assumptions proven to be correct and valid? If not, what are the implications for the future implementation of the project?
- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, and APRs are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.

Coherence

- To what extent, are the M&E tools aligned or mainstreamed with national systems?
- To what extent is the intervention coherent with the climate finance delivery of other multilateral entities and climate funds?
- Who are the partners of the project, and in other similar climate initiatives, and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitments?
- To what extent has the project complemented other ongoing local, national, and international level initiatives on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?
- How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to low emission sustainable development pathways and/or increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

Efficiency

- Are the outputs/outcomes being achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?
- Are coordination, management, and financing arrangements clearly defined and do they support institutional strengthening and local ownership?

Work Planning:

- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes, and examine if they have been resolved.

- Are the projects' governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?

Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to the timely implementation of the project?

Financing

- Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective, and equitable ways possible (considering absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; etc.)?
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for a timely flow of funds?
- Is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Comment on the use of different financial streams (in-kind, parallel, leveraged, mobilized finance), as applicable in the context of the project – see GCF policy on co-finance[7]. Discuss whether co-finance-related conditions and covenants, as listed in the FAA, have been fulfilled, as applicable.
- If co-finance is not materializing as planned, discuss the impact of that on the project and results on the ground.

Effectiveness

- Undertake a qualitative analysis to provide the mid-term values of the project's log frame indicators, and assess against the midterm targets.
- Suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary particularly focusing on the attainability of the targets set, both in the sense too easy or too difficult.
- Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyze beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.
- To what extent has the project adapted or can adapt to changing external conditions (risks and assumptions) to ensure benefits for the target groups?
- Are the indicators (gender-disaggregated) SMART, aligned with GCF/Results Management Framework (IRMFIRMF) and the guidance in the GCF programming manual?

Management Arrangements:

- Review the overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the FAA/Funding proposal. Have changes been made and have these been approved by GCF? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by WFP and recommend areas for improvement.
- Is a grievance/ feedback mechanism in place? If so, assess its effectiveness.

Reporting:

- Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfill GCF reporting requirements.
- Assess how lessons have been documented, shared with key partners, and internalized by partners.
- Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions? If yes, what factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, and results?

Gender equity

- Are gender aspects of the project being monitored effectively?
- To what extent are all planned target groups access to / using project results available so far?
- To which extent do the most vulnerable groups including women, have equal access to the project's results/services?
- Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?
- Do women and men as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from the project activities/interventions?

[7] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf

- How do the results for women compare to those for men?
- Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?

Sustainability

- Are financial, socio-political, institutional governance, and environmental risks adequately covered under the project framework? And if not, how should these be addressed to improve the sustainability prospects of the project?
- Were the modes of delivery of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership, and ensure the sustainability of the result achieved?
- What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context?

Impact

- To what extent did the project/programme have the potential to contribute to a paradigm shift?

Country ownership

- To what degree is the project consistent with the capacity to deliver implementing entities?
- Was a project initiated and developed with strong ownership and engagement of the target country?

Innovativeness in result areas

- To what extent does the project create opportunities for targeting innovative solutions, new market segments, developing or adopting new technologies, business models, and/or processes that bring about a paradigm shift?
- What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

Replication

- To what degree can activities be replicated in other countries or other locations?

Scalability

- Does the programme have the potential to expand its scale and impact without increasing the total costs of implementation?

Unexpected results, (both positive and negative)

- To what degree has the project generated (or is expected to generate) significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects?
- What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, and results?
- Does the intervention integrate M&E as a key element of project design and implementation to identify and respond to emerging or unintended problems or risks and/or capitalize on positive unintended results?

2.0 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE MID-TERM REVIEW

The analytical framework that was agreed upon during the inception phase served as a structured approach for conducting the Midterm Review (MTR). This framework focused on the three key components of the project and was aligned with the evaluation criteria, policies, and guidance of both the Green Climate Fund and the World Food Programme. The MTR placed particular emphasis on assessing project outcomes, adaptive capacity, climate information utilization, and generating recommendations for project improvement.

1. Alignment with Midterm Review Criteria:
- Project performance was assessed based on the evaluation criteria set by the GCF.
- Consistency with the GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP guidance was ensured.
2. Independent Review Framework:
- A comprehensive framework was designed to guide the MTR process.
- Various methodologies and tools were incorporated for effective data collection and analysis.
3. Component 1: Reduced exposure to climate risks:
- The effectiveness of Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) practices was evaluated.

- The impact of watershed restoration and enhancement on climate risks was assessed.
4. Component 2: Enhanced adaptive capacity:
- The improved adaptive capacity of targeted participants was measured.
- The effectiveness of integrated risk management tools was evaluated.
5. Component 3: Informed adaptation planning and decision-making:
- The generation and use of climate information were assessed.
- The impact on adaptation planning and decision-making processes was measured.
6. Findings and Lessons Learned:
- The MTR process yielded valuable findings, which were reported.
- Lessons learned and best practices from project implementation were identified.
7. Recommendations:
- Recommendations were provided to enhance project effectiveness.
- Strategies for addressing challenges and maximizing impact were suggested.
8. Stakeholder Engagement:
- Project stakeholders, including smallholders, communities, and authorities, were actively engaged.
- Feedback and perspectives on project implementation and outcomes.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The MTR is aligned with the principles established in GCF's Evaluation Policy and pending GCF guidance on conflicts of interest in evaluation, which include but are not limited to impartiality, objectivity, unbiased, independent; relevance, utility; credibility; measurability; transparency, ethics, and partnerships.

The MTR was rigorous allowing for verification and triangulation of findings.
It sought to be as inclusive and participatory as possible, involving key stakeholders and beneficiaries in the analysis.
As per GCF Evaluation policy, a mixed methods approach was used, which included:
1. **Desk review:** Review of relevant documents including baseline studies, progress reports, and other records of surveys conducted during the Project, stakeholder maps, etc.
2. **Qualitative methods:** Such as interviews and focus group discussions to explore and explain observed changes. The MTR undertook a qualitative analysis to provide the mid-term values of the project's log frame indicators and assess against the midterm targets as stipulated in the MTR ToR. Qualitative methods including interviews and focus group discussions were used to explore and explain observed changes.
3. **Secondary data analysis (quantitative**): These were used to assess and validate reported results as stipulated in the MTR ToR.
4. **Stakeholder Analysis:** A comprehensive stakeholder analysis was undertaken collaboratively with the Tete-based project team and the project reviewer. Conducting a stakeholder analysis helped identify and engage relevant stakeholders in the evaluation process. It helped understand the power dynamics, roles, and responsibilities of different actors in the project and assessed their contributions to the project's success or challenges.
5. **Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA):** PRA is a participatory approach that involves engaging local communities in the review process. It focused on community mapping and focus group discussions to understand the community's perspectives, needs, and priorities related to climate change adaptation.
7. **Outcome Mapping Survey (OMS)**: An OMS was conducted in May 2023 to collect and analyze household-level data. The outcome survey was conducted in Tete province: Changara, Cahora Bassa, and Marara districts including the target and control groups. These areas were approved by the Government, community leaders, and community members through community-based consultations.
Households were randomly selected. These households make up the "Target and control" groups. The households selected were proportionally distributed across the project site locations. This helped to ensure representation across project locations.
OMS Sampling Strategy: Simple random sample
OMS Parameters:
1) Margin of error: 5%
2) Confidence Level: 90%
3) Response Distribution: 50%
4) Population size for the target group in Tete province = total participants = 16,000
5) Total population in Tete province (based on 2017 census): 2,764,169.
6) Sample size target group = 337

7) Sample size control group = 347

OMS Sample Size

Prov.	Group	Male -headed Households	Female-headed Households	Total
Tete	"Target"	205	132	337
	"Control"	153	194	347
Grand Total		**358**	**326**	**684**

Results Measurement per Project Component:

Given the distinctiveness of each of the three project components, the Mid-Term Review (MTR) followed a tailored technical review approach for each component, as explained below:

Technical Approach to reviewing Component 1: Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through CRA as well as watershed restoration and enhancement.

To measure the enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants using risk management tools and market-based opportunities, several approaches were employed. Baseline data and the present MTR assessments were compared to track changes in adaptive capacity over time. Focus group discussions (FGDs) to gather data on participants' perceptions, and behaviours for adopting CRA practices, among others. Indicators and metrics, such as adoption rates, were defined to measure enhanced adaptive capacity. Success stories provided qualitative insights. Financial and economic analyses were used to assess the economic viability of interventions. Participatory monitoring and evaluation involving participants were used to capture their perspectives. Long-term tracking from baseline (including using biannual monitoring surveys) MTR was used to assess sustained impacts.

Technical Approach to Reviewing Component 2: Enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities.

To measure the enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants using risk management tools and market-based opportunities, several approaches were employed. To measure the outcomes and benefits of farmers' access to micro-insurance for protecting productive investments against climate shocks, various steps were taken. Defining indicators such as enrollment rates were used to gauge access and effectiveness. Collecting data on insurance coverage and assessing farmer knowledge and awareness, willingness, and ability to pay for insurance, and enrollment were used to provide insights on the demand for insurance. Farmers' perceptions of the impact on income stability/ improvement of well-being/wealth were sought. Seeking feedback from farmers to gather their experiences and suggestions was employed. Monitoring long-term impacts on productivity, food security, livelihood protection, income stability, and resilience was used to assess the transformative effects. Documenting lessons learned, challenges, and opportunities to contribute to the improvement of the insurance component, sustainability, and scaling up. These steps were used help to measure the outcomes and benefits of farmers' access to micro-insurance.

An assessment of the effectiveness of VSL groups in promoting financial literacy and enhancing the financial resilience of smallholder women and men was employed to review VSL Village Savings and Loan Groups and facilitate farmers' access to formal loans for productive investments. It involved a review of the sustainability of VSL Groups and their possible role in continuing to provide funding for members of farmers' associations during the project period. The review involved assessing the impact of formal loans on the implementation of CRA and diversified livelihood activities, as well as evaluating the outcomes and benefits of these investments in terms of increased productivity, income generation, and resilience to climate risks. Overall, this comprehensive process included a review of project documentation and performance indicators to ascertain the achievement of targets and the alignment of activities with the original project proposal, all of which were presented for approval to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) board.

Technical Approach to Reviewing Component 3: Informed adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities, and national/local authorities through the generation and use of climate information.

To measure informed adaptation planning and decision-making using climate information, several approaches were used. Assessing knowledge and awareness, tracking climate information use, and documenting adaptation plans and actions provided insights. Evaluating stakeholder engagement, capacity-building initiatives, and monitoring adaptation

outcomes were used to gauge effectiveness. Long-term tracking from baseline to this MTR (using outcome monitoring surveys conducted by WFP) was used to assess sustained integration. The above approaches helped to measure the effectiveness and relevance of climate information in decision-making.
Other data collection was undertaken (field observation visits, Baseline survey, outcome monitoring surveys, PICSA assessment, Cooperating Partner's reports, etc.) to validate evidence of results and assessments (including but not limited to an assessment of TOC, activities delivery, and results/changes occurred).

Assessment of Project Progress with Milestones and Timelines.

The assessment of project progress was conducted with utmost diligence, considering the guidelines set forth by the FAA and their respective timelines for reporting. This involved a meticulous examination of the annual performance reports submitted, as well as other pertinent data.
To comprehensively evaluate the progress and achievements of the project, a thorough review was undertaken, encompassing both quantitative and qualitative analysis. The primary objective was to analyze the quantitative advancements made and assess the qualitative impact, with a specific focus on addressing the indicators outlined in the Mid-Term Review.
Consequently, a rating scale was devised to assign appropriate categories to each assessment. This scale serves as a valuable tool in effectively gauging the project's performance and determining its alignment with the desired outcomes. By employing this rigorous assessment process, WFP MOZ can gain a comprehensive understanding of the project's trajectory and identify areas of success as well as potential areas for improvement.

4.0 LIMITATIONS TO DATA AVAILABILITY AND DATA ANALYSIS

1.**Incomplete or missing data:** Data gaps or missing information on certain aspects of the project implementation, such as specific indicators or target groups, especially indigenous groups, did hinder a comprehensive analysis. For example, there was no evidence of one of the EEs (MTA) having made consultations with affected communities and district-level leaders despite MTA making such claims in their reports.
2.**Data reliability and quality:** The reliability and quality of data collected (especially food consumption scores) during project implementation varies, affecting the accuracy and robustness of the analysis. The MTR could not independently verify all the household data collected by WFP via an annual outcome monitoring survey. This data is however integrated into this report based on the good reputation of WFP, and elements of the data that were triangulated in the field.
To monitor and address these potential limitations during implementation and explain them in the MTR report, the following measures were taken:
3. **Verification and validation of data:** The reviewer employed verification and validation processes to assess the accuracy and reliability of collected data. This involved cross-checking data from multiple sources and conducting field visits to verify reported data.

5.0 REVIEW OF THEORY OF CHANGE

The project Theory of Change (ToC), which was submitted to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as part of the SAP 011 funding proposal, unfortunately did not undergo the collaborative review process as originally intended. This was primarily due to the lack of interest and understanding displayed by the project management and implementing team, despite repeated efforts to encourage their involvement. Consequently, the review consultant had no choice but to undertake the exercise independently. The following steps were followed to comprehensively review the ToC:
1. **Understanding the ToC:** The consultant began by thoroughly familiarizing themselves with the ToC that forms the foundation of the project or program under review. This involved a detailed examination of the project's theory of change diagram, to comprehend the intended causal pathways, assumptions, and expected outcomes.
2. **Mapping the ToC:** Subsequently, the consultant proceeded to map out the theory of change, meticulously identifying the logical sequence of activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. This process facilitated a visual

representation of the intended results and enhanced the understanding of the interconnections between different elements of the ToC.
3. **Assessing the Plausibility of the ToC:** The consultant then critically evaluated the plausibility of the ToC by scrutinizing the available evidence and existing knowledge within the field, specifically within Tete province. This involved a thorough assessment of the logical linkages between activities, outputs, and outcomes, to determine their coherence and alignment with evidence-based reasoning.
4. **Reviewing Risks and Assumptions:** A comprehensive analysis of the risks and assumptions underlying the ToC was conducted by the consultant. This included a careful evaluation of external factors, risks, and contextual considerations that are crucial for the ToC to hold. Any necessary changes or updates to the assumptions were noted and reviewed in terms of their potential impact on the overall ToC.
5. **Evaluating Evidence and Data:** To assess the validity of the ToC.
6. **Identifying Gaps and Revisions:** Upon reviewing the data, the consultant has successfully identified gaps and discrepancies between the Theory of Change (ToC) and the observed results. This comprehensive analysis encompasses the identification of unexpected outcomes, unanticipated pathways, and areas where the ToC fails to align with the evidence. Considering these findings, the consultant offers valuable suggestions for revisions or improvements to the ToC, all of which are based on the review findings.
7. **Communicating Findings**: The consultant has effectively presented the findings about the Theory of Change in the review report below. This includes a concise summary of the ToC's strengths and weaknesses, along with a clear emphasis on any recommended revisions or adjustments. Furthermore, the report provides evidence-based insights regarding the plausibility and effectiveness of the ToC, ensuring a well-rounded and informed assessment.

ToC Review Discussion:

The theory of change (ToC) presented here lacks a crucial element - the explanation of why certain outcomes are expected to occur. A comprehensive theory of change should go beyond simple arrows and assumptions and instead delve into the underlying theories that can explain or predict how a program will work. Unfortunately, this ToC falls short in this regard.

Outcome 1: "Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through CRA as well as watershed restoration and enhancement." To effectively mitigate climate risks for food-insecure smallholder women and men, the implementation of Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) is crucial. However, the inclusion of watershed restoration and enhancement, although seemingly relevant, does not directly contribute to this desired outcome if its designated activities are not implemented at all, or implemented too late into the project. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to either allocate it to a separate section or entirely remove it from the Theory of Change (ToC). While the inclusion of "watershed restoration and enhancement" seems relevant, it does not directly contribute to this outcome. It would be more appropriate to either place it in a separate box or remove it from the ToC entirely.

Furthermore, the identified barriers in the ToC under **outcome 3** include "lack of information and plans to facilitate climate adaptation actions, policies, and practices." Nevertheless, the likelihood of an actual scarcity of substantiating information for climate adaptation measures is minimal.

To improve this ToC, it is essential to incorporate a more robust theoretical framework that explains the expected outcomes and the mechanisms through which they will be achieved. Additionally, ensuring that each component aligns directly with the desired outcomes will enhance the clarity and effectiveness of the ToC.
By addressing these issues, WFP MOZ can develop (or revise the existing one) a more comprehensive, professional, and understandable theory of change that will guide the project toward its intended goals.

Ensuring the independence of the review process.

The ToR established a comprehensive scope of work for the review consultant, clearly outlining their responsibilities, limitations, and expectations. This document underwent thorough review and approval by key stakeholders from the GCF, WFP, and other relevant parties.

Throughout the recruitment process of the review consultant, WFP diligently verified for any potential conflicts of interest. This was achieved by confirming that the consultant had not been directly involved in the development of the project. This separation was crucial in maintaining objectivity and preventing any undue influence on the review findings. Furthermore, regular check-ins and updates with the consultant were conducted by the review oversight committee to promptly address any emerging issues.

WFP ensured that the review consultant had access to adequate resources and support. This included providing necessary data and information, as well as allowing ample time for the review process to unfold smoothly.

Following data collection in Tete province, the consultant relocated outside of Mozambique to work remotely on data analysis and report writing. This strategic move allowed for focused and undisturbed work on the review findings.

Figure 2. The project ToC diagram from the SAP 011 Project funding proposal document.



Figure 3. These are the project risks and assumptions from the SAP 011 Project Funding Proposal document.

Risks

- Unfavorable changes in political landscape
- Major weather-related shocks that affect the target area of intervention
- Weather-related shocks, or other types, (not limited to project area) that reduce EEs capacity to implement the project
- Loss of interest and engagement of national stakeholders to develop tailored climate information products
- Other risks (plagues, wildfires, civil unrest, etc.) to agricultural production interfere and reduce the use and trust of climate adaptation measures
- Unforeseen work that needs to be accommodated

Assumptions

- Stakeholders and partners remain interested and engaged throughout the project
- Participants maintain level engagement in the project across the 5 years and engage in the trainings offered
- Information and technology continue to be available and to function effectively, enabling the co-production and dissemination of climate/weather information
- Financial capacities and trust are fostered sufficiently to enable access to and use of financial tools
- People trust and are interested in making use of the tailored climate information products

6.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Quality Assurance:

1. Clear Evaluation Scope and Objectives: This mid-term review (MTR) has clearly defined the scope and objectives, encompassing fifty-three (53) review questions along with several sub-questions, criteria, and expected deliverables.

2. Competent Evaluation Team: The MTR consultant brings over ten years of invaluable evaluation work experience, including three years at the GCF-Independent Evaluation Unit, ensuring a high level of expertise and proficiency.

3. Detailed Evaluation Plan: A comprehensive inception report was developed by the consultant as per the ToR, outlining the approach, methods, data sources, and timelines for the review. This plan underwent thorough review and approval by the review oversight committee, ensuring a well-structured and organized evaluation process.

4. Standardized Evaluation Procedures: The inception report also included annexes detailing standardized procedures and protocols for data collection, analysis, and reporting. These measures were implemented to guarantee consistency and reliability throughout the entire review process.

5. Quality Control Mechanisms: To ensure the accuracy and credibility of our review findings and recommendations, our review process incorporates regular team meetings, reviews by WFP external consultants, and validation processes. These mechanisms serve as quality control measures, upholding the highest standards of accuracy and credibility.

6. Data Verification and Validation: This comprehensive review encompassed meticulous data verification and validation exercises, meticulously conducted to guarantee the utmost accuracy and unwavering reliability of the collected data. These exercises entailed rigorous cross-checking of data against multiple authoritative sources, meticulous site visits, and soliciting invaluable input from key stakeholders.

Risk Management:

1. MTR Risks: The inception report included the identification of potential risks that could impact the review process. These risks encompassed issues related to data quality, stakeholder bias, resource constraints, and time limitations.

2. Risk Assessment: A comprehensive risk assessment was conducted for this review, evaluating the likelihood and potential impact of each identified risk. The risks were then prioritized based on their severity and probability of occurrence. The four most significant risks, in order of severity, are associated with coal mining, charcoal burning, the potential non-delivery of watershed management activities as agreed upon in the FAA, and the placement of GCF funds in unfenced government bank accounts.

3. Risk Mitigation Strategies: The risk assessment also involved the development of strategies to mitigate the identified risks. These strategies encompassed the implementation of data quality assurance measures, the engagement of diverse stakeholders to minimize bias, and adjustments to the MTR timeline to address time constraints.

4. Regular Monitoring and Review (Pause-and-reflect): Throughout the MTR process, the consultant and the project team continuously monitored and reviewed the progress. This pause-and-reflect approach allowed them to identify and address any emerging risks or issues promptly. For example, it was discovered during early FGDs, women passively participated when put in the same FGDs with men, but actively participated when put in gender segregated FGDs, hence forth, the subsequent FGDs were gender segregated.

5. Communication and Stakeholder Engagement: Open communication channels were maintained between the consultant, the project team, and stakeholders throughout the evaluation process. Stakeholders were kept informed about potential risks, mitigation strategies, and any changes in the MTR plan. Furthermore, stakeholders were actively engaged in risk management discussions to ensure their perspectives and insights were taken into consideration.

6. Documentation and Reporting: Thorough documentation of stakeholder engagement activities was maintained by the team. This included meeting minutes, feedback received, and actions taken in response to stakeholder input. The outcomes of stakeholder engagement were incorporated into the MTR report, highlighting key findings, lessons learned, and recommendations.

6.1 Ensuring the independence of the review process.

The ToR established a comprehensive scope of work for the review consultant, clearly outlining their responsibilities, limitations, and expectations. This document underwent thorough review and approval by key stakeholders from the GCF, WFP, and other relevant parties.

Throughout the recruitment process of the review consultant, WFP diligently verified for any potential conflicts of interest. This was achieved by confirming that the consultant had not been directly involved in the development of the project. This separation was crucial in maintaining objectivity and preventing any undue influence on the review findings. Furthermore, regular check-ins and updates with the consultant were conducted by the review oversight committee to promptly address any emerging issues.

WFP ensured that the review consultant had access to adequate resources and support. This included providing necessary data and information, as well as allowing ample time for the review process to unfold smoothly.

Following data collection in Tete province, the consultant relocated outside of Mozambique to work remotely on data analysis and report writing. This strategic move allowed for focused and undisturbed work on the review findings.

7.0 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical considerations for the Mid-Term Review (MTR) encompassed several crucial aspects:

1. **Informed consent:** The reviewer, with the assistance of WFP staff, diligently obtained informed consent from all participants, including smallholders and communities, before engaging them in data collection activities. This approach was implemented to uphold their rights and privacy.
2. **Confidentiality and anonymity:** The reviewer, supported by WFP staff, took great care to ensure the utmost confidentiality and anonymity of all participants during the data collection and analysis process. Personal information was safeguarded and not disclosed without explicit consent.
3. **Cultural sensitivity:** Throughout the MTR process, the reviewer demonstrated deep respect for the cultural norms and practices of the local communities in Tete province. This entailed considering their beliefs, values, and traditions, while actively avoiding any activities that could potentially cause harm or offense.
4. **Equity and inclusivity:** The reviewer, in collaboration with WFP staff, made certain that the MTR process incorporated diverse perspectives and voices, with a particular emphasis on those of women and marginalized groups. Discriminatory practices were strictly avoided, and inclusivity was actively promoted in both data collection and analysis.

By adhering to these ethical considerations, the MTR was conducted professionally and responsibly, ensuring the protection of participants' rights, privacy, and cultural sensitivities, while fostering inclusivity and equity.

8.0 Dissemination and knowledge management plan

Following the approval of the Mid-Term Review (MTR), WFP MOZ is in the process of developing a comprehensive dissemination and knowledge management plan. The initial draft of this plan is scheduled to be shared by April 15th and includes specific sessions with key stakeholders at both the national and provincial levels.

At the national level, these sessions will involve important entities such as the Ministry of Economy and Finance - National Directorate of Agriculture (MEF-NDA), the Mozambique Tax Authority (MTA), and the Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development (MADER). Additionally, at the provincial level, discussions will be held with the Provincial Directorate of Planning and Finance in Tete, the Provincial Department of Environment in Tete, the Provincial Directorate of Territorial Development and Environment in Tete, the Provincial Department of Economic Activities in Tete, the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries in Tete, the National Institute of Meteorology (Tete delegation), the District Services of Economic Activities in Cahora Bassa, Changara, and Marara, as well as various local organizations such as ACEAGRARIOS, the Christian Council of Mozambique, KULIMA, and Radio Mozambique - Tete.

Furthermore, ongoing engagement with national and provincial authorities and stakeholders will be maintained on a bi-annual and quarterly basis, respectively. These interactions will be facilitated through the Project Coordination Committee and the Project Implementation Committee, ensuring continuous communication and collaboration.

9.0 Findings

A performance ratings table for each review criterion

Review Criteria	No of Questions	Rating Scales and Descriptions[8]	Comments/Remarks[9]
Relevance	7	**Good**	Although there are challenges, the project's successes far outweigh the setbacks in terms of relevance, resulting in a rating of 'Good'.
Coherence	5	**Fair**	If it were not for the negative feedback from beneficiaries regarding the performance of insurance services, the coherence would have been rated as 'Good'. However, currently, it is rated as 'Fair'.
Efficiency	2	**Fair**	The project's efficiency rating would have been deemed 'Good' if not for challenges encountered during the implementation by the two executing entities.
Efficiency: **Work Planning**	2	**Poor**	The efficiency of work planning has been hindered by excessive delays, resulting in a rating of 'Poor'.
Efficiency: **Communications**	1	**Fair**	(WFP) and its implementing partners maintain effective communication channels, however, there are challenges that have resulted in this criterion being rated as 'Fair'.
Efficiency: **Financing**	4	**Fair**	The financial efficiency achievements are overshadowed by the challenges, resulting in a rating of 'Fair'.
Effectiveness	5	**Good**	The project's effectiveness far outweighs its challenges and has been rated as 'Good'.
Effectiveness: **Management Arrangements**	4	**Fair.**	While the WFP has established effective management arrangements with implementing entities, challenges related to EEs have resulted in a rating of 'Fair'.

[8] The rating column provides a qualitative evaluation of the project's performance for each review criterion. Ratings are determined based on predefined criteria, including 'excellent', 'good', 'fair', 'poor'.

[9] This portion was utilized by the reviewer to offer qualitative feedback and explanations for the assigned ratings. It encompasses observations, challenges faced, factors impacting performance, and suggestions for enhancement.

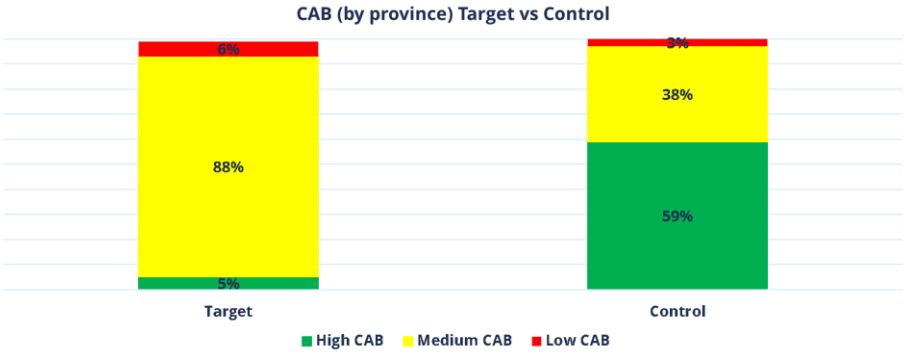
Effectiveness: **Reporting**	3	**Good**	The approved reports exhibit a commendable level of quality and clarity, earning a rating of 'Good'. Overall, the reports are well-crafted and easy to understand.
Gender equity	7	**Fair**	Despite facing gender challenges, some of which are beyond the project's control, gender equity is currently rated as 'Fair'.
Sustainability	3	**Fair**	Despite facing challenges in managing risks, the project's sustainability is currently rated as 'Fair'.
Impact	1	**Good**	The project has resulted in significant changes in current practices within the climate adaptation sector. As a result, its potential impact is now rated as 'Good'.
Country ownership	2	**Excellent**	The results of the midterm review emphasize the project's alignment with the implementing entity's capacity, which is crucial to its strong performance. The coordination with the NDA and the Government is exceptional. The level of country ownership is rated as 'Excellent'.
Innovativeness in result areas	2	**Good**	Significant advancements, such as the Village Savings and Loans program, grain silos, and demonstration farms, have greatly benefited the communities. As a result, these initiatives are rated as 'Good' based on the criteria.
Replication	1	**Fair**	Replication is rated 'Fair' due to various challenges including failure to promote inter-district learning and knowledge transfer.
Scalability	1	**Good**	The program's activities, interventions, and approaches are easily scalable and replicable in other locations in Mozambique despite challenges. Its scalability is hereby rated as 'Good'.
Unexpected results, both positive and negative	3	**Good**	Despite the lack of a good system to track unexpected results, both positive and negative, the project has produced an abundance of these, and is hereby rated 'Good'

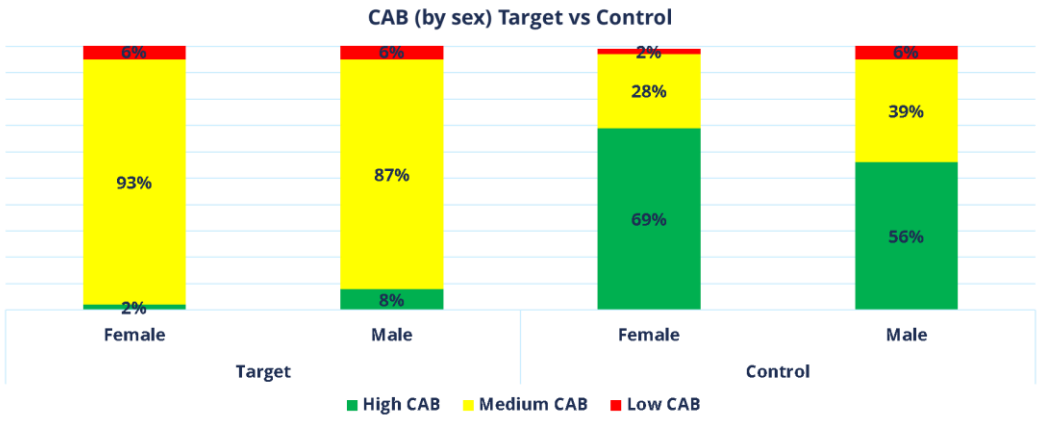
Excellent	
Good	
Fair	
Poor	

Relevance

RQ1. The project's planned inputs and strategies closely align with its stated objectives, establishing a clear connection between the planned actions and the desired outcomes. One way to substantiate these desired outcomes is through the analysis of the **Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS)[10].**

Analysis of Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS)





[10] Climate adaptation benefit score. Actions to protect against climate shocks. This refers to a measure of how effectively a particular adaptation strategy or intervention can address the impacts of climate change. This analytical approach helps to ensure that limited resources are directed towards the most effective and efficient adaptation measures, ultimately leading to more sustainable and resilient communities and ecosystems.

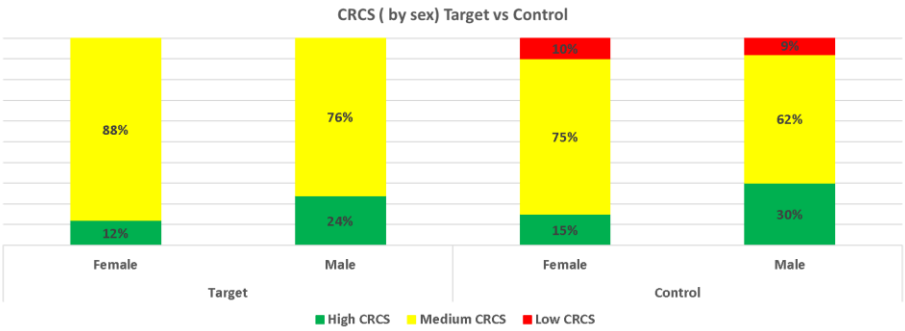


Figure 4 Overall, the perception by smallholders is applying the climate service information received to make changes in their livelihood p information, actionability), the result indicates that the channel used to disseminate the information is adequate practices (medium CSS 80% and high CSS 6%). Among the 5 elements (i.e., accessibility, relevance, timeliness, tailoring of information, actionability), the result indicates that the channel used to disseminate the information is adequate.

In terms of comparing the control and target groups, the target group has a significantly higher level of High CRCS (80%) compared with the target group. The control group was not accessing any climate service components, thus the majority of the smallholders in the control group reported that they did not have sufficient access to the climate service information.

The female hhhs have higher CSS by 2% compared to male hhhs, the difference is due to accessibility and relevance, in which female hhhs perceived the channel used to disseminate the information is adequate and the adequacy of the information provided.

The efficient management of resources has been crucial in supporting the planned inputs and strategies of the project. Resources have been allocated in accordance with the project's needs and objectives, ensuring that there are ample resources available for implementation. However, there are concerns regarding low burn rates and dissatisfaction among the EEs regarding the distribution of resources between them and the WFP. It appears that there may have been a lack of clarity regarding the responsibilities of AE and EE, leading to unrealistic expectations.

The feasibility of implementing the planned inputs and strategies has been thoroughly assessed, apart from watershed management activities and strategies. The project has taken into consideration contextual factors and constraints, demonstrating a pragmatic approach to implementation. Nonetheless, the shift from WFP's traditional food and cash distribution to supporting smallholder farmers in adapting to climate change by producing their own food presents a significant learning curve for both WFP and the affected communities.

Stakeholder involvement in the design and planning of inputs and strategies is evident in the project. Stakeholders have been actively engaged through interviews and surveys, ensuring that their perspectives and feedback contribute to decision-making processes. However, there are challenges in engaging stakeholders for insurance services.

RQ2. The project is in line with the updated Mozambique Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Chapter 2, which provides detailed information on the country's contribution to adaptation. This includes specific sections on Mozambique's vulnerabilities, climate scenarios, adaptation and resilience measures, and climate risk reduction. The project's strong alignment with these national priorities and plans has been consistently maintained. It continues to tackle critical challenges specific to the sector and benefits from robust stakeholder engagement and support. This is partly due to the long-standing commitment of the WFP MOZ in supporting the same communities targeted by this project.

One notable example is the Mozambique National Adaptation Plan, which places agriculture as a top national priority after energy. This project, primarily focused on agriculture, perfectly aligns with this priority. Additionally, the project aligns with the objectives of the national adaptation plans in terms of addressing Mozambique's exposure to extreme phenomena, such as tropical cyclones and implementing mechanisms to manage and prevent risks associated with climatic events.

Stakeholder involvement has played a crucial role in the success of the project. Robust engagement and support from stakeholders have been key factors in ensuring the project's effectiveness and long-term sustainability. Their input and collaboration have been invaluable in driving the project forward and achieving its objectives.

RQ3. The project showcases strengths in terms of well-defined objectives and tangible outcomes. However, it also encounters challenges related to feasibility within the specified timeframe, resource allocation, risk management, and stakeholder engagement. Addressing these areas for improvement is imperative to bolster the project's overall relevance and increase its likelihood of success.

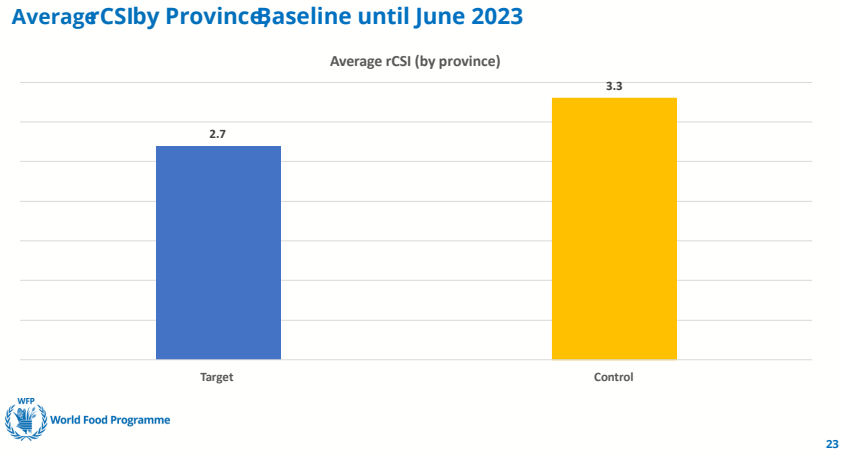
To accomplish this, a thorough review and adjustment of the project are essential, particularly in terms of resource planning. Given the unlikelihood of securing co-financing between years 3 and 5, careful consideration is required in this regard. Furthermore, prioritizing risk mitigation is crucial, taking into account both emerging and undisclosed risks that were not communicated to the GCF board prior to project approval. This will ensure alignment with the intended objectives and outcomes.

It is noteworthy that the project's Theory of Change (ToC) was formulated and presented to the GCF board as part of the project proposal. As part of this mid-term review, the ToC is currently undergoing evaluation and revision.

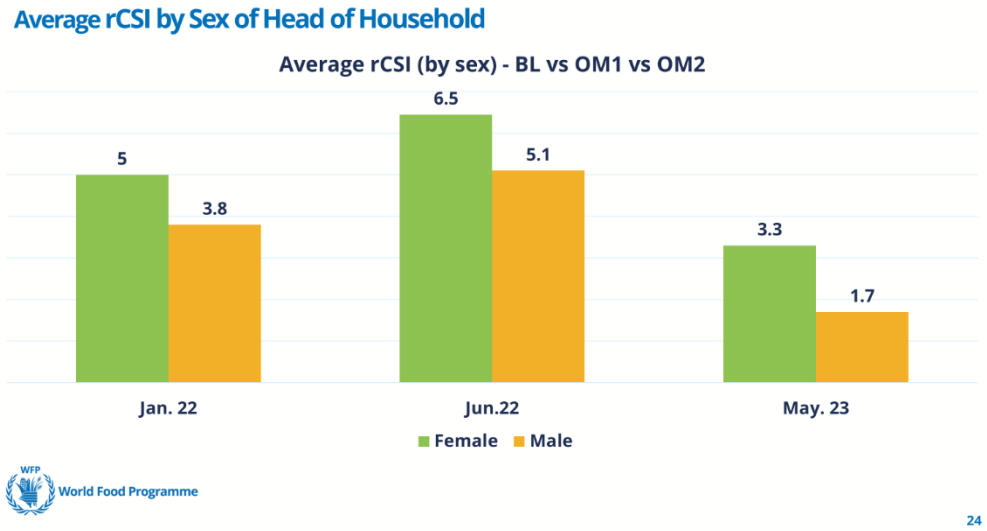
The project's objectives are generally well-defined and easily comprehensible. Stakeholders engaged in the project possess a shared understanding of its goals and objectives. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement in refining and specifying watershed management objectives through consultations with affected communities to enhance clarity further.

The proposed outcomes and components of the project are largely practical and in line with its overarching goals. However, there is a need for more detailed planning and consideration of potential challenges to enhance watershed management, insurance services, and project risks. One effective approach to showcasing practical outcomes is through the analysis of the Reduce Coping Strategies Index (rCSI).

Analysis of Reduce Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)[11]



[11] rCSI: The Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (CSI) (alternatively referred to as reduced Consumption-based Strategy Index (rCSI)) is used to assess the level of stress3 faced by a household due to food shortages. It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of the reduced strategies that households engaged in to cope with lack of food or money to buy food. It is calculated using the five standard4 strategies using a 7-day recall period.



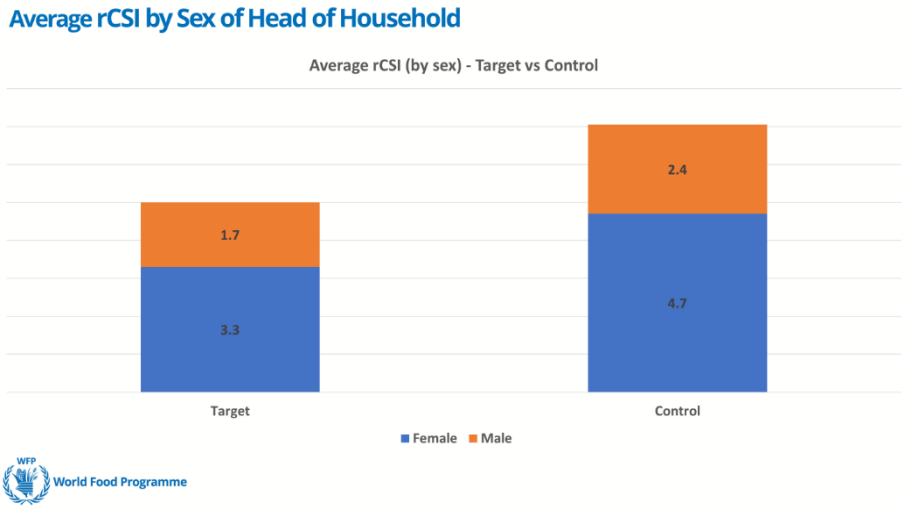


Figure 4

Overall, the average of the rCSI is 2.7, which is significantly lower compared with the last monitoring survey (June 2022) result of 5.4. Considering that the data collection for the last monitoring survey was also during the harvest season, this is a significant observation that needs to be noted. The average of rCSI measures the stress level that the smallholders face when facing food shortage in the last 7 days, and the result shows that the level of stress has reduced significantly. This may be due to the active use of the VSL system in the targeted districts where the NFIs were distributed. When comparing the target and control, there is a slight difference between the two groups where the target group is 0.6 lower than the control group.

Overall, female HHHs have a higher rCSI, (average 3.3) when compared to male HHHs (1.7), which indicates that female HHHs face higher stress compared to the male HHHs when the severity of food occurs in the province. Compared with the last monitoring survey result, the difference between the female and male HHHs has slightly increased from 1.4% to 1.6%.

In May 2023, due to the stable VSL activities, farmers were facing less stress when facing food shortages. While there is a significant reduction in rCSI score, smallholder farmers are still applying consumption-based coping strategies. The top two most applied strategies are less severe (relying on less preferred/expensive foods and reducing the number of meals in a day).

The feasibility of the project within the designated time frame is a significant concern. Key activities such as post-harvest interventions and a study on watershed management are still in the pilot phase beyond the halfway point of the project. The idea of communal ownership of grain silos is not well-received by the communities that would benefit from them. The MTR also suggests conducting an internal audit of watershed investments due to discrepancies between GCF and co-financed investment disbursements, and the actual situation on the ground in Tete province. It is imperative to conduct a comprehensive review of the project schedule and resource allocation, particularly to the executing entities, to guarantee the completion of all activities without compromising quality. Furthermore, it is crucial to develop a realistic plan for additional resource mobilization through co-financing.

The project has not yet demonstrated a clear plan for resource mobilization (attracting co-finance other than what was approved at the project approval stage), which could impact its feasibility. The Government of Flanders ("FICA") commitment co-financing of USD750,000 (seven hundred fifty thousand US Dollars). The status of these funds is not known because the AE does not report co-finance to the GCF in actual figures as stipulated in the FAA. There is however evidence of interest by several donor agencies in injecting additional finance into the project, but these have not been firmed up yet. The project needs co-finance to bridge gaps in reaching a size percent of the climate change affected population in the target implementation areas (presently less than 10%). Additionally, funding gaps force target farmers to share resources like farming tools.

Co-finance is also needed to address the risks posed by extraction of trees for charcoal burning to meet demand for charcoal in areas outside the implementation districts. This extraction of trees poses the risk of negating the climate adaptation gains made by the project so far. (The CO has a draft concept note for attracting co-finance to help resolve this problem). Adequate resource allocation (co-finance) should be ensured to support the successful implementation of the project on a scale that is impactful to a significant percentage of the population in the target districts.

While there is an awareness of potential risks, there is room for improvement in developing a comprehensive risk management plan (There is no risk management plan in existence). Identifying and addressing risks proactively is crucial to ensuring project success.

Stakeholder engagement appears to be moderate, indicating some belief in the project's objectives and outcomes. However, further efforts may be needed to strengthen stakeholder buy-in and active engagement as there are challenges of access due to the limited capacities of the implementing partners who have small numbers of staff meant to reach vast areas.

RQ4. The project's performance is low in terms of involvement of both men and women in project implementation and decision-making processes. Decisions are made by the project management in consultation with provincial and national government structures and communicated downwards to the district and lower levels for implementation. For example, the project implementors have pushed back on advice to restructure the insurance component of the project based on consultations with affected communities, but instead cite various meetings they hold to consult with high level stakeholders, in disregard to the inputs and perceptions of affected small holder farmers. This can be partly attributed to the existing national and provincial government structures in Mozambique, where crucial project decisions are made without adequate consultations with beneficiaries and with minimal participation from men and women at the grassroots level.

To increase the relevance of the project, it is crucial to address the issue of gender inclusion within the implementation team. The project implementation team lacks sufficient gender inclusion and diversity, with limited representation of women from diverse backgrounds and perspectives in decision-making and design processes. The WFP Tete team had only two women out of a team of about ten, whilst one implementing partner (Acceagrarios) did not have a single woman out of their technical team of about ten. Only one implementing partner (Christian Council of Mozambique) was not gender blind in their implementing team composition. This indicates a potential oversight in considering gender-related issues and concerns during the initial project design phase.

The participation and representation of both beneficiary men and women in project design and implementation were limited, primarily focusing on provincial and national levels while neglecting district and village levels. This exclusion has led to significant resentment among district-level stakeholders, highlighting a critical gap in considering diverse perspectives and needs.

Currently, the influence of men and women on implementation changes is minimal, as the project fails to actively seek or respond to gender-related feedback and concerns. This lack of engagement may result in missed opportunities to address gender equality issues effectively.

The availability of data and evidence demonstrating the project's positive outcomes and contributions to gender equality is limited. A robust monitoring and evaluation system that includes gender-disaggregated data is essential to track progress and identify areas for improvement.[12]

RQ5. The project's relevance, particularly its responsiveness to the needs of the target groups, is rated as above average. Several factors contribute to the project's strong alignment with identified needs. These factors include a comprehensive needs assessment conducted before approval by the GCF board, active participation of the target groups, ongoing monitoring and evaluation, and adaptability.

Before approval by the GCF board, the project underwent a comprehensive needs assessment process. This assessment served as a solid foundation for understanding the specific needs and challenges encountered by the target groups.

The smallholder farmers, who are the primary target group, actively engage in shaping project activities and outcomes. While their involvement is commendable, there is still room for improvement. Their active participation has significantly contributed to the project's relevance and appropriateness.

The project continues to demonstrate high relevance and appropriateness to the needs of the target groups. It effectively aligns with the identified needs and challenges, ensuring that interventions are tailored to address specific issues. An example of the results of this alignment is evident in the improved food consumption scores of the beneficiaries.

FCS by Sex of Head of Household, Baseline until May 2023 ("Target & Control)[13]

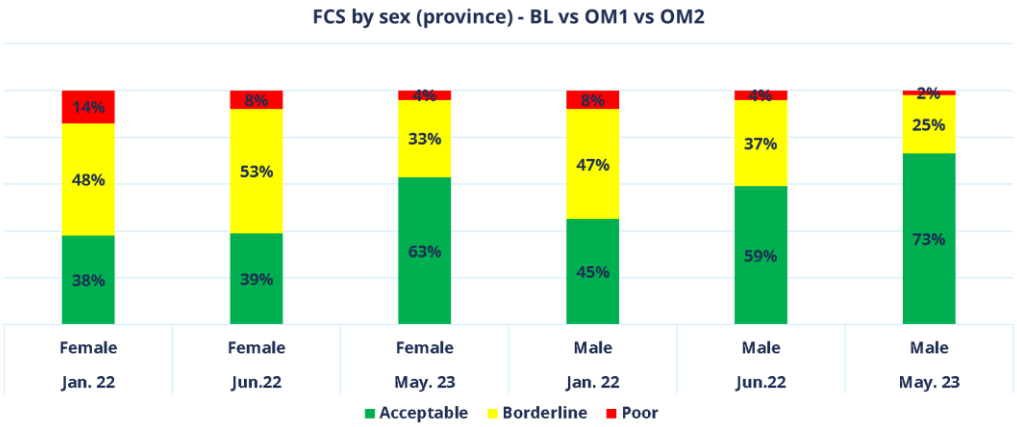


Figure 5

Food Consumption Scores (FCS) of the affected communities have systematically improved since January 2022. The increase in the number of households using VSLG's (Village Savings and Loans Group) funds in investing in small businesses

[12] When looking at gender-disaggregated data, key areas to examine are education, employment, health, leadership, and violence etc. Qualities of gender-disaggregated data include accuracy, reliability, relevance, and timeliness.

[13] FCS: The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and relative nutritional value of different food groups. The FCS aggregates household-level food consumption data, in terms of frequency over the previous seven days and weights the data according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups. The FCS is a proxy indicator of households' access to food. It has been validated against the quantity of caloric intake.

such as selling produce (i.e., cereals, vegetables) in the market and buying livestock (i.e., pig, goat, chicken) may have impacted the food consumption in the households. The same trend continues with the target and control groups. The target group has a higher acceptable food consumption score of 15% compared to the control group with a lower poor food consumption score of 6%.

RQ6.

Assumption (See ToC)	**Still Correct and Valid at Mid-Term? Implications?**
Stakeholders and partners remain interested and engaged throughout the project.	Yes
Participants maintain a level of engagement in the project across the 5 years and engage in the trainings offered.	Yes
Information and technology remain to be available and function effectively, enabling the co-production and dissemination of climate/weather information.	Yes partly. More can be done in collaboration with INAM and the provincial meteorological services eg real-time weather information services already in use by other projects in Tete Province.
Financial capacities and trust are fostered sufficiently to enable access to and use of financial tools.	Yes partly. There are uncertainties regarding banking services for VSL. This is a risk to the VSL interventions.
People trust and are interested in making use of tailored climate information products.	Yes partly. The conflation of climate information services with insurance services has created confusion among affected communities. This is a risk to well-meaning insurance services for the affected communities.

The belief that stakeholders and partners would maintain interest and involvement throughout the project has been confirmed as accurate during the mid-term review.

The expectation that participants would sustain a consistent level of engagement in the project over five years and actively participate in offered trainings has also been validated during the mid-term review.

The assumption that information and technology would remain accessible and function effectively for the co-production and dissemination of climate/weather information is partially correct. More collaboration with INAM and provincial meteorological services is needed to enhance real-time weather information services.

The assumption that financial capacities and trust would be sufficiently developed to facilitate access to and utilization of financial tools is partially correct. Concerns regarding banking services for Village Savings and Loans groups present a risk to VSL interventions and require attention. It is recommended that WFP Mozambique take proactive steps to connect local groups with existing banks in the districts by serving as a guarantor or risk absorber for the VSL groups. This model has proven successful in other regions of the African continent.

The assumption that individuals trust and are interested in utilizing tailored climate information products is partially correct. The climate information service of the project provides communities with rain gauges to collect rainfall data. Many farmers mistakenly think that this data is what insurance companies ought to use to determine a payout in the event of a climate event like drought or floods. However, insurance companies use satellite data to make these determinations. The accuracy and reliability of this satellite data can be a topic for future discussion. The confusion

between climate information services and insurance services within affected communities poses a risk to the well-intentioned insurance services for these communities.

RQ7. Project Identified Risks (See ToC)

1. Unfavorable changes in the political landscape
2. Major weather-related shocks that target the area of intervention
3. Weather-related shocks, or other types (not related to the project area) that reduce the EEs' capacity to implement the project.
4. Loss of interest and engagement of national stakeholders to develop tailored climate information products.
5. Other risks (plagues, wildfires, civil unrest, etc) to agricultural production interfere with and reduce the use of and trust in climate adaptation measures.
6. Unforeseen work that needs to be accommodated.

The project failed to acknowledge critical risks associated with coal mining in the project areas. Additionally, fiduciary risks for executing entities were not addressed, such as the mixing of GCF funds with government revenues in unfenced bank accounts. The project must conduct comprehensive risk assessments to identify potential risks and their potential impacts on sustainability. These risks should have been declared to GCF before signing the funded activity agreement.

Furthermore, there is a lack of evident strategies and measures to address and mitigate the risks in various dimensions, including financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental aspects. The project also lacks evident strategies and measures for regularly monitoring identified risks, tracking their evolution, and implementing appropriate measures to manage and mitigate risks throughout the project lifecycle.

It is concerning that risk assessments and mitigation strategies are not actively considered and incorporated into project activities, budgets, and timelines. For instance, watershed management activities have not yet commenced despite the project's closure being only 30 months away. Additionally, there is no evidence of the WFP continuously involving stakeholders in risk identification, assessment, and mitigation processes, nor incorporating their perspectives and expertise.

RQ8.

GCF suggested changes on the M&E Log frame

Category	Outcome/ Output Description	Current Indicator	Suggested Change (New Indicator)
Outcome	A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	% change in average saving/ credit/insurance amount at household level	% change in average saving amount at the household level % change in average credit amount at the household level % change in average insurance premium amount at the household level
Output	1.2. Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available.	Number of watershed assessments and conducted CBPPs used to inform asset creation decisions	Number of ecosystem services assessment in the target districts. Number of CBPP conducted to inform asset creation in the target districts
	1.3 Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity	Number and type of assets created/ rehabilitated by targeted households	Ecosystem Services evaluation of the target area.

Coherence:

RQ9. The project has successfully aligned its monitoring and evaluation tools with key national policies and frameworks related to climate adaptation, such as the updated Mozambique NDC and the National Adaptation Plan. This strategic alignment ensures that project activities and data collection processes are in sync with broader national objectives.

Capacity Building and Training: The project has prioritized capacity building and training initiatives e.g. PICSA, to equip stakeholders with the necessary skills and confidence to effectively utilize monitoring and evaluation tools within the national context. This investment in capacity building has significantly enhanced the utilization of these tools.

The project has fostered a culture of collaboration and coordination between its monitoring and evaluation tools and national systems. Stakeholders at both project and national levels (with some gaps at the provincial level) work together harmoniously to ensure the efficient flow of data and information.

RQ10. There is room for improvement in coordinating climate finance at the country level, particularly with the NDA who closely collaborate with the WFP. To enhance efficiency, it would be advantageous for the coordination of funds under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Adaptation Fund (AF), Green Climate Fund, Multilateral Fund (MF), and the upcoming Loss and Damage Fund (LDF), to be centralized in one office at the NDA.

RQ11. Overall, there are strong partnerships with key government entities and implementing partners. However, there is room for expanding partnerships beyond these stakeholders, particularly with local organizations operating within the projects' target districts. To significantly improve the effectiveness of insurance services, enhanced community engagement is necessary. The report provides further details on specific questions on insurance services.

BOX 1: Community Engagement for Farmer Insurance Services

Good community engagement for deploying insurance services for smallholder farmers requires a strategic and inclusive approach that considers the unique needs, challenges, and perspectives of the community. The effective deployment of insurance services within the affected communities relies on several key elements that contribute to successful community engagement:

1. Implementing a feedback mechanism to continuously improve and address concerns, as demonstrated by the feedback mechanisms utilized by organizations like WFP in Tete and the SUSTENA project in the same target community.

2. Involving community members in the design and decision-making processes.

3. Ensuring diverse representation, including women and marginalized groups.

4. Collaborating with local leaders and influencers to gain endorsement.

5. Conducting training programs to enhance understanding of insurance concepts.

6. Utilizing various channels such as community meetings, radio, and local events for awareness.

7. Utilizing accessible distribution channels like local cooperatives or agricultural extension services.

8. Establishing a physical presence in the community through local offices or representatives.

9. Fostering a sense of ownership among community members regarding the insurance initiative.

10. Organizing regular meetings to keep the community informed and engaged.

11. Providing updates on the performance of the insurance program and any improvements made.

12. Offering support and guidance to farmers after a claim is processed. Following the successful processing of an insurance claim, WFP must extend support and guidance to smallholder farmers. These farmers may still experience emotional and practical difficulties in rebuilding their farming operations after a distressing event that

warranted the filing of an insurance claim. By establishing open lines of communication with farmers, WFP can provide insights on best practices for farm management post-claim, share market trends and technological advancements, and connect them with relevant resources such as agricultural training programs.

Additionally, it is crucial to support the NDA in strengthening its capacities for climate finance management. This support is essential for the successful implementation of the project.

Expanding partnerships with local organizations and implementing effective community engagement strategies are vital for improving the coherence and effectiveness of the project. Furthermore, providing support to the NDA will enhance climate finance management capabilities, ensuring the project's success.

The project maintains robust partnerships with the National Meteorology Institute (INAM) and district-level government structures, which have demonstrated expertise, experience, and resources that directly benefit the project.

District-level government structures are actively engaged and committed to supporting project implementation in collaboration with communities. However, there is limited evidence of partnerships beyond government and contractual stakeholders, particularly with organizations operating within the project's districts.

Collaborative efforts and coordination among district-level implementing partners, such as ACEAGRARIOS, Kulima, and the Christian Council of Mozambique, are evident in their strong collaboration with WFP and affected communities. This ensures a more cohesive approach to project activities.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) and the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) possess complementary capacities that are beneficial to the project. However, challenges related to technical and administrative support for agricultural extension officers have impacted program quality.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance, as the NDA, has shown a strong commitment to sustainability. However, it faces challenges in accessing climate finance due to limited capacities. It is recommended that the NDA receive support from the GCF to enhance its climate finance readiness.

The University of Reading has excelled in implementing the PICSA intervention, demonstrating a consistent track record of providing long-term support and aligning with project sustainability goals in climate initiatives.

Hollard Insurance and Blue Marble Insurance have established track records in offering insurance products to farmers in other regions. Despite this, the performance of insurance services in the project has been hindered by inadequate community engagement, particularly in distinguishing between climate services and insurance services. Farmers mistakenly believe that data collected from rain gauges can trigger insurance payouts.

RQ12. The agricultural insurance component of the project has encountered difficulties, indicating challenges or limitations in this specific aspect. Specifically, there has been a conflation of insurance services with climate information services, leading to unmet expectations as farmers rely on climate information data to assess rainfall levels, while insurance companies utilize satellite data. There have been murmurs regarding payouts that farmers expected but were not received, and concerns have not been adequately explained to farmers.

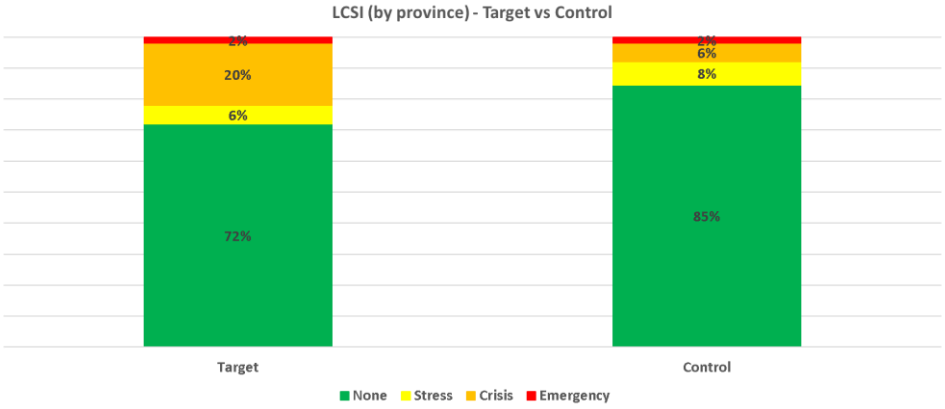
The project has exhibited a high level of complementarity with other ongoing local, national, and international initiatives in climate change adaptation and mitigation, particularly the SUSTENA project, which supports segments of the population targeted by this GCF-WFP project. It aligns with existing initiatives, fosters collaboration, fills strategic gaps, leverages resources, and contributes to knowledge sharing and learning. However, addressing the challenges associated with agricultural insurance is crucial to ensure the overall success and coherence of the project with other initiatives.

RQ13. The project has successfully taken significant steps towards achieving its objectives, but it now faces obstacles related to the extraction of trees for charcoal burning and coal mining in some project locations.

Tangible Accomplishments:

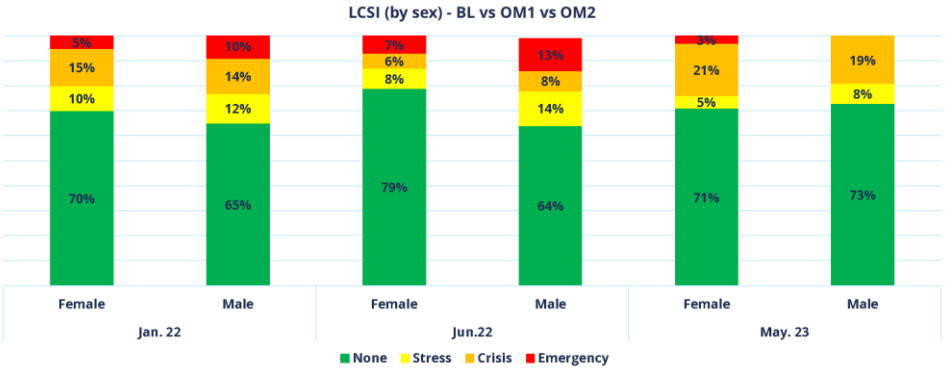
The project has effectively decreased vulnerability and enhanced the adaptive capacity of communities in response to climate change impacts. Initiatives such as climate-resilient agriculture and asset (the most notable assets are communally owned demonstration farms that also serve as a source of community food and folder for animals) creation have bolstered resilience to extreme weather events. An effective method of showcasing the reduced vulnerability and increased adaptive capacity of communities to climate change impacts is through the analysis of the 'Living Coping Strategies Index (LCSI)'.

LCSI by Province, Baseline until May 2023 ("Target & Control")[14]

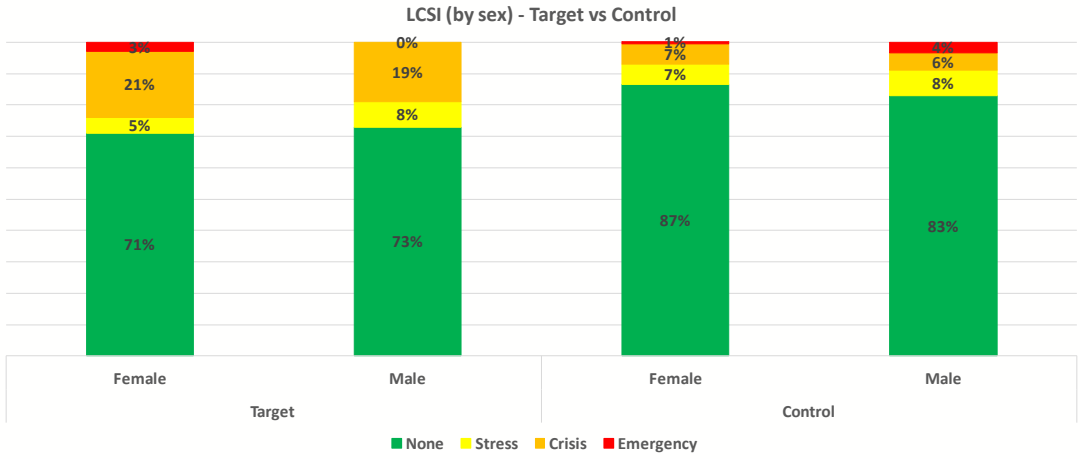


[14] LCSI: The Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (LCS-FS) is an indicator used to measure the extent of livelihood coping mechanisms that households needed to utilise as a response to a lack of food or money to purchase food during the 30-day period prior to the survey.

LCSI by Sex of Head of Household, Baseline until May 2023



LCSI by Sex of Head of Household, baseline until May 2023 (Target & Control)



World Food Programme

30

Figure 7 Less than half of all hhs showed continuous signs of stress by using livelihood coping strategies. Only 28% of HHS were using some sort of livelihood coping strategy, considerate of stress (6%), crisis (20%), and emergency (2%) strategies. The remaining 72% did not use any livelihood coping strategies.

The control group is slightly higher when using the coping strategies compared with the target group. In the target group, 28% of HHs are using livelihood-based coping strategies, compared to 15% in the control group where these groups do not present statistically significant differences between them for their LCSI except for crisis strategies. Also, female hhhs in the target group show that they applied fewer livelihood strategies when compared to male hhhs by 2% while, the control group is the other way around where female hhhs are 4% higher. The difference is not significant for both control and target groups, which means that generally, they are on good terms in using coping strategies.

The share of female HHHs using livelihood coping strategies is higher than for male HHHs by 2%. 27% of male HHHs were using some sort of livelihood coping strategy, considerate of stress (8%), and crisis (19%) strategies. 29% of female HHHs were using some sort of livelihood coping strategy, considerate of stress (5%), crisis (21%), and emergency (3%) strategies. Although the difference is not significant, female hhhs, had to adopt emergency strategies (mostly begging) compared to the male hhhs.

The project has successfully driven systemic change by incorporating climate resilience and adaptation into local policies and institutions. Specifically, three district adaptation plans have been developed and approved by relevant authorities, facilitating the integration of climate considerations into broader development planning.

The project has demonstrated alignment between climate action and sustainable development by ensuring its objectives are in line with broader development priorities. For example, the promotion of diversified livelihoods not only enhances economic development but also strengthens resilience.

The project has effectively engaged stakeholders, encouraging ownership and collective action towards sustainable development pathways. Communities, government bodies, and civil societies have actively participated in project activities, fostering a collaborative approach.

Efficiency:

RQ14. Although the project is making progress in achieving its intended outputs and outcomes, there are significant challenges with timeliness, cost-effectiveness, and risk management. The project has indeed made considerable strides in efficiently attaining its desired outputs and outcomes. However, it is crucial to address the challenges associated with delays in disbursements, procurement, and distribution to ensure that the project stays on course and continues to deliver results in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Efficiency Achievements:

The project has successfully adhered to the planned delivery schedule, with many outputs being achieved according to the project timeline.

The project has produced outputs and outcomes of high quality, contributing significantly to the desired change and improvement in climate resilience and sustainable agriculture.

Efficiency Challenges

Delays in disbursing funds to implementing partners have impeded the achievement of outputs and outcomes. Disbursements to implementing partners are contingent upon adhering to the stringent reporting requirements set forth by the AE. Implementing partners often find themselves inundated with these complex reporting obligations. Nevertheless, as time progresses, the reporting capabilities of implementing partners are bolstered. Unfortunately, one of the repercussions of delays in disbursements is that staff may go without salaries for up to three months.

Late procurement and distribution of seeds, a crucial project component, have hindered progress. Improving the efficiency of procurement processes and supply chain management is essential to overcome this challenge.

While the project has shown resilience in handling risks, implementing a proactive risk management strategy can help identify potential delays and challenges early for timely mitigation.

RQ15. The WFP has demonstrated a high level of coordination with its implementation partners. The arrangements are well-documented, and there is a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities among stakeholders.

The coordination and management arrangements are largely in line with the project's objectives, which helps in progressing towards achieving the desired outcomes.

Significant efforts have been made to enhance the capacity of implementing partners and individuals involved in project implementation. This capacity-building contributes to more effective project management.

Efficiency Challenges

Challenges exist in coordinating with the two executing entities. Funds for the Ministry of Agriculture are still managed by WFP due to perceived risks. More effective collaboration and risk mitigation strategies are needed to build trust and enable these entities to take on a more significant role.

Concerns arise from the Ministry of Environment producing **local adaptation plans without sufficient public participation**, raising questions about the level of local ownership and participation. Efforts should be made to engage local stakeholders in decision-making processes.

There is limited evidence of supervision of the executing entities (As per the FAA), which can impact the quality and efficiency of project activities.

Work Planning:

RQ16. Activities initiated by WFP and partners began as scheduled, but delays were experienced with tasks assigned to executing entities, particularly the Ministry of Land and Environment.

There is a lack of clarity regarding the reasons for delays, especially related to the capacity challenges faced by the Ministry of Land and Environment. Additionally, there is a growing concern that executing entities may not fully grasp their responsibilities within the GCF project framework, specifically the covenants under the FAA.

WFP's supervision of executing entities has been ineffective, leading to challenges in engaging with redundant government structures at the provincial level. This has resulted in unresolved barriers to project progress, with certain activities still in the pilot phase well into the project timeline.

Delays in various activities have impeded the project's ability to regain momentum and make significant progress. Notably, the provision of post-harvest silos to farmers remains at the pilot stage.

Despite efforts to gather stakeholder feedback and enhance project performance, there are persistent perceptions that feedback has not been acted upon. Executing entities have not effectively engaged stakeholders in the three districts or taken visible steps to address their concerns and feedback.

The delays experienced, particularly with executing entities, have hindered the project's progress and momentum.

Delays in project start-up and implementation

ACTIVITY	BUDGET YR 1-3 USD	EE	STATUS	DELAY CAUSES	RESOLUTION
1.2.1 Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities.	**69,090**	WFP and MTA	Not done	Executing entity capacity challenges	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.
1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities.	**25,000**	WFP and MTA	Not done	Executing entity capacity challenges	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.

1.3.1 Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households.	**1,337,730**	WFP and MTA	Not done	Executing entity capacity challenges	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.
2.1.1. Support the establishment and function of 3 RCEs (1 per district) to enable access to IRM tools and market-based opportunities.	**162,000**	WFP and MADER	Not done	Lack of stewardship by accredited entity	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.
2.1.3. Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.	**54,090**	WFP	Not done	Lack of stewardship by accredited entity	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.
2.1.6. Identify and promote market outlets helping make investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative.	**252,000**	WFP and MADER	Not done	Lack of stewardship by accredited entity	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.
3.1.4. Develop and disseminate 1 national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation.	**37,500**	WFP and MTA	Not done	Executing entity capacity challenges	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.
3.1.5. Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6) technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations.	**144,450**	WFP, MADER, and MTA	Not done	Lack of stewardship by accredited entity	Recommend WFP and GCF re-engagement and review based on FAA covenants.

The table below presents the milestones and their respective reporting timelines, as specified in the Funded Activity Agreement:

Project Progress Ratings with Milestones and Timelines

Project Outputs with Activities	Project progress	Achievement Rating and performance
Component 1: Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through Climate Resilient Agriculture (CRA) as well as watershed restoration and enhancement.		
Output 1.1. Increased use of Climate Resilient Agriculture techniques through CRA clubs with training, demonstrations, and access to inputs. **Activity 1.1.1. Promote CRA through the establishment of 550 farmer clubs with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.** ***Output 1.2. Informative watershed assessment and community-based participatory planning results available.*** Activity 1.2.1. Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities. Activity 1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities. ***Output 1.3. Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity.***	Promote CRA through the establishment of 550 farmer clubs with access to dedicated training, demonstrations, and farming implements (26%). Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities (17%). Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities (10%). Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households (6%).	**Rating: Unsatisfactory** Whilst the establishment of farmers' clubs has done well, the rest of the activities under outputs 1.2 and 1.3 have received poor perceptions from affected communities.

Activity 1.3.1. Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households.		
Component 2: Enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities.		
Output 2.1. Increased access to integrated risk management tools and sales from market-based opportunities by CRA-practicing farmers. Activity 2.1.1. Support the establishment and function of 3 Rural Centers of Excellence (RCEs) to enable access to Integrated Road Map (IRM) tools and market-based opportunities. Activity 2.1.2. Establish 550 village saving and loans (VSL) groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and promote financial literacy. Activity 2.1.3. Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.	Support the establishment and function of 3 Rural Centres of Excellence ("RCEs") to enable access to Integrated Road Map ("IRM") tools and market-based opportunities (10%). Establish 550 village saving and loans ("VSL") groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and promote financial literacy (40%). Facilitate farmers' access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks (20%). Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods. Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater	**Rating: Highly Satisfactory** Activities around VSL have performed exceptionally well. If the project succeeds in linking VSL with the formal banking sector and boosts the savings levels, then this project component will undoubtedly become a benchmark for similar GCF projects.

Activity 2.1.4. Facilitate farmers' access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks. Activity 2.1.5. Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater marketability of Component 1 products. Activity 2.1.6. Identify and promote market outlets helping make investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative.	marketability of Component 1 products (10%). Identify and promote market outlets helping make investment in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative (0%).	
Component 3: Informed adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities, and national/local authorities through the generation and use of climate information.		
Output 3.1. Awareness campaigns on local climate change impacts and good practices on adaptation measures are disseminated. Activity 3.1.1. Downscale national climate analysis to government and civil society in 10 workshops. Activity 3.1.2. Disseminate climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people. Activity 3.1.3. Facilitate the development of 3 Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs).	Downscale national climate analysis to government and civil society (20%). Disseminate climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people (20%). Facilitate the development of 3 Local Adaptation Plans ("LAPs") (100%). Develop and disseminate 1 national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation (0%).	**Rating: Satisfactory.** PICSA and Climate awareness dissemination are hereby singled as working very well. However, activities with a huge potential for national and regional impact like supporting national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories, are low-lying fruits that have not been harnessed.

Activity 3.1.4. Develop and disseminate 1 national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation. Activity 3.1.5. Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6), technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations. ***Output 3.2. Households have access to climate information services.*** Activity 3.2.1. Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for targeted users in 3 districts (Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa). Activity 3.2.2. Facilitate Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) rollout reaching 16,000 farming households and providing access to climate and weather information with advisories.	Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6), technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations (5%). Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for targeted users in 3 districts (Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa) (20%). Facilitate Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture ("PICSA") rollout reaching 16,000 farming households providing access to climate and weather information with advisories (20%).	

RQ17. The project has demonstrated commendable efficiency in its governance mechanisms, particularly within the WFP and with its implementing partners. Transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement are among its notable strengths. However, some areas could benefit from enhancement, such as the procurement processes employed by implementing partners, consultation with executing entities, and the mechanisms for resolving conflicts at the community level.

Efficiency Achievements:

Within the WFP, decision-making processes have been streamlined and optimized to promote prompt and well-informed decision-making. This contributes significantly to the effective management of the project.

The project has established strong engagement with implementing partners and other stakeholders, ensuring that diverse perspectives are taken into consideration during decision-making processes. This inclusive approach enhances the overall effectiveness of the project.

Communications:

RQ18. The project's communication efforts exhibit notable strengths in inclusivity and feedback mechanisms. However, there are challenges associated with irregular and less effective communication, exclusion of key stakeholders, and inconsistent utilization of feedback that need to be addressed. It is imperative to enhance community engagement and foster collaboration with executing entities to optimize project efficiency.

Efficiency Achievements:
The project has shown inclusivity in its communication efforts by keeping relevant stakeholders, such as WFP and implementing partners, informed through various communication channels. This has fostered a shared understanding of project objectives and activities among key actors.

The project recognizes the importance of feedback mechanisms and has established channels for stakeholders to provide input and express concerns.

Efficiency Challenges
While feedback mechanisms are in place, there are challenges with consistent feedback not being acted upon, particularly regarding delays in seed delivery.

Lack of community engagement for insurance activities has led to misunderstandings with stakeholders.

Executing entities have had minimal or no engagement with affected communities and government stakeholders at the district level, causing frustration.

Financing

RQ19. Efficiency Achievements: The WFP and its implementing partners have demonstrated commendable efficiency in resource utilization. Their high absorption rate indicates that resources are being effectively utilized to carry out project activities.

Certain project components, such as the demonstration farms, have shown exceptional value for money. These components are achieving desired results in a cost-efficient manner, optimizing the allocation of resources.

Efficiency Challenges

Executing Entities Burn Rate: Significant challenges have been identified with the two executing entities, as their burn rate falls below 10%. This points to inefficiencies in resource utilization by these entities.

The EE has failed to demonstrate proper expenditure of resources in the districts of Marara, Changara, and Cahora Bassa.

Prolonged delays in disbursing funds from WFP to implementing partners have been observed. These delays are impeding the timely implementation of project activities and must be addressed to ensure efficient resource utilization.

RQ20. The project has laid a solid foundation of financial policies and procedures, and regular financial reporting is being carried out. However, certain internal reporting bureaucratic processes have resulted in delays in fund disbursements, leading to inconsistent cash flow for implementing partners. Additionally, concerns have been raised regarding the allocation of funds for executing entities. These challenges have hindered the overall efficiency of the project.

Efficiency Challenges
Managing cash flow inconsistently for implementing partners has posed challenges in executing project activities in a timely manner.

RQ21. While the project demonstrates alignment between co-financing and its objectives, it falls short in effectively mobilizing additional resources through co-financing activities. Although opportunities for co-financing from various sources have been identified, they have not yet been fully capitalized upon, thereby limiting the financial sustainability and efficiency of the project.

Moreover, the noncompliance with co-financing reporting requirements raises concerns regarding transparency and accountability.

Efficiency Challenges

Despite identifying opportunities to secure additional finance from sources such as the SUSTENA project, the Norwegian Government, and Brazilian investors, the project has not fully capitalized on these potential benefits. This missed opportunity hinders the project's financial sustainability and overall impact.

The project has failed to fully comply with Clause 13 of the GCF policy on co-finance, specifically regarding reporting on the delivery of co-financing. In particular, reporting on funds from the Government of Flanders has not been provided in absolute numerical terms as required by the FAA. This lack of compliance undermines transparency and accountability in relation to co-financing.

RQ22. Efficiency Challenges
The project is facing delays and disruptions due to constraints stemming from the absence of co-financing. For example, farmers are being compelled to share project-provided farm inputs in unrealistic proportions, potentially impacting agricultural productivity.

Considering the funding gap, the project may need to consider adjusting its scope or scale. These modifications could potentially affect the project's ability to achieve its intended outcomes and results.

The absence of co-financing may have detrimental effects on project outcomes and results. Delays in providing essential inputs to farmers could impede their agricultural activities and productivity.

Effectiveness:

RQ23. Mid-term Target Achievement Analysis:
The use of the Food Consumption Score as an indicator limits the project's ability to effectively report on the benefits derived from promoting diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods.

While the project has made fair progress towards its objectives, the failure to meet mid-term targets raises concerns about the overall impact in the three districts.

A qualitative analysis to determine the mid-term values of the project's logframe indicators in comparison to the midterm targets.

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Mid-Term Targets	Mid-Term Actuals/Rating[15]	Remarks	Source
Fund Level Impacts							
A1.0 Increased resilience and Enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people,communities, and regions	1.2 Number of males and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood. options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis will collect data on WFP's. corporate Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI)[16] and Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)[17].	1,427 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	**32,000** people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihood. options (50% or 16,000 women, 50% or 16,000 men)	**8 777 (27.4%)** **Fair**	As the data collection for the outcome monitoring survey was conducted in June 2022, the number for A 1.2 is 7 350 participants, which is 5 923 higher than the baseline outcome monitoring survey.	FAA
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security	.2 Number of food secure household (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis will collect data on: Consolidated. Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security[18] (CARI) and on the Food Consumption Score –	**1,641** household at risk of climate change impacts are food secure (33% or 792 female-headed; 67% or 1,608 male Headed)	**4,800** households at risk of climate change impacts are food secure . (33% or 1,584 female-headed; 67% or 3,216 male-headed)	**8 641 (180%)**	As defined in the FAA, the methodology used is the Food Consumption Score. The FCS is reported as percentage of the incidence of food security in the communities where the programme will be implemented, therefore it should be reported as a percentage not as a number of households. The results of the baseline survey show that 45% average for all HHs	FAA

[15] The rating column provides a qualitative evaluation of the project's performance for each review criterion. Ratings are determined based on predefined criteria, including 'excellent', 'good', 'fair', 'poor' based on absolute numbers only.

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor

[16] The number of people in targeted areas reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (including enhanced practices) disaggregated by sex.

[17] The Livelihoods-based Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) indicator measures the different types of livelihood-related coping strategies that households apply to ensure their food needs are met. It ranks these coping mechanisms by how costly it may be to their livelihoods and ability to cope with shocks in the future. Strategies are classified into three broad groups namely: 1. Stress strategies: such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts; 2. Crisis strategies: such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation; 3. Emergency strategies: such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse, or more dramatic in nature.

[18] This is a combination of all/some: Food Consumption Score + Food Energy Shortfall + Food expenditure share + Poverty status + Livelihood coping strategy categories. Some of these were previously mentioned.

		Nutrition (FCS-N)[19] disaggregated by sex of household head.			**Good** **The only reason this is not scored excellent is doubts about data reliability on female headed households**	and 38% of female-headed HHs have acceptable food consumption. The target for mid-term is 50% HHs average and 45% female-headed with acceptable food consumption, final target is 60% HHs average and 55% female-headed with acceptable food consumption.	
Impact Indicator	Adaptation Core Indicator 1 - Direct Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)	?	**17 835**	**35 000**	**52 835 (150.95%)** **Good**	The current value includes additional 165 participants (33 Households) who were not able to be registered during the 2021 registration period as a result of heavy rain that made it difficult for WFP to reach the remote communities. The final target is adjusted since the final target is 16,000HH (16,000 *5 = 80,000 beneficiaries).	**APR**
Impact Indicator	Adaptation Core Indicator 2 - Indirect Beneficiaries of GCF funded project/programme (Units: number of individuals and percentage %)	?	**35 670**	**70 000**	**105 670 (150.95%)** **Good**	The current value includes additional 330 participants (66 Households) who were not able to be registered during the 2021 registration period as a result of	**APR**

[19] FCS-Nutrition (FCS-N) is calculated in a similar way as the FCS, but it zooms in on the consumption of three essential food groups: Vitamin A, Protein, and Iron. The FCS-categories for the FCS-N scores can be interpreted as following: when FCS-N is "acceptable", it means the household consumes the nutrient daily (7 days per week). When FCS-N is "borderline", it means the household consumes the nutrient sometimes (1-6 days a week). When FCS-N is "poor", it means the household did not consume the nutrient at all (0 days a week).

						heavy rain that made it difficult for WFP to reach the remote communities. The final target is adjusted since the final target is 32,000HH (16000*5)*2 = 160,000 beneficiaries).	
Project outcomes: Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts.							
A 6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	6.2 Use of climate information services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis. Quantitative surveys:% households within the targeted communities using agro climatic advice to make disaster risk reduction (DRR), agro and/or livelihood related decisions	% households within the targeted communities using agro climate advice to make disaster risk reduction (DRR), agro and/or livelihood related decisions	**68**	**33 (48.52%)** **Good**	The outcome monitoring exercise is supposed to be collected twice a year as per the FAA. However, considering that the baseline was held in January 2022 and the first outcome was conducted in June 2022 which is the only one for the current reporting period, the number for A 6.2 is 94%, which is higher than expected in FAA.	FAA
A 7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	7 .1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services of GCF-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	% of household with an Acceptable Food Expenditure Share (FES) disaggregated by sex of household head	**59**	**20 (33.89%)** **Fair**	The outcome monitoring exercise is supposed to be collected twice a year as per the FAA. However, considering that the baseline was held in January 2022 and the first outcome was conducted in June 2022 which is the only one for the current reporting period, the number for A 7.1 is 61% for male and 52% for female, which is higher than expected in FAA. The cumulative value is 2519 males and 2148 females.	FAA

[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security	% of household with an acceptable Food Expenditure Share (FES) disaggregated by sex of household head	?	**59**	**20**	**59 (295%)** **Good**	The outcome monitoring exercise is supposed to be collected twice a year as per the FAA. However, considering that the baseline was held in January 2022 and the first outcome was conducted in June 2022 which is the only one for the current reporting period, the number for A 7.1 is 61% for male and 52% for female, which is higher than expected in FAA. The cumulative value is 2519 males and 2148 females.	FAA
[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security	% of household in targeted areas with increased climate-resilient income sources disaggregated by sex of household head	?	**0**	**10**	**0 (0%)** **No rating**	The outcome monitoring exercise is supposed to be collected twice a year as per the FAA, and considering that 2022 was the first year of implementation and there is no previous data to compare with, since the first outcome was conducted in June 2022 and is the only one for the current reporting period, the % for A 7.1 in terms of the increased climate resilient income sources of households in target areas will be reported in the next reporting period 2023, after the second outcome monitoring survey is conducted.	FAA
[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security	% participating households practicing climate resilient agriculture	?	**49.26**	**60**	**61.95 (103.25%)** **Excellent**	The outcome monitoring exercise is supposed to be collected twice a year as per the FAA. However, considering that the baseline was held in January 2022	FAA

						and the first outcome was conducted in June 2022 which is the only one for the current reporting period, the number for A 6.2 is 85.9%, which is higher than expected in FAA.	
[Adaptation] Health, Food, and Water Security	% change in average saving/credit/ insurance amounts at household level	?	**0**	**50**	**0 (0%)** **No Rating**	The outcome monitoring exercise is supposed to be collected twice a year as per the FAA, and considering that last year was the first year of implementation and there is no previous data to compare with, since the first outcome was conducted in June 2022 and is the only one for the current reporting period, the number for A 7.1 in terms of the average savings amount is MZN 285 but the % change will be reported in the next reporting period 2023, after the second outcome monitoring survey is conducted.	FAA
Project outputs: Outputs that contribute to outcomes.							
Expected Result	**Indicator**	**Means of Verification (MoV)**	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term Targets**	**Mid-Term Actuals (implementation progress according to APR 2022)**	**Rating[20]**	**Source**
1 .1. Increased use of Climate Resilient Agriculture techniques	Number of people practicing CRA through	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 people practicing CRA through clubs	7 ,000 people practicing CRA through clubs (50% women, 50% men)	3,570 (51%) (50% women, 50% men)	Good	FAA

[20] The rating column provides a qualitative evaluation of the project's performance for each review criterion. Ratings are determined based on predefined criteria, including 'excellent', 'good', 'fair', 'poor' based on absolute numbers only.

Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor

through CRA clubs with trainings, demonstrations, and access to inputs	clubs (disaggregated by sex)						
1 .2 Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available	Number of watershed assessments and conducted CBPPs used to inform asset creation decisions	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 watershed assessments and 0 CBPPs inform asset creation decisions	1 watershed assessment and 6 conducted CBPPs inform asset creation decisions	6 CBPP (100%) 0 watershed (10%)	Excellent Poor	FAA
1 .3 Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity	Number and type of assets created/ rehabilitated by targeted households	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis	0 assets[21] created/rehabilitat ed by targeted households (disaggregated by type)	600 assets created/rehabilitated by targeted households (disaggregated by type)	138 (23%)	Poor	FAA
2.1. Increased access to integrated risk management tools and sales from market-based opportunities by CRA practicing farmers	Number of people aware of local climate change impacts (disaggregated by sex)	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 households access financial instruments	4 ,800 households access financial instruments (33% female headed; 67% male headed) 5% Increase in income from increased crop production and sales amongst CRA practicing farmers	1,440 (30%) (50% women, 50% men) 2,160 (45%) (50% women, 50% men)	Fair	FAA
3 .1. Awareness campaigns on local climate change impacts and good practices on adaptation measures are disseminated	Number of representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts (disaggregated by sex)	Surveys at end of campaigns and knowledge products	0 people aware of local climate change impacts 0 representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planni ng to mitigate climate impacts	80,000 people aware of local climate change impacts (50% women, 50% men) 150 representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts (50% women, 50% men)	30,800 (44%) (50% women, 50% men)	Fair	FAA
3 .2 Households have access to climate information services	The number of households in the targeted communities receive climate information services to make agricultural related planning and actionsrelated decisions disaggregated by sex	Quantitative surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 household receive climate services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions	12,000 household receive climate services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	4,200 (35%) (50% women, 50% men)	Fair	FAA

[21] Type could not be defined at project approval but was to be determined during the CBPP during Q1 and Q2 of the project. Also are numbers an estimation based on previous asset creation experiences and might be updated during the CBPP, depending on type and number of assets selected by the communities.

	of household head						

BOX 2: Additional Data Collected by WFP in the project target Areas.

Additionally, the project has been collecting household-level outcome data to monitor affected communities' path toward resilience, namely:

1. The Food Consumption Score (FCS), FCS-Nutrition (FCS-N).
2. Food Expenditure Share (FES), Livelihoods-based Coping Strategies Index (LCSI).
3. Reduced Consumption-based Coping Strategies Index (rCSI).
4. Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS).
5. Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS).
6. Climate Service Score (CSS) and
7. Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS).

RQ24. The effectiveness review for amending or revising targets and indicators has yielded the following findings:

It appears that the current targets have been inadvertently intertwined with WFP Mozambique's corporate-level targets and data collection, leading to a lack of clarity. This confusion ultimately hampers the achievability of the original targets, given the constraints of available data, resources, and contextual factors.

There seems to be an excessive focus on food security, likely stemming from WFP's historical emphasis on this area, while neglecting resilience building. This imbalance may not fully align with the project's initial objectives.

There is a wealth of data accessible for monitoring progress towards the targets, providing a robust foundation for evaluation.

There is an opportunity for enhancement in actively soliciting input and feedback from key stakeholders, particularly farmers, to ensure their insights and expertise are integrated into the target revision process.

The revised targets and indicators adhere to the SMART criteria, ensuring effective monitoring and evaluation.

RQ25. The project is demonstrating positive development effects, including income generation and improvements in gender equality and women's empowerment. These effects align with the project's results framework and are closely monitored, although there is room for improvement in the involvement of the executing entities. Stakeholder engagement is evident, and the reporting and documentation processes are well-established.

The evidence presented demonstrates that the project has made significant strides in achieving positive development outcomes, particularly in the areas of income generation through climate-resilient farming practices and village savings and loan interventions. Notably, there has been a marked increase in women's participation and empowerment, despite the patriarchal traditions prevalent in the ***Vanyungwe*** community, which comprises nearly 100% of the communities served by the project.

The project seamlessly aligns with the WFP Gender outcomes and effects, as outlined in the results framework. These outcomes are consistent with both the WFP gender policy and the GCF gender policy and action plan.

While WFP has implemented robust monitoring mechanisms to track progress towards desired development outcomes, it remains unclear whether the executing entities are effectively utilizing these systems or are sufficiently motivated to do so.

RQ26. The project is encountering challenges in terms of flexibility, risk management, and stakeholder engagement for farmer insurance services. Nevertheless, it is still managing to provide positive benefits to the target groups.

The project lacks flexibility and responsiveness in key areas, such as ensuring timely planting by providing farmers with necessary seeds. Additionally, there is a lack of flexibility in reforming insurance services and implementing post-harvest silo interventions.

The project is slow in terms of managing and mitigating risks. It has not adequately prepared for an impending El Niño event that could potentially undermine the progress achieved. Furthermore, the project has not effectively mitigated risks arising from underperforming executing entities.

The project is sluggish in seeking input from stakeholders, including local communities and partner organizations, to understand their needs, concerns, and perspectives regarding changing external conditions. For example, the evolving dynamics with VSL groups were not adequately consulted or deliberated upon, despite the WFP's awareness of these issues. Moreover, **the lack of consultation to determine the community's indigenous status as required by the GCF indigenous peoples' policy and FAA, is a significant gap**.

RQ27. The mid-term review has yielded highly positive results, highlighting the project's strong adherence to the SMART criteria and its alignment with the GCF Results Management Framework (IRMF) and the GCF programming manual. The gender disaggregated (MvsF numbers) (% of Female partcipants) indicators employed by the project have proven to be effective in measuring and assessing its gender impacts.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to acknowledge that there are areas where reporting opportunities have been missed, and challenges have arisen in relation to specific indicators. Here are the specific key findings:

Positive Aspects:
Specificity: The indicators are clearly defined and leave no room for ambiguity. They specify what is being measured, such as the number of males and females benefiting from specific project activities.

The indicators can be accurately and consistently measured, providing quantifiable data that can be collected and analyzed.

The indicators are realistic and attainable within the project's constraints, reflecting outcomes that can be reasonably achieved.

The indicators directly align with the project's gender-related objectives, focusing on key aspects of gender-disaggregated impacts like livelihood options, food security, and climate resilience.

The indicators have clear time frames and targets for measuring progress, serving as a basis for tracking changes over specific periods.

Management Arrangements:

RQ28. While WFP and its implementing partners are effectively utilizing the budget, the two executing entities are experiencing a burn rate of less than 10%, indicating potential financial inefficiencies that require attention.

Coordinating with the government has proven challenging due to the duplication of government offices at the provincial and national levels.

Proactive risk management strategies need to be enhanced, particularly in addressing risks related to charcoal burning, coal mining, financial risks, and implementation delays.

While WFP has a competent implementation team in place in Tete province, there is room for improvement in coordinating with the government.

There is significant potential for improvement in knowledge sharing across the three districts (Inter-district knowledge sharing). Efforts should be made to enhance this aspect of the project.

The project is currently not meeting all the requirements set forth in the Funding Activity Agreement. These areas of non-compliance include inadequate EE supervision, a weak grievance redress mechanism, failure to adhere to the Indigenous Peoples Policy, issues with procurement of goods and services, and insufficient financial contributions from beneficiaries towards insurance policies. For example, as stated in FAA page 13, it is essential to confirm that beneficiaries have made their required cash contributions before transferring funds to the local insurance company for premium payments. These contributions should be made progressively over the years of participation to ensure full coverage.

RQ29. Executing Agencies:

Both MTA and MADER are failing to align their activities with the project objectives and desired outcomes, resulting in a lack of essential support for their technical staff and a sense of demoralization. MTA's absence from the field in the three districts raises concerns about the accuracy of their reported expenditures.

Furthermore, the level of compliance with project plans, guidelines, and established procedures by both MTA and MADER is inadequate. Their involvement in the procurement of goods and services violates the Funded Activity Agreement.

In terms of resource management, both MTA and MADER are inefficient in managing project resources, including financial, human, and technical resources. The allocated resources are not being effectively utilized, monitored, or optimized to achieve project outcomes.

Additionally, the ability of both executing agencies to deliver project activities within planned time frames is very low, with a burn rate below 10% at the project's midpoint. The quality of project outputs produced by the executing agencies is also subpar, with MADER failing to actively support their technical teams based in the villages working with smallholder farmers. Moreover, climate change-affected communities are dissatisfied with the execution of the project by these two agencies.

Implementing Partners:
On the other hand, implementing partners demonstrate a good level of alignment with the project objectives and desired outcomes. They generally comply with project plans, guidelines, and established procedures, showcasing effective resource management practices.

Implementing partners exhibit proficient management of project resources, ensuring efficient allocation and utilization.
They guarantee the timely completion of project activities, adhering to established timelines and milestones. Consistently, they produce high-quality project outputs that not only meet but exceed the set standards. Implementing partners often receive commendable feedback from project stakeholders, particularly from the communities directly impacted by the project.

RQ30. Positive Aspects: WFP MOZ offers effective technical assistance and capacity-building support to enhance the capabilities of implementing entities and the project team. The selection of experienced and highly skilled technical assistance consultants has proven to be advantageous, particularly in areas such as PICSA services.

The monitoring and reporting requirements set forth by WFP are clearly defined and reasonable. While implementing partners may initially find it challenging to meet these high standards, the process ultimately serves to improve their skill sets.

WFP demonstrates a commitment to project sustainability and the promotion of long-term positive impacts, particularly in the transition from traditional food distribution and cash transfer programs to climate-resilient farming and food production. This shift signifies a significant positive impact on sustainability.

Areas for Improvement
Delays in activities such as seed delivery and insurance have hindered project progress.

Furthermore, there is room for improvement in the support and enthusiasm provided by WFP for watershed management objectives.

While communication and coordination between WFP and the project team are generally of good quality, some areas need improvement. Long response times to written requests from implementing partners can be a barrier to effective collaboration.

RQ31. The project has established a grievance/feedback mechanism for stakeholders, but its current effectiveness is deemed fair. The challenges encountered include inconsistent accessibility, responsiveness, and transparency, along with delays in addressing stakeholder concerns.

The mechanism has been successfully established to be accessible to stakeholders. However, there are challenges in maintaining consistent accessibility, as feedback boxes have not been observed by communities for several months.

Challenges in Effectiveness

The absence of feedback boxes since January/February 2023 has led to delays in project implementation, signaling a lack of consistency in the mechanism's operations. This has hindered accessibility and awareness among stakeholders.

Reporting:

RQ33. WFP has demonstrated strong performance in several areas, including timeliness, completeness, and adherence to GCF reporting guidelines. However, some areas require improvement, such as the utilization of reports and the need to avoid placing excessive burdens on implementing partners with additional corporate-level data requirements.

Implementing partners at the district level often struggle to submit reports on time due to capacity issues. However, the efforts made by WFP to enhance partners' capacity have led to positive unintended outcomes, enabling them to meet reporting requirements. WFP consistently delivers Annual Performance Reports to the GCF in a timely manner.

WFP's APRs contain all necessary information, data, and documentation as per the reporting guidelines and templates. However, the additional data requirements imposed by WFP at the corporate level are burdensome for implementing partners, making it challenging to gather and organize the data to meet these extra reporting standards.

Most of the reported data, findings, and results are accurate, well-supported by evidence, and aligned with the projects' activities and progress. However, there may be inconsistencies in the Food Consumption Score data due to biases related to harvest and non-harvest seasons. Additionally, assessing food security for pastoral and semi-pastoral households using FCS data can be challenging and may lead to inaccuracies.

The two approved Annual Project Reports demonstrate a high level of organization, structure, and clarity, ensuring easy comprehension for readers. However, it is important to note that the annual household surveys conducted by WFP are presented in detailed documents that may pose challenges for non-technical readers.

The reports submitted by WFP generally adhere to the prescribed format, content, and frequency outlined in the GCF reporting guidelines. However, it is important to note that the reporting requirements for co-financing, which necessitate reporting in absolute numbers, are not adhered to.

Unfortunately, there is limited evidence to suggest that the GCF Annual Project Reports are actively reviewed, discussed, and utilized by the Project Team, partners, and stakeholders to make well-informed decisions. It appears that WFP primarily relies on its internal reporting procedures and tends to submit the GCF APRs as a mere formality.

Overall, while the approved APRs demonstrate a commendable level of quality and clarity, there is room for improvement in terms of ensuring accessibility for non-technical readers. Additionally, greater emphasis should be placed on actively utilizing the GCF APRs to inform decision-making processes, rather than treating them as a mere procedural requirement.

RQ34. The project has a significant amount of documented knowledge, however, there are limitations in capturing valuable insights, experiences, challenges, and best practices throughout the project's life cycle. This gap can be attributed to the lack of innovative reporting methods such as most significant change stories and pictorial storytelling. Engaging in field visits and interacting with smallholder farmers and individuals affected by climate change reveals numerous remarkable project success stories.

Despite commendable on-site work, the project has not effectively disseminated the lessons learned, missing opportunities to scale the project's impact. For instance, the presence of an excellent demonstration farm in Changara district showcasing climate-resilient agriculture farming demonstrations is unknown in other districts.

There is limited evidence of active engagement and feedback solicited from key partners and stakeholders regarding the documented lessons. While WFP Mozambique excels at collecting household data, there is a lack of feedback gathering, surveys, interviews, and active participation to gather insights and perspectives.

The executing entities have shown limited internalization and application of lessons learned in their work and decision-making processes. For example, there is a noticeable disparity between agricultural extension officers employed by the Ministry of Agriculture and those employed by the three implementing partners in the districts. The latter group consistently provides high-quality services due to effective supervision and facilitation by their organizations, whilst the former is hampered by a lack of fuel for their motorbikes and a lack of support-supervision by their designated superiors. WFP implementing partners demonstrate evidence of incorporating lessons into their practices, policies, and strategies.

WFP partners have demonstrated significant changes in behavior because of internalizing the lessons they have learned. For instance, partners have adjusted to cultural norms by implementing practices such as segregating genders during community meetings and avoiding scheduling meetings in the afternoon. Additionally, partners have embraced innovative approaches, including non-soil-disruptive conservation tilling, minimizing the use of chemicals and fertilizers, and planting seeds in the soil only after reaching mutually agreed-upon rain levels.

RQ35. The project lacks a systematic approach to capture and document the specific unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, or results. These unintended effects are only observed during field visits and interactions with affected communities.

The project lacks documentation of unintended outcomes, resulting in a missed opportunity to analyze the nature, magnitude, and significance of these effects and their implications for the project and its stakeholders.

Without documented unintended outcomes, there is a lack of effort in identifying the underlying causes, drivers, or conditions that led to these unintended effects.

Relevant stakeholders, especially the smallholder farmers, are not engaged in gathering their insights, perceptions, and experiences related to the unintended effects, as these effects are not formally captured and documented. This oversight hinders a comprehensive understanding of the project's impact on all involved parties.

Box 3: Suggested Indicators for Unintended Outcomes

Suggested Indicators for Unintended Outcomes:

1. Number of unintended or unexpected effects identified and documented.

2. Assessment of the positive or negative impacts of unintended effects on project outcomes or stakeholders.

3. Identification of key factors contributing to unintended outcomes or results through stakeholder consultations, data analysis, or case studies.

4. Representation of diverse stakeholder perspectives in assessing unintended effects through surveys, interviews, or focus group discussions.

5. Number of lessons learned documented and shared related to unintended effects and their causal factors.

UNINTENDED POSITIVE EFFECTS	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS	UNINTENDED NEGATIVE EFFECTS	CONTRIBUTING FACTORS
Predatory shylocks have been driven out of business by the Village Savings and Loans intervention. The target population lacked access to credit facilities, making them vulnerable to exploitation. The emergence of VSL groups has provided a lifeline to the communities.	The unbanked status of the target population. Absence of credit facilities.	The emergence of the VSL groups has come with the need for proactive management of the groups including managing interactions within the group.	Inadequate proactive management of the groups, including managing intra-group dynamics. Budget constraints for managing intra-group dynamics.
The project has developed strong social cohesion within groups convened for project purposes. This cohesion was largely absent before the project, providing unexpected positive social outcomes.	Lack of sufficient forums for enhancing social cohesion before the project.	Some of the VSL groups have mopped up more cash than they can safely handle in their safe boxes. This has brought security concerns.	Inadequate linkage with banking institutions for funding support.
		Some demonstration farms are using fossil fuel water pumps instead of environmentally friendly solar pumps.	Lack of support from the project to acquire solar water pumps.
		The demo farms are not receiving sufficient technical support from the agricultural extension officers. Additionally, WFP invests very little (mostly only seeds) into these farms.	Lack of interest from WFP and the implementing partners in this intervention despite its high impact potential.

Gender equity:

RQ36. Regrettably, the project's ability to monitor gender aspects (not just MvsF) is inadequate. There is inconsistent reporting of gender-disaggregated data, limited use of gender-specific indicators, and insufficient engagement with stakeholders on gender-related issues. Additionally, the identification of female-headed households is inaccurate.

Currently, the project lacks explicit measures to allocate financial resources and project activities specifically for the benefit of women, as expected by the GCF.

RQ37. Gender Equity (Positive):
The project has successfully reached and benefited the planned target groups, including both women and men. It effectively identifies and engages with the intended beneficiaries.

The knowledge and skills acquired from the PICSA training are being actively utilized by the community, demonstrating that project outcomes are being implemented effectively.

Gender Equity (Challenges):
Limited evidence suggests that the project has not effectively disseminated project results in formats and languages (specifically, NHYUNGWE) that are accessible and culturally appropriate for the target groups. This lack of accessibility could hinder equitable access, particularly for women and marginalized groups.

Although the project has established a feedback mechanism, its functionality appears inconsistent, which may impact the ability of target groups to provide feedback and influence project outcomes.

One of the implementing partners, 'Aceagrarios', has imposed barriers to the recruitment of women technical staff, which is a violation of GCF and WFP gender policies.

RQ38. Gender Equity (Positive):
Proportionate Representation: The project has demonstrated success in ensuring proportionate representation of women and other vulnerable groups among the total beneficiaries. Efforts have been made to reach and involve these groups equitably.

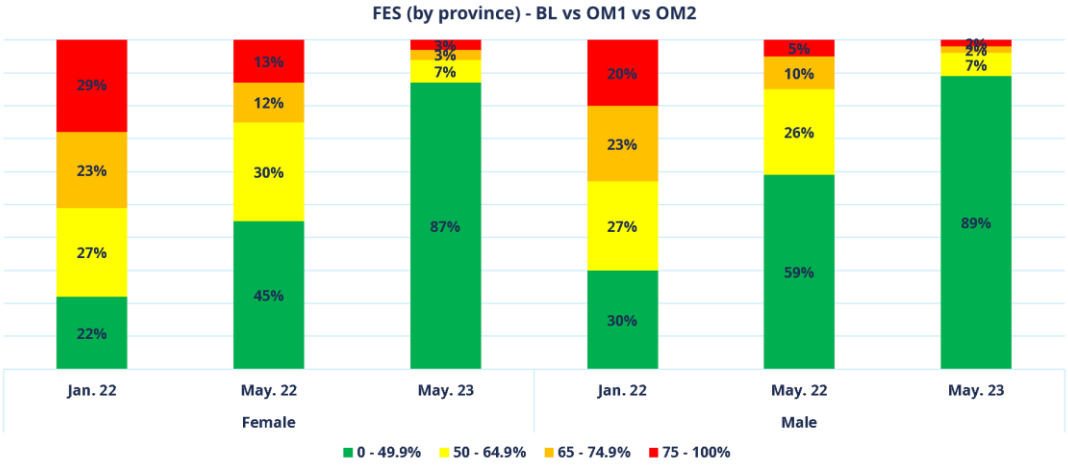


Figure 6Food Expenditure Scores (FES)[22] Only 4% of households are considered severely economically vulnerable, as they spend over 75 % of their income on food. Also, 7% applies to those spending 50-64.9% of their income on food, and finally, 88% of HHs spend below half of their available budget on food.

In terms of comparing target and control, there is not a significant difference, the control group is slightly economically vulnerable by 1%. Economic vulnerability once again for the target and control group is generally good in terms of spending the income on food.

Female HHHs are slightly economically vulnerable by 1%. 6% of female HHHs spend over 65% of their income on food, while 4% of male HHHs do the same. The trend also continues to have a difference in spending less than 50% of their

[22] FES: This indicator measures the proportion of each household's available budget (estimated through an expenditure module) spent on food. It is important that the overall budget/expenses do not only consider cash expenses but also purchases made on credit, items produced by the household (e.g. own production) and assistance received.

income on food, which the difference is 2%, female-headed households are slightly more vulnerable than male-headed households. The difference is not significant, thus economic vulnerability for both female and male hhhs is stable.

Gender Equity Challenges:

The implementation of gender-responsive and inclusive approaches to cater to the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups should be further evaluated. Customizing project activities to meet their unique requirements is essential for promoting gender equity.

RQ39. The project lacks sufficient measures to explicitly allocate financial resources and project activities for the benefit of women, which is a critical aspect in fostering gender equity.

Gender Equity Challenges:

There is a lack of evidence indicating whether the project has identified and integrated specific activities aimed at addressing gender disparities, promoting women's participation, and enhancing their access to project benefits.

The project appears to have overlooked implementing measures to ensure that procurement practices support gender equality, such as promoting women-owned businesses or providing fair opportunities for women to participate in bidding processes. Gender mainstreaming in procurement is essential for fostering gender equity.

RQ40. The project has effectively empowered the beneficiaries by making them aware of their rights and benefits. This has not only increased their knowledge but also enabled them to actively participate in the project activities. The project's success in raising awareness, disseminating information, and providing avenues for feedback has played a pivotal role in achieving this outcome.

However, there is still room for improvement in terms of offering more specific training programs that focus on rights and benefits. It is crucial to ensure that beneficiaries have a comprehensive understanding of their entitlements.

Achievement in Effectiveness:
The project has been successful in increasing awareness among beneficiaries about their rights and the benefits they can receive from project activities. This achievement was assessed through KIIs and FGDs, which revealed that a considerable number of beneficiaries are now knowledgeable about their entitlements.

RQ41. Primarily, the evaluation of gender equity in the project is impeded by a lack of sufficient gender-disaggregated data. This deficiency hinders a thorough comprehension of the status of gender equality within the project. The absence of gender-sensitive indicators e.g. women's participation in decision-making roles, which highlights the representation of women in leadership positions, presents another obstacle. Without these indicators, it is challenging to precisely gauge and track progress toward gender equity.
Furthermore, the limited documentation on gender-specific outcomes (e.g. access to land ownership and control) and impacts also impedes the project's ability to evaluate its effectiveness in advancing gender equity. Additionally, women in the target communities in Tete, are responsible for unpaid care work such as tending to household chores and childcare, limiting their time and energy for engaging in farming activities.

There is a significant lack of gender-disaggregated data, hindering a comprehensive comparison of outcomes and impacts between women and men beneficiaries. [23]The absence of such data raises concerns about the project's ability to assess gender-specific effects adequately.

[23] One of the current challenge the project is facing is to ascertain whether the title of "head of household" carries the same significance as that of "primary farmer." In the unique cultural context of the communities in Tete, these two titles hold different meanings and therefore have a substantial impact on the data gathered. The confusion between a 'primary farmer' and a 'head of household' has posed difficulties, as women are often the primary farmers in their households but rarely hold the title of head of household due to cultural barriers.

BOX 4: 'Primary Farmer' vs 'Head of Household"

The current challenge the project is facing is to ascertain whether the title of "head of household" carries the same significance as that of "primary farmer." In the unique cultural context of the communities in Tete, these two titles hold different meanings and therefore have a substantial impact on the data gathered. The confusion between a 'primary farmer' and a 'head of household' has posed difficulties, as women are often the 'primary farmers' in their households but rarely hold the title of 'head of household' due to cultural challenges.

The monitoring and evaluation framework of the project reveals a lack of gender-sensitive indicators to effectively measure gender-specific outcomes and impacts.

There is a lack of evidence to determine if women and men have equal opportunities to participate in project activities and decision-making processes. The project lacks documentation on the representation and involvement of both genders in key project decisions and activities.
While the concept of empowerment is acknowledged, the specific effects and pathways to achieving it remain unexplored. Empowerment can be demonstrated through the analysis of the Living Coping Strategies Index (LCSI)[24].

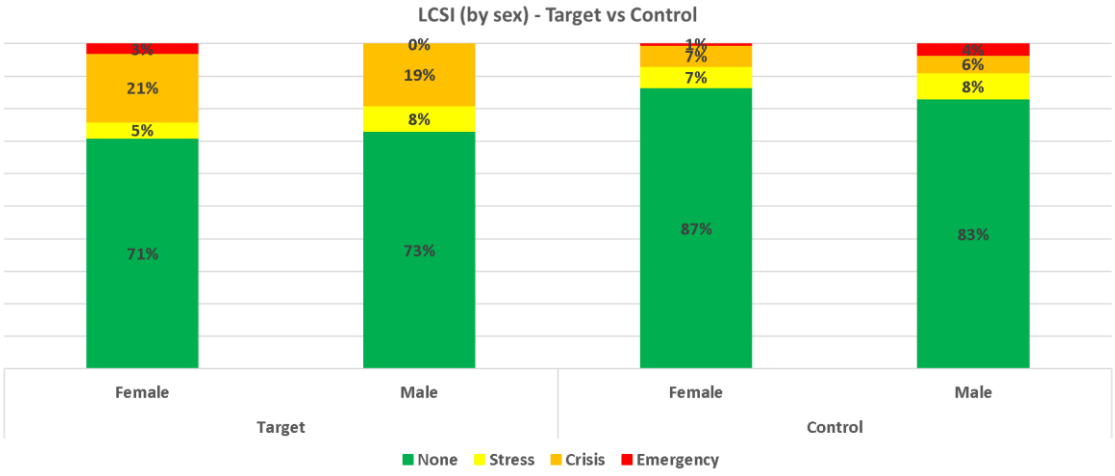


Figure 7 Living Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) Less than half of all hhs showed continuous signs of stress by using livelihood coping strategies. Only 28% of HHS were using some sort of livelihood coping strategy, considerate of stress (6%), crisis (20%), and emergency (2%) strategies. The remaining 72% did not use any livelihood coping strategies.

The control group is slightly higher when using the coping strategies compared with the target group. In the target group, 28% of HHs are using livelihood-based coping strategies, compared to 15% in the control group where these groups do not present statistically significant differences between them for their LCSI except for crisis strategies. Also, female hhhs in the target group show that they applied fewer livelihood strategies when compared to male hhhs by 2% while, the control group is the other way around where female hhhs are 4% higher. The difference is not significant for both control and target groups, which means that generally, they are on good terms in using coping strategies.

The share of female HHHs using livelihood coping strategies is higher than for male HHHs by 2%. 27% of male HHHs were using some sort of livelihood coping strategy, considerate of stress (8%), and crisis (19%) strategies. 29% of female HHHs were using some sort of livelihood coping strategy, considerate of stress (5%), crisis (21%), and emergency (3%) strategies.

[24] The Living Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) is a tool to assess an individual's coping mechanisms in response to stressful life events. The LCSI measures the frequency and effectiveness of various coping strategies employed by an individual. By utilizing the LCSI, responders can identify areas of strength and weakness in an individual's coping repertoire, ultimately leading to more targeted interventions and support services.

Although the difference is not significant, female hhhs, had to adopt emergency strategies (mostly begging) compared to male hhhs.

RQ42. Achievements in Effectiveness:

Most women and men beneficiaries have reported having access to pertinent project information. This ensures that stakeholders are well-informed about project activities and decisions. An example of this is the analysis of climate service information, which is a key focus area of the project.

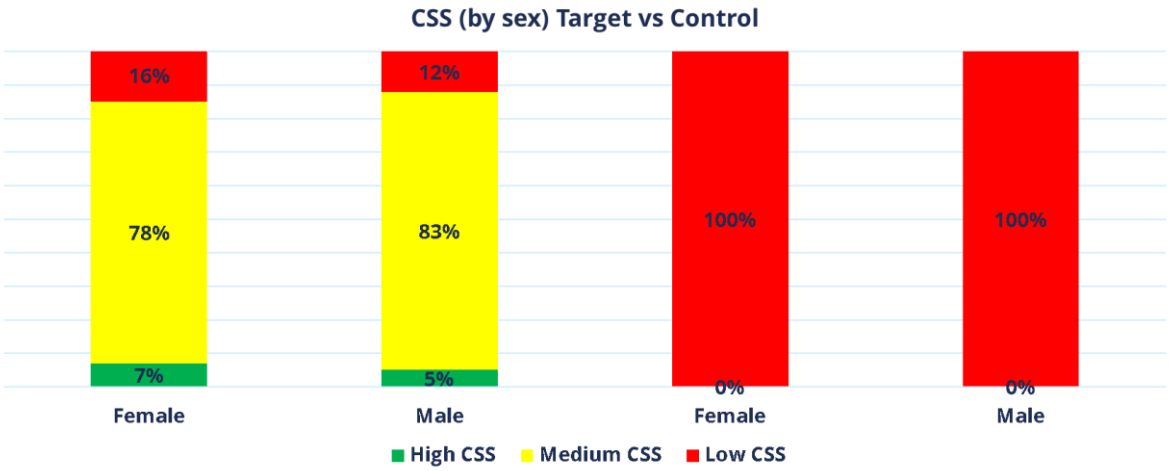


Figure 8Climate Service Score (CSS)[25]

Overall, the perception by smallholders is applying the climate service information received to make changes in their livelihood practices (medium CSS 80% and high CSS 6%). Among the 5 elements (i.e., accessibility, relevance, timeliness, tailoring of information, actionability), the result indicates that the channel used to disseminate the information is adequate.

In terms of comparing the control and target groups, the target group has a significantly higher level of High CRCS (80%) compared with the target group. The control group did not access any climate service components, thus most of the smallholders in the control group reported that they did not have sufficient access to the climate service information.

The female hhhs have higher CSS by 2% compared to male hhhs, the difference is due to accessibility and relevance, in which female hhhs perceived the channel used to disseminate the information is adequate and the adequacy of the information provided.

Sustainability:

RQ43.

Box 5: Project Identified Risk (At project design stage/See ToC)

1. **Unfavorable changes in the political landscape**
2. **Major weather-related shocks that target the area of intervention**

[25] CSS: This indicator measures households' use of climate information provided by climate services to protect or adapt their livelihoods to climatic shocks and stressors. It takes into consideration factors such as the accuracy of climate predictions, the accessibility of the information, and the impact of the services on decision-making and planning for climate resilience. A high Climate Service Score indicates that the services are reliable, user-friendly, and have a meaningful impact on decision-making processes. This metric is crucial for evaluating the success of climate services in helping stakeholders adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

3. **Weather-related shocks, or other types (not related to the project area) that reduce the EEs' capacity to implement the project.**
4. **Loss of interest and engagement of national stakeholders to develop tailored climate information products.**
5. **Other risks (plagues, wildfires, civil unrest, etc) to agricultural production interfere with and reduce the use of and trust in climate adaptation measures.**
6. **Unforeseen work that needs to be accommodated.**

The project lacks a comprehensive approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks, which poses a significant challenge to its long-term viability.

Sustainability Challenges:
The project failed to acknowledge critical risks such as extraction of trees for charcoal burning, coal mining in project areas and fiduciary risks for executing entities, including the potential commingling of GCF funds with government revenues in unfenced accounts. A comprehensive understanding of these risks is lacking.

The project lacks clear strategies and measures to address and mitigate identified risks across financial, socio-political, institutional, governance, and environmental dimensions.

There is a noticeable absence of strategies and measures for regularly monitoring identified risks, tracking their evolution, and implementing appropriate measures to manage and mitigate risks throughout the project life cycle.

Risk assessments and mitigation strategies are not actively considered and incorporated into project activities, budgets, and timelines.

The project does not demonstrate active involvement of stakeholders in the risk identification, assessment, and mitigation processes, neglecting to incorporate their perspectives and expertise.

The absence of a sustainability plan is concerning, as it is crucial for addressing long-term risks and ensuring project sustainability.

RQ43. Sustainability: The delivery modes, particularly the PICSA and the collaboration with Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia, have significantly enhanced the capacities and skills of the target groups. This empowerment enables them to sustainably implement practices even after the project's completion.

The selected delivery modes actively involve and empower national stakeholders, fostering strong national ownership and leadership in project implementation and management. The participation of the NDA and INAM offices serves as a testament to this commitment.

The adoption of sustainable agricultural practices through this project contributes to the long-term sustainability of its outcomes and impacts. This ensures that the benefits of the project continue to positively impact the target communities.

The delivery modes promote active engagement, collaboration, and participation of relevant stakeholders, including district-level government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities. This level of engagement further enhances the sustainability of the project.

The collaboration between WFP and three local implementing partners has successfully facilitated the transfer of valuable knowledge, technical expertise, and best practices. This collaboration empowers local partners to effectively sustain project results and enhances their capacities.

RQ44. Sustainability: The project has been instrumental in advancing thought leadership and innovation, particularly in the realm of sustainable agriculture in semi-arid regions. The introduction of index-based agricultural insurance has also fostered innovation. Despite some challenges with insurance, this intervention remains groundbreaking and has helped enhance local capacity through various training initiatives for farmers, government officials, and implementing partners on the intricacies of index-based insurance, as well as providing training of trainers to farmer leaders and promoting the use of solar-powered water pumps. These efforts underscore the project's ability to introduce novel ideas and practices in response to climate change.

The project has effectively generated and shared knowledge and insights pertaining to climate change adaptation, notably through the PICSA approach and demonstration farms. This knowledge-sharing has significantly contributed to enhancing the capacity of stakeholders and fostering sustainability.

Areas for Improvement: The project lacks evidence of establishing strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, such as government agencies, research institutions (excluding the University of Reading), private sector entities, and international organizations. Developing these partnerships could enhance the project's impact and long-term viability.

The project has not been recognized or received prestigious awards for its thought leadership, innovation, or success in securing additional climate finance. Such recognition has the potential to elevate the project's visibility and attract further support.

Impact:

RQ45. The project has led to notable changes in existing practices within the climate adaptation sector. New approaches and innovations introduced by the project have been adopted and integrated into mainstream practices. One way of demonstrating changes in existing practices in the context of this project is by showing changes in trends of food consumption scores of the affected communities, Viz.

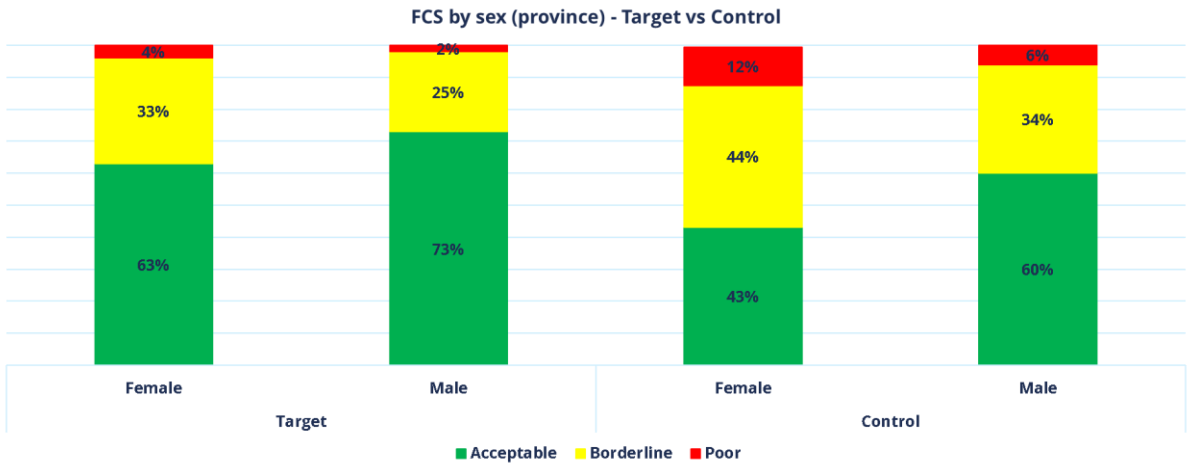


Figure 9 Food Consumption Scores. (2%). Source: May 2023 Outcome Monitoring Survey About 67% of Tete province of targeted households have an acceptable food consumption score, a significant increase compared to the 43% in December 2021 for the baseline. The increase can be explained by the period of the data collection, in which the first survey (December 2021) was conducted during the lean season and the current survey (May 2023) was conducted during the harvest season. Also, increasing number of households using VSLG's (Village Savings and Loans Group) funds to invest in small businesses such as selling produce (i.e., cereals, vegetables) in the market and buying livestock (i.e., pig, goat, chicken) may have impacted the food consumption in the households. The same trend continues with the target and control groups. The target group has a higher acceptable food consumption score of 15% compared to the control group with a lower poor food consumption score of 6%.

The result of the target and control group in terms of sex presents both groups' male hhhs (target – 73%, control – 60%) have higher acceptable food consumption scores compared to female-hhhs (target – 63%, control 43%). Moreover, the difference between the poor food consumption score in the control group is slightly higher (6%) compared to the target for female hhhs is higher compared to the male-headed households by 9%.

In terms of the female and male hhhs, male HHHs have increased by 14% compared to the last survey (June 2022) and are 10% higher than the female hhhs(73% for male HHHs and 63% for female HHHs). There are slightly more female hhhs with a poor food consumption score (4%) compared to male-headed households (2%).

The interventions implemented by the project, such as sustainable agricultural practices like non-soil disruptive tilling, have been embraced and replicated throughout the region. This widespread adoption signifies a strong acceptance of the project's methods and strategies within the community.

The project has successfully influenced positive changes in stakeholder perceptions and behaviors, particularly in areas such as savings and credit management and sustainable land use practices.

The project has successfully formed collaborations and partnerships with several entities at the district levels including the implementing partners and government departments. These partnerships have played a crucial role in driving the paradigm shift and expanding the project's impact.

Country ownership:

RQ46. The project demonstrates excellent alignment with the capacity of implementing entities. Adequate resources, relevant expertise, robust institutional capacity, and positive past performance all contribute to the effective execution of project activities. Despite challenges related to fund disbursements, the implementing entities have established strong monitoring and reporting systems, ensuring accountability and transparency.

Furthermore, their constructive engagement with stakeholders enhances the success and sustainability of the project. Country ownership[26] within the GCF framework empowers developing nations to take charge of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. This approach not only ensures that climate action is driven by local priorities and needs but also promotes accountability, transparency, and sustainability.

Box 6: Country Ownership?

Country ownership in the context of the Green Climate Fund refers to the active participation and decision-making power of developing countries in the design, implementation, and evaluation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects financed by the GCF. This concept recognizes that effective climate action should be driven and guided by the priorities and needs of the countries themselves. Developing nations possess the local knowledge and context-specific understanding necessary to tackle climate challenges successfully.

By ensuring country ownership, the GCF not only empowers developing nations to address climate change but also fosters accountability, transparency, and sustainability within climate financing mechanisms. This approach contributes to a more equitable and inclusive global climate ecosystem that reflects the voices, aspirations, and expertise of the countries most affected by climate change.

[26] Country ownership in the context of the Green Climate Fund refers to the active participation and decision-making power of developing countries in the design, implementation, and evaluation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects financed by the GCF. This concept recognizes that effective climate action should be driven and guided by the priorities and needs of the countries themselves. Developing nations possess the local knowledge and context-specific understanding necessary to tackle climate challenges successfully.

RQ47. The Government of Mozambique, particularly the NDA, has shown a significant level of dedication and backing for the project. This is evident through the active participation of government officials, as well as the allocation of technical staff paid by the government to assist with project activities.

The project has effectively involved a diverse group of stakeholders, including local communities, civil society organizations, private sector entities (insurance and seed companies), and relevant institutions. Their active involvement in project planning and decision-making processes demonstrates widespread ownership.

The project aligns closely with Mozambique's national priorities and plans. The development of three local adaptation plans that are in line with the national adaptation plan highlights this alignment.

The government of Mozambique plays an active role in the project by assigning technical staff and providing resources such as motorcycles and vehicles for agricultural extension officers. This financial investment and commitment showcase a strong sense of ownership and a determination to ensure the sustainability of project outcomes.

Innovativeness in result areas:

RQ48.

Box 7: A Paradigm Shift?

> In the context of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a paradigm shift becomes imperative to effectively tackle the challenges posed by climate change. The GCF endeavors to instigate a paradigm shift by advocating for a global perspective and long-term sustainable solutions.
>
> From the GCF's standpoint, a paradigm shift entails a transition from fragmented and isolated approaches to climate change toward a more comprehensive and integrated approach. The GCF recognizes the urgency to address not only the environmental impacts of climate change but also its repercussions on vulnerable communities, economies, and ecosystems.
>
> The paradigm shift embraced by the GCF acknowledges the utmost significance of collaboration, knowledge-sharing, and capacity-building on a global scale.
>
> The GCF's perspective on the paradigm shift underscores the imperative for a transformative change in addressing the challenges posed by climate change. This entails moving away from isolated approaches and adopting a more comprehensive and integrated outlook, one that recognizes the interconnectedness of climate change with social and economic factors.

Remarkable innovations, such as the Village Savings and Loans program, grain silos, and demonstration farms, have had a profoundly positive impact on the communities. These innovations have significantly improved economic empowerment, food security, and skills transfer. However, to achieve a more comprehensive paradigm shift, there is still room for further development and scaling of these innovative approaches. Moreover, the project should explore the integration of more environmentally friendly technologies like solar water pumps to enhance sustainability.

The establishment of demonstration farms by the project has enhanced the skills and knowledge of farmers. However, there is room for improvement in adopting more climate-friendly technologies, as the use of fossil oil-driven water pumps at some demo farms has been identified.

RQ49. Positive Sustainability Impact: The project has showcased forward-thinking and creativity, particularly through the PICSA method for transferring skills to farmers. This approach has gained traction and recognition and

holds significant potential for making a positive impact, enhancing the resilience of communities. Additionally, the adoption of innovative practices such as grain silos to reduce post-harvest losses is a commendable outcome.

Replication:

RQ50. The project has successfully implemented innovative methods, yet it lacks proper documentation of these approaches, methodologies, and strategies for easy transferability. Improving the documentation of project experiences would enhance accessibility for replication.

However, the project has not systematically contributed to knowledge transfer or capacity-building initiatives in other countries or even amongst the three districts in the Tete province where it operates. This represents a missed opportunity to share valuable experiences, especially amongst the districts.

Additionally, the project has not made any discernible efforts to establish partnerships or networks with organizations, institutions, or initiatives in other countries or locations interested in replicating or adapting its activities. This lack of networking may hinder the broader potential for replication.

Scalability:

RQ51. The program demonstrates cost-effectiveness by delivering results and optimizing available resources. However, there is a reluctance to fully allocate budgeted resources for certain interventions, such as watershed management and solar-powered water pumps. This has resulted in delays and some interventions remaining in pilot phases beyond the project midpoint.

The program's activities, interventions, and approaches are easily scalable and replicable in other locations, particularly within Tete Province. However, targeting less than 8% of the area's population, primarily smallholder farmers does not fully leverage the scalability potential. Setting a more ambitious target could lead to a more significant impact.

The project has not effectively engaged with relevant stakeholders, attracted co-financing, secured additional funding, or fostered collaborations to expand its reach and outcomes. This represents a missed opportunity, as the project could leverage the groundwork laid by the GCF to encourage other funders to join and share in the reduced risk already absorbed by GCF.

Unexpected results, both positive and negative:

RQ52. **Positive Outcomes:** The project has significantly improved the livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries. There is clear evidence of positive changes in key well-being indicators, including increased income levels, better access to essential services, and improved food security. The Village Savings and Loans component has served as a financial safety net, shielding the affected communities from exploitative lending practices.

The project has sparked interest in sustainable practices, such as solar-powered water pumps, through its demonstration farms. These practices have the potential to yield long-term benefits for the communities by enhancing access to water for irrigation and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Unexpected Negative Results: Despite the positive impacts of the VSL intervention, it has also triggered intra-group dynamics and power struggles within communities, disrupting traditional power structures.

The cost of planned agricultural activities does not align with the allocated financial resources, leading implementing partners to acquire lower-quality inputs to meet demand. This could potentially jeopardize the sustainability of agricultural outcomes.

The transition of affected communities from free food distribution to sustainable agriculture has proven to be a formidable task, especially considering the long-standing involvement of WFP in food distribution in the project areas.

The presence of a highly duplicated government structure has strained project interactions with government entities, hindering coordination efforts.

The negative impact of coal mining activities on agricultural endeavors has the potential to undermine project objectives.

RQ53. M&E Integration Achievements: The project has successfully implemented a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation framework, which includes a detailed plan outlining key indicator, data sources, and monitoring frequency. This framework serves as a strategic roadmap for monitoring project progress and assessing impacts.

The project has demonstrated a commitment to timely data collection and analysis. Monitoring reports are consistently submitted within established time frames, and data analysis plays a crucial role in informing project management and decision-making processes.

While there have been efforts to produce knowledge products, such as reports, to share M&E findings and lessons learned, there is still room for improvement in enhancing knowledge-sharing practices. Greater emphasis on promoting best practices across project districts could further enhance project outcomes.

10.0 Recommendations.

Relevance

Level/nature	Strategic and Operational
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ1. To maximize the efficiency of the project, it is imperative to promptly address delays in the commencement of planned watershed management activities. This proactive approach will help keep the project on schedule and ensure that its objectives are met in a timely manner.

Additionally, it is essential for the project to actively engage with stakeholders and establish a continuous feedback loop throughout the implementation phase. By involving stakeholders in decision-making processes and seeking their input, the project can benefit from valuable insights and adjust its strategies as needed. This collaborative approach not only fosters a sense of ownership among stakeholders but also enhances the overall success of the project.

Furthermore, it is advisable to maintain a vigilant eye on resource allocation to ensure that resources are being utilized effectively and in alignment with the project's requirements and objectives. By closely monitoring resource allocation, potential imbalances can be identified and addressed, safeguarding the project's progress and success.

RQ2. The results of the mid-term review confirm the project's strong alignment with Mozambique's national sector development priorities and plans. To maintain and strengthen this alignment, it is crucial to increase the project's focus on documenting and highlighting its measurable outcomes and impacts. This will ensure that the project's achievements are effectively communicated to key stakeholders, including the public, thereby increasing awareness of the project's significant contributions.

RQ3. To enhance the relevance and increase the likelihood of success for the projects at hand, several key actions are highly recommended. Firstly, it is crucial to conduct a detailed review and refinement of the project objectives, with a strong emphasis on specificity. This will not only enhance clarity but also ensure that all stakeholders share a common understanding of the project's goals. For instance, the project could make adaptive management decisions regarding watershed management, insurance for farmers, and the procurement of communal post-harvest silos, which would greatly contribute to steering the project toward its intended destination.

Secondly, it is imperative to undertake a thorough evaluation of the project schedule and resource allocation, particularly to the Executing Entities. This evaluation should aim to improve feasibility within the allocated time frame. Additionally, it should be accompanied by a realistic plan to mobilize additional resources, such as co-financing, to secure the necessary support for successful implementation. Additionally, to proactively address potential challenges, it is essential to develop an in-depth risk management plan.

RQ4. To enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the projects in promoting gender equality, it is crucial to undertake a series of key actions. Firstly, it is imperative to strengthen gender inclusion within the projects' implementation team and decision-making processes. This can be achieved by ensuring adequate representation of both men and women with diverse backgrounds and perspectives. Active involvement of both genders at all levels of project planning and implementation is necessary to ensure a comprehensive consideration of gender-related issues and concerns.

Moreover, it is essential for the project to actively seek and respond to gender-related feedback and concerns. This will enable the implementation of gender-responsive adjustments that promote equality. It is important to deliberately exclude traditional patriarchal problem-solving mechanisms in the villages, as they disproportionately alienate women. By doing so, the project can foster an environment that is more inclusive and supportive of gender equality.

To further strengthen the projects' impact, it is recommended to establish additional partnerships with local organizations and stakeholders that have expertise in gender equality. Collaborating with these entities will provide valuable insights and resources to effectively address gender-related challenges.

Additionally, conducting regular gender analysis and impact assessments throughout the project's lifecycle will help identify any gaps or areas for improvement. This will enable the project team to make informed decisions and implement targeted interventions that address gender inequalities.

Furthermore, it is crucial to provide capacity-building opportunities for project staff and community members on gender equality and women's empowerment. This will ensure that all stakeholders have the necessary knowledge and skills to actively contribute to the promotion of gender equality.

The **establishment of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, incorporating gender-disaggregated data** (not merely Men vs Women)[27], is crucial to track progress, identify gaps, and showcase the project's contributions to gender equality.

Additionally, the inaccurate identification of 'female-headed households' vs 'Principal farmer' during data collection can significantly impact the overall accuracy of crucial data utilized by the project. Many female-headed households in Tete are not officially recognized as such due to cultural barriers. Additionally, the women who serve as the primary farmers in these households are often overlooked and not given proper recognition for their contributions. These errors can lead to misinterpretation of information and hinder the project's effectiveness. It is imperative that proper identification methods and terminology are consistently applied to ensure the reliability and validity of the data collected.

[27] This means collecting data that covers a wide range of areas relevant to gender equality like education, health, employment, and political representation. Another important component is the breakdown of data by sex and other relevant categories like age, ethnicity, or disability. This allows us to thoroughly analyze the different experiences and challenges faced by different groups.

RQ5. While the project demonstrates strong performance in terms of relevance and responsiveness to the needs of the target groups, several recommendations can further enhance its effectiveness.

Firstly, the project must continue prioritizing and investing in needs assessments. This can be achieved through the collection of data from the feedback mechanism and annual outcome monitoring surveys. By doing so, the project will ensure that it maintains an up-to-date understanding of evolving challenges and requirements. This will enable the project to adapt and respond effectively to the changing needs of the target groups.

Furthermore, maintaining the active participation of the target groups in decision-making processes and project activities is of utmost importance for long-term success. By involving the target groups in decision-making, the project will not only empower them but also ensure that their perspectives and needs are considered. This participatory approach will foster a sense of ownership and commitment among the target groups, leading to increased project effectiveness and sustainability.

RQ6. Based on the findings, the project must take proactive measures in addressing the partial validation of assumptions. This can be accomplished by implementing adaptive management practices, making essential adjustments, and minimizing any adverse effects. The project must demonstrate flexibility and a willingness to adapt and make necessary corrections, rather than being inflexible, in order to maintain its relevance and effectiveness over time.

RQ7. To enhance the project's risk management, several key steps are recommended. Firstly, the project should immediately conduct a comprehensive risk assessment, considering potential risks in various dimensions, including financial, socio-political, institutional governance, and environmental aspects. All identified risks, including those critical ones like coal mining and fiduciary risks, should be declared to GCF. Subsequently, the project must develop and implement clear and comprehensive risk mitigation strategies and measures for each identified risk. It is imperative to establish a systematic monitoring system to track the evolution of these risks throughout the project lifecycle and incorporate appropriate measures as needed. Additionally, considering the significant delay in activities like watershed management, the project should expedite the planning and implementation of measures to address the identified risks to prevent further time slippage. Active involvement of stakeholders in risk identification, assessment, and mitigation processes is essential to benefit from their insights and expertise in managing and mitigating these challenges effectively.

Coherence:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	One year

RQ9. To further enhance coherence with national M&E systems, the project should consider actively engaging with relevant stakeholders and authorities to support the development and strengthening of the national climate adaptation strategy and action plans (GCF can support updating of the Mozambique NAP). Collaborative efforts can help address the noted weakness in this area, contributing to greater alignment with broader national objectives. Additionally, the project should continue its capacity-building initiatives to ensure that all relevant stakeholders possess the skills and knowledge necessary for effective M&E tool utilization. Regular training and refresher programs can help maintain and further improve the capacity of these stakeholders.

RQ10. To further enhance its coherence with other climate finance entities, the intervention should consider deepening its engagement with climate funds beyond the Adaptation Fund and explore potential synergies and

collaboration with a broader range of multilateral entities and climate funds. **Establish Coordination Mechanisms at Country Level:** Consider advocating for and contributing to the establishment of coordination mechanisms at the country level, particularly involving the National Designated Authority. Bringing together various climate funds and entities under a unified coordination structure can enhance efficiency and effectiveness. Additionally, it is essential to maintain a proactive approach in seeking opportunities for co-financing and resource leveraging with other climate finance sources. The project can also play a more prominent role in knowledge sharing and learning by actively facilitating the exchange of best practices, lessons learned, and innovative approaches among stakeholders in the climate finance landscape.

RQ11. To further enhance project coherence, it's advisable to broaden partnerships by actively engaging with local organizations operating within the project's target districts, promoting their inclusion in project activities, and leveraging their community networks. Additionally, there should be a concerted effort to improve community engagement in insurance services, ensuring that the project's beneficiaries better understand and can effectively utilize these services. Furthermore, providing the NDA with support for capacity building in climate finance management is crucial for long-term project success. This support should aim to strengthen the NDA's ability to mobilize and manage climate finance effectively for the country, aligning with the project's goals and national climate priorities.

RQ12. To ensure continued coherence with other climate change initiatives and to address the challenges related to agricultural insurance, the project should conduct further adjustments specifically in agricultural insurance. This should include a comprehensive assessment of the challenges faced, potential limitations, and the specific needs of the project's beneficiaries (while consulting them directly as opposed to consulting other stakeholders who claim to understand beneficiary needs), in this regard. Moreover, close collaboration and knowledge-sharing with experts and organizations specializing in agricultural insurance should be considered to improve the effectiveness of the project's insurance components.

RQ13. The project has made significant progress in aligning with low-emission sustainable development pathways and enhancing climate resilience. However, it is crucial to proactively address challenges related to the extraction of trees for charcoal burning and coal mining in specific areas. The burning of charcoal is intended to meet the demand for the commodity in areas beyond the target districts, but it poses a threat to the climate adaptation gains achieved by the project thus far. It is imperative that WFP takes action to mitigate these risks and ensure the continued success of the efforts in promoting sustainable development and climate resilience.

To safeguard the project's substantial progress and maintain its impact, the project should engage in advocacy efforts and collaborate with relevant authorities and stakeholders to address the environmental impacts of these activities. Moreover, strengthening monitoring of emissions in these areas, engaging in policy discussions at regional and national levels, and focusing on building community resilience in affected regions will be essential for achieving sustainable, low-emission development pathways while overcoming these challenges.

Efficiency:

Level/nature	Strategic and Operational
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ14. The project has made significant headway in achieving its outputs and outcomes efficiently; however, it faces substantial challenges related to delays in disbursements, procurement, and distribution, which demand targeted attention to ensure it continues to deliver outcomes promptly and cost-effectively. To enhance efficiency, it is recommended to streamline the disbursement process to ensure the timely availability of funds for implementing partners. Moreover, improving the procurement processes and supply chain management will be essential to overcome

delays in seed distribution. Implementing a proactive risk management strategy, including early identification and mitigation of potential challenges, will contribute to better efficiency.

RQ15. The project exhibits efficiency in coordinating with its implementation partners and largely aligns its coordination and management arrangements with the project's objectives. Notably, efforts have been invested in building institutional capacity to improve project management. However, addressing the challenges related to coordinating with the executing entities, supervising these entities, achieving financial sustainability, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems is vital for enhancing overall project efficiency. It is recommended to establish more effective collaboration and risk mitigation strategies to build trust and enable executing entities to assume a more substantial role.

Work Planning:

Level/nature	Strategic and Operational
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ16. It is imperative to closely monitor the overall efficiency of project work planning in order to minimize future delays, effectively address root causes, and ensure stakeholders remain satisfied with the progress of the projects.

To achieve this, the following actions should be implemented:
- The World Food Programme should re-engage with executing entities and the GCF to thoroughly review and address the identified challenges, particularly focusing on the capacity of executing entities.
- Efforts should be made to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of executing entities, ensuring they have a comprehensive understanding of their obligations within the GCF project framework.
- Enhanced supervision by WFP, especially in relation to executing entities, is essential for ensuring efficient project management.
- Prompt resolution of delays in pilot-stage activities is crucial to regain project momentum and make significant progress.
- The issue of stakeholder feedback should be prioritized by taking necessary actions to meet stakeholders' expectations and address their concerns. Executing entities should actively engage with stakeholders to effectively resolve any issues.

RQ17. Efficiency in governance mechanisms is a crucial aspect of project management and delivery, and it's commendable that the project demonstrates efficiency in several areas, especially within WFP and with implementing partners, fostering transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement. These strengths contribute to effective project management. However, there is room for improvement in procurement processes conducted by implementing partners, and in consultation with executing entities. Furthermore, community-level conflict resolution mechanisms should be strengthened. Streamlining procurement processes, fostering inclusive decision-making, and enhancing community conflict resolution mechanisms are essential steps toward enhancing overall project efficiency.

Communications:

Level/nature	Operational
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High

By When	Six months

RQ18. Effective communication with stakeholders is a cornerstone of project success, and it's positive that the project displays inclusivity and feedback mechanisms. However, there are challenges related to irregular and less effective communication, exclusion of key stakeholders, and inconsistent feedback utilization. To enhance project efficiency, the project should focus on establishing regular and effective communication channels that ensure timely and consistent information flow to stakeholders. The inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, especially executing entities, is essential. Addressing feedback promptly and comprehensively is vital for maintaining trust and credibility, and prioritizing community engagement and understanding is crucial to mitigate conflicts and improve overall project efficiency.

Financing

Level/nature	Strategic and Operational
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ19. Efficient resource utilization is crucial for project success, and it's commendable that WFP and implementing partners demonstrate this efficiency. However, addressing challenges with the two executing entities is essential, particularly regarding their burn rate, to ensure resources are efficiently utilized. Delays in disbursements should be mitigated to enable the timely implementation of project activities. Furthermore, promoting equity and fairness in resource distribution, particularly for marginalized or vulnerable groups (specifically, Women), is vital for inclusivity. Close alignment between commitments and disbursements is crucial for optimizing resource utilization according to the planned schedule, requiring improved fund flow to implementing partners.

The expenditure of the following funds is hereby recommended for WFP internal audit:

Output	**Activity**	**Financing Source**	**Amount YR1 USD**	**Amount YR2 USD**
1.2 Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available	1.2.1 Conduct 6 community based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed. rehabilitation and management activities	GCF	43,000	13,030
	1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities.	GCF	25,000	
1.3 Asset creation activities	1.3.1 Support watershed enhancement and	GCF	388,153	409,982.5
		Government	150,000	

implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity	rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households	of Flanders		

USD 1,029,165.5

RQ20. It is essential to address internal bureaucracies causing delays in disbursements, leading to inefficiencies in project implementation. Ensuring consistent and predictable cash flow for implementing partners is crucial for timely execution. To alleviate concerns about fund fencing for executing entities, a more secure fund allocation mechanism should be considered. Additionally, improving budget management and control can proactively identify and address budget deviations, contributing to more efficient use of project funds. Enhanced cash flow forecasting is pivotal for anticipating funding gaps and guaranteeing that funds are available when needed, supporting the timely implementation of project activities and stakeholder satisfaction.

RQ21. Although the project aligns co-financing activities with its objectives, it falls short of fully mobilizing additional resources. Opportunities for securing extra finance from various sources have been identified but not yet realized, representing a missed opportunity. Noncompliance with co-financing reporting requirements also hampers transparency and accountability. To enhance financial sustainability and overall project efficiency, it is essential to fully realize co-financing opportunities by effectively mobilizing additional resources, complying with reporting requirements, and ensuring transparency in all financial matters.

RQ22. Delays in implementation, unrealistically shared resources among farmers, and potential scope or scale adjustments can compromise project efficiency and results. To address these challenges, it's imperative to proactively identify alternative financing sources and implement mitigation measures. This is crucial to minimize disruptions and ensure that project outcomes are achieved according to the intended objectives, despite co-financing shortfalls.

Effectiveness:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ23. There is an urgent need to address the challenges in achieving mid-term targets, especially concerning direct and indirect beneficiaries, to ensure it reaches its long-term objectives effectively. The low performance in these areas raises concerns about the project's overall impact. To improve effectiveness, it's crucial to implement strategies for better engagement and support of beneficiaries, particularly given the observed level of poverty in the intervention districts.

RQ24. To enhance the effectiveness of the project's targets and indicators, it is essential to address issues related to target realism, indicator relevance, data availability, stakeholder consultation, and SMART criteria. Specifically, the suggested amendments to the targets, aiming for greater alignment with available resources and data, are critical to

ensuring the project's objectives are met. Revisions should include increasing the target for the number of beneficiaries from diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options to 240,000, with 30,000 from each of the three districts, as well as revising the target for increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security to 240,000. Moreover, the target for increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making should be revised to 800,000 to account for high community traction, while special attention must be given to avoid deselecting households that already belong to the most vulnerable segments of the population for the response to climate change and variability indicator. Finally, the target for the expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries should be revised to 550,000, considering the total population in Tete province and the available project resources, to ensure a meaningful climate adaptation impact.

RQ25. The project has demonstrated commendable development effectiveness by catalyzing positive development effects such as income generation and improvements in gender equality and women's empowerment, which align with the GCF results framework. It's essential to build on these achievements by continuing to engage executing entities actively in monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure that the identified development effects are effectively utilized. Additionally, fostering even greater stakeholder engagement, especially with executing entities, and further strengthening the reporting and documentation processes will enhance the project's effectiveness in catalyzing these beneficial development effects. This will not only advance the project's objectives but also contribute to sustainable and positive changes within the ***Vanyungwe*** community and beyond.

RQ26. The project should prioritize enhancing its flexibility, responsiveness, risk management, and stakeholder engagement strategies to effectively adapt to changing external conditions. This includes implementing more agile approaches in areas like sourcing seeds and reforming insurance services to ensure timely and relevant responses. A proactive risk management plan should be in place to address potential risks like the looming El Niño event, and measures for mitigating the risks associated with underperforming executing entities need to be developed. Furthermore, the project should foster more active engagement with stakeholders, particularly local communities and partner organizations, to ensure their needs, concerns, and perspectives are well-considered in the face of evolving external conditions.

RQ27. Challenges and Recommendations: While the review acknowledges the overall quality of the project's indicators, some areas require attention:

Adaptation Core Indicator 3: The review questions why the indicator "Number of total beneficiaries relative to the population" is not being reported. This represents a missed opportunity for valuable data collection.

Change in Expected Losses Indicator: Despite being calculable, the indicator related to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters is not being reported. It is crucial to capture this data, especially in areas prone to such disasters in the districts of Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa.

Ecosystem Protection Indicators: Some indicators related to ecosystem protection and the value of ecosystem services generated or protected are not being reported. It is recommended to report these indicators if the project is engaged in ecosystem protection activities, as outlined in the project proposal.

Management Arrangements:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ28. Considering the current pace of implementation by the project's co-executing entities and the potential for delays, it is advisable to establish a contingency plan. This plan will help mitigate any unforeseen obstacles and ensure that project activities are completed within the designated timeframe.

RQ29. To address the significant challenges faced by the executing agencies (MTA and MADER) and capitalize on the strong performance of the implementing partners, the executing agencies must make substantial improvements in their management arrangements. This should include a clear realignment of their activities with the project objectives and increased compliance with project guidelines. The efficient management of project resources, timely execution of activities, and the delivery of high-quality project outputs should also be a priority for executing agencies. Seeking to enhance stakeholder satisfaction are vital step towards improving their effectiveness in project execution. Learning from the successful practices of the implementing partners can provide valuable insights into how the executing agencies can enhance their performance.

RQ30. To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP's support within the project management arrangements, it's vital to address the identified challenges. Firstly, ensuring timely and predictable disbursements to implementing partners is crucial to avoid disruptions in project activities. Secondly, improving flexibility and responsiveness, particularly in activities like seed delivery and insurance, can help address emerging challenges more effectively. It's also advisable to enhance enthusiasm and support for watershed management objectives. Finally, streamlining communication and coordination with executing entities, including reducing response times, will contribute to a more efficient and productive collaboration. Addressing these areas for improvement will strengthen WFP's support, ultimately benefiting the project's overall effectiveness.

RQ31. To enhance the effectiveness of the grievance/feedback mechanism within the project, several improvements are recommended. Firstly, ensuring consistent accessibility and awareness, especially in reaching out to climate change-affected communities, is crucial. Prompt responsiveness and timely issue resolution are vital to address stakeholder concerns effectively. Promoting transparency and accountability in the mechanism's operations, including clear reporting, can help build trust among stakeholders. The mechanism should prioritize effective problem resolution, ensuring that stakeholders have confidence in its capacity to address their grievances.

Reporting:

Level/nature	Strategic and Operational
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Six months

RQ33. To enhance the effectiveness of reporting within the project, several recommendations should be considered. Firstly, addressing the capacity challenges faced by district-level implementing partners to improve the timeliness and completeness of their reports is crucial. Efforts to balance corporate-level data requirements to prevent excessive burdens on partners should be made, ensuring that these additional requirements do not compromise the overall reporting quality. Paying special attention to potential inaccuracies in food security assessments, particularly for pastoral households, is vital to maintaining data integrity. Implementing rigorous data validation procedures can help mitigate inconsistencies in data, specifically concerning the Food Consumption Score and its seasonal biases. Moreover, facilitating the usability of reports by actively promoting their review and discussion within the Project Team, partners, and stakeholders is essential. This promotes informed decision-making, improving the overall project effectiveness.

RQ34. To enhance the utilization of lessons learned in the project, it's recommended to improve knowledge documentation by implementing innovative reporting methods, such as 'most significant change stories' and pictorial storytelling, to capture valuable insights, experiences, and best practices that may otherwise go unrecorded. Effective

dissemination strategies should be adopted to ensure that lessons are shared with all relevant stakeholders, including opportunities for scaling successful project work to other areas. Actively engaging and seeking feedback from key partners and stakeholders to gather their insights and perspectives on the documented lessons is essential to enrich the project's knowledge base. Internalization and application of these lessons by executing entities should be encouraged and facilitated to ensure consistent high-quality service delivery across all districts.

RQ35. To enhance project effectiveness by harnessing unintended positive effects, it's recommended to establish a systematic approach for identifying, documenting, and analyzing these outcomes, ensuring that they are not missed during project activities. This should include assessing the nature, magnitude, and significance of these effects, as well as their implications for the project and its stakeholders. Efforts should be made to identify the causal factors and conditions that lead to these unintended effects, enabling the project to further leverage them for positive impact. Additionally, engaging diverse stakeholders to collect their insights, perceptions, and experiences related to unintended effects should be prioritized. These insights can contribute to capturing lessons learned and informing implementation, and decision-making processes.

Gender equity:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	One Year

RQ36. To enhance the effectiveness of gender monitoring, it is recommended to address cultural nuances when identifying female-headed households. This can be achieved by collaborating closely with local communities to develop culturally sensitive methods for accurate identification. Furthermore, the project should maintain its strong commitment to gender considerations by actively involving women's groups, gender-focused organizations, and gender experts in monitoring activities. Addressing these gaps is crucial for promoting gender equity.

The project must enhance its monitoring of gender aspects to ensure that gender equality is effectively integrated into all activities. This will involve improving data collection, utilizing gender-specific indicators, increasing stakeholder engagement on gender-related matters. By implementing these changes, the project can better align with the gender requirements set forth by the GCF.

RQ37. Improved Accessibility: The project should focus on improving the accessibility of project results by ensuring they are available in multiple formats and languages, with a particular emphasis on NHYUNGWE, to make them more inclusive and culturally relevant.

Efforts should be made to ensure that the feedback mechanism is consistently functional and responsive to the needs and voices of all target groups.

The issue of gender barriers imposed by 'Aceagrarios' (Implementing partner) must be promptly addressed to uphold gender equity and inclusivity in project implementation.

RQ38. It is essential to incorporate gender-responsive and inclusive strategies that are tailored to meet the specific needs of women and vulnerable populations. By doing so, WFP can effectively address its unique challenges and promote inclusivity.

It is crucial to continuously assess and evaluate the empowerment and capacity-building outcomes for women and vulnerable group members (merely ensuring their attendance to project activities is not enough). This will help WFP gauge the effectiveness of project interventions and ensure that they are creating a meaningful impact on the target populations.

RQ39. It is recommended to specifically allocate a designated portion of the project budget toward gender-responsive activities and initiatives. This will ensure that the specific needs and priorities of women are explicitly addressed and integrated into the project planning and implementation.

It is crucial to identify and implement gender-responsive activities that are aimed at bridging gender disparities, promoting women's participation, and enhancing their access to project benefits. These activities should be designed to empower women and promote gender equality throughout the project lifecycle.

It is imperative to establish initiatives that foster gender equality in procurement practices. This involves actively promoting the involvement of women-owned businesses and guaranteeing equitable opportunities for women in the bidding processes. Such an approach is crucial in ensuring that both women and men have equal chances to engage in and reap the benefits of WFP projects. By taking gender into account in procurement determinations, WFP MOZ can further bolster the empowerment of women and advance gender equality within the communities of Tete province. Ultimately, the integration of gender considerations into procurement practices can contribute to the creation of a more equitable and inclusive society for all individuals involved.

RQ40. To further empower beneficiaries and ensure a comprehensive understanding of their rights and benefits, it's recommended to develop specific training programs that directly address these aspects. These programs can be integrated into the existing capacity-building efforts e.g. PICSA, to create a more holistic approach to beneficiaries' knowledge and skill development.

Additionally, maintaining and enhancing transparent feedback mechanisms is essential to allow beneficiaries to continue seeking information and expressing their concerns, thereby promoting open communication and accountability within the project.

RQ41. To strengthen the project's commitment to gender equity, it's recommended to prioritize the collection of gender-disaggregated data, enabling a more thorough assessment of outcomes and impacts between women and men beneficiaries. The project should also revise its monitoring and evaluation framework to include gender-sensitive indicators that adequately capture gender-specific outcomes. Moreover, ensuring that resources, services, and opportunities are equally accessible to women and men and that both genders actively participate in project activities and decision-making processes is essential.

RQ42. To further enhance the already effective decision-making process of the project, it is imperative to focus on improving access to information in specific areas, such as insurance services and communal grain silos, where challenges have been identified. This could entail implementing strategies to ensure that all stakeholders, regardless of gender, have equal and timely access to relevant information.

Furthermore, although representation and participation are currently strong, it is imperative to maintain ongoing efforts to actively involve both female and male beneficiaries in village decision-making processes. This is vital in order to prevent excessive reliance on participation from provincial and national stakeholders. By consistently incorporating the viewpoints of women and men who are directly impacted by climate change, transparency, inclusivity, and accountability can be enhanced within the project's decision-making framework.

Sustainability:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High

By When	One Year

RQ43. Conduct a thorough risk assessment that encompasses financial, socio-political, institutional, governance, and environmental factors to identify potential risks comprehensively.

Develop and implement effective strategies and measures to mitigate the identified risks across all dimensions, including financial, socio-political, institutional, governance, and environmental aspects.

Establish a robust system for regular monitoring of identified risks, tracking their evolution, and implementing appropriate measures to manage and mitigate risks throughout the project life cycle.

Integrate risk assessments and mitigation strategies into project activities, budgets, and timelines to ensure a proactive approach to risk management.

Engage stakeholders actively in the risk identification, assessment, and mitigation processes to incorporate their perspectives and expertise effectively.

Develop a well-defined sustainability plan to address long-term risks and ensure the project's sustainability in the face of potential challenges.

RQ43. To further enhance the sustainability of the project, it is recommended to continue strengthening and institutionalizing the capacity development efforts, especially for local implementing partners. Additionally, a systematic approach for knowledge transfer, documentation of best practices, and sharing lessons learned should be prioritized to ensure that the skills and expertise gained during the project are retained and applied effectively.

RQ44. To enhance the project's role in climate change adaptation, it is recommended to proactively explore and engage with various potential sources of climate co-finance to ensure its financial sustainability. Additionally, the project should focus on establishing strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, private sector actors, and international organizations, to strengthen its impact and knowledge-sharing capabilities. Seeking recognition and awards for its thought leadership, innovation, and achievements in the climate change domain can help raise the project's profile and attract further support, ultimately contributing to its sustainability and long-term success.

Impact:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Project lifetime

RQ45. To further foster the project's potential to catalyze a transformative paradigm shift in climate change adaptation, it is recommended to focus on continuous monitoring, evaluation, and documentation of the evolving practices and policies influenced by the project. This will help showcase the long-term impact of the project's innovations and promote wider adoption.

Country ownership:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Project lifetime

RQ46. To further enhance the alignment between the project and its implementing entities, emphasizing capacity-building efforts, especially in the context of financial management, can contribute to more effective resource utilization. Encouraging implementing entities to explore additional sources of funding or contingency plans for potential funding delays can mitigate related challenges. Furthermore, the project should continue to foster stakeholder engagement, actively involving government agencies, community groups, and partners to maintain a collaborative and participatory approach that further strengthens project effectiveness and sustainability.

RQ47. The strong country ownership observed in this project should be further reinforced by maintaining open lines of communication and continuous collaboration between the project and the government. This will ensure that national priorities remain aligned with the project's objectives. Additionally, efforts to engage with and involve a diverse range of stakeholders should continue to be a central focus, fostering a sense of shared ownership and collective responsibility for project success.

Innovativeness in result areas:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Project lifetime

RQ48. To further advance the project's innovativeness and potential for a paradigm shift, it's recommended to continue exploring and scaling up existing innovative solutions, particularly those that have demonstrated positive impacts, like Village Savings and Loans, grain silos, and demonstration farms. Moreover, the project should actively seek and evaluate new, climate-friendly technologies to enhance sustainability and minimize environmental impacts, such as replacing fossil oil-driven water pumps with more environmentally friendly alternatives. Sharing the project's experiences and innovations with a broader audience, including other development initiatives, can contribute to a paradigm shift in sustainable development practices by serving as a model for replication and inspiring similar efforts.

RQ49. To enhance the project's sustainability role, it's recommended to focus on scaling successful innovations like grain silos and exploring the potential of cassava as a climate-resilient crop in the region. Moreover, the insurance intervention could be improved by addressing implementation challenges and ensuring transparency in the use of satellite-generated data, which could enhance its role in mobilizing climate finance. Expanding the number of demonstration farms could increase their impact on skills transfer to farmers and further promote sustainable agricultural practices.

Suggestions for Enhancing Sustainability Role: To strengthen its position as a leader in thought innovation, the project should consider expanding successful innovations such as grain silos and exploring the potential of climate-resilient crops such as cassava, moringa, sorghum, and millet in the region.

The effectiveness of the insurance intervention could be enhanced by addressing implementation challenges and ensuring transparency in the utilization of third-party-verifiable satellite-generated data.

While demonstration farms have proven to be successful, increasing their number and size could amplify their impact on transferring skills to farmers and promoting sustainable agricultural practices on a larger scale.

The project must continue disseminating knowledge and sharing lessons learned, including facilitating inter-district exchanges of knowledge with relevant stakeholders. This will help in promoting the wider adoption of successful climate resilience strategies.

Replication:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	Medium
By When	Project lifetime

RQ50. To enhance the project's replicability, it's recommended to prioritize documenting best practices and innovative implementation methods. This documentation should encompass approaches, methodologies, and strategies to make them accessible for replication. The project should actively engage in knowledge-sharing and capacity-building efforts to facilitate the transfer of its experiences and expertise, both within the current operational districts and to similar regions in other countries. Furthermore, establishing partnerships with organizations and initiatives interested in replicating or adapting its activities will significantly expand its potential for replication.

Scalability:

Level/nature	Strategic
Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	Medium
By When	Project lifetime

RQ51. To enhance the project's scalability, it is recommended to set more ambitious targets that fully leverage the scalability potential of the project's activities and approaches. This would help maximize its impact without significantly increasing total implementation costs. Additionally, improving resource utilization by fully allocating budgeted resources for interventions and systematically streamlining processes to reduce costs would make the project even more cost-effective and scalable. Prioritizing partnership development and engaging with relevant stakeholders to attract co-financing, secure additional funding, and foster collaborations will be crucial to expanding the project's reach and outcomes. These actions will enable the project to realize its full scalability potential and achieve a more significant impact within Tete Province and beyond.

Unexpected results, both positive and negative:

Level/nature	Strategic

Responsibility	AE, EEs and IEs
Priority: high/medium	High
By When	Project lifetime

RQ52. To address the range of unexpected results, the project should consider adaptive measures that consider the dynamic nature of the project context. This may involve revising project activities and strategies to mitigate negative outcomes, such as addressing power struggles within communities caused by the VSL intervention and resolving resource mismatches by seeking additional funding or adjusting project plans to align with available resources. Transitioning communities from food distribution to sustainable agriculture should be handled sensitively, ensuring that **the transition process is gradual and well-managed.** Enhanced stakeholder engagement, particularly with government structures, is crucial to navigate challenges associated with the highly duplicate government structure and to manage the impact of coal mining activities. A review of the project's approach to government coordination is also warranted to streamline interactions and improve project outcomes.

RQ53. To further enhance its M&E practices, the project is recommended to focus on fostering a culture of learning and knowledge sharing. This can be achieved by systematically documenting and disseminating good practices and lessons learned across project districts to maximize the project's effectiveness. Emphasizing the importance of adaptive management based on M&E findings should remain a priority to ensure that emerging challenges are promptly addressed, and positive unintended results are capitalized on. By promoting knowledge sharing and a learning culture, the project can adapt more effectively to evolving circumstances and improve its overall impact.

11.0 LESSONS LEARNT

Lessons Learned in Relevance

To ensure project success, robust risk management, thorough project reviews, and continuous stakeholder engagement are necessary. Proactive efforts are required to maintain stakeholder engagement throughout the project lifecycle.

Seeking feedback and ensuring satisfaction from the target group helps to keep the project relevant over time.

Collaborating with relevant entities improves real-time weather information services, enhancing the accuracy of climate information for effective decision-making. Communicating the benefits of this information builds trust among target groups, facilitating effective communication and decision-making.

Lessons Learnt in Coherence for Effective Climate Adaptation

Investing in capacity-building is key to ensuring the effective use of M&E tools. Collaboration between M&E tools and national systems helps avoid data silos, enhancing overall efficiency.

In the delivery of climate finance, prioritizing coherence and collaboration is vital for aligning efforts with goals. By complementing other initiatives, WFP can optimize resource use, reduce duplication, and enhance impact.

To ensure project coherence, it is important to identify challenges in each component and address issues such as information conflation. Precision in implementation, clear communication, and alignment of expectations are essential to avoid misunderstandings.

The World Food Programme's commitment to low-emission sustainable development has yielded concrete results in emission reduction and adaptation. Climate-resilient agriculture techniques have demonstrated positive impacts on emission reduction and have promoted low-emission pathways. WFP's efforts have also enhanced adaptive capacity in communities.

WFP's supported successful district adaptation plans serve as a testament to their commitment to policy integration for lasting change.

Lessons in Efficiency in Climate Adaptation Project Management.

Effective communication plays a pivotal role in engaging stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. Regular, inclusive, and timely communication is key to ensuring project success and fostering collaboration among all parties involved.

To optimize financial efficiency, it is imperative to address obstacles that may cause delays and inequities in resource distribution.

In cases of co-financing shortfalls, taking proactive measures, conducting funding gap analyses, and implementing timely mitigation actions are crucial steps to minimize disruptions and maintain project efficiency.

Lessons Learnt in Effectiveness in Climate Adaptation Project Management

One of the key lessons learned in this climate adaptation project management is the importance of aligning strategies with national priorities. Additionally, it is crucial to remain adaptable to evolving national strategies to effectively address the challenges faced by Mozambique.

Another important aspect of project management is engaging stakeholders and leveraging historical support. By building credibility and gaining the necessary support and resources, this project can be more successful. It is also essential to streamline data flow by ensuring compatibility between WFP M&E tools and national data systems.

Despite challenges such as internal bureaucracies and fund fencing, clear and open communication is imperative for project success.

Lessons Learned in Gender Equity

Addressing Gender Monitoring Gaps: To effectively address gender monitoring gaps, it is crucial to actively engage stakeholders. By involving key individuals and groups, we can work together to identify and bridge these gaps.

Integrating Gender-Specific Indicators: Incorporating gender-specific indicators into the monitoring and evaluation framework is vital for ensuring that gender considerations are properly accounted for. It is important to refine methodologies for accurately identifying female-headed households, utilizing community input to enhance accuracy.

Explicit Allocation Measures: By earmarking financial resources specifically for women's benefits, WFP can prioritize gender equity in this project.

Capacity Enhancement through Training: Empowering project staff in gender monitoring through effective training is key to ensuring that gender considerations are integrated into all aspects of WFP's work. By providing staff with the necessary tools and knowledge, WFP can enhance their capacity to address gender issues effectively.

Consistent Feedback Mechanism: Strengthening the feedback mechanism is essential for maintaining ongoing engagement and incorporating diverse perspectives. By actively seeking feedback and input from stakeholders, WFP can ensure that this project is responsive to the needs of all individuals.

Addressing Gender Discrimination: Enforcing equity policies among implementing partners and embracing inclusive recruitment practices are crucial steps in combating gender discrimination. By prioritizing diversity and inclusivity, WFP can create a more equitable and supportive environment for all individuals.

Gender Mainstreaming in Procurement: Implementing gender mainstreaming in procurement processes is essential for promoting equality. By encouraging women-owned businesses and ensuring fair opportunities, WFP can support gender equality in their procurement practices.

Lessons on Sustainability

Risk Management Best Practices: Effective risk management begins with a thorough identification of potential risks. It is crucial to consider external factors to have a comprehensive understanding of the risks involved. To mitigate

risks, it is essential to develop clear and actionable strategies. By minimizing the impact of identified risks, WFP can increase the likelihood of project success.

Engaging stakeholders in the risk management process is key to leveraging their expertise. Collaboration with stakeholders can lead to more robust risk management practices.

Capacity building is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of projects. Utilizing effective training methods, such as the PICSA approach, can empower target groups.

Knowledge transfer is vital for sustainable outcomes. Collaborating with local partners to share valuable knowledge and expertise can lead to more successful projects.

Proactively engaging with potential financiers is essential for securing necessary financial resources. Establishing robust mechanisms for identifying, pursuing, and securing supplementary financial support can increase the chances of obtaining additional climate finance to address climate change challenges in Mozambique.

To advance sustainability efforts, it is imperative to engage in collaborations with esteemed research institutions such as the University of Reading. By combining hands-on experience with the latest research findings, WFP can develop strategies that are grounded in evidence and proven to be effective.

It is essential to acknowledge the significant impact that the private sector has on driving economic growth and fostering innovation. By partnering with private sector entities, WFP can tap into valuable resources, cutting-edge technology, and expansive market reach to implement scalable and sustainable initiatives.

Lessons Learned on Impact

Measurable Impact: Utilize clear metrics, such as shifts in food consumption scores, to demonstrate the tangible impact of a project. These metrics serve as concrete evidence of the project's influence on communities.

Encouraging Sector-Wide Adoption: Highlight replicable components, such as grain storage silos, in project planning to encourage widespread adoption. Ensure that these components are adaptable for broader implementation to facilitate sector-wide adoption.

Collaboration at the District Level: Cultivate partnerships at the district level to drive collaboration. Stress the significance of collaboration as a strategic tool for driving transformative change. Actively engage with stakeholders to bring about meaningful shifts, with a focus on district-level partnerships.

Lessons Learned on Country Ownership

Resource Alignment: It is imperative to ensure that implementing entities have sufficient financial, human, and technical resources at their disposal. Early identification and rectification of resource gaps are essential for enhancing project efficiency.

Proactive Fund Disbursement: Addressing challenges in fund disbursement proactively is crucial to avoid delays. Anticipating potential issues beforehand and implementing mitigation strategies can facilitate smooth project progression.

Prioritize Strong Country Ownership: Establishing a deep commitment and support from the government is vital for achieving successful outcomes. Investing in early and continuous engagement with the government can help in securing unwavering support.

Lessons Learnt in Innovativeness in Result Areas.

Achieving Economic Empowerment Through Innovation: Utilize innovative solutions such as the Village Savings and Loan program to enhance livelihoods.

Embrace Climate-Friendly Technologies: Select climate-friendly technologies to ensure a sustainable future.

Leverage WFP Experiences: Learn from the experiences of the World Food Programme to drive effective innovation results.

Scale Up Proven Ideas for Success: Focus on scaling up proven innovations like VSL, grain silos, and demonstration farms.

Lessons Learnt in Innovative Practices

Capturing and Enhancing Success: It is crucial to recognize and document successful interventions to share with a broader audience. By preserving and disseminating knowledge gained from effective strategies, WFP can ensure their continued impact.

Identifying and Amplifying Effective Practices: Efforts should be made to identify and amplify practices such as PICSA and grain silos, which have demonstrated their effectiveness. PICSA provides farmers with valuable insights, while grain silos play a vital role in efficient crop storage.

Enhancing Insurance Interventions: To drive continuous improvement in insurance interventions, it is essential to address implementation challenges transparently and effectively.

Expanding the Reach of Demonstration Farms: Demonstration farms have shown positive impacts and should be replicated and expanded to reach a wider audience. By sharing the benefits and knowledge gained from these farms, WFP can maximize their impact and promote sustainable practices.

Lessons Learned for Replicability Enhancement

One of the most crucial lessons learned in improving replicability is the importance of thorough documentation. Inadequate documentation has been identified as a major obstacle to replicability. It is essential to prioritize the documentation of best practices, methodologies, and strategies to ensure that the project can be easily replicated.

Systematic knowledge transfer is also essential for enhancing replicability. Without structured knowledge transfer initiatives, valuable experiences and insights may be lost. It is crucial to establish organized programs for sharing knowledge and experiences within and beyond project areas to maximize replicability.

Additionally, forming replication partnerships is a proactive step that can greatly enhance replicability. Failing to try to form replication partnerships can be a missed opportunity.

Scalability Enhancement Lessons

Setting Ambitious Targets: When aiming to enhance scalability, it is crucial to set ambitious targets that maximize impact without incurring significant costs. Careful evaluation and establishment of targets are essential to fully leverage the potential for scalability.

Efficient Resource Allocation: Efficient allocation of resources is key to successful scalability. Prioritizing prompt and effective resource allocation helps prevent delays and ensures timely project implementation.

Building Active Partnerships: Actively seeking collaborations and attracting co-financing for external expertise and resources can greatly enhance scalability efforts.

Lessons Learned from Unexpected Results (Positive and Negative)

Sustainable Practices: One of the key findings of this MTR is the importance of adopting sustainable solutions, such as solar-powered water pumps. By showcasing technology-driven approaches, WFP can achieve transformative and positive impacts on communities.

Intra-Group Dynamics: By thoroughly assessing intra-group dynamics during project implementation, WFP can bolster the effectiveness of interventions like Village Savings and Loan groups. This knowledge will enable WFP to tailor interventions to the specific needs of each community.

Gradual Transition Strategies: Transitioning from food distribution to sustainable agriculture can present significant challenges. By implementing gradual transition strategies and considering the socio-economic context, WFP can ensure the success of this project.

Government Coordination: Coordinating with government entities can be complex, especially in the face of duplicate structures. By employing a strategic approach and engaging with government officials early on, WFP can overcome these challenges. Transparent communication is key to navigating complex government systems and ensuring the success of projects.

Environmental Risk Assessment: Prioritizing environmental risk assessments is crucial, especially in areas with mining activities. By mitigating adverse effects on soil, water, habitats, and biodiversity caused by coal mining, WFP can protect the environment and the communities.

Lessons Learned for M&E Integration

Timely Data Collection: It is crucial to collect and analyze data promptly to make informed decisions. Efficient data gathering and analysis are essential for obtaining valuable insights.

Effective Data Management: Implementing robust data management systems is necessary. Streamlining data collection, organization, and storage ensures accuracy and easy retrieval.

Actionable M&E Findings: Prioritizing the documentation of management actions in response to M&E findings is key. Transforming findings into actionable steps with well-documented and timely implementation is essential for successful outcomes.

ANNEX 1: Mid-term Review Matrix

EVALUATION QUESTION	JUDGEMENT CRITERIA	INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION METHODS/ TOOLS	INFO SOURCES
RELEVANCE				
•**RQ1.** Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate, and adequate to achieve the results? In terms of design, were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?	**Alignment with objectives:** The extent to which the planned inputs and strategies align with the overall objectives and desired results of the project. **Resource allocation:** The adequacy of resources allocated to implement the planned inputs and strategies. **Feasibility:** The planned inputs and strategies within the given project timeline and constraints. **Sequencing and coordination:** The adequacy of sequencing and coordination of planned inputs and strategies to ensure efficient and effective delivery of expected results. **Stakeholder involvement:** The extent to which relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries and implementing partners, have been involved in the design and planning of inputs and strategies	The availability and allocation of resources in relation to the planned inputs and strategies. The feasibility of implementing the planned inputs and strategies, considering the project context and constraints. The logical sequence and coordination of planned inputs and strategies, based on project documentation and stakeholder feedback. Stakeholder involvement in designing and planning inputs and strategies, based on stakeholder interviews or surveys.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Project design documents APRs Activity reports M&E Reports
•**RQ2.** Is the project still in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country? Are there any new government policies that are related to the project and adopted after the project implementation?	**Alignment with national policies and strategies:** The project should be aligned with the overarching national policies and strategies related to the specific sector or area of development. **Consistency with sector priorities:** The project should address the key priorities identified within the sector's development plans. **Stakeholder engagement and support:** The project should have active engagement and support from relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, civil society organizations, and industry representatives held by the country's government.	The level of stakeholder involvement and their endorsement of the project can indicate its alignment with national sector development priorities. The project's measurable outcomes, such as economic growth, employment generation, poverty reduction, improved service delivery, or any other indicators relevant to the sector.	Document review KIIs FGDs	APRs Activity reports SitReps M&E Reports
RQ3. Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? Has the project's Theory of Change (ToC) been developed in a manner that supports its intended goals?	**Clarity of objectives:** The project's objectives should be well-defined, specific, and measurable. They should clearly state what the project aims to achieve, such as specific targets, outcomes, or deliverables. **The practicality of outcomes or components:** The project's outcomes or components should be realistic and achievable within the given resources, constraints, and conditions. **Feasibility within the time frame:** The project's objectives, outcomes, or components should be feasible to accomplish within the defined time frame.	The ability to clearly articulate and understand the project's objectives. The proposed outcomes or components can be practically implemented. The project can be completed within the allocated time without compromising the quality of outcomes. The project has adequate resources allocated to it and there is a realistic plan for resource mobilization. The project has a comprehensive risk management plan in place to address and mitigate potential risks and ensure project success. Strong stakeholders' buy-in and engagement, indicating their belief in the clarity, practicality, and feasibility of the project's objectives and outcomes.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Project Log frames, Results Framework ToC GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook.

•**RQ4.**How were women and men engaged in the project's design process? How can these stakeholders influence any potential modifications to the project design for the remainder of the project duration?	**Gender-inclusive project design:** The project design incorporates a gender perspective and addresses the specific needs, priorities, and concerns of women and men. **Participation and representation:** The extent to which women and men were involved in the project design process. **Influence on design changes:** The extent to which women and men can influence any changes in the project design for the remaining period. **Gender-responsive design adjustments:** Success can be measured by the responsiveness of the project design to gender-specific issues and considerations raised by women and men. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The inclusion of gender-disaggregated data and indicators in project monitoring and evaluation activities	The level of inclusivity and diversity in the project design team and the involvement of women and men from different backgrounds and perspectives. Whether their inputs are considered and integrated into decision-making processes to shape project adaptations. The project's ability to adapt and respond to gender-related feedback and concerns. The availability of data and evidence demonstrates the project's positive outcomes and contributions to gender equality.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Project design documents APRs Activity reports M&E Reports
•**RQ5.** Does the project continue to address the needs of its designated target group(s)?	**Needs assessment:** Whether a comprehensive needs assessment has been conducted for the target group(s) and whether the project's objectives, activities, and outcomes are aligned with the identified needs. **Target group participation:** The level of participation and engagement of the target group(s) throughout the project life cycle. **Relevance and appropriateness:** Whether the project's activities and outcomes are still relevant and appropriate to address the needs of the target group. **Feedback and satisfaction:** Feedback from the target group(s) on their satisfaction with the project's activities and outcomes. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Monitoring and evaluating the project's impact on the target group(s) and assessing whether the desired outcomes are being achieved. **Continuous assessment and adaptation:** The project's ability to regularly assess the evolving needs of the target group(s) and make necessary adaptations to remain responsive.	The thoroughness and accuracy of the needs assessment process. The extent to which the target group(s) have a voice and influence in shaping project activities and outcomes. The project's ability to adapt and remain responsive to evolving needs. The level of satisfaction expressed by the target group(s) and their perception of the project's effectiveness in meeting their needs. The project's ability to demonstrate positive outcomes and improvements in the well-being or conditions of the target group(s). The project's ability to address emerging needs and make appropriate adjustments.	Document review KIIs FGDs	APRs Activity reports SitReps Needs assessment reports. M&E Reports
•**RQ6.** Have the assumptions proven to be correct and valid? If not, what are the implications for the future implementation of the project?	**Assumption validation:** The assumptions made during the project's planning phase have been validated through implementation. This involves assessing whether the underlying conditions, factors, or variables assumed to be true have been confirmed through data, evidence, or feedback. **Implications for project implementation:** If the assumptions are found to be incorrect or invalid, the measure of success lies in the project's ability to identify and understand the implications of these discrepancies. **Risk mitigation and contingency planning:** The project's risk management strategies and contingency plans in response to invalid assumptions. This includes assessing whether the project had anticipated potential deviations from assumptions and developed alternative approaches or mitigation measures. **Learning and knowledge sharing:** The project's ability to promote a learning culture and facilitate knowledge sharing regarding the implications of incorrect assumptions. This involves capturing lessons learned, documenting best practices, and disseminating this knowledge within the project team and relevant stakeholders. **Adaptive management:** The success can be measured by the project's flexibility and adaptive management practices in response to incorrect assumptions	The extent to which the assumptions align with the actual project outcomes and results. The project's capacity to adapt and respond to the implications by making necessary adjustments. The project's ability to proactively address the implications and minimize negative impacts. The project's capacity to leverage these insights for future implementation or similar projects. The project's ability to demonstrate a dynamic approach and the willingness to adapt and course-correct as needed.	Document review KIIs	APRs Activity reports SitReps M&E Reports

•**RQ7.** Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, and APRs are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.	**Risk significance:** The identified risks are the most significant and relevant to the project's success or failure. This involves assessing the potential impact of each risk on project objectives, outcomes, resources, timeline, and stakeholders. **Risk assessment methodology:** The methodology used to assess and rate the identified risks. This includes reviewing the criteria, scales, or frameworks used to assign risk ratings. **Risk mitigation strategies**: The identified risks have corresponding mitigation strategies or action plans. This involves assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the proposed measures to mitigate or manage the identified risks. **Risk monitoring and review:** The project's monitoring and review mechanisms for risks. This includes assessing whether the project regularly monitors the identified risks, updates risk information, and reviews risk ratings considering new information or changing circumstances. **Stakeholder consultation:** Whether relevant stakeholders, including project team members, beneficiaries, and experts, have been consulted in the risk validation process. **Lessons learned:** Whether the project has a mechanism to capture and apply lessons learned from previous projects or experiences related to risk management.	The project's ability to accurately identify and prioritize risks based. The appropriateness and robustness of the risk assessment methodology employed. The project's ability to demonstrate proactive risk management through well-defined and practical mitigation strategies. The project's ability to maintain an up-to-date understanding of risks throughout its implementation. The project's ability to incorporate diverse perspectives and ensure stakeholder buy-in regarding risk assessment and management. The project's ability to learn from past experiences and continuously improve its risk identification and management practices.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Risk profile reports. Project design documents APRs Activity reports M&E Reports
RQ8. What are the revisions made in the interventions, outcomes, and components and are they contributory to the overall project objectives? ***(This is a sub-question of review questions no. 1 and 2)***	**Alignment with Project Objectives**: Assess whether the revisions made in interventions, outcomes, and components are in alignment with the overall project objectives. **Improved Effectiveness**: Evaluate whether the revisions have improved the effectiveness of interventions, outcomes, and components. **Enhanced Adaptability**: Assess the degree to which the revisions have increased the project's adaptability to changing circumstances and emerging challenges. **Stakeholder Engagement**: Evaluate the level of stakeholder engagement and participation in the revision process. **Monitoring and Evaluation**: Assess the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation system in capturing the impacts of the revisions. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Sharing**: Measure the extent to which the revisions have generated lessons learned and facilitated knowledge sharing within the project implementation team and with relevant stakeholders.	The extent to which the changes have enhanced the efficiency, relevance, and impact of the project activities in addressing climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders. The extent to which key stakeholders, including GCF, project beneficiaries, Co-Executing Entities, and implementing entities, were involved in the decision-making and whether their inputs were incorporated into the revisions.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Project design documents APRs Activity reports M&E Reports
COHERENCE				
•**RQ9.** To what extent, are the M&E tools aligned or mainstreamed with national systems?	**Integration with national policies and frameworks:** The extent to which M&E tools align with national policies, strategies, and frameworks for monitoring and evaluation. This includes assessing whether the tools incorporate relevant indicators, methodologies, and reporting requirements specified in the national M&E frameworks. **Compatibility with national data systems**: The compatibility and interoperability of M&E tools with national data systems. This involves evaluating whether the tools are designed to collect, manage, and analyze data that can be easily integrated into existing national databases or reporting platforms.	The seamless data flow and compatibility between the M&E tools and national systems. The level of competency and confidence demonstrated by stakeholders in utilizing the tools within the national context. The level of cooperation and synergy achieved between the project's M&E tools and national systems.	Document review KIIs	National M&E Policy documents Project M&E tools. GCF Integrated Results Management

	Capacity building and training: The efforts made to build the capacity of stakeholders involved in M&E, including government officials, project staff, and data collectors, to effectively use and integrate M&E tools with national systems. This includes providing training, technical assistance, and guidance on the use of the tools and their alignment with national M&E requirements. **Stakeholder coordination and collaboration:** The extent of coordination and collaboration between the project's M&E efforts and relevant national M&E stakeholders, such as government agencies, statistical offices, and evaluation bodies. This includes aligning reporting formats, sharing data and information, and leveraging existing M&E mechanisms. **Quality and reliability of data:** The quality and reliability of data collected through the M&E tools and its compatibility with national standards. This includes assessing the accuracy, timeliness, completeness, and validity of the data collected. **Sustainability and institutionalization:** The sustainability of the M&E tools within the national systems beyond the project's duration. This involves evaluating whether the tools have been institutionalized and integrated into routine M&E practices at the national level.	The ability to generate credible and useful data that can be utilized for decision-making at both project and national levels. The project's contribution to the long-term strengthening of national M&E systems.		Framework Handbook. M&E Reports
•**RQ10.** To what extent is the intervention coherent with the climate finance delivery of other multilateral entities and climate funds?	**Alignment with climate finance goals and priorities:** The extent to which the intervention aligns with the climate finance goals, priorities, and strategies of other multilateral entities and climate funds. This involves assessing whether the intervention addresses key climate change challenges, and contributes to global climate objectives (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and enhancing climate resilience). **Complementarity and coordination:** The level of complementarity and coordination between the intervention and other climate finance initiatives. This includes assessing whether the intervention builds upon or leverages existing multilateral initiatives, avoids duplication of efforts and enhances synergies and collaboration with other climate finance actors. d supports sustainable development. **Co-financing and leveraging resources:** The extent to which the intervention attracts co-financing from other multilateral entities and climate funds. This involves assessing the ability of the intervention to mobilize additional financial resources, leverage partnerships, and create opportunities for pooling resources with other climate finance actors. **Harmonization of reporting and monitoring**: The harmonization of reporting and monitoring mechanisms between the intervention and other multilateral entities and climate funds. This involves assessing whether the intervention aligns with established reporting frameworks, data requirements, and monitoring processes to ensure comparability and transparency. **Knowledge sharing and learning:** The extent to which the intervention actively participates in knowledge sharing, learning exchanges, and best practice dissemination with other multilateral entities and climate funds.	The ability to create a coherent and integrated approach to climate finance delivery. The ability to maximize the impact and reach of climate finance through collaborative efforts. The ability to provide consistent and reliable information on the intervention's performance and impact in line with broader climate finance reporting. The ability to foster a collaborative learning environment and contribute to the overall effectiveness of climate finance efforts.	Document review KIIs	NDA documents on the work of climate finance partners in the country. NDA climate projects pipeline. M&E Reports
•**RQ11.** Who are the partners of the project, and in other similar climate initiatives, and	**Relevance of partners:** The project's partners in relation to the project's objectives and scope. This involves assessing whether the partners have expertise, experience, or resources that are directly applicable and beneficial to the project.	The extent of the partners' commitment and contribution to the project's success.	Document review KIIs	APRs Activity reports SitReps

how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitments?	**Level of engagement:** The level of engagement and active participation of the partners in the project. This includes assessing whether the partners are actively involved in project planning, decision-making, and implementation and whether they contribute to achieving the project's objectives. **Collaboration and coordination:** The level of collaboration and coordination among the project partners and their ability to work together effectively. **Complementary capacities:** The complementary capacities of the project partners. This involves assessing whether the partners bring diverse skills, knowledge, and resources that complement each other and enhance the overall effectiveness of the project. **Commitment to sustainability:** The partners' commitment to sustainability and their willingness to support the project's long-term objectives and outcomes. This includes assessing whether the partners are dedicated to the project beyond its implementation phase and whether they demonstrate a commitment to promoting sustainability principles and practices. **Track record in climate initiatives:** The partners' track record in other similar climate initiatives.	The alignment between the partners' capabilities and the project's needs. The partners have established mechanisms for communication, information sharing, and joint decision-making. The degree of synergy and cooperation among partners. the ability of the partners to collectively address various aspects of the project and contribute to its success. The partners' long-term support and alignment with the project's sustainability goals. The partners demonstrated experience and success in implementing climate initiatives, which indicates their potential value and strategic importance in the current project.		M&E Reports
•**RQ12.** To what extent has the project complemented other ongoing local, national, and international level initiatives on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?	**Alignment with existing initiatives:** The alignment of the project's objectives, strategies, and activities with the goals and priorities of other ongoing climate change adaptation or mitigation initiatives at the local, national, and international levels. This involves assessing whether the project complements and reinforces existing efforts rather than duplicating or conflicting with them. **Collaboration and coordination:** The level of collaboration and coordination between the project and other initiatives. **Filling gaps and addressing needs:** The extent to which the project fills gaps or addresses specific needs that are not adequately covered by other ongoing initiatives. This involves assessing whether the project targets areas or sectors that are underserved, introduces innovative approaches, or addresses emerging challenges in climate change adaptation or mitigation. **Leveraging resources and scaling up impact:** The project's ability to leverage resources and scale up the impact of existing initiatives. This includes assessing whether the project attracts additional funding, mobilizes new partnerships, or expands the reach and influence of other ongoing efforts. **Knowledge sharing and learning:** The project's contribution to knowledge sharing, learning exchanges, and best practice dissemination among other ongoing initiatives.	The degree of synergy and coherence between the project and other initiatives. The ability of the project to foster partnerships and cooperation with other initiatives. The project's ability to provide additional value and fill strategic gaps in the existing landscape of initiatives. The project's contribution to enhancing the collective impact of climate change adaptation or mitigation initiatives. The project's ability to foster a collaborative learning environment and enhance the effectiveness of other initiatives.	Document review KIIs	NDA documents on the work of climate finance partners in the country. NDA climate projects pipeline. M&E Reports
•**RQ13.** How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways and/or increased climate resilient	**Emission reduction or mitigation:** The project's contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions or promoting low-emission practices. This involves assessing the project's ability to implement activities or interventions that lead to measurable emission reductions or promote sustainable practices with lower carbon footprints. **Climate resilience and adaptation:** The project's contribution to enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity. This involves assessing the project's ability to implement activities or measures that improve the resilience of communities, ecosystems, or infrastructure to climate change impacts. **Policy and institutional integration:** The project's contribution to integrating low emission and climate resilient practices into policies, plans, and institutional frameworks	The project's direct impact on reducing emissions or supporting the transition to low-emission pathways. The project's direct impact on reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to climate change. The project's ability to drive systemic change and institutionalize sustainable practices.	Document review KIIs	GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives. APRs Activity reports SitReps.

sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.	at various levels. This involves assessing whether the project has influenced policy development, institutional changes, or regulatory frameworks that promote sustainable development pathways and climate resilience. **Coherence with development goals:** The extent to which the project's activities and outcomes align with broader sustainable development goals. This involves assessing whether the project contributes to social, economic, and environmental objectives beyond climate change mitigation or adaptation. **Stakeholder engagement and participation**: The level of stakeholder engagement and participation in project activities related to low emission and climate resilient sustainable development. This involves assessing whether the project involves relevant stakeholders, such as local communities, civil society organizations, private sector actors, and government agencies, in decision-making processes and implementation activities. **Monitoring and evaluation of impact:** Success can be measured by evaluating the project's monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the impact on low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable development. This involves establishing indicators, collecting relevant data, and conducting regular assessments to measure the project's progress and effectiveness in contributing to sustainable development objectives.	The project's ability to demonstrate synergies and coherence between climate action and other dimensions of sustainable development. The project's ability to foster ownership and collective action towards sustainable development pathways. The project's ability to demonstrate tangible results and outcomes aligned with sustainable development pathways.		GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook. M&E Reports
EFFICIENCY				
•**RQ14.** Are the outputs/outcomes being achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified? ***Sub-question: When outputs/outcomes have not been achieved in a cost-efficient manner what have been the reasons (i.e., application of Conservation Agriculture practices)? How to improve?***	**Timeliness of delivery:** The project is progressing according to the planned timeline and milestones. This involves assessing whether the outputs and outcomes are being achieved within the expected timeframes and whether any delays or deviations are adequately addressed and managed. **Cost-effectiveness:** The project's cost-effectiveness involves assessing the relationship between the resources invested and the achieved outputs and outcomes. This includes evaluating whether the project is utilizing resources efficiently, optimizing cost allocations, and achieving desired results within the allocated budget. **Quality of outputs/outcomes:** The quality of the project's outputs and outcomes. This involves assessing whether the delivered outputs meet the expected standards and specifications and whether the achieved outcomes align with the project's objectives and desired impact. **Stakeholder satisfaction:** The satisfaction levels of relevant stakeholders, including beneficiaries, project partners, and implementing agencies. This involves assessing whether stakeholders perceive the outputs and outcomes as valuable, relevant, and beneficial. **Risk management:** The project's ability to effectively identify, assess, and manage risks that may impact the timely and cost-effective achievement of outputs and outcomes. This involves assessing whether risk mitigation strategies are in place, and proactive measures are taken to address potential risks.	The project's ability to meet or exceed the planned delivery schedule. The project's ability to achieve its intended outcomes while managing costs effectively. The project's ability to produce high-quality outputs and outcomes that contribute to the desired change or improvement. The stakeholders' positive perception of the project's outputs and outcomes. The project's resilience in handling risks and minimizing their impact on project delivery.	Document review KIIs FGDs	APRs Activity reports SitReps. ToC M&E Reports
•**RQ15.** Are coordination, management, and financing arrangements clearly defined and do	**Clarity of arrangements:** The clarity and comprehensiveness of coordination, management, and financing arrangements. This involves assessing whether roles, responsibilities, and decision-making processes are clearly defined and communicated among relevant stakeholders.	The extent to which the arrangements are well-documented, understood, and effectively implemented. The degree to which the arrangements facilitate the achievement of project goals and the empowerment of local stakeholders.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Financial reports. Organograms.

they support institutional strengthening and local ownership?	**Alignment with objectives:** The coordination, management, and financing arrangements align with the project's objectives and contribute to institutional strengthening and local ownership. This involves assessing whether the arrangements promote accountability, transparency, and effective coordination among stakeholders. **Institutional capacity building**: Whether the coordination, management, and financing arrangements include provisions for institutional capacity building. This involves assessing whether the arrangements support training, knowledge sharing, and skills development for relevant institutions and individuals. **Local ownership and participation:** The level of local ownership and participation in the coordination, management, and financing arrangements. This involves assessing whether local stakeholders, including communities and civil society organizations, have meaningful roles and decision-making powers in the arrangements. **Financial sustainability:** The financial sustainability of the project and the adequacy of financing arrangements. This involves assessing whether the project has secured and diversified funding sources, a realistic budget, and mechanisms for financial accountability and resource mobilization. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to assess the effectiveness of coordination, management, and financing arrangements.	The improvement in the capacity of institutions and individuals to effectively manage and sustain the project's activities. The extent to which local stakeholders are empowered, engaged, and actively involved in project activities and decision-making processes. The project's ability to secure and manage funding sustainably, reducing dependence on external support over time. The ability to monitor progress, identify areas for improvement, and adapt the arrangements accordingly.		Capacity building plans and reports. M&E Reports
Efficiency - Work Planning:				
•**RQ16.** Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes, and examine if they have been resolved.	**The extent to which the project started within the planned timeline**. Delays in project start-up can be evaluated by comparing the actual start date with the scheduled start date. **The thoroughness and accuracy of identifying the causes of delays.** This involves conducting a comprehensive analysis to identify the factors or issues that contributed to the delays. **The effectiveness of resolving the identified causes of delays.** This involves implementing appropriate corrective actions or strategies to address the factors that hindered project start-up or implementation. **The progress made in project implementation following the resolution of the delays.** This involves monitoring the project's advancement and comparing it against the planned milestones and deliverables. **The satisfaction levels of relevant stakeholders**, including beneficiaries, project partners, and implementing agencies, regarding the resolution of delays. This can be assessed through feedback mechanisms such as surveys or consultations.	Minimal or no delays in project commencement. A clear understanding of the root causes of the delays. The successful resolution of the causes, resulting in the removal or mitigation of barriers to project progress. The project's ability to regain momentum and achieve significant progress after resolving the delays. Positive stakeholder feedback and their perception of improved project performance following the resolution of delays.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Planning documents. APRs Activity reports SitReps M&E Reports
•**RQ17.** Are the projects' governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?	**Decision-making processes:** The efficiency and effectiveness of the project's decision-making processes. This involves assessing whether decision-making is timely, and transparent, and involves relevant stakeholders. **Accountability and transparency:** The degree of accountability and transparency in the project's governance mechanisms. This involves assessing whether roles, responsibilities, and decision-making processes are clearly defined and communicated. **Stakeholder engagement**: The level of stakeholder engagement in the project's governance mechanisms. This involves assessing whether relevant stakeholders,	The ability of the governance mechanisms to facilitate prompt and informed decision-making. The extent to which the governance mechanisms promote transparency, openness, and the ability to track and report on project activities and outcomes. The extent to which the governance mechanisms promote inclusive and participatory decision-making.	Document review KIIs	APRs Activity reports SitReps M&E Reports

	including beneficiaries, local communities, and civil society organizations, have meaningful opportunities to participate and provide input. **Efficiency of communication and coordination:** The efficiency of communication and coordination among project stakeholders. This involves assessing whether communication channels are effective, information flows smoothly, and coordination mechanisms are in place to facilitate collaboration and cooperation. **Conflict resolution:** The effectiveness of conflict resolution mechanisms within the project's governance structures. This involves assessing whether mechanisms are in place to address and resolve conflicts or disagreements that may arise among stakeholders. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place to assess the performance of the project's governance mechanisms. This involves establishing indicators, collecting relevant data, and conducting regular assessments to measure the effectiveness of governance processes and outcomes.	The ability of the governance mechanisms to enable efficient communication and coordination among stakeholders. The governance mechanisms to manage conflicts and ensure constructive dialogue and collaboration. The ability to monitor and evaluate the performance and impact of the governance mechanisms and make necessary improvements.		
Efficiency -Communications:				
•**RQ18.** Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to the timely implementation of the project?	**Is communication regular and effective?** Regularity and effectiveness of communication can be measured by evaluating the frequency, timeliness, and clarity of communication channels and messages. **Are there key stakeholders left out of communication?** To assess if key stakeholders are included in the communication, the measure of success is to identify and engage all relevant stakeholders based on their roles, interests, and influence. It involves mapping out key stakeholders and ensuring that communication channels reach and involve them appropriately. **Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received?** The presence of feedback mechanisms that allow stakeholders to provide their input, opinions, suggestions, and concerns in response to project communication. This can include surveys, meetings, focus groups, or other feedback mechanisms. **Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to the timely implementation of the project?** The degree to which communication with stakeholders facilitates the timely implementation of the project. This can be assessed by evaluating whether stakeholders have a clear understanding of project activities, milestones, and their roles and whether their input and feedback are considered in decision-making processes.	The ability to maintain a consistent flow of information, updates, and instructions to relevant stakeholders in a timely and effective manner. The comprehensive inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in project communication. The existence and utilization of feedback mechanisms and the responsiveness of the project team to stakeholder feedback. Effective communication that supports stakeholders in fulfilling their responsibilities and enabling timely project implementation.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Stakeholder engagement plans and reports. Complaint and feedback mechanism documents. M&E Reports
Efficiency - Financing				
•**RQ19.** Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective, and equitable ways possible (considering absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements	**Absorption rate:** The absorption rate of project funds, refers to the pace at which allocated resources are utilized. This involves comparing the actual expenditure against the planned budget and assessing the rate at which funds are absorbed. **Commitments versus disbursements:** The alignment between commitments and disbursements. This involves comparing the planned commitments and projected disbursements with the actual disbursements. **Cost-effectiveness:** The cost-effectiveness of resource utilization. This involves assessing whether the project is achieving its objectives and producing desired outcomes within the allocated budget.	A high absorption rate indicates efficient utilization of resources. A close alignment between commitments and disbursements, ensuring that funds are effectively utilized according to the planned schedule. Achieving the intended results in a cost-efficient manner, optimizing resource allocation, and minimizing unnecessary expenses.	Document review KIIs FGDs	Financial plans and reports. APRs M&E Reports

and projected commitments; etc.)?	**Equity and fairness:** The extent to which project resources are distributed equitably and fairly. This involves assessing whether resources are allocated based on the needs and priorities of different stakeholders, considering any social, economic, or geographic disparities. **Value for money:** The value derived from the project resources in relation to the achieved outcomes and impacts. This involves assessing whether the resources have been effectively utilized to generate tangible benefits and sustainable development results.	A fair distribution of resources that promotes inclusivity and addresses the needs of marginalized or vulnerable groups. A high value for money, where the benefits outweigh the costs and investments yield significant positive impacts.		
•**RQ20.** Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for a timely flow of funds?	**Adherence to financial policies and procedures:** The extent to which the project follows established financial policies and procedures. This involves evaluating whether there are clear guidelines and processes in place for budgeting, expenditure tracking, financial reporting, and compliance with relevant regulations. **Timeliness and accuracy of financial reporting:** The timely and accurate reporting of financial information. This involves assessing whether financial reports are prepared and submitted within the specified deadlines and whether they provide accurate and comprehensive information on project expenditures, income, and financial position. **Budget management and control:** Effective budget management and control. This involves assessing whether there are mechanisms in place to monitor budget utilization, track expenditures, and control costs. **Cash flow management:** The ability to ensure a timely flow of funds. This involves assessing whether there are systems and processes in place to monitor and manage cash flows, including disbursements, receipts, and fund transfers. **Financial planning and forecasting:** The effectiveness of financial planning and forecasting. This involves evaluating whether there are mechanisms in place to project future financial needs, assessing financial risks, and developing realistic financial plans.	Consistent adherence to these policies and procedures. Regular and reliable financial reporting. The ability to make informed decisions regarding the budget, proactively identify and address deviations or variances, and ensure the efficient use of project funds. The project's ability to maintain a sufficient and steady cash flow to support project activities and meet financial obligations. The ability to make informed decisions regarding resource allocation, anticipate funding gaps, and ensure the availability of funds when needed.	Document review KIIs	Financial plans and reports. APRs M&E Reports
•**RQ21.** Is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Comment on the use of different financial streams (in-kind, parallel, leveraged, mobilized finance), as applicable in the context of the project – see GCF policy on co-finance. Discuss whether co-finance-related conditions and covenants, as listed in the FAA, have been fulfilled, as applicable.	**Alignment with project objectives:** The extent to which co-financing aligns with the objectives of the project. This involves evaluating whether the co-financing sources and their respective contributions directly support and enhance the achievement of the project's goals and outcomes. **Leveraging additional resources:** The ability of co-financing to leverage additional resources beyond the project's initial funding. This involves assessing whether co-financing attracts additional financial resources or in-kind contributions from other sources, such as private sector investments, government funds, or donor grants. **Financial sustainability:** The contribution of co-financing to the financial sustainability of the project. This involves evaluating whether co-financing helps diversify and strengthen the project's funding base, reducing reliance on a single funding source. **Synergy and collaboration:** The degree of synergy and collaboration between the project and its co-financing partners. This involves assessing whether co-financing partners actively contribute to project planning, implementation, and monitoring and whether they bring complementary expertise, resources, or networks to enhance project outcomes. **Monitoring and evaluation of co-financing:** The monitoring and evaluation of co-financing activities. This involves tracking the utilization and impact of co-financing	A strong alignment between co-financing and project objectives. The ability to mobilize additional resources through effective co-financing strategies. The project's ability to secure sustainable financing over the long term through strategic co-financing arrangements. Strong partnerships and collaborative efforts that maximize the impact of the project. Evidence of effective monitoring and evaluation processes for co-financing activities.	Document review KIIs	GCF FAA GCF C0-finance policy Financial plans and reports. APRs M&E Reports

	resources, assessing their effectiveness in achieving project objectives, and conducting periodic reviews to ensure the continued strategic use of co-financing.			
•**RQ22.** If co-finance is not materializing as planned, discuss the impact of that on the project and results on the ground.	**Funding gap analysis**: The identification and analysis of the funding gap resulting from the non-materialization of planned co-finance. This involves assessing the shortfall between the expected co-financing amount and the actual amount received. **Project implementation delays:** The evaluation of any delays or disruptions in project implementation caused by the non-materialization of co-finance. This involves assessing whether the lack of expected co-financing hinders the progress of project activities, milestones, and deliverables. **Adjustments to project scope or scale:** The ability to adjust the project scope or scale to accommodate the non-materialization of co-finance. This involves evaluating whether the project can be modified to align with the available funding or whether alternative funding sources can be secured. **Impact on project outcomes and results:** The assessment of the impact of non-materialized co-finance on the achievement of project outcomes and results on the ground. This involves evaluating whether the lack of expected co-financing has a significant negative impact on the project's ability to deliver its intended benefits and contribute to desired changes. **Mitigation measures and alternative financing sources:** The implementation of mitigation measures and the exploration of alternative financing sources to address the funding gap. This involves assessing whether the project team has taken proactive steps to mitigate the impact of non-materialized co-finance, such as securing alternative funding or optimizing the utilization of available resources.	A thorough understanding of the extent of the funding gap. Minimal disruptions or timely mitigation measures in response to the funding gap. The project's flexibility and adaptability to the changed financial circumstances. Minimal adverse effects on project outcomes despite the funding gap. effective measures to address the funding gap and minimize its impact on project implementation.	Document review KIIs	GCF FAA GCF C0-finance policy Financial plans and reports. APRs M&E Reports
EFFECTIVENESS				
•**RQ23.** Undertake a qualitative analysis to provide the mid-term values of the project's log frame indicators, and assess against the Mid-term targets.	**Achievement of mid-term targets:** The extent to which the project's log frame indicators have achieved the mid-term targets set during the project planning phase. This involves assessing whether the actual values of the indicators align with or exceed the predetermined targets. **Progress towards project objectives:** The evaluation of the project's progress towards its objectives is based on the mid-term values of the log frame indicators. This involves analyzing whether the achieved values of the indicators demonstrate substantial progress toward the desired outcomes and impacts of the project. **Contribution to desired changes:** The assessment of the project's contribution to desired changes at the mid-term stage. This involves analyzing whether the achieved values of the log frame indicators indicate positive changes, improvements, or advancements in the target areas or sectors. **Analysis of trends and patterns:** The identification and analysis of trends and patterns in the mid-term values of the log frame indicators. This involves assessing whether there are consistent patterns of improvement, stability, or decline across different indicators and over time. **Feedback from stakeholders:** The feedback from relevant stakeholders regarding the mid-term values of the log frame indicators. This involves obtaining input from	Meeting or surpassing the mid-term targets for the indicators. Positive movement towards the intended objectives. Evidence of the project's contribution to the intended changes. Positive trends or stable performance in the indicators. Feedback and stakeholders' recognition of the project's impact.	Document reviews KIIs	Project log frame GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook. M&E Reports

	beneficiaries, partners, and other stakeholders on their perception of the project's progress and the achieved values of the indicators.			
•**RQ24.** Suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary particularly focusing on the attainability of the targets set, both in the sense too easy or too difficult.	**Target Realism:** The assessment of target realism, ensuring that they are challenging yet attainable within the project's timeframe and resources. This involves evaluating whether the targets set are realistically achievable based on available data, resources, and contextual factors. **Indicator Relevance:** The evaluation of indicator relevance in measuring the desired outcomes or results. This includes assessing whether the chosen indicators accurately reflect the intended objectives and provide meaningful information for tracking progress. **Data Availability:** The availability and accessibility of data required to track progress towards the targets. This involves evaluating whether the necessary data for measuring the indicators and assessing target achievement are collected and readily available. **Stakeholder Consultation:** The involvement of relevant stakeholders in the process of suggesting amendments or revisions to targets and indicators. This includes seeking input and feedback from key stakeholders to ensure their perspectives and expertise are considered. **SMART Criteria:** The application of the SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) criteria to the targets and indicators. This involves ensuring that the revised targets and indicators meet the SMART criteria for effective monitoring and evaluation.	Review and assessment of the feasibility and achievability of the existing targets against the project's progress and available resources. Review and assessment of the alignment between the indicators and the project's goals and objectives. Assessment of data availability and quality for tracking progress towards the targets. Inclusion of stakeholder consultations and feedback in the process of proposing amendments or revisions. Evaluation of the revised targets and indicators against the SMART criteria.	Document reviews	Project log frame GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook. M&E Reports
•**RQ25.** Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyze beneficial development effects (i.e., income generation, gender equality, women's empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.	**Development Effectiveness:** The assessment of whether the project's progress has resulted in positive development effects such as income generation, gender equality, women's empowerment, improved governance, or other relevant development outcomes. **Alignment with Results Framework:** The alignment of the identified development effects with the project's results framework. This includes ensuring that the identified effects are clearly stated as desired outcomes in the results framework and are measurable using appropriate indicators. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the identified development effects on an annual basis. This involves setting up monitoring mechanisms, collecting relevant data, and regularly assessing progress towards the desired development outcomes. **Stakeholder Engagement:** The involvement of relevant stakeholders in identifying and monitoring the development effects. This includes engaging key stakeholders such as beneficiaries, local communities, government agencies, and civil society organizations to provide input and feedback on the identified effects and their monitoring. **Reporting and Documentation**: The documentation and reporting of the identified development effects and their progress on an annual basis. This involves regular reporting on the achieved outcomes, challenges faced, and lessons learned in catalyzing the beneficial development effects.	Evaluation of the project's impact on income generation, gender equality, women's empowerment, improved governance, and other relevant development indicators. Assessment of the alignment between the identified development effects and the project's results framework. Implementation of a monitoring and evaluation plan to track the identified development effects annually. Inclusion of stakeholder consultations and feedback in the identification and monitoring of the development effects.	Document reviews	Project log frame GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook. APRs M&E Reports
•**RQ26.** To what extent has the project adapted or can adapt to changing	**Flexibility and responsiveness:** The project's ability to demonstrate flexibility and responsiveness in adapting to changing external conditions. This involves assessing whether the project has mechanisms in place to monitor and identify external risks and	Timely and appropriate adjustments in response to changing conditions. The project's ability to anticipate and proactively address potential risks.	Document reviews KIIs	APRs SitReps M&E Reports

external conditions (risks and assumptions) to ensure benefits for the target groups?	assumptions and whether it can adjust its strategies, activities, or implementation approaches accordingly. **Risk management and mitigation:** The project's effectiveness in managing and mitigating risks associated with changing external conditions. This involves evaluating whether the project has conducted regular risk assessments, developed risk mitigation strategies, and implemented measures to minimize the negative impacts of external risks on the target groups. **Stakeholder engagement and participation:** The extent to which the project engages and involves relevant stakeholders in adapting to changing external conditions. This involves assessing whether the project seeks input from stakeholders, such as the target groups, local communities, or partner organizations, to understand their needs, concerns, and perspectives regarding the changing external conditions. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The project's monitoring and evaluation activities are related to adapting to changing external conditions. This involves assessing whether the project has established monitoring systems to track changes in external conditions, measure the effectiveness of adaptation measures, and capture lessons learned for future improvements. **Achievement of benefits for target groups:** The project's ability to ensure benefits for the target groups despite changing external conditions. This involves evaluating whether the project continues to deliver the intended benefits, such as improved livelihoods, increased resilience, or enhanced well-being, to the target groups in the face of evolving circumstances.	meaningful stakeholder engagement and their active participation in decision-making processes. The availability of relevant data and evidence to support adaptive decision-making. The sustained positive impact on the lives of the target groups.	FGDs	
•**RQ27.** Are the indicators (gender-disaggregated) SMART, aligned with GCF/Results Management Framework (IRMFIRMF) and the guidance in the GCF programming manual?	**Specificity:** The clarity and specificity of the indicators. This involves evaluating whether the indicators clearly define what is being measured and provide a clear understanding of the desired outcome. **Measurability:** The extent to which the indicators can be objectively measured or quantified. This involves assessing whether there are clear criteria and methodologies in place to collect data and measure progress against the indicators. **Achievability:** The feasibility and achievability of the indicators within the project's scope and resources. This involves evaluating whether the project has the necessary capacity, resources, and support to collect data and track progress against the indicators. **Relevance:** The alignment of the indicators with the project's goals, objectives, and desired outcomes. This involves assessing whether the indicators capture the relevant aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment and whether they reflect the project's intended impact on gender-related issues. **Time-bound:** The establishment of clear timeframes and targets for the indicators. This involves assessing whether the indicators are time-bound, with specific deadlines or milestones for achievement.	Indicators that are specific and leave no room for ambiguity. Indicators that can be measured accurately and consistently. Indicators that are realistic and attainable within the project's constraints. Indicators that are directly relevant to the project's gender-related objectives. Indicators that have clear timeframes and targets against which progress can be measured.	Document reviews	GCF/Results Management Framework (IRMFIRMF) Guidance in the GCF programming manual. Log frame M&E Reports
RQ28. What has worked well under each component and what has not?	**Effectiveness of Component Implementation**: Assess the extent to which each component has been successfully implemented and achieved its intended outcomes.	The progress made towards reducing exposure to climate risks, enhancing adaptive capacity, and improving adaptation planning and decision-making.	Observation Document reviews KIIs	APRs Activity reports

Recommendations for improvement? How can the value of each component be maximized by strengthening and optimizing synergies between the different project components? ***(This is a sub-question of review question no. 24)***	**Impact on Target Beneficiaries**: Evaluate the impact of each component on the targeted smallholder women and men in terms of their food security, income generation, resilience to climate risks, and overall well-being. **Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration**: Assess the level of stakeholder engagement and collaboration within and across the project components. **Identification of Challenges and Constraints**: Identify the challenges and constraints faced in implementing each component and assess their impact on the overall effectiveness of the project. **Recommendations for Improvement**: Based on the evaluation of what has worked well and what has not, provide specific recommendations for improving the implementation of each component. **Optimization of Synergies**: Evaluate the extent to which synergies have been leveraged between the different project components.	The positive changes and improvements experienced by the beneficiaries because of the project interventions. The effectiveness of coordination, communication, and knowledge sharing between different stakeholders, including WFP, Co-Executing Entities, implementing entities, government authorities, and project beneficiaries. The extent to which these challenges have hindered the achievement of desired outcomes and propose recommendations for addressing them. The degree of integration, coordination, and collaboration among the components and identify opportunities for strengthening these synergies.	FGDs	M&E Reports
EFFECTIVENESS - Management Arrangements:				
•**RQ29.** Review the overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the FAA/Funding proposal. Have changes been made and have these been approved by GCF? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.	**Timely project delivery:** The project's ability to deliver its outputs, outcomes, or results within the planned timeframe. This involves assessing whether the project activities and milestones are completed on time and whether any delays are properly addressed and mitigated. **Budget management:** The project's ability to effectively manage its budget and financial resources. This involves evaluating whether the project adheres to its budget, accurately tracks expenditures, and avoids cost overruns or financial mismanagement. **Stakeholder coordination and engagement**: The project's effectiveness in coordinating and engaging relevant stakeholders. This involves assessing whether the project team maintains regular communication with stakeholders, involves them in decision-making processes, and addresses their concerns and feedback. **Quality of project outputs:** The quality of the project's outputs or deliverables. This involves assessing whether the project's outputs meet the required standards, specifications, or expectations and whether they effectively contribute to the desired outcomes or impacts. **Risk management:** The project's ability to identify, assess, and manage risks effectively. This involves evaluating whether the project has a robust risk management plan in place, regularly monitors risks, and implements appropriate mitigation measures. **Team performance and capacity:** The performance and capacity of the project team. This involves assessing whether the team has the necessary skills, knowledge, and resources to implement the project effectively and whether they work collaboratively and efficiently. **Learning and knowledge sharing:** The project's ability to capture and share lessons learned, best practices, and knowledge gained throughout the project lifecycle. This involves assessing whether the project team documents and disseminates valuable insights, experiences, and innovations that can benefit future projects or initiatives.	Timely project delivery without significant delays. Proper budget utilization and financial accountability. Strong stakeholder coordination and positive engagement. High-quality project outputs that meet the intended objectives. Proactive risk management and the successful mitigation of potential threats. A competent and well-functioning project team. A culture of learning and knowledge sharing within the project.	Document reviews	FAA FP doc APRs Organograms M&E Reports

•**RQ30.** Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.	**Adherence to project objectives:** The measure of success is the extent to which the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) align their activities with the project objectives and desired outcomes. This involves evaluating whether the implemented activities are consistent with the project's goals and contribute effectively to achieving the intended results. **Compliance with project plans and guidelines:** The measure of success is the level of compliance with project plans, guidelines, and established procedures. This involves assessing whether the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) follow the agreed-upon project plans, methodologies, and implementation guidelines, and adhere to the relevant contractual and legal requirements. **Effective resource management:** The measure of success is the efficient and effective management of project resources by the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s). This involves evaluating whether the allocated resources, including financial, human, and technical resources, are properly utilized, monitored, and optimized to achieve the desired project outcomes. **Timely execution of activities:** The measure of success is the ability of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) to deliver project activities within the planned timeframes. **Quality of project outputs:** The measure of success is the quality of the project outputs or deliverables produced by the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s). This involves evaluating whether the outputs meet the required standards, specifications, and quality expectations and whether they effectively contribute to achieving the project's objectives. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The measure of success is the existence and effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation systems employed by the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s). This involves assessing whether the Agency/Partner(s) have established robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress, assess performance, and capture lessons learned for continuous improvement. **Stakeholder satisfaction**: The measure of success is the satisfaction of relevant stakeholders with the execution of the project by the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s).	A strong alignment between the executed activities and the project objectives. A high level of compliance with project guidelines and regulations. The optimal utilization and management of project resources. Timely execution and completion of project activities. High-quality project outputs that meet or exceed the set standards. A well-functioning monitoring and evaluation system. Positive stakeholder feedback and satisfaction.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs	EE/IE agreement/ contract & MoUs APRs M&E Reports
•**RQ31.** Review the quality of support provided by WFP and recommend areas for improvement.	**Alignment with project objectives:** The extent to which WFP's support aligns with the project objectives and desired outcomes. This involves evaluating whether the provided support is in line with the project's goals, priorities, and intended impacts. **Timely and predictable disbursements:** The WFP's ability to provide timely and predictable disbursements as per the agreed-upon schedule. This involves assessing whether the WFP releases funds in a timely manner, enabling the project to implement activities without undue delays. **Flexibility and responsiveness:** The WFP's flexibility and responsiveness to changing project needs, circumstances, and emerging challenges. This involves evaluating whether WFP is open to adapting the support or funding arrangements when necessary and whether they respond promptly to requests for modifications or adjustments.	A strong alignment between the WFP's support and the project objectives. Consistent and timely disbursements that support the smooth implementation of the project. A WFP that demonstrates flexibility and responsiveness to project requirements. Effective technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives that contribute to project effectiveness.	Document reviews KIIs	TA reports. Internal WFP reports on the project. Financial reports. M&E Reports

	Technical assistance and capacity building: The WFP's provision of technical assistance and capacity-building support to strengthen the implementing entity or project team. This involves assessing whether WFP offers relevant expertise, knowledge sharing, and training opportunities to enhance the capabilities of the project team. **Monitoring and reporting requirements:** The clarity and reasonableness of the monitoring and reporting requirements imposed by WFP. This involves evaluating whether the WFP's monitoring and reporting framework is well-defined, practical, and aligned with the project's needs. **Communication and coordination**: The quality of communication and coordination between WFP and the project team. This involves assessing whether there are regular and effective communication, information sharing, and coordination mechanisms in place. **Impact on sustainability and long-term outcomes:** The WFP's support and contributions to the sustainability of the project's outcomes beyond its implementation phase. This involves evaluating whether the WFP's support addresses sustainability aspects, such as building local capacities, promoting ownership, and facilitating the continuation of project benefits after the WFP's involvement ends.	Monitoring and reporting requirements that are clear, feasible, and enable effective project oversight. Strong communication channels and collaborative relationships between WFP and the project team. A donor that prioritizes sustainability and fosters long-term positive impacts.		
•**RQ32.** Is a grievance/ feedback mechanism in place? If so, assess its effectiveness.	**Accessibility and awareness:** The ease of access and awareness of the grievance/feedback mechanism among the project stakeholders. This involves assessing whether stakeholders are aware of the existence of the mechanism and can easily access it to raise grievances or provide feedback. **Responsiveness and timeliness:** The responsiveness and timeliness of the grievance/feedback mechanism in addressing the raised concerns or feedback. This involves evaluating whether the mechanism provides timely responses, acknowledges grievances or feedback, and takes appropriate actions to address them. **Transparency and accountability:** The transparency and accountability of the grievance/feedback mechanism in handling and resolving issues. This involves assessing whether the mechanism operates transparently, maintaining confidentiality when necessary, and providing clear explanations and updates on the progress of addressing grievances or feedback. **Effectiveness of problem resolution:** The effectiveness of the grievance/feedback mechanism in resolving issues and addressing stakeholder concerns. This involves evaluating whether the mechanism leads to satisfactory resolutions, facilitates meaningful dialogue between stakeholders and project implementers, and contributes to improving project outcomes. **Learning and improvement:** The extent to which the grievance/feedback mechanism facilitates organizational learning and improvement. This involves assessing whether the mechanism captures lessons learned from grievances or feedback, identifies systemic issues, or patterns, and feeds them back into project planning and implementation to drive continuous improvement. **Stakeholder satisfaction**: The satisfaction of stakeholders with the grievance/feedback mechanism and its outcomes. This involves gathering feedback from stakeholders regarding their experience with the mechanism and assessing their level of satisfaction with the resolution of grievances or the responsiveness to feedback.	A mechanism that is well-publicized, widely known, and easily accessible to all stakeholders. A mechanism that responds promptly and effectively to stakeholder concerns. A mechanism that promotes transparency and accountability in its operations. A mechanism that effectively resolves problems and contributes to stakeholder satisfaction. A mechanism that promotes learning, adapts practices, and enhances project performance. Positive stakeholder feedback and satisfaction with the mechanism's effectiveness.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Grievance mechanism plans and reports. M&E Reports

EFFECTIVENESS -Reporting:				
•**RQ33.** Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfill GCF reporting requirements.	**Timeliness:** The timely submission of required reports by the Project Team and partners. This includes assessing whether the reports are submitted within the specified deadlines and whether any delays or extensions are properly communicated and justified. **Completeness:** The completeness of the reports submitted by the Project Team and partners. This includes assessing whether all the required information, data, and documentation are included in the reports as per the reporting guidelines and templates. **Accuracy:** The accuracy and reliability of the information presented in the reports. This includes assessing whether the reported data, findings, and results are accurate, supported by evidence, and consistent with the project activities and progress. **Quality and clarity:** The quality and clarity of the reports. This includes assessing whether the reports are well-structured, organized, and written clearly and concisely, making it easy for readers to understand the information presented. **Compliance with reporting requirements:** The adherence to reporting requirements set by the project, donors, or relevant stakeholders. This includes assessing whether the reports comply with the specified format, content, and frequency as outlined in the reporting guidelines. **Utilization of reports:** The extent to which the reports are utilized for decision-making, monitoring progress, and informing project management. This includes assessing whether the reports are actively reviewed, discussed, and used by the Project Team, partners, and relevant stakeholders to inform actions, identify challenges, and make informed decisions.	Percentage of reports submitted on time, based on a review of reporting records. Evaluation of the completeness of reports based on a checklist of required elements and documentation. Verification of reported data and information through cross-referencing with project documents, records, and monitoring data. Evaluation of the quality and clarity of reports based on readability, organization, and adherence to reporting guidelines. Compliance assessment based on a checklist of reporting requirements and guidelines. Stakeholder feedback on the usefulness and utilization of reports in project management and decision-making processes.	Document reviews KIIs	AMA doc FAA doc APRs M&E Reports
•**RQ34.** Assess how lessons have been documented, shared with key partners, and internalized by partners.	**Documentation:** The comprehensive documentation of lessons learned from the project. This includes capturing and documenting key insights, experiences, challenges, and best practices throughout the project lifecycle. **Dissemination:** The effective dissemination of lessons learned to key partners and stakeholders. This includes sharing lessons through appropriate channels, such as workshops, conferences, training sessions, webinars, or online platforms, to ensure wide accessibility and reach. **Engagement and Feedback:** The level of engagement and feedback received from key partners and stakeholders regarding the documented lessons. This includes soliciting feedback, conducting surveys or interviews, and encouraging active participation in discussions to gather insights and perspectives. **Internalization and Application**: The extent to which partners internalize and apply the lessons learned in their own work and decision-making processes. This includes assessing whether partners have incorporated the lessons into their practices, policies, strategies, or project designs. **Behavior Change:** The observed behavior changes among partners because of internalizing the lessons learned. This includes assessing whether partners have adopted new approaches, improved practices, or implemented corrective actions based on the identified lessons.	The number of lessons learned is documented and shared in project reports, case studies, or knowledge products. Number of dissemination activities conducted, including the participation of key partners and stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback on the relevance, usefulness, and applicability of the documented lessons. Evidence of partners referencing and applying the lessons learned in their project plans, strategies, or activities. Evidence of changes in partner behavior, such as improved project implementation, modified strategies, or enhanced collaboration based on the lessons learned. Evidence of positive changes in project outcomes or results attributed to the application of lessons learned.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs Observation	Lessons learned reports. Reports on adaptive management. M&E Reports

	Impact: The impact of the documented lessons on project outcomes and results. This includes assessing whether the application of lessons has led to improved project performance, enhanced efficiency, increased effectiveness, or better decision-making.			
•**RQ35.** Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed because of the project's interventions? If yes, what factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, and results?	**Identification and Documentation:** The identification and documentation of unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects resulting from the project's interventions. This includes capturing and documenting the specific outcomes, outputs, activities, or results that were not initially anticipated. **Evaluation of Effects:** The evaluation and assessment of the identified unintended or unexpected effects. This includes analyzing the nature, magnitude, and significance of these effects and their implications for the project and its stakeholders. **Causal Factors:** The identification and analysis of the factors that have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, or results. This includes identifying the underlying causes, drivers, or conditions that led to these unintended effects. **Stakeholder Perspectives:** The inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives in assessing unintended effects and their causal factors. This includes engaging relevant stakeholders to gather their insights, perceptions, and experiences related to the project's unintended effects. **Lessons Learned:** The identification and documentation of lessons learned from unintended or unexpected effects. This includes capturing insights, best practices, or recommendations to inform future project design, implementation, or decision-making processes.	The number of unintended or unexpected effects identified and documented. Assessment of the positive or negative impacts of unintended effects on project outcomes or stakeholders. Identification of key factors contributing to unintended outcomes or results through stakeholder consultations, data analysis, or case studies. Representation of diverse stakeholder perspectives in assessing unintended effects through surveys, interviews, or focus group discussions. The number of lessons learned documented and shared related to unintended effects and their causal factors.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs Observation	APRs SitReps Anecdotal evidence M&E Reports
GENDER EQUITY				
•**RQ36.** Are gender aspects of the project being monitored effectively?	**Gender-disaggregated data:** The availability and analysis of gender-disaggregated data throughout the project lifecycle. This includes assessing whether the project collects and analyzes data that is disaggregated by gender, allowing for a gender-specific analysis of project activities, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. **Gender indicators and targets:** The use of gender-specific indicators and targets in monitoring the project's progress. This includes assessing whether the project has defined specific indicators and targets related to gender equality and women's empowerment and whether these indicators are effectively tracked and reported. **Gender-responsive monitoring tools:** The use of gender-responsive monitoring tools and methodologies. This includes assessing whether the project has developed monitoring tools that capture gender-specific information and outcomes, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the project's gender-related impacts. **Gender mainstreaming in reporting:** The integration of gender-related information and analysis in project reporting. This includes assessing whether project reports provide a comprehensive analysis of gender-related issues, challenges, and progress, demonstrating the project's commitment to gender mainstreaming and accountability. **Stakeholder engagement on gender:** The engagement of relevant stakeholders, including women's groups, gender-focused organizations, and gender experts, in the project's monitoring activities. This includes assessing whether the project actively seeks input and	Regular reporting and documentation of gender-disaggregated data, including the number of women and men benefiting from project interventions. Achievement of gender-specific targets and indicators, such as increased participation of women in decision-making processes or improved access to project services for women. Use of gender-responsive monitoring tools, such as gender equality scorecards or gender analysis frameworks, to assess the project's performance. Inclusion of gender analysis, lessons learned, and recommendations in project reports. Evidence of stakeholder consultations or feedback mechanisms specifically focused on gender-related aspects of the project.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs Observation	APRs SitReps Gender plans and reports. M&E Reports

	feedback from these stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive and inclusive monitoring process.			
•**RQ37.** To what extent are all planned target groups access to / using project results available so far?	**Target group representation:** The representation and inclusion of all planned target groups in accessing and using project results. This includes assessing whether the project has effectively identified and reached out to the intended target groups, ensuring their active participation and engagement. **Accessibility of project results:** The availability and accessibility of project results to all planned target groups. This includes assessing whether the project has effectively disseminated information, resources, and outputs in formats and languages that are accessible and culturally appropriate for the target groups. **Usage of project results:** The extent to which the planned target groups actively engage with and use the project results. This includes assessing whether the target groups are utilizing project outputs, services, or knowledge in their activities, decision-making processes, or daily lives. **Feedback and satisfaction:** The feedback from the target groups regarding their satisfaction with the project results. This includes assessing whether the project has mechanisms in place to solicit feedback, suggestions, and concerns from the target groups and actively incorporate their inputs into project improvements. **Equity and inclusivity:** The extent to which the project ensures equity and inclusivity in the access and use of project results among the target groups. This includes assessing whether the project actively addresses any barriers or inequalities that might hinder certain groups from accessing or benefiting from the project results.	Percentage of target groups reached or benefited from project interventions compared to the planned target. Availability of project results in multiple formats (print, digital, audio, etc.) and languages relevant to the target groups. The percentage of target groups utilizing project results in their respective fields or sectors. Percentage of target groups providing positive feedback on the relevance and usefulness of project results. Evidence of targeted efforts to address gender, age, or socio-economic disparities in accessing and using project results.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs Observation	Results framework. APRs SitReps M&E Reports
•**RQ38.** To what extent do the most vulnerable groups including women, have equal access to the project's results/services?	**Proportionate representation:** The proportionate representation of the most vulnerable groups, including women, among the beneficiaries of the project's results/services. This includes assessing whether the project has effectively targeted and reached out to these groups to ensure their fair and equitable inclusion. **Participation and engagement:** The active participation and engagement of the most vulnerable groups, including women, in accessing and utilizing the project's results/services. This includes assessing whether the project has created opportunities for their meaningful involvement in decision-making processes and the design, implementation, and evaluation of project activities. **Accessibility and affordability:** The accessibility and affordability of the project's results/services for the most vulnerable groups, including women. This includes assessing whether the project has implemented measures to remove barriers such as financial constraints, distance, or cultural norms that might prevent these groups from accessing and benefiting from the project's results/services. **Tailored approaches and solutions:** The development and implementation of tailored approaches and solutions that specifically address the needs and challenges faced by the most vulnerable groups, including women. This includes assessing whether the project has incorporated gender-responsive and inclusive strategies that consider the unique circumstances and priorities of these groups. **Empowerment and capacity-building:** The empowerment and capacity-building of the most vulnerable groups, including women, to effectively access and utilize the project's results/services. This includes assessing whether the project has provided training, skills	Percentage of women and other vulnerable groups among the total beneficiaries compared to their representation in the project's target population. Evidence of women's and vulnerable groups' participation in project activities, workshops, consultations, or community meetings. Percentage of women and vulnerable groups reporting improved access to project results/services compared to the baseline. The number of gender-responsive and inclusive approaches or interventions implemented to address the specific needs of women and vulnerable groups. The number of women and vulnerable group members reported increased skills, knowledge, or empowerment because of the project's interventions.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Results framework. APRs SitReps. Gender plans and reports. M&E Reports

	development, and knowledge-sharing opportunities that enhance the capabilities and self-reliance of these groups.			
•**RQ39.** Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?	**Budget allocation:** The explicit allocation of financial resources within the project budget specifically targeted at promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. This includes assessing whether the project has dedicated funds for activities and initiatives that directly address the needs and priorities of women. **Gender-responsive activities:** The inclusion of gender-responsive activities within the project plan and activities. This includes assessing whether the project has identified and incorporated specific activities that aim to address gender disparities, promote women's participation, and enhance their access to project benefits. **Gender mainstreaming in procurement:** The integration of gender considerations in the procurement processes of the project. This includes assessing whether the project has implemented measures to ensure that procurement practices promote gender equality, such as encouraging women-owned businesses or providing fair opportunities for women to participate in bidding processes. **Resource tracking:** The monitoring and tracking of financial resources to ensure their effective utilization for women's benefit. This includes assessing whether the project has established mechanisms to track the allocation and expenditure of funds specifically targeted at women-focused activities, ensuring transparency and accountability. **Impact assessment:** The assessment of the impact of financial resources and project activities on women's empowerment and gender equality. This includes assessing whether the allocated resources have resulted in tangible improvements in women's access to project benefits, participation in decision-making processes, and overall empowerment.	Percentage of the project budget allocated to gender-responsive activities or interventions. Number of gender-responsive activities implemented as planned compared to the total number of project activities. Percentage of project contracts or procurement processes awarded to women-owned businesses or women-led organizations. Percentage of allocated funds for women-focused activities that have been disbursed and utilized as planned. Changes in key indicators of women's empowerment, such as increased women's participation in project activities, improved access to project resources, or enhanced decision-making roles for women within project interventions.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Financial reports APRs SitReps. Gender plans and reports. Indicator matrix log frames. GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook. M&E Reports
•**RQ40.** Do women and men as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from the project activities/interventions?	**Awareness levels:** The extent to which women and men beneficiaries are aware of their rights and the benefits they can obtain from the project activities/interventions. This includes assessing the level of knowledge and understanding among beneficiaries regarding their entitlements, opportunities, and the support available to them through the project. **Information dissemination:** The effectiveness of information dissemination mechanisms employed by the project to reach women and men beneficiaries. This includes assessing whether project information, including rights and benefits, is communicated in a clear, accessible, and culturally appropriate manner, ensuring that all beneficiaries can easily understand and access the information. **Training and capacity building:** The provision of training and capacity building initiatives to enhance women and men beneficiaries' knowledge and understanding of their rights and benefits. This includes assessing whether the project has implemented targeted training programs or workshops to empower beneficiaries and enable them to assert their rights and access project benefits effectively. **Feedback mechanisms:** The existence of feedback mechanisms that allow women and men beneficiaries to provide input, ask questions, and seek clarification regarding their rights and benefits. This includes assessing whether the project has established effective feedback channels, such as hotlines, suggestion boxes, or community meetings, to address beneficiaries' queries and concerns.	Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who demonstrate awareness of their rights and benefits from project activities/interventions through surveys or interviews. Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who report receiving clear and understandable information about their rights and benefits from project activities/interventions. Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who have participated in relevant training programs related to their rights and benefits and demonstrate improved knowledge and skills. Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who report having access to and utilizing feedback mechanisms to seek information about their rights and benefits. Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who express satisfaction with their rights and benefits from project activities/interventions through perception surveys or feedback mechanisms.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs	APRs WFP activity reports. Gender plans and reports. M&E Reports

	Perception of rights and benefits: The perception of women and men beneficiaries regarding their rights and benefits from project activities/interventions. This includes assessing whether beneficiaries feel that their rights are being respected, their voices are being heard, and they are receiving the intended benefits from the project.			
•**RQ41.** How do the results for women compare to those for men?	**Gender-disaggregated data:** The measure of success is the availability of gender-disaggregated data that allows for a comparison of outcomes and impacts between women and men beneficiaries. This includes collecting and analyzing data separately for women and men to assess the differential outcomes and impacts experienced by each group. **Outcome and impact indicators:** The extent to which outcome and impact indicators capture the specific changes and benefits experienced by women and men. This includes ensuring that the project's monitoring and evaluation framework includes gender-sensitive indicators that capture gender-specific outcomes and impacts. **Equity and equality indicators:** The achievement of equity and equality in project outcomes and impacts between women and men. This includes assessing whether women and men beneficiaries have equal access to and benefit from the project's resources, services, and opportunities. **Participation and decision-making:** The level of participation and decision-making power of women and men in project activities and processes. This includes assessing whether women and men have equal opportunities to participate in project activities and whether their voices are equally represented in decision-making processes. **Empowerment and agency:** The extent to which women and men beneficiaries experience increased empowerment and agency because of the project. This includes assessing changes in knowledge, skills, confidence, and decision-making autonomy among women and men.	Percentage of project indicators and data that are disaggregated by gender. The difference in the outcome and impact indicators between women and men beneficiaries, measured through quantitative and qualitative analysis. Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who report equal access to project resources and services. The proportion of women and men beneficiaries who actively participate in project activities and decision-making forums. Percentage of women and men beneficiaries who report increased empowerment and agency because of project interventions.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	APRs WFP activity reports. Gender plans and reports. M&E Reports
•**RQ42.** Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?	**Representation:** The representation of women and men in decision-making bodies, committees, and forums related to the project. This includes assessing whether women and men are equally represented in key decision-making positions and processes. **Participation:** The active participation of women and men in the decision-making process. This includes assessing whether women and men have equal opportunities to contribute their perspectives, ideas, and opinions in decision-making discussions and processes. **Access to information:** The availability and accessibility of relevant information related to the decision-making process. This includes assessing whether women and men have equal access to timely and accurate information that enables their meaningful participation in decision-making. **Inclusivity:** The extent to which diverse voices and perspectives, including those of women and men from different backgrounds and marginalized groups, are considered in decision-making. This includes assessing whether decision-making processes create a safe and inclusive space for all participants to express their views. **Accountability:** The level of accountability and transparency in decision-making. This includes assessing whether decisions are made based on clear criteria, communicated effectively to all stakeholders, and subject to monitoring and evaluation processes.	Percentage of women and men in decision-making bodies or committees. The proportion of women and men who actively participate in decision-making meetings and consultations. The proportion of women and men who report having access to relevant project information. Perception of inclusivity in decision-making processes, based on feedback and surveys from women and men participants. Perception of transparency and accountability in decision-making, based on feedback and surveys from women and men participants.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Stakeholder engagement plans and reports. APRs WFP activity reports. Gender plans and reports. M&E Reports
SUSTAINABILITY				

•**RQ43.** Are financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental risks adequately covered under the project framework? And if not, how should these be addressed to improve the sustainability prospects of the project?	**Risk identification and assessment:** The thorough identification and assessment of financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental risks associated with the project. This involves conducting comprehensive risk assessments to identify potential risks and their potential impacts on the project's sustainability. **Risk mitigation strategies:** The development and implementation of risk mitigation strategies. This involves devising strategies and measures to address and mitigate the identified risks in financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental dimensions. **Risk monitoring and management:** The establishment of robust systems for ongoing risk monitoring and management. This involves regular monitoring of identified risks, tracking their evolution, and implementing appropriate measures to manage and mitigate risks throughout the project lifecycle. **Integration of risk considerations:** The integration of risk considerations into project decision-making and planning processes. This involves ensuring that risk assessments and mitigation strategies are actively considered and incorporated into project activities, budgets, and timelines. **Stakeholder engagement:** The engagement of relevant stakeholders in addressing risks and enhancing the sustainability prospects of the project. This involves actively involving stakeholders in risk identification, assessment, and mitigation processes, and incorporating their perspectives and expertise. **Sustainability planning:** The development and implementation of a sustainability plan that addresses financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental risks. This involves developing a comprehensive plan that outlines strategies and actions to enhance the long-term sustainability of the project. **Continuous improvement:** The commitment to continuous improvement and learning from identified risks. This involves establishing mechanisms for ongoing evaluation, reflection, and adaptation to address emerging risks and improve the sustainability prospects of the project.	A comprehensive understanding of the risks involved. The implementation of effective risk mitigation measures. Effective risk monitoring and management processes. The integration of risk considerations into project planning and decision-making. Meaningful stakeholder engagement in addressing risks. The existence of a well-defined sustainability plan. A culture of continuous improvement and learning.	Document reviews KIIs	Risk management plans and reports. APRs M&E Reports
•**RQ44.** Were the modes of delivery of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership, and ensure the sustainability of the result achieved?	**Capacity-building effectiveness:** The effectiveness of the capacity-building efforts undertaken through the project's delivery modes. This involves evaluating whether the chosen delivery modes were effective in building the necessary skills, knowledge, and capacities among relevant stakeholders. **National ownership promotion:** The promotion of national ownership of the project and its outputs. This involves assessing whether the chosen delivery modes actively engaged and empowered national stakeholders, enabling them to take ownership of the project and its results. **Sustainability of results:** The sustainability of the achieved results beyond the project's duration. This involves evaluating whether the chosen delivery modes contributed to the long-term sustainability of the project's outcomes and impacts. **Stakeholder engagement and participation:** The level of stakeholder engagement and participation facilitated through the chosen delivery modes. This involves assessing whether the delivery modes fostered active involvement, collaboration, and participation of relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and local communities.	Enhanced capacities and skills among the target groups. Strong national ownership and leadership in project implementation and management. The continued utilization and maintenance of project results after the project's completion. Meaningful stakeholder engagement. Enhanced knowledge and skills among the target groups. improved institutional capacities. Effective monitoring and evaluation processes.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	APRs WFP activity reports. M&E Reports

	Transfer of knowledge and skills: The effective transfer of knowledge and skills to the target groups. This involves assessing whether the chosen delivery modes facilitated the transfer of relevant knowledge, technical expertise, and best practices to the stakeholders, empowering them to sustain the project's results. **Institutional capacity development:** The development of institutional capacities within relevant organizations or institutions. This involves evaluating whether the chosen delivery modes contributed to strengthening the institutional capacities of partner organizations or government agencies involved in project implementation. **Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms:** The establishment of robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the chosen delivery modes. This involves setting up systems to track and evaluate the outcomes and impacts of the delivery modes in building capacities, promoting ownership, and ensuring sustainability.			
•**RQ45.** What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context?	**Thought leadership and innovation:** The project's contribution to advancing thought leadership and innovation in the field of climate change adaptation or mitigation. **Knowledge generation and dissemination:** The project's ability to generate and disseminate knowledge and insights on climate change adaptation or mitigation. This involves assessing whether the project has conducted research or studies. **Policy influences and advocacy:** The project's impact on influencing policy development and decision-making processes related to climate change adaptation or mitigation. This involves assessing whether the project has actively engaged in policy dialogues, advocated for policy changes, or contributed to the formulation of new policies or strategies. **Leveraging additional climate finance:** The project's ability to leverage additional climate finance beyond its initial funding. This involves evaluating whether the project has attracted additional financial resources from diverse sources such as public funds, private investments, or climate finance mechanisms. **Partnerships and collaborations:** The project's ability to foster partnerships and collaborations that contribute to thought leadership, innovation, and unlocking additional climate finance. This involves assessing whether the project has established strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, private sector actors, and international organizations. **Recognition and awards:** The project's recognition and receipt of awards or accolades for its thought leadership, innovation, or success in unlocking additional climate finance.	The project's recognition as a source of innovative solutions or ideas. The dissemination and utilization of project-generated knowledge by relevant stakeholders. The adoption or integration of project recommendations into policy frameworks. The successful mobilization of additional financial resources for climate change adaptation or mitigation. The strength and effectiveness of these partnerships in driving innovation and mobilizing climate finance. The project's recognition and receipt of prestigious awards.	Document reviews KIIs	APRs WFP activity reports. M&E Reports
RQ46. What is and what could be the role of local stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of the different project components? What opportunities and risks exist and how can local stakeholders be engaged to assume these roles?	**Stakeholder Engagement and Participation**: Measure the level of engagement and active participation of local stakeholders, including smallholder women and men, community leaders, local government authorities, and civil society organizations, in the planning, implementation, and decision-making processes of the project components. **Ownership and Empowerment**: Evaluate the degree of ownership and empowerment of local stakeholders in relation to the project components. Measure their capacity to take responsibility for the sustainability of the interventions, including their ability to manage and maintain the implemented activities, access resources, and make informed decisions.	The extent to which their perspectives, knowledge, and priorities have been considered and integrated into the project. The extent to which the project has contributed to building the capacity and empowering local stakeholders to assume leadership roles. The extent to which local stakeholders have been involved in developing and implementing policies, regulations, and strategies that support the project components.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Project design documents APRs Activity reports M&E Reports

(This is a sub-question of review question no. 43)	**Institutional Support and Collaboration**: Assess the level of institutional support and collaboration provided to local stakeholders. **Resource Mobilization and Allocation**: Measure the ability of local stakeholders to mobilize and allocate resources, including financial, human, and natural resources, to support the sustainability of the project components. **Risk and Opportunity Assessment**: Identify the risks and opportunities associated with the engagement of local stakeholders in ensuring sustainability. Assess the potential risks, such as conflicts of interest, lack of capacity, or limited resources, that could hinder their involvement. **Capacity Building and Knowledge Transfer**: Evaluate the effectiveness of capacity-building initiatives and knowledge transfer mechanisms in equipping local stakeholders with the necessary skills, knowledge, and tools to assume sustainable roles.	Opportunities for local stakeholders to contribute to sustainability, such as knowledge sharing, innovation, and community-driven initiatives. The extent to which local stakeholders have been provided with training, mentorship, and support to enhance their understanding of climate-resilient agriculture, risk management, financial literacy, and other relevant areas.		
IMPACT				
•**RQ47.** To what extent did the project/programme have the potential to contribute to a paradigm shift?	**Impact on existing practices:** The project/programme's ability to challenge and change existing practices or approaches within the relevant sector or industry. This involves evaluating whether the project/programme has introduced new ideas, technologies, or strategies that have the potential to fundamentally alter the way things are done. **Policy influences and reform:** The project/programme's impact on influencing policy development and reform processes at the local, national, or international level. **Sector-wide adoption:** The project/programme's ability to drive sector-wide adoption of its innovative approaches or models. This involves evaluating whether the project/programme has influenced and inspired other organizations or initiatives to adopt similar practices or strategies. **Stakeholder perception and behavior change:** The project/programme's impact on changing the perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of relevant stakeholders. This involves assessing whether the project/programme has effectively communicated and engaged with stakeholders to promote a shift in their understanding, beliefs, or actions related to the project/programme's objectives. **Collaboration and partnerships:** The project/programme's ability to foster collaboration and partnerships that contribute to the paradigm shift. This involves evaluating whether the project/programme has formed strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, research institutions, or private sector actors. **Recognition and replication:** The project/programme's recognition and replication by other organizations or initiatives.	The adoption and integration of project-driven changes into mainstream practices. Policy reforms that align with the project/programme's objectives and principles. The widespread adoption and replication of project/programme interventions within the sector. Positive changes in stakeholder perceptions and behavior. The strength and effectiveness of these partnerships in driving the paradigm shift. The replication and scaling up of project/programme interventions by other entities.	Document reviews KIIs	APRs WFP activity reports. M&E Reports
COUNTRY OWNERSHIP				
•**RQ48.** To what degree is the project consistent with the capacity to deliver implementing entities?	**Adequate resources and infrastructure:** The implementing entities have the necessary resources, including financial, human, and technical resources, to effectively implement the project. **Relevant expertise and skills:** The implementing entities possess the required expertise and skills to carry out the project activities effectively. This involves assessing whether the	The availability and adequacy of resources, such as funding, skilled staff, equipment, and facilities, to support project implementation. Presence of qualified and competent individuals within the implementing entities.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs	EE/IE agreement/ contract & MoUs APRs

	staff and key personnel have the necessary knowledge, experience, and qualifications to perform their roles and responsibilities. **Institutional capacity and governance:** The implementing entities have the institutional capacity and governance structures in place to manage and oversee the project effectively. This includes assessing the strength of management systems, decision-making processes, accountability mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. **Past performance and track record:** The implementing entities' past performance and track record in delivering similar projects or initiatives. This involves evaluating the entities' ability to meet project objectives, adhere to timelines, manage risks, and achieve desired outcomes. **Monitoring and reporting systems:** The implementing entities have established monitoring and reporting systems to track project progress and performance. This includes assessing the entities' ability to collect, analyze, and report relevant data and information on project activities, outputs, and outcomes. **Stakeholder engagement and coordination:** The implementing entities effectively engage and coordinate with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, community groups, and other partners.	Robust institutional arrangements and effective governance practices. Positive evaluations and feedback from previous projects implemented by the entity. The presence of robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Positive feedback and constructive engagement with stakeholders.		WFP activity reports. M&E Reports
•**RQ49.** Was a project initiated and developed with strong ownership and engagement of the target country?	**Government commitment and support:** The level of commitment and support demonstrated by the government of the target country towards the project. This includes assessing the allocation of resources, the establishment of policy frameworks, and the active involvement of government officials in project planning and decision-making. **Stakeholder involvement and participation:** The extent to which key stakeholders in the target country, including local communities, civil society organizations, and relevant institutions, were actively involved in the project's initiation and development. **Alignment with national priorities and plans:** The alignment of the project with the national priorities and plans of the target country. This includes assessing whether the project addresses the country's development challenges, targets specific sectors or issues identified as priorities, and complements existing initiatives or strategies. **Institutional capacity building:** The measure of success is the project's contribution to strengthening the institutional capacity of the target country. This involves assessing whether the project includes capacity-building components, such as training programs, knowledge transfer, and technical assistance, to enhance the skills and capabilities of local institutions and stakeholders. **Ownership of project design and decision-making:** The extent to which the target country has ownership of the project design and decision-making processes. This involves assessing whether the target country actively participated in shaping the project's objectives, strategies, and implementation plans, and had the authority to make key decisions. **Financial contributions and sustainability planning:** The target country's financial contributions to the project and its commitment to long-term sustainability planning.	Strong government ownership and endorsement of the project. Broad-based participation and ownership among diverse stakeholders. The project's contribution to national development objectives and its recognition as a priority by the target country. The improved capacity of target country institutions to plan, implement, and sustain project activities. The target country's sense of ownership and control over the project. The target country's financial investment and commitment to sustaining project outcomes.	Document reviews KIIs FGDs	Stakeholder engagement plans and reports. APRs M&E Reports
RQ50. What could be done to improve local ownership and ensure scale and sustainability?	**Community Empowerment and Engagement**: Measure the level of community involvement and active participation in decision-making processes related to the project.	The extent to which local stakeholders have a sense of ownership and are engaged in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.	Observation Document reviews KIIs	APRs Activity reports M&E Reports

What are the capacity-building needs of local stakeholders to ensure local ownership in the mid and long-term? ***(This is a sub-question of review question no. 49)***	**Institutional Strengthening**: Assess the capacity of local institutions, including local government authorities, community-based organizations, and farmer groups, to assume leadership roles and effectively manage and sustain project interventions. **Skills and Knowledge Transfer**: Identify the capacity-building needs of local stakeholders in terms of technical skills, knowledge, and understanding of climate-resilient agriculture, integrated risk management, financial literacy, and other relevant areas. **Resource Mobilization and Access**: Evaluate the capacity of local stakeholders to mobilize and allocate resources to support the scale and sustainability of project activities. **Local Entrepreneurship and Market Linkages**: Measure the capacity of local stakeholders to identify and seize economic opportunities associated with climate-resilient agriculture and diversified livelihoods. **Monitoring and Evaluation Systems**: Assess the existence and functionality of local monitoring and evaluation systems to track the progress, effectiveness, and sustainability of project interventions	The effectiveness of mechanisms for soliciting community input, such as community meetings, participatory workshops, and local governance structures. The effectiveness of capacity-building activities in addressing these needs and enhancing the ability of local stakeholders to take ownership of project interventions. The capacity of local stakeholders to collect and analyze data, assess outcomes and impacts, and make informed decisions based on evidence.	FGDs	
RQ51. Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow? ***(This is a sub-question of review question no. 49)***	**Stakeholder Perception**: Gauge the perception of key stakeholders, including local communities, government authorities, civil society organizations, and private sector actors, regarding the benefits generated by the project. **Continuity of Benefits**: Assess the extent to which the project benefits are sustained and continue to positively impact the livelihoods and well-being of the target beneficiaries. **Ownership and Engagement**: Evaluate the level of stakeholder ownership and active engagement in project activities. Measure their involvement in decision-making processes, participation in project implementation, and contribution of resources, knowledge, or expertise. **Collaboration and Partnerships**: Assess the strength and sustainability of partnerships between the project and key stakeholders. Measure the level of collaboration, mutual trust, and shared responsibility in achieving project objectives. **Policy and Institutional Support**: Evaluate the extent to which the project aligns with existing policies, strategies, and plans at the local, regional, and national levels. **Advocacy and Awareness**: Measure the level of advocacy and awareness among key stakeholders regarding the importance of continuing the project benefits.	Increased agricultural productivity, improved food security, enhanced income generation, access to markets, and resilience to climate risks. Evaluate whether these benefits are perceived as essential and whether stakeholders acknowledge their continued relevance. The extent to which stakeholders feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for the project's outcomes and are actively involved in ensuring the continuity of benefits. The presence of formal agreements or mechanisms that promote collaboration and ensure continued benefit flows. The effectiveness of awareness campaigns, communication strategies, and knowledge-sharing initiatives in engaging stakeholders and garnering their support.	Observation KIIs FGDs	APRs Activity reports M&E Reports
RQ52. Is there sufficient public/stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project? What can be done to improve this? ***(This is a sub-question of review question no. 49)***	**Knowledge and Understanding**: Measure the level of knowledge and understanding among the public and stakeholders regarding the long-term objectives of the project. **Perception of Relevance**: Assess stakeholders' perception of the project's relevance to their needs, priorities, and aspirations. **Support and Endorsement**: Evaluate the level of support and endorsement received from the public and key stakeholders for the long-term objectives of the project.	Stakeholders' perception of the project's potential to address key issues, such as climate change resilience, food security, livelihood improvement, or environmental sustainability. The presence of formal endorsements, resolutions, or declarations from local authorities, community leaders, civil society organizations, or other influential entities. Stakeholders' active participation, contributions, or investments in the project, signaling their support for its long-term success.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	APRs Activity reports M&E Reports

	Communication and Engagement: Assess the effectiveness of communication and engagement strategies in reaching and involving the public and stakeholders. **Collaboration and Partnerships**: Evaluate the level of collaboration and partnerships established with relevant stakeholders to promote awareness and support for the project's long-term objectives. **Behavioral Change and Action**: Measure the extent to which public and stakeholders' awareness translates into behavioral change and action that supports the project's long-term objectives.	The number and quality of partnerships with government agencies, local organizations, academic institutions, or private sector actors contribute to raising awareness and mobilizing resources. The level of collaboration in designing and implementing communication campaigns, awareness-raising activities, or capacity-building initiatives. The level of ownership and commitment demonstrated by stakeholders in driving positive change aligned with the project's objectives.		
INNOVATIVENESS IN RESULT AREAS				
•**RQ53.** To what extent does the project create opportunities for targeting innovative solutions, new market segments, and developing or adopting new technologies, business models, and/or processes that bring about a paradigm shift?	**Adoption of innovative solutions:** The extent to which the project incorporates and adopts innovative solutions or approaches that go beyond conventional practices. This includes assessing whether the project introduces new technologies, methodologies, or business models that are novel or transformative in addressing the identified challenges or opportunities. **Market segment expansion:** The project's ability to identify and tap into new market segments or consumer groups that were previously underserved or untapped. This involves assessing whether the project successfully reaches and engages new target audiences, expands market reach, and generates demand for the project's products or services. **Technological advancement and adoption:** The project's contribution to technological advancement and the adoption of new technologies. This includes assessing whether the project supports the development or adaptation of cutting-edge technologies, facilitates knowledge transfer, and promotes the uptake of innovative solutions in the target context. **Business model innovation:** The project's ability to foster and support the development of new business models or approaches that lead to sustainable and impactful outcomes. This involves assessing whether the project promotes entrepreneurship, facilitates the creation of innovative business models, and encourages private-sector engagement. **Process improvement and efficiency gains:** The project's contribution to process improvement and efficiency gains within the target sector or context. This includes assessing whether the project introduces streamlined processes, innovative workflows, or optimized systems that enhance productivity, reduce costs, or improve resource utilization. **Paradigm shift potential:** The project's potential to catalyze a paradigm shift in the sector or context it operates. This involves assessing whether the project challenges existing norms, disrupts traditional practices, and triggers transformative changes in policies, attitudes, or behaviors.	The project's ability to implement and scale up innovative solutions effectively. Increased market penetration and the creation of sustainable business opportunities. The adoption and utilization of new technologies that improve efficiency, effectiveness, or sustainability. The emergence of viable and scalable business models that drive positive social, economic, or environmental change. Measurable improvements in process efficiency and performance indicators. Project's ability to inspire broader systemic changes and influence long-term sustainable development outcomes.	Document reviews KIIs	APRs Anecdotal evidence. M&E Reports
•**RQ54.** What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or	**Thought leadership and knowledge generation:** The project's contribution to generating new knowledge, insights, and best practices in the field of climate change adaptation/mitigation. This includes assessing whether the project has produced research studies, reports, or publications that have advanced understanding and influenced policy discussions.	The number of research studies or reports produced by the project that have been widely disseminated and cited by relevant stakeholders.	Document reviews KIIs	APRs Anecdotal evidence. M&E Reports

"unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.	**Innovation and technology development:** The project's contribution to fostering innovation and the development of new technologies, approaches, or practices for climate change adaptation/mitigation. This includes assessing whether the project has supported the piloting or scaling up of innovative solutions, encouraged experimentation, or facilitated knowledge exchange on innovative approaches. **Unlocking additional climate finance:** The project's ability to mobilize and leverage additional climate finance beyond its initial funding. This includes assessing whether the project has attracted co-financing, private sector investments, or secured funding from climate finance mechanisms or international funds.	The number of innovative technologies or approaches tested, piloted, or implemented by the project that have demonstrated effectiveness and potential for replication. Amount of additional climate finance mobilized or leveraged by the project through partnerships, co-financing arrangements, or successful grant applications		
REPLICATION				
•**RQ55.** To what degree can activities be replicated in other countries or other locations?	**Transferability of knowledge and best practices:** The project's ability to generate knowledge, lessons learned, and best practices that can be shared and applied in other countries or locations facing similar challenges. This includes assessing whether the project has documented its approaches, methodologies, and implementation strategies in a way that is easily understandable and transferable. **Adaptability to different contexts:** The project's adaptability to different socio-cultural, economic, and environmental contexts. **Knowledge transfer and capacity building:** The project's contribution to knowledge transfer and capacity building efforts in other countries or locations. This includes assessing whether the project has actively facilitated knowledge exchange, conducted training or workshops, or supported South-South cooperation initiatives to enable the transfer of expertise and skills. **Replication partnerships and networks:** The project's ability to establish partnerships and networks with organizations, institutions, or initiatives in other countries or locations that are interested in replicating or adapting its activities.	The number of project publications, case studies, or guidelines that have been disseminated and utilized by stakeholders in other countries or locations. The project demonstrated flexibility and scalability across diverse contexts. The number of capacity-building activities or knowledge-sharing events organized by the project that have been attended by participants from other countries or locations. The number of replication partnerships or collaborations established by the project with organizations or initiatives in other countries or locations.	Document reviews KIIs Online searches	SitReps Published replicated activities. M&E Reports
SCALABILITY				
•**RQ56.** Does the programme have the potential to expand its scale and impact without increasing the total costs of implementation? If yes, how?	**Cost-effectiveness:** The program's ability to achieve its desired outcomes and impact cost-effectively. This includes assessing whether the program is delivering results efficiently and optimizing the use of available resources. **Scalability:** The program's potential for replication and expansion without significantly increasing the total costs of implementation. This includes assessing whether the program's activities, interventions, and approaches can be easily scaled up or replicated in other locations or with larger target populations. **Leveraging partnerships and resources:** The program's ability to leverage partnerships, resources, and collaborations to expand its scale and impact. This includes assessing whether the program has engaged with relevant stakeholders, attracted co-financing or additional funding, and fostered collaborations to amplify its reach and outcomes. **Innovation and efficiency gains:** The program's ability to drive innovation and identify efficiency gains that can contribute to expanding its scale and impact. This includes assessing whether the program has implemented innovative approaches, adopted new technologies, or identified ways to streamline processes and reduce costs.	Cost per unit of outcome achieved (e.g., cost per beneficiary reached, cost per greenhouse gas emission reduced). The number of successful pilot projects or initiatives replicated or scaled up in other locations or with larger target populations. Amount of additional funding or co-financing secured through partnerships and collaborations. The number of innovative approaches or technologies implemented to increase program efficiency and effectiveness.	Document reviews KIIs	Financial reports APRs M&E Reports

RQ57. How can existing (and eventually new) partnerships be leveraged to ensure the scalability of the project? ***(This is a sub-question of review question no. 11)***	**Number and Quality of Partnerships**: Measure the number of partnerships established with relevant stakeholders, such as government agencies, local organizations, academic institutions, private sector actors, and international organizations. **Resource Mobilization**: Evaluate the effectiveness of partnerships in mobilizing additional resources, both financial and in-kind, to support the project's scalability. **Expansion of Geographic Coverage**: Measure the project's ability to expand its geographic coverage by leveraging partnerships. **Replication and Upscaling**: Assess the extent to which project activities have been replicated or upscaled through partnerships. **Knowledge and Technology Transfer**: Measure the transfer of knowledge, best practices, and innovative technologies through partnerships. **Policy Influence and Advocacy**: Evaluate the project's influence on policy development and advocacy through partnerships. **Sustainability of Partnerships**: Assess the sustainability of partnerships beyond the project duration. **Stakeholder Satisfaction and Commitment**: Measure the satisfaction and commitment of partners involved in the project.	The quality and level of engagement in these partnerships, including their commitment, resources, and expertise brought to the project. (The increase in the number and quality of partnerships indicates the project's ability to leverage external support and resources for scalability). The amount of funding, grants, or investments secured through partnerships. The contribution of partners in providing technical expertise, technology transfer, training, or other resources required for scaling up project activities. The number of new regions, districts, or communities reached through partnerships. The scalability of project activities in terms of increased beneficiary numbers, geographic reach, and coverage of vulnerable populations. The number of successful replication initiatives undertaken in collaboration with partners. The adoption and integration of successful approaches, methodologies, and technologies from partners into project activities. The project's ability to leverage partnerships to access new knowledge and technical expertise that can enhance scalability. The extent to which partnerships have facilitated policy changes or the adoption of supportive frameworks at the local, regional, or national levels. The project's ability to engage partners in advocating for scalable solutions and creating an enabling environment for project expansion. The continuity and durability of partnerships established during the project. Whether partnerships have evolved into long-term collaborations and have the potential to support the continued scalability of project activities.	Observation Document reviews KIIs FGDs	APRs Activity reports M&E Reports
UNEXPECTED RESULTS, BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE				
•**RQ58.** To what degree has the project generated (or is	**Impact on target beneficiaries:** The project's ability to generate significant positive effects on the target beneficiaries. This includes assessing whether the project has	Improvement in key indicators related to the well-being or livelihoods of the target beneficiaries (e.g., income levels, access to basic services, food security).	Observation Document reviews	APRs Anecdotal evidence.

expected to generate) significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects?	achieved its intended outcomes and brought about improvements in the lives of the intended beneficiaries. **Systems-level change:** The project's contribution to bringing about systemic change or transformation in the project area or sector. This includes assessing whether the project has influenced policies, regulations, or practices at a higher level, leading to broader positive impacts beyond the immediate project beneficiaries. **Sustainability of project outcomes:** The project's ability to ensure the sustainability of its outcomes beyond the project duration. This includes assessing whether the project has built the capacity of local institutions or communities to continue and maintain the achieved outcomes. **Avoidance of unintended negative effects:** The project's ability to identify and mitigate unintended negative effects or externalities. This includes assessing whether the project has conducted thorough risk assessments and taken appropriate measures to minimize any potential harm or adverse impacts.	Adoption of project-supported practices or policies by relevant government agencies or stakeholders. Existence of mechanisms, plans, or strategies for sustaining project outcomes after project closure. Evidence of monitoring and evaluation systems in place to identify and address unintended negative effects.	KIIs FGDs	M&E Reports
•**RQ59.** What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, and results?	**Root cause analysis:** The identification of the root causes that have led to unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, or results. **Stakeholder engagement:** The level of stakeholder engagement throughout the project cycle. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The project's monitoring and evaluation systems. This includes assessing whether the project has robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms in place to track progress, identify deviations, and capture unintended outcomes. **Adaptive management:** The project's ability to adapt and respond to changing circumstances or emerging issues. This includes assessing whether the project has mechanisms in place to adjust strategies, activities, or approaches based on feedback and lessons learned.	Specific factors or conditions that have influenced the unintended outcomes. Stakeholder satisfaction surveys or feedback mechanisms indicate the level of engagement and perception of their contributions. Timely identification and reporting of unintended outcomes through monitoring and evaluation reports. Evidence of adaptive management practices, such as revised work plans or activities based on lessons learned.	FGDs KIIs Document reviews	APRs Anecdotal evidence. M&E Reports
•**RQ60.** Does the intervention integrate M&E as a key element of project design and implementation to identify and respond to emerging or unintended problems or risks and/or capitalize on positive unintended results?	**Comprehensive M&E framework:** The presence of a comprehensive M&E framework within the project design. **Timely data collection and analysis:** The project's ability to collect and analyze data in a timely manner. **Responsive management and decision-making:** The project's ability to respond to emerging problems, risks, or positive unintended results based on the findings from M&E activities. **Learning and knowledge sharing:** The measure of success is the project's ability to promote learning and knowledge sharing based on M&E findings.	Existence of a detailed M&E plan that outlines the indicators, data sources, and frequency of monitoring. Timely submission of monitoring reports and evidence of data analysis to inform project management and decision-making. Documentation of management decisions or actions taken in response to M&E findings. Existence of knowledge products, such as reports, case studies, or workshops, that share M&E findings and lessons learned.	KIIs Document reviews	M&E plans Monitoring reports Meeting minutes Knowledge products. GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook.

Annex 2: Methodology of the Outcome Survey

The outcome survey was conducted in Tete province: Changara, Cahora Bassa, and Marara districts including the target and control group. These areas were approved by the Government, community leaders, and community members through community-based consultations.

Households were randomly selected. These households make up the "Target and control" groups. The households selected are proportionally distributed across the project site locations. This helps to ensure representation across project locations.

The specific terminology of the group of respondents in the "Target" areas is referred to as "Participants" and "control" areas is referred to as "non-participants".

Sampling Strategy

Sampling Strategy: Simple random sample

Parameters:

The margin of error: 5%

Confidence Level: 90%

Response Distribution: 50%

Population size for the target group in Tete province = total participants = 16,000

The total population in Tete province (based on the 2017 census): is 2,764,169.

Sample size target group = 337

Sample size control group = 347

Prov.	Group	Male -headed Households	Female-headed Households	Total
Tete	"Target"	205	132	337
	"Control"	153	194	347
Grand Total		358	326	684

ANNEX 3: Data Collection: KII Interview Protocol

Note 1: It is expected that each interview will last approximately (50-60 minutes).

Note 2: The research matrix in Annex 1 presents the questions that will be asked to each category of stakeholder following the introduction.

Acknowledgments and Presentation of the Team:

Hello, my name is Joseph Mutunga, and I am an independent evaluator hired by WFP to undertake an MTR project: **SAP 011 'Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders through integrated system-based risk management'** implemented in Tete province. Thank you very much for accepting the invitation to participate in this conversation.

The interview with you will take 50-60 minutes to complete.

The objective of this review is to assess progress towards the achievement of the GCF project results and assess early signs of project success or failure to identify the necessary changes to be made to set the project on track to achieve its intended results.

Presentation of the Interview and Review Methodology

I would like to clarify that participation in this evaluation is voluntary and no incentive will be offered.

This interview is confidential. The information will be used only in an aggregate form in the research report and cannot be attributed to the interview participant(s). No interviewee will be identified in the report, except if they grant permission to.

Participation is voluntary. You have the right to decide whether to participate or not, including withdrawing from the interview at any point in the process. You will be asked the following question before starting the interview: Are you willing to participate?

In case of questions or complaints about this interview, you can contact the WFP Mozambique: Field Monitor……. He/she may be reached via email (……@wfp.org or on his/her mobile number +…….).

I have some questions to guide our conversation. In the case that there is something that you feel is beyond your experience or knowledge, please let me know. I will be taking some handwritten notes.

However, I will not be recording (audio) the meeting and will not take any photos without consent.
Before we begin, do you have any questions or concerns related to the research or this interview?

ANNEX 3: Data Collection: Focus Group Discussion Protocol

Note 1: It is expected that each interview will last approximately (90 minutes).

Note 2: The research matrix in Annex 1 presents the questions that will be asked to each category of stakeholder following the introduction.

Acknowledgments and Presentation of the Team:

Hello, my name is Joseph Mutunga, and I am an independent evaluator hired by WFP to undertake an MTR the **SAP 011 'Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders through integrated system-based risk management'** implemented in Tete province. Thank you very much for accepting the invitation to participate in this conversation.

The interview with you will take about 90 minutes to complete.

The objective of this review is to assess progress towards the achievement of the GCF project results and assess early signs of project success or failure to identify the necessary changes to be made to set the project on track to achieve its intended results.

Presentation of the Interview and Review Methodology

I would like to clarify that participation in this evaluation is voluntary and no incentive will be offered.

This interview is confidential. The information will be used only in an aggregate form in the research report and cannot be attributed to the interview participant(s). No interviewee will be identified in the report, except if they grant permission to.

Participation is voluntary. You have the right to decide whether to participate or not, including withdrawing from the interview at any point in the process. You will be asked the following question before starting the interview: Are you willing to participate?

In case of questions or complaints about this interview, you can contact the WFP Mozambique: Field Monitor……. He/She may be reached via email (…….@wfp.org or on his/her mobile number +……..).

In the case that there is something that you feel is beyond your experience or knowledge, please let me know. I will be taking some handwritten notes.

However, I will not be recording (audio) the meeting and will not take any photos without consent.
Before we begin, do you have any questions or concerns related to the research or this interview?

ANNEX 4: Data Collection: Review Question Per Stakeholder Type

CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	STAKEHOLDER TYPE
Relevance	Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate, and adequate to achieve the results? In terms of design, were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?	Government (National, Provincial and District), EE, IE, NGO, Insurance company,
	Is the project still in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country? Are there any new government policies that are related to the project and adopted after the project implementation?	Government, EE, IE,
	Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? Is the project ToC developed accordingly?	WFP Staff, EE, IE.
	How were women and men involved in the project design and how can they influence any changes in the design for the remaining period?	Affected communities/Beneficiaries (AC/B), Government, EE, IE.
	Does the project still respond to the needs of the target group(s)?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.
	Have the assumptions proven to be correct and valid? If not, what are the implications for the future implementation of the project?	EE, IE.
	Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, and APRs are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.	EE, IE.
	What are the revisions made in the interventions, outcomes, and components and are they contributory to the overall project objectives?	Government, EE, IE, WFP
Coherence	To what extent, are the M&E tools aligned or mainstreamed with national systems?	EE, IE.
	To what extent is the intervention coherent with the climate finance delivery of other multilateral entities and climate funds?	EE, IE.
	Who are the partners of the project, and in other similar climate initiatives, and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitments?	WFP, EE, IE.
	To what extent has the project complemented other ongoing local, national, and international level initiatives on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?	Government, WFP.

	How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to low-emission sustainable development pathways and/or increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.	WFP, Government, EE, IE.
Efficiency	Are the outputs/outcomes being achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?	EE, IE.
	Are coordination, management, and financing arrangements clearly defined and do they support institutional strengthening and local ownership?	Government, EE, IE.
Efficiency - Work Planning:	Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes, and examine if they have been resolved.	Government, EE, IE.
	Are the projects' governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?	EE, IE.
Efficiency - Communications:	Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to the timely implementation of the project?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE, WFP.
Efficiency - Financing	Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective, and equitable ways possible (considering absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; etc.)?	WFP, EE, IE.
	Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for a timely flow of funds?	WFP, EE, IE.
	Is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Comment on the use of different financial streams (in-kind, parallel, leveraged, mobilized finance), as applicable in the context of the project – see GCF policy on co-finance. Discuss whether co-finance-related conditions and covenants, as	WFP, EE, IE.

	listed in the FAA, have been fulfilled, as applicable.	
	If co-finance is not materializing as planned, discuss the impact of that on the project and results on the ground.	WFP, EE, IE.
Effectiveness	Undertake a qualitative analysis to provide the mid-term values of the project's log frame indicators, and assess against the Mid-term targets.	WFP, EE, IE.
	Suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary particularly focusing on the attainability of the targets set, both in the sense too easy or too difficult.	WFP, EE, IE.
	Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyze beneficial development effects (i.e., income generation, gender equality, women's empowerment, improved governance, etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.	WFP, EE, IE.
	To what extent has the project adapted or can adapt to changing external conditions (risks and assumptions) to ensure benefits for the target groups?	Government, AC/B, EE, IE.
	Are the indicators (gender-disaggregated) SMART, aligned with GCF/Results Management Framework (IRMFIRMF) and the guidance in the GCF programming manual?	WFP
	What has worked well under each component and what has not? Recommendations for improvement? How can the value of each component be maximized by strengthening and optimizing synergies between the different project components?	Government, EE, IE, AC/B, WFP
Effectiveness - Management Arrangements:	Review the overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the FAA/Funding proposal. Have changes been made and have these been approved by GCF? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.	WFP
	Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.	Government, AC/B.
	Review the quality of support provided by WFP and recommend areas for improvement.	EE, IE.

	Is a grievance/ feedback mechanism in place? If so, assess its effectiveness.	AC/B, Government.
Effectiveness - Reporting:	Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfill GCF reporting requirements.	WFP, EE, IE.
	Assess how lessons have been documented, shared with key partners, and internalized by partners.	WFP, EE, IE.
	Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed because of the project's interventions? If yes, what factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, and results?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.
Gender equity	Are gender aspects of the project being monitored effectively?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.
	To what extent are all planned target groups access to / using project results available so far?	EE, IE, WFP.
	To what extent do the most vulnerable groups including women, have equal access to the project's results/services?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.
	Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from project interventions?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.
	Do women and men as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from the project activities/interventions?	AC/B, EE, IE.
	How do the results for women compare to those for men?	EE, IE, WFP.
	Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?	AC/B, EE, IE.
Sustainability	Are financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental risks adequately covered under the project framework? And if not, how should these be addressed to improve the sustainability prospects of the project?	EE, IE, WFP.
	Were the modes of delivery of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership, and ensure the sustainability of the result achieved?	Government, EE, IE.
	What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context?	Government, EE, IE.
	What is and what could be the role of local stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of the different project components? What	Government, EE, IE, AC/B

	opportunities and risks exist and how can local stakeholders be engaged to assume these roles?	
Impact	To what extent did the project/programme have the potential to contribute to a paradigm shift?	EE, IE, WFP.
Country ownership	To what degree is the project consistent with the capacity to deliver implementing entities?	Government, EE, IE.WFP
	Was a project initiated and developed with strong ownership and engagement of the target country?	Government, EE, IE. WFP
	What could be done to improve local ownership and ensure scale and sustainability? What are the capacity-building needs of local stakeholders to ensure local ownership in the mid and long-term?	Government, EE, IE. AC/B
	Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow?	Government, EE, IE. AC/B
	Is there sufficient public/stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project? What can be done to improve this?	AC/B, WFP, Government, EE, IE
Innovativeness in result areas	To what extent does the project create opportunities for targeting innovative solutions, new market segments, and developing or adopting new technologies, business models, and/or processes that bring about a paradigm shift?	Government, EE, IE.
	What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.	Government, EE, IE.
Replication	To what degree can activities be replicated in other countries or other locations?	Government, WFP, EE, IE.
Scalability	Does the programme have the potential to expand its scale and impact without increasing the total costs of implementation?	Government, WFP, EE, IE.
	How can existing (and eventually new) partnerships be leveraged to ensure the scalability of the project?	Government, WFP, EE, IE.
Unexpected results, both positive and negative	To what degree has the project generated (or is expected to generate) significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.

	What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, and results?	AC/B, Government, EE, IE.
	Does the intervention integrate M&E as a key element of project design and implementation to identify and respond to emerging or unintended problems or risks and/or capitalize on positive unintended results?	EE, IE, WFP.

ANNEX 5: Stakeholders Interviewed

Names			Institution
Jubeth	SECANE		Christian Council of Mozambique
Zito	SINAO		Christian Council of Mozambique
Eshenia	BIDUISA		Christian Council of Mozambique
Elisen	HALO		Christian Council of Mozambique
Ibraimo	Saidi	ASSUBA	PICSA TOT Training – (INGO Tete)
Fernado	Mannuel	CHA	PICSA TOT Training – (SPAE Tete)
Abula	Domnys	MACAMO	PICSA TOT Training (INAM Tete)
Farai	Jo	Navaia	PICSA TOT Training
Rosaria	Camiao		PICSA TOT Training
Joana	Bi	Quiwan Gimo	PICSA FGD Chissua Thala Community
Christina	Gaulane	Bite	PICSA FGD Chissua Thala Community
Faina	Armindo	Confianca	PICSA FGD Muchamba community
Anelito	Domingos	Ncunga	PICSA FGD Muchamba community
Livissone	Querimo	Qualfuer	PICSA FGD Muchamba community
Maria	Afonso	Macajo	FGD -CP kulima
Antonio	Ilidio	Nazare	FGD - CP kulima
Bruno	Lilemio	Da Bruz	FGD - CP kulima
Sidomio	Adolfo	Nlequila	FGD - CP kulima
Cheri	Machaua	Dyazier	Chinhanda Thala Community – women FGD
Ana	Yanassi	Yei	Chinhanda Thala Community – women FGD
Ene	Pita	Saize	Chinhanda Thala Community – women FGD
Mario	Coelho	lore	Chinhanda Thala Community – Men FGD
Cornelio	Jaime	Pita	Chinhanda Thala Community – Men FGD
Alberto	Felussane	Jaime	Chinhanda Thala Community - Men FGD
Telma	Jose	Tomas	Nhapende Community FGD

Ema	Antonio	Saeme	Nhapende Community FGD
Flopen	Aguite		Nhapende Community FGD
Zinha	Pecado		Matambo Community FGD Women
Felizarda	Quisado		Matambo Community FGD Women
Candida	Cachitos		Matambo Community FGD Women
Domigos	Afonso		Matambo Community FGD Women
Francisco	Chico		Matambo Community FGD Women
Terezinha	Joao		Matambo Community FGD Women
Atolia	Lewone		Matambo Community FGD Women
Duze		ALFANETI	Chicompende C ommunity FGD
Malonza	Chana	Ngoma	Chicompende Community FGD
Zinha	Lewessam		Chicompende Community FGD
Sara	Lewis		Chicompende Community FGD
Mannuel	Dom Luis	ALFINAR	Accegrarios (Coordinator)
Luamba	Leis	JOANISSE	Accegrarios (M&A)
Crisanto	AC	CHIMBANGO	Accegrarios (Adminitrative)
Fernado		NHAMUE	WFP P.O Financial Inclusion and Insurance
Mr.	Romelio		Head of the office of the Governor Tete(Chief of Staff)
Fenardo	Assane		Provincial Director-Agricultural Extension Services
Oscar	Zalimba		Facon Point Sales Brei Sales
Ana	Mrs		District Administrator
Gentil	Afvala		GCF Focal person for Chagara District/Agricultural Officer
Lino	GOVE		WFP, Chagara Field Monitor
Samloi	Ganizane		Administrator/Agri Officer District
Sirio	Martins	Francisco Tembwa	Extension Officer/GCF Coordinator

Mack	Arao	Jawamo	Ministry of Agriculture
Antonio	Vasco	Dique	Marara District Administrator
Side	Gilberto	Comburo	Government Extension Officer Matambo Community
Elisen	Domingos	Hale	CCM Staff
Inocio Ngeli	Deliocina	Jocibo Aly	GCF Focal Point/Field Supervisor
Celso	Conde	Pedro	WFP Field Monitor Marara
Tavares	Fernado		MTA GCF Focal Point
Christian	GRASSINI		Head of GCF-WFP Project in Mozambique
Janet	Xuan	Johi	FGD Insurance eligible – CHICOMPEDE Community
Dom	Luis	SAMISSONE SABAO	FGD Insurance eligible– CHICOMPEDE Community
Elia	Languis	Chinbante	FGD Insurance eligible– CHICOMPEDE Community
Languis	Chibante		FGD Insurance eligible– CHICOMPEDE Community
Horacio		CASSUIDA	FGD Insurance eligible– CHICOMPEDE Community
Morais	Sinola	MOFATI	FGD Insurance eligible– CHICOMPEDE Community
Rafael	Kulawidza	BETCHANE	FGD INSURANCE NOT ELIGIBLE– CHICOMPEDE Community
Farai	Jose		FGD INSURANCE NOT ELIGIBLE– CHICOMPEDE Community
Bento	Biasse		FGD INSURANCE NOT ELIGIBLE– CHICOMPEDE Community
Hyeung-Yang	CHOI		WFP staff
Hitesh	KANAKRAN		WFP staff (Head of the WFP Tete Team)
Margarida	SIMBINE		WFP Staff
Alfred	NOVELA		WFP Staff

Fernado	NHAMUE		WFP Staff
Janet	WANJOHI		Blue Marble Insurance Company
Claudia	Mota		Hollard Insurance Company
Sergio	Castigo	Sambo	GCF-WFP Focal point, M&E. Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural (MADER)
Fernado	Fernado		MTA GCF Focal point
Agostinho	Fernando		MTA Head of Department
Yola	Cambane		INAM - Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia
Albano	Manjate		NDA Office
Anacleta	Chiangua		NDA Office
Joan	Mauzi		Tete Provincial Financial & Planning Office
Miss	Paula		Tete Provincial Financial & Planning Office
Anonymous			Radio Mozambique
Anonymous			Radio Mozambique
Gentil	Afvala		GCF project focal person, Chagara. Chagara Deputy District Agricultural Officer
Edimo	Marco	Felix	FGD Chicompende Community
Berda	Caitano	Sande	FGD Chicompende Community
Dominga	Romao	Jaime	FGD Chicompende Community
Farai	Jo	Naraia	PICSA ToT -Cancune Community FGD
Rosaria		Camiao	PICSA ToT - Cancune Community FGD
Santon		GANIZANE	District Administrator a.i/District Agricultural Officer
Sirio	Martins	Francsisco Tebuca	GCF project Coordinator/ Coordinator of Agricultural extension services
Mack	Arao	Jamuarus	Kulima Organization staff, Cahora Bassa District
Felicidade	Joao	Luvies	Agricultural extension Officer

Victoria	Alface		Agricultural extension Officer/Marara/Muchamba
Torres	Joao	Maboza	Matambo Community FGD Men
Nelson	Francisco	Mineses	Matambo Community FGD Men
Andre	Jauscho	Bo Rosse	Matambo Community FGD Men
Mandela	Manuel	Toatha	Matambo Community FGD Men
Jacinta	Jaome	Fogecite	Matambo Community FGD Men
Jaoa	Luis	Joa	Matambo Community FGD Men
Lusebio	Bermasor	Famies	Matambo Community FGD Men
Elisen	Damingos	Hale	Christian Council of Mozambique Staff
Hermigarda		MARIA	WFP Tete Gender Focal point staff
8 Women	4 Men	12 Participants	Chissuathala Community FGD 7th August 2023
Jaime	Guambe		Tete Provincial INAM delegate
Mrs. Jacinta	Mtaia		Provincial Economic Activities Director
Manuela	Alfredo		Provincial Economic Activities Technician
Francisco de	de Almeida		Provincia Environment Services (Director)
Oscar	Zalimba		Provincial Environmental & Land Direction (Director)
Ana	Telma	Benjamin	Provincial Environment Services (Technician).

Annex 6: List of acronyms

AE	Accredited Entity
AF	Adaptation Fund
AC/B	Affected Communities/Beneficiaries
APR	Annual Performance Report
CABS	Climate Adaptation Benefit Score
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CRA	Climate Resilient Agriculture
CRCS	Climate Resilience Capacity Score
CSS	Climate Service Score
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EE	Executing Entity
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FCS	Food Consumption Scores
FES	Food Expenditure Share
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
ICRM	Integrated Climate Risk Management
IE	Implementing Entity
INAM	National Meteorology Institute
IRM	Integrated Road Map
LCSI	Living Coping Strategies Index
LAPS	Local Adaptation Plans
LDF	Loss and Damage Fund

MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development-NDA
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance-NDA
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTA	Ministry of Land and Environment-NDA
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MF	Multilateral Fund
NDA	Nationally Determined Authority
OMS	Outcome Mapping Survey
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RCES	Rural Centers of Excellence
rCSI	Reduce Coping Strategies Index
RMF	Results Management Framework
TOC	Theory of Change
VSL	Village Savings and Loans

ANNEX 7: MTR Timelines

GCF Mid-term Review Report Activity by WFP and Consultant	Date	Deliverables
1. Document review 2. Drafting of Inception Report 3. Consultations with the WFP-GCF Project Implementation Team.	5/25 – 6/15, 2023	**Deliverable 1:** Midterm Review Final Inception Report
Review by the WFP review committee and extended reviewers' group	6/15 – 6/21	
Submission of inception report to GCF	6/22 – 6/25	
Consultations and remote interviews.	6/25 – 7/7	**Deliverable 2:** Midterm Review Draft Report
Consultations and interviews in Maputo	7/10 – 7/14	
Field Data Collection in Tete Province	7/14 – 8/10	
Debrief with Tete field Team	8/11	
Data Analysis and report drafting	8/11 – 8/25	
Submission of mid-term review draft to WFP	8/25 – 9/1	
Interactive Review between WFP (review committee and extended reviewers' group) and the consultant	9/4– 9/22	
Incorporation of comments and finalization of MTR draft report.		
MTR draft report sent to NDA/EE for review	9/25 – 10/16	**Deliverable 3:** Midterm Review Final Report
Interactive Review between WFP (review committee and extended reviewers' group)/NDA/EE and the consultant	10/16 – 10/27	
Submission of draft MTR report to GCF	10/30 – 11/3	
Comments from GCF	11/3- 11/24	**Deliverable 4:** Midterm Review Final Report after GCF feedback and inputs to the Management Response and Action Plan
Address the comments from GCF comments and prepare the final version of the MTR report.	11/27 – 12/8	
Interactive Review between WFP (review committee and extended reviewers' group) and the consultant	12/11 -12/29	
Draft Management Response and Action plan by WFP and get comments/inputs from the consultant		
Review by WFP review committee and extended reviewers' group	1/2- 1/12	
Submission of the final MTR report to GCF		
Result sharing workshop	Fourth week of January 2024	**Deliverable 5: Result-sharing workshop**
Revision of Report after GCF comments	28th March 2024	**Final Report**
Submission of the final MTR report to GCF	15th April, 2024	

*** Calls with WFP Review Committee were done throughout the review (i.e., weekly, monthly basis) to discuss direction and challenges**

ANNEX 8: TERMS OF REFERENCE

MIDTERM REVIEW[28] GCF PROJECT FP/SAP 011 - Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders through integrated system-based risk management

Type of Contract: _____Short Term Monthly_____

Contract start date: TBD

Contract end date: TBD

Location: _Mozambique_

Duration: TBD

I. BACKGROUND

While weather-related shocks may cause local coping mechanisms to break down, forcing vulnerable farmers and households to adopt negative coping mechanisms that leave them worst off, indirectly shocks force farmers to be risk adverse, delimiting innovation towards higher productivity and more resilient livelihoods.

WFP in Mozambique implements an integrated climate risk management (ICRM) initiative across the Tete province. The R4 model is an integrated model, whereby different risk management tools and services are made accessible to households in a phased manner to enable vulnerable rural families to increase their food and income security even in the context of increasing climate risk.

The integrated model is tailored to be context-specific, based on a combination of four risk management strategies: improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction); insurance (risk transfer); livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking); and savings (risk reserves). Together this helps address the underlying causes of food insecurity and the emerging climate risks.

The project has three components that each address the climate adaptation challenges identified and together contribute to the project objective, as follows:

Component 1: Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through Climate Resilient Agriculture ("CRA") as well as watershed restoration and enhancement

Output 1.1. *Increased use of Climate Resilient Agriculture techniques through CRA clubs with trainings, demonstrations, and access to inputs*

Activity 1.1.1. Promote CRA through the establishment of 550 farmer clubs with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.

[28] According to WFP policies and considering the scope of this exercise, a Mid-Term Review will apply for projects at mid-point in the implementation phase. The Mid-Term Review is equivalent to GCF interim evaluation considering its objective and scope.

Output 1.2. *Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available*

Activity 1.2.1. Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities.

Activity 1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities.

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

Activity 1.3.1. Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching

16,000 farming households.

Component 2: Enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities

Output 2.1. *Increased access to integrated risk management tools and sales from market-based opportunities by CRA practicing farmers*

Activity 2.1.1**.** Support the establishment and function of 3 Rural Centers of Excellence ("RCEs") to enable access to Integrated Road Map ("IRM") tools and market-based opportunities.

Activity 2.1.2. Establish 550 village saving and loans ("VSL") groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and promote financial literacy.

Activity 2.1.3. Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.

Activity 2.1.4. Facilitate farmer access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks.

Activity 2.1.5. Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater marketability of Component 1 products.

Activity 2.1.6. Identify and promote market outlets helping make investment in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative.

Component 3: Informed adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities, and national/local authorities through generation and use of climate information

Output 3.1. *Awareness campaigns on local climate change impacts and good practices on adaptation measures are disseminated*

Activity 3.1.1. Downscale national climate analysis to government and civil society in 10 workshops.

Activity 3.1.2**.** Disseminate climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people.

Activity 3.1.3**.** Facilitate the development of 3 Local Adaptation Plans("LAPs").

Activity 3.1.4**.** Develop and disseminate 1 national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation.

Activity 3.1.5. Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6), technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations.

Output 3.2. *Households have access to climate information services*

Activity 3.2.1. Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for targeted users in 3 districts (Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa).

Activity 3.2.2. Facilitate Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture ("PICSA") roll out reaching 16,000 farming households providing access to climate and weather information with advisories.

II. OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE OF THE MIDTERM REVIEW

The project is seeking to procure the services of a Team to design, plan and conduct a Midterm Review of the GCF-funded project covering the period from [Feb., 2021] to [August, 2023]. The Mid-Term review team will provide an independent and rigorous project review function, designing and implementing a framework which will assess the project along the GCF evaluation criteria and consistent with the GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP guidance. It will report the findings and lessons learnt and provide recommendations.

The findings from the Mid-term review will primarily be used:

- by the project management team, delivery partners and other stakeholders to inform improvements in project implementation.
- by the project management team to support the on-going development and implementation of the project's sustainability.
- to demonstrate accountability for the funding received from the GCF, by partners, stakeholders, the Government.
- to learn lessons from the project for the purpose of replicating what works elsewhere and/or taking up approaches and activities that have proven to work to scale up the project.

The Midterm Review will assess progress towards the achievement of the GCF project results as specified in the Project Documents, especially in the logical framework, and assess early signs of project success or failure with the goal of identifying the necessary changes to be made in order to set the project on-track to achieve its intended results.

This Midterm Review is considered as an opportunity to provide donors, government, and project partners with an independent assessment of relevance and achievement of project results. It is expected that the Midterm Review results will prompt midterm adjustments and to draw lessons that can improve the sustainability of benefits from both projects implemented in coordination with the partners, and aid in the overall enhancement of programming.

In assessing implementation of the GCF Project and its alignment with FAA obligations and AE project document, the Midterm Review will take into consideration assessment of the project in line with the following evaluation criteria from the GCF IEU TOR (GCF/B.06/06) and draft GCF Evaluation Policy along with guidance provided by the OECD DAC; noting that not all criteria need to be included and additional AE evaluation criteria can be assessed as applicable:

8. Relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of projects and programmes;
9. Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities;
10. Gender equity;
11. Country ownership of projects and programmes;
12. Innovativeness in results areas (extent to which interventions may lead to paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways);
13. Replication and scalability – the extent to which the activities can be scaled up in other locations within the country or replicated in other countries (this criterion, which is considered in document GCF/B.05/03 in the context of measuring performance could also be incorporate d in independent evaluations); and
14. Unexpected results, both positive and negative.

III. SCOPE AND FOCUS OF THE MIDTERM REVIEW

a. Scope of Work

The Midterm Review will assess project implementation, its progress, overall management, and achievement of results and/or contributions towards expected results. The Mid-Term Review will apply the GCF evaluation criteria set out in the GCF Evaluation Policy[29] and further defined in the Evaluation Guidelines (See annex 1).

The Midterm Review must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The Mid-Term Review consultant will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the implementation phase (i.e. the Project Documents, project reports including Annual Project Review (APRs), project budget revisions, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this review).

[29] https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/document/evaluation-policy-gcf
https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/updated-tor-ieu.pdf
https://ieu.greenclimate.fund/document/green-climate-fund-evaluation-standards

Engagement of stakeholders is crucial to a successful Midterm Review. The Mid-Term Review consultant is expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)-NDA; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) central-provincial-district level; Ministry of Land and environment (MTA) central-provincial-district ; National Meteorology Institute (INAM)), project beneficiaries, and other key stakeholders. Stakeholder involvement should include interviews including but not limited to cooperating partners, local and national officials, key experts and consultants in the subject area, project stakeholders, among others. Additionally, the Mid-Term Review consultant is expected to conduct field missions to the project sites, including in the inception phase.

The final Midterm Review report should describe the full Midterm Review approach and its rationale making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths, and weaknesses about the methods of the review. Report should be presented in English.

An inception report will set out the approach to how the evaluation questions will be answered and a robust evaluation report will be delivered. Once a draft inception report has been submitted, an inception meeting will be organized to review the contents of the inception report in greater detail and allow for exchange and discussion on any differences of view between the commissioner and the evaluator.

b. Mid-Term Review questions:

In assessing the Project and its alignment to the broader FAA/AE Project Document, the Midterm Review will take into consideration the following criteria. Overall, the questions are aligned with the GCF and AE/OECD DAC evaluation criteria and are provided as a general framework for the evaluation of the project in implementation, its progress, overall management, credibility of results/reporting and achievement of results and/or contributions towards expected results, inclusive of behavioral changes necessary to achieve the expected results.

The Mid-Term Review team will assess the following categories of project progress.

Relevance

- Are the planned inputs and strategies identified realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? In terms of design, were they sequenced sufficiently to efficiently deliver the expected results?

- Is the project still in line with the national sector development priorities and plans of the country? Is there any new government policies which are related to the project and adopted after the project implementation?
- Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? Is the project ToC developed accordingly?
- How were women and men involved in the project design and how can they influence any changes in the design for the remaining period?
- Does the project still respond to the needs of the target group(s)?
- Have the assumptions proven to be correct and valid? If not, what are the implications for the future implementation of the project?
- Validate whether the risks identified in the Project Document, APRs are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.

Coherence

- To what extent, are the M&E tools aligned or mainstreamed with national systems?
- To what extent is the intervention coherent with the climate finance delivery of other multilateral entities and climate funds?
- Who are the partners of the project, and in other similar climate initiatives, and how strategic are they in terms of capacities and commitments?
- To what extent has the project complimented other on-going local, national, and international level initiatives on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts?
- How has the project contributed to achieving stronger and more coherent integration of shift to low emission sustainable development pathways and/or increased climate resilient sustainable development (GCF RMF/PMF Paradigm Shift objectives)? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

Efficiency

- Are the outputs/outcomes being achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?
- Are coordination, management and financing arrangements clearly defined and do they support institutional strengthening and local ownership?

<u>Work Planning</u>:

- Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.
- Are the projects' governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?

Communications:

- Review internal project communication with stakeholders: Is communication regular and effective? Are there key stakeholders left out of communication? Are there feedback mechanisms when communication is received? Does this communication with stakeholders contribute to timely implementation of the project?

Financing

- Have project resources been utilized in the most economical, effective and equitable ways possible (considering absorption rate; commitments versus disbursements and projected commitments; etc.)?
- Does the project have the appropriate financial controls, including reporting and planning, that allow management to make informed decisions regarding the budget and allow for timely flow of funds?
- Is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? Comment on the use of different financial streams (in-kind, parallel, leveraged, mobilized finance), as applicable in the context of the project – see GCF policy on co-finance[30]. Discuss whether co-finance related conditions and covenants, as listed in the FAA, have been fulfilled, as applicable.
- If co-finance is not materializing as planned, discuss the impact of that on the project and results on the ground.

Effectiveness

- Undertake a qualitative analysis to provide the mid-term values of the project's logframe indicators, assess against the midterm targets.
- Suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary particularly focusing on the attainability of the targets set, both in the sense too easy or too difficult.
- Examine if progress so far has led to or could in the future catalyze beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis.

[30] https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/policy-cofinancing.pdf

- To what extent has the project adapted or is able to adapt to changing external conditions (risks and assumptions) in order to ensure benefits for the target groups?
- Are the indicators (gender-disaggregated) SMART, aligned with GCF/Results Management Framework (IRMFIRMF) and the guidance in the GCF programming manual?

Management Arrangements:

- Review overall effectiveness of project management as outlined in the FAA/Funding proposal. Have changes been made and have these been approved by GCF? Are responsibilities and reporting lines clear? Is decision-making transparent and undertaken in a timely manner? Recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.
- Review the quality of support provided by WFP and recommend areas for improvement.
- Is a grievance/ feedback mechanism in place? If so, assess its effectiveness.

Reporting:

- Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GCF reporting requirements?
- Assess how lessons have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners?
- Can any unintended or unexpected positive or negative effects be observed as a consequence of the project's interventions? If yes, what factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?

Gender equity

- Are gender aspects of the project being monitored effectively?
- To which extent all planned target groups access to / using project results available so far?
- To which extent the most vulnerable groups including women, have equal access to the project's results/services?
- Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from projects interventions?
- Do women and men as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from the project activities/interventions?

- How do the results for women compare to those for men?
- Is the decision-making process transparent and inclusive of both women and men?

Sustainability

- Are financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental risks adequately covered under the project framework? And if not, how should these be addressed to improve the sustainability prospects of the project?
- Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved?
- What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context?

Impact

- To what extent did the project/programme have a potential of contributing to a paradigm shift?

Country ownership

- To what degree is the project consistent with the capacity to deliver implementing entities?
- Was a project initiated and developed with strong ownership and engagement of target country?

Innovativeness in result areas

- To what extent does the project create opportunities for targeting innovative solutions, new market segments, developing or adopting new technologies, business models, and/or processes that bring about a paradigm shift?
- What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context? Please provide concrete examples and make specific suggestions on how to enhance these roles going forward.

Replication

- To what degree can activities be replicated in other countries or other locations?

Scalability

- Does the programme have the potential for expanding its scale and impact without increasing the total costs of implementation?

Unexpected results, both positive and negative

- To what degree has the project generated (or is expected to generate) significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects?
- What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?
- Does the intervention integrate M&E as a key element of project design and implementation to identify and respond to emerging or unintended problems or risks and/or capitalize on positive unintended results?

IV. METHODOLOGY

The Midterm Review should be aligned with the principles established in GCF's Evaluation Policy and pending GCF guidance on conflicts of interest in evaluation, that include but are not limited to: impartiality, objectivity, unbiased, independent; relevance, utility; credibility; measurability; transparency, ethics, and partnerships.

The Midterm Review should be rigorous allowing for verification and triangulation of findings. It will seek to the extent possible to be inclusive and participatory, involving principal stakeholders and beneficiaries in the analysis. As per GCF Evaluation policy, a mixed methods approach is recommended, which at a minimum will include:

1. Desk review of relevant documents including baseline studies, progress reports and any records of surveys conducted during the Project, stakeholder maps, etc.

2. Qualitative methods such as interviews and focus group discussions to explore and explain observed changes. The type of methods used may vary depending on the cultural constraints or opportunities presented by the project's context.

3. Secondary data analysis (quantitative) to assess and validate reported results.

Other data collection should be undertaken as needed (government data/records, field observation visits, public expenditure reporting, GIS data, etc.) to validate evidence of results and assessments (including but not limited to assessment of TOC, activities delivery, and results/changes occurred).

The quantitative mid-term results should be presented in the report as an annotated update of the logframe matrix. The assumptions in the logframe matrix should be used to support the DAC criteria analysis of the key operational issues during the project implementation i.e. the extent to which the observed performance is due to factors within or beyond the WFP's control.

Evaluations and reviews should also be clear on the potential limitations in the availability of data as well as any limitations affecting the data analysis. These constraints should be noted during inception, monitored during implementation, and explained in the evaluation report, including how they were mitigated.

V. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Candidates are required to submit a quality assurance plan, aligned with GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP guidance, that sets out the systems and processes for ensuring that the deliverables and all activities related to the review are delivered to a high quality and ethical standards from inception to the end of the contract. In addition, bidders will demonstrate understanding of the risks associated to the delivery of the review contingency plan to mitigate the impacts of the risks on the review outputs.

VI. EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND DELIVERABLES

Theconsultant is expected to deliver the following outputs:

- Inception Report with detailed workplan, methodology and scope of the work (See annex 1).
- Presentation of the objectives and methods of the Midterm Review.
- MTR Final Inception Report (English).
- Draft Midterm Review Report, to be presented at a debriefing meeting with relevant stakeholders.
- Final Midterm Review Report, after GCF Review. Including a 2–3-page executive summary, a set of **limited and strategic recommendations** (not to exceed 10 recommendations total), response addressing issues raised during presentation of draft, and any other documents related to the review such as a survey result, a summary of field visits, interview questions, list of interviewees, etc.
- Inputs to the Management Response and Action Plan, which must be aligned with GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP's guideline.
- Present the final results through Result Sharing Workshop

VII. MIDTERM REVIEW GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

During the implementation of the contract, the Consultant will report to the technical team (lead by GCF Coordinator), who will provide guidance and ensure satisfactory completion of the Midterm Review

deliverables. There will be coordination with the project team who will assist in connecting the Consultant with senior management, government and development partners, beneficiaries, and other relevant key stakeholders. In addition, the technical team will provide key project documentation prior to fieldwork and will assist in developing a detailed programme to facilitate consultations as necessary.

VIII. PAYMENT SCHEDULE

30% payment upon approval of final Midterm Review Final Inception Report

30% upon submission of the Midterm Review Draft Report

30% upon finalization of the Midterm Review Final Draft Report

10% upon the incorporation of the GCF comments to the Final Report and Inputs to the Management Response and Action Plan

IX. GENERAL CONDITIONS / SELECTION CRITERIA

1. The consultant must have 5 years of similar experience to conducting reviews/assessments in climate change/ resilience building projects a professional manner, consistent with applicable industry standards and a proven track record.
2. WFP has a zero-tolerance policy for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). By entering into an agreement with WFP, the consultantundertakes to establish the policies and processes to ensure that its personnel conform to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct.
3.

X. CONTRACT DURATION

Number of working days: TBD

Contract start date: TBD

Contract end date: TBD

DELIVERABLE/ACTIVITY	DEADLINE	PARTIAL PAYMENTS
Deliverable 1: Midterm Review Final Inception Report	TBD	30% payment upon approval
Deliverable 2: Midterm Review Draft Report	TBD	30% upon submission
Deliverable 3: Midterm Review Final Report	TBD	30% upon finalization

Deliverable 4: Midterm Review Final Report after GCF feedback and inputs to the Management Response and Action Plan	TBD	10% upon the incorporation of the GCF comments
Deliverable 5: Result sharing workshop	TBD	

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Reference documentation

Existing Information Sources

- GCF funding proposal including the logical framework and theory of change
- APRs
- Monitoring data and information
- GCF Evaluation Policy
- GCF Evaluation Standards
- GCF Evaluation Operational Procedures and Guidelines
- GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook

GCF Inception report sample outline to be referred to this Mid-Term Review

I. Project/programme description including a brief description of the requirements of the TOR and evaluation audience
II. Mid-term review questions
III. Mid-term review approach including overall design, data collection methods and analytical procedures
IV. Ethical considerations
V. Stakeholder engagement and dissemination plan
VI. Quality assurance, risk management plan
VII. Roles and responsibilities
VIII. Detailed evaluation work plan indicating the activities at each phase, timing of delivery, key deliverables, and milestones

Annex: Evaluation matrix, draft data collection tools

GCF Evaluation report sample outline to be referred to this Mid-Term Review

I. Executive summary – no more than three pages containing a summary of the key findings and recommendations.

II. Introduction – including but not limited to context, scope, methodology and limitations, audience, dissemination plan

III. Findings - can be structured by evaluation criterion. Ensure that the findings are based on multiple sources and be clear on the strength of evidence supporting/refuting the findings.

IV. Lessons Learned – should directly link with the key findings and which will then shape the recommendations

V. Recommendations - see box 7 Evaluation Guidelines

VI. Summary review matrix/project RMF and achievement by objectives and outputs (triangulated with evidence and data);

VII. Annex: (evaluation matrix, mission reports, list of interviewees, list of documents reviewed, data sources used, detailed calculations and supporting evidence for mitigation and adaptation results, and others.)

Annex 9: Photos taken in Tete Province during data collection.



Figure 10A beneficiary farmer with a grain silo donated by the project



Figure 11Irrigation gear at a store of one of the implementing partners



Figure 12An FGD with affected farmers in Chagara District



Figure 13An FGD with staff members of one of the implementing partners



Figure 14 A demonstration farm in Cahora Bassa. Note the deforested background



Figure 15An FGD with affected farmers in Marara District



Figure 16A demonstration farm in Chagara District



Figure 17A diseal powered water pump at the Chagara demo farm



Figure 18 A farmer with a solar powered water pump at the Chagara demo farm



Figure 19The Review Consultant at the Chagara demo farm

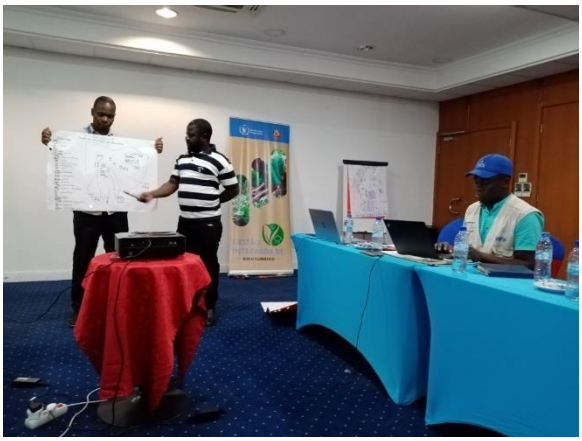


Figure 20 A PICSA Training at 'Hotel Tete'

ANNEX 10: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Stakeholder	Type	Activity/Stake in the project	Data collection method
Head of the Office of the Provincial Governor Mr. Romeu Sandoca	Conselho Executivo Provincial de Tete	Representing Governor. Mr. Domingos Viola	KII
Head of the Office of the Provincial Secretary of State Mr. Paulo Cassicai	Conselho de Rerpresentacao do Estado	Representing Secretary of State Mrs. Elisa Zacarias	KII
District Administrators of: Changara Ana Beressone Marara Claudio Hoda Cahira Bassa Carlos Matimbe	District Government	Government Representatives (both Provincia l executive conseil and state secretary) in Changara, Marara and Cahora bassa District	3 KIIs
Servico Distritais de Actividades Economicas (SDAEs) of Changara Luis Coelho Artur Marara Antonio Dique Cahora Bassa Santos Chincega	District Government	Head of economic activities at district level, to follow up GCF project in the district	3 KIIs
Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fishery (DPAP) Odette Naftal and focal Points Leonel Majimeja and Fernando Assane	Conselho Executivo Provincial de Tete	Monitoring and support the implementation of the GCF such as Climate service integration into Agriculture	3 KIIs
Servico Provincial de Actividades Enonomicas (SPAE) Jacinta Mtaia and the focal point Manuela Floriana	Conselho de Rerpresentacao do Estado	Monitoring and support the implementation of the GCF project	2 KIIs
Servico provincial de Ambiente Marcos Almeida and Focal Point Ana Telma Benjamim	Conselho de Rerpresentacao do Estado	Monitoring and elaborate the Local adaptation Plan for the three GCF Districts	2 KIIs
Direcção Provincial Desenvolvimento Territorial e Ambiente de Tete. Oscar Zalimba and the focal Point Sales Brei Sales	Conselho Executivo provincial	Monitoring	4 KIIs
Insituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM) jaime Guambe and the focal point Alberto Macamo	Conselho de Representacao do Estado	Monitoring and support the implementation under the climate service and information component	2 KIIs
Radio Mozambique	Tete Province Delegation	Monitoring and support the implementation through dissemination	1 KII

		of climate information and other relevant Project programa to the communities	
The Provincial Director of Economy and Finance Paula Corda and the Focal point Jaoa Ernesto Maronco Ministry of Economy and Finance & NDA Director Albano Manjate NDA officer Anacleta Chiangua	Conselho Executivo provincial	Representation of the National Designated Authority (NDA) Monitoring the GCF Project	2 KII
Coordinator for Mozambique's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) planning	Central Government	Review and renewal of NDC	1 KII
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development MADER Director Amilcar Cabral Focal Point Sergio Sambo	Executing Entity/Central Government	Co-EE	1 KII
Ministry of Land and Environment MTA Director Jadwiga massinga and focal point Fernando Tavares	Executing Entity/Central Government	Co-EE	1 KII
ACEAGRARIOS (Changara District)	Local NGO (IE)	Manuel Alfinar (provincia coordinator) Implementing Partner	2 KIIs
Christian Council of Mozambique – CCM (Marara District)	Local NGO (IE)	Tiago Vilanculos (Provincial delegate) Implementing Partner	2 KIIs
Kulima (Cahora Bassa District)	Local NGO (IE)	Julio Samo (Project Coordinator) Implementing Partner	2 KIIs
Blue Marble Insurance	Technical Service Provider for insurance	Participatory Index Insurance Design	2 KIIs
Hollard Insurance WFP Staff –Susanna De Sousa **(remote)** WFP Staff-Andrea Camargo **(remote**) Insurance Regulator (In-person in Maputo) 2 Financial Institutions 2 Agri-business /aggregators	Insurance Company (IE) WFP HQ In-person in Maputo In-person in Maputo In-person in Maputo	Roll out of the insurance coverage for the 2021/2022 season. Supported with the design and implementation of the insurance component	2 KIIs 2 KIIs 1 KII 2 KIIs 2 KIIs
Insurance Services + Farmers Clubs The target for season 2021/2022 was 2000hh but the actual number was 804hh registered into insurance for Changara only. For season 2022/2023 insurance coverage the target was 5600hh across the 3 districts the actual number is 4240hh	Beneficiaries (Affected communities)	Dry run and roll out of insurance cover. Activities by ACEAGRARIOS, KULIMA and CCM Beneficiaries of 31 tons of improved (shorter growing cycle) seeds.	6 FGDs (3 Men, 3 Women) (Purposively selected: Marara, Cahora Bassa, Changara districts)
280 **Village savings and loans** (VSL) groups.	Beneficiaries (Affected communities)	Activities by ACEAGRARIOS, KULIMA and CCM	3 FGDs (2 Women, 1 Men) (Purposively selected:

			Marara, Cahora Bassa, Changara districts)
University of Reading. Trained 75 (30 Women) representatives of local government and civil society	Beneficiaries (Affected communities)	Activities by the University of Reading. Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture beneficiaries PICSA.	2 FGDs (1 Women, 1 Men))
WFP Staff – Christian Grassini	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	1 KII
WFP Staff – Sandra Hakim **(Remote**)	WFP RBJ	GCF Project Implementation	1 KII
WFP Staff – Hyeun-Yang Choi	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	1 KII
WFP Staff – Finance Officer/Accountant	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	1 KII
WFP Staff - Alfredo Novela – Climate service WFP Staff - Domingos Langa – Insurance + VSL WFP Staff - Margarida Simbine – conservation agriculture/ overall WFP Staff - Geraldina Nkanhallole - overall	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	4 KIIs
ALL WFP Field Staff in Tete 1) Head of FO (Hitesh Kanakrai), 2) Overall project focal point & CA (Florencio Alves), 3) Insurance + VSL focal point (Fernando Nhanue), 4) M&E focal point (Carlos Mudumbe)	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	4 KIIs
WFP Field Staff in Tete -Field Monitors	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	3 KIIs
WFP PICSA ToTs. At central level: INAM Focal Point and at provincial and district level: PICSA trainers from (WFP, INAM, DPAP, CP including SDAE)	WFP MOZ	GCF Project Implementation	5 KIIs

Management Response from WFP Mozambique Country Office to the recommendations of the GCF Mid-Term Review report of the GCF Project in Mozambique from February/2021 to February /2026

1. This document, finalized in May 2024, presents the management response to the recommendations of the Mid-term Review report of the GCF Project in Mozambique.

2. The evaluation, which was commissioned by Mozambique Country Office covers the period from February 2021 to August 2023. The evaluation serves the dual purpose of accountability and learning and informed establishing the current situation against which the next rounds of the evaluation (endline) will measure progress towards the targets.

3. The evaluation made 15 key recommendations with 14 actions. The matrix sets out whether WFP agrees, partially agrees or disagrees with the recommendations and sub-recommendations. It presents the planned (or taken) actions, responsibilities and timelines.

Recommendations and related Sub-recommendations (Deadline) *[as per evaluation report – one (sub-) recommendation per row, deadline in brackets.]*	**Management Response** *[Is (sub-) recommendation Agreed, Partially agreed or Not agreed? If Partially agreed or Not agreed, provide a brief reason for this.]*	**Actions to be taken** *[Briefly state what action(s) will be taken to address each sub-recommendation – one action per row.]*	**Action Lead (Supporting Offices/Divisions)** *[Name of responsible WFP office/division/unit. Names of supporting WFP offices/divisions and/or external stakeholders if any in brackets.]*	**Action Deadline** *[Month and year – not to exceed related (sub-)recommendation deadline.]*

Recommendation 1: Initiate comprehensive risk assessments within the next month, develop mitigation strategies within two months, and involve stakeholders in regular risk monitoring starting immediately.	Partially Agreed	WFP will conduct the risk assessment with the WFP HQ internal risk assessment team on the risk on coal mining, fiduciary risk and delay of the watershed assessments. However, the TOR of the risk assessment and implementation will take at least 6 months, thus WFP partially agree on the time terms that the recommendation suggests but will start the assessment once received the final version of the Mid Term Review from GCF.	Risk assessment team from WFP HQ Programme unit	February, 2025
Recommendation 2: Establish partnerships with at least two local organizations in each of the three districts in the next three months and enhance community engagement for insurance services within the next quarter	Partially Agreed	WFP has recognized the need to continue improving the insurance component of the project and has worked on the insurance product improvements in 2022 and in 2023, where the initial product was complex and hard to be understood by low literate farmers. WFP agrees that there has to be a change in the insurance component approach, but it should not be on the terms proposed by the Consultant. Even if WFP acknowledge the points from the consultant. For insurance products to be designed, the modeling requires historical data for about 30 years. The locally installed rain gauges have been generating data for about 4 years now, and that is not enough data to be used in modelling. Moreover, there might be human errors in recording rainfall values from manual rain gauges, as such, data coming from these sources is not always suited for the requirements of insurance. The current source of data that provides data for insurance modeling is the satellite, and if the insurance product is modelled through satellite	Programme unit	May, 2025

		information, its verification and monitoring for pay-out triggers should also be done from the satellite recorded data. The locally installed rain gauges are to be utilized by farmers to assess the level of rainfall that is conducive for the planting of their crops to be able to make informed farming decisions, until such a time when the chronology is of more than 20 years. On the insurance side, rain gauges data can also be utilized to monitor/validate the performance of the insurance product vis a vis on-the ground conditions (i.e., if the insurance product reflects or significantly differs from rainfall conditions in the field), but these data is not to be used for payout calculation. Prior to the consultant's Review, WFP had already started reflecting on the need to improve the implementation of the insurance component being one of the possible routes to change the current insurance approach to the seed bundling approach. This approach is based on soil moisture and not on rainfall. It requires the engagement of agro-dealers who will avail improved seeds in the communities, and this approach is much easier to have the smallholder farmers' buy in and allow rapid scale up. These advantages allow WFP to easily exit from directly supporting farmers to a stage where they can pay for the insurance individually. Also, considering that even if WFP acknowledge the points from the consultant the KYC rules for the commercial banks require that for a person to be a customer of the bank should have the following documents: • National ID		

		• Prove of residence/official address • Tax number • Income statement or prove of income. These documents are not easy to get in the rural settings, and WFP has been trying to get the VSL group members financially included in the formal financial institutions through mobile money operators. However, they also have regulations on KYC that require customers to have, at least, a national ID. The other element to note is that commercial banks do not operate as guarantors of VSL groups, because it's a commercial relation at the interest of the VSL. And sometimes models from other parts of the world cannot be replicated in Mozambique because they operate under different legal framework from the local one. The approach WFP is taking for financial inclusion of the VSLG is through digitalization via mobile money networks. This approach is more inclusive and feasible considering the level of penetration of the Commercial banks in the rural settings. The mobile money network has a much greater penetration level than the commercial banks. So it is not just the willingness on the side of the customers to have bank accounts, rather the infrastructure for the banks is not spread enough in the rural settings. This recommendation has to be locally contextualized. Moreover, insurance products to be designed, the modeling requires historical data for about 30 years. The locally installed rain gauges have been generating data for about 4 years now, and that is not enough data to be used in modelling. Moreover, there might be human errors in recording rainfall values from manual rain gauges, as such,		

		data coming from these sources is not always suited for the requirements of insurance. The current source of data that provides data for insurance modeling is the satellite, and if the insurance product is modelled through satellite information, its verification and monitoring for pay-out triggers should also be done from the satellite recorded data. The locally installed rain gauges are to be utilized by farmers to assess the level of rainfall that is conducive for the planting of their crops to be able to make informed farming decisions, until such a time when the chronology is of more than 20 years. On the insurance side, rain gauges data can also be utilized to monitor/validate the performance of the insurance product vis a vis on-the ground conditions (i.e., if the insurance product reflects or significantly differs from rainfall conditions in the field), but these data is not to be used for payout calculation.		
Recommendation 3: Address challenges in charcoal burning and coal mining within the next quarter. Focus on timeliness, reduce disbursement delays and improve procurement	Partially Agreed	During 2023, Feasibility of producing Green Charcoal study, conducted internally at WFP Mozambique Country, on green charcoal and improved cook stoves was conducted. The findings pointed out that 99% of rural and peri-urban households use firewood as cooking fuel and three-stone stoves. The study concluded that there is "no business case in producing green charcoal in the rural communities" because of the very low price of charcoal. However, transitioning from traditional three-stone stoves to energy-saving stoves could make a huge difference in the amount of firewood used and on the health conditions of the household members that cook, mainly women and girls.	Programme unit with support from government counterparts	December, 2024

processes within the next six months.		The implementation of culturally embraced cooking stoves must occur through a commercially oriented approach, incorporating tailored promotional and distribution strategies, alongside awareness campaigns and subsidized initiatives for vulnerable households. WFP is actively investigating options to initiate a pilot program for energy-efficient stoves, utilizing either GCF funds or supplementary sources. In February 2024, WFP is working on the proposal with the African Development Bank to include these activities and will continue to add the component for opportunities. Additionally, there are considerations for collaboration with the Ministry of Mineral Resources within the Government of Mozambique. Also, considering that even if WFP acknowledge the points from the consultant, the silos distribution was in the pilot process, during the time that the consultant was in the field for the data collection. It is in the pilot phase where it was still in process of training and distributing the silos to the farmers. The hermetic bags are distributed to the individuals but the silos is distributed to the group so it was not used in the household level. However, WFP had started the training on the use of the hermetic silos from May to August 2023, while the distribution of the silos was in June 2023 to 280 famer groups. These silos are in place and is being used for grain conservation and to improve farmers' understanding of post-harvest loss management, thereby reducing the post-harvest losses in grain.		

Recommendation 4: Enhance implementing partner procurement processes and executing entity consultation within the next three months. Strengthen community-level conflict resolution within the next quarter.	Partially Agreed	In relation to the procurement procedures of implementing partners, WFP provides capacity building to NGOs regarding the policies and protocols essential for project execution. Emphasis is placed on the procurement process for obtaining Non-Food Items. NGOs are required to submit documentation demonstrating a transparent process aligned with their internal procedures. Following consultations with Executing Entities, the project has established two committees: the project implementation committee and the project coordination committee. 1) The project implementation committee operates at the provincial level, tasked with reviewing the project's major strategic operational and policy objectives. This quarterly meeting involves all implementing partners and government institutions at the provincial and district levels. 2) As outlined in the approved Terms of Reference (ToR), the project coordination committee operates at the national level. Its purpose is to offer guidance and facilitate decision-making processes involving key stakeholders such as NDA, WFP, and Co-EE. This bi-annual meeting, chaired by NDA and WFP, operates as agreed by the committee. Regarding community-level conflict resolution, all community concerns have been addressed, as documented in the APRs for both 2021 and 2022. Notably, two mechanisms are employed for community-level conflict resolution within the project: the WFP Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and the GCF Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM).	Programme unit and Gender unit	December 2024

Recommendation 5: Establish regular and effective communication channels within the next month, include executing entities in regular communication within three months, and conduct quarterly assessments of communication effectiveness.	Partially Agreed	The project established two project committee meeting: implementation committee and coordination committee. This committee serves as a means of communication with all stakeholders engaged in the project. The implementation committee meets quarterly, while the coordination committee meets bi-annually. In case of necessity, any entity has the authority to convene an extraordinary meeting. It is important to mention that the project also organizes an annual GCF meeting where the province governor and the districts administrators participate. However, WFP, NDA, and Co-EE have identified challenges in communication channels and have agreed to enhance the effectiveness of existing channels through workshops and follow-up emails. At the local (district) level, WFP will share quarterly reports with district authorities for dissemination. However, WFP as well as the NDA and Co-EE had identified challenges on communication channels and agreed to improve the effectiveness of existing channels through workshops and follow-up emails. As for the local (district) level, WFP will share the quarterly report to be shared with the district authorities.	Programme unit	June, 2024
Recommendation 6: Implement measures to reduce disbursement delays and ensure consistent cash flow for	Partially Agreed	The WFP, NDA and Co-EE agrees that due to the WFP bureaucracies there are delays in disbursements throughout the project. There is suggestion to improve the long-term contract with higher cash advance. WFP will liaise with responsible units to ensure key actions to expedite disbursements. Also, liaise with CPs to ensure proper financial justifications are submitted timely in accordance	Programme unit, NGO partnership, and Finance unit with support from CPs	December, 2024

implementing partners within the next three months. Review and optimize financial procedures within the next quarter.		with the agreement. WFP will need at least 7 months to discuss with the relevant units and train the CPs.		
Recommendation 7: Effectively mobilize additional resources through co-financing activities within the next six months. Ensure compliance with GCF co-financing reporting requirements immediately.	Partially Agreed	To build on the achievements and evidence generated through the implementation and reach out to additional beneficiaries, WFP has been engaged and will continue to be engaged on additional resource mobilisation through development of individual or joint project proposal to bilateral donors and International financial Institutions for funding, such as Norwegian funding on digitalization of the VSL groups by promoting the use of Farm2Go platform to facilitate access to a variety of market services. WFP recognize the importance of the additional fund, but it depends on the open calls for proposals and does not depend solely on the WFP. And it is not realistic to mobilize additional funds in six months. Building on the success of the GCF project, WFP secured an additional EUR 2 million from the Italian AICS for two other districts in the same province. Additionally, following the success of the GCF project, the European Union granted USD 4 million to WFP for a similar initiative in two other provinces. New projects funded by KOICA in the North and a grant from the AfDB in the same province also reflect the broader impact of the GCF project's success. WFP is further supporting the Government of Malawi in seeking carbon financing to cover gaps in NbS in GCF-targeted areas. In	Programme unit with support from government counterparts	December, 2025

		May/June 2024, a mission by a potential investor is scheduled to assess opportunities to address the gaps identified in WFP's Ecosystem Services Study, conducted under the GCF project.		
Recommendation 8: Implement significant improvements for executing agencies within the next six months. Focus on alignment, compliance, efficient resource management, and stakeholder satisfaction.	Partially Agreed	WFP will continue strengthen the GoM technical and managerial capacities at national and provincial level including Farm2 Go training and PICSA training. At national level capacities strengthening focuses on on aligning and complying with WFP's and donors' policies and procedures as well as ensure efficient resources management to achieve the project's intended results. At provincial level, the focus is more on climate change adaptation approaches as well as proper communities' engagement ensuring stakeholders satisfaction.	Programme unit with support from government counterparts	October, 2024
Recommendation 9: Improve timely disbursements, flexibility, responsiveness, and communication within the next three months. Enhance the grievance/feedback mechanism's	Partially Agreed	WFP has already in place different the Community Feedback Mechanisms (suggestion boxes, free Hotline, Community Committees) accessible for affected populations with different needs. These different channels give affected populations options to report grievances/feedback with a degree of anonymity and WFP works to follow-up on them in a timely manner. WFP continue to reinforce CPs capacities to respond to the feedback in a timely way.	Programme unit and Gender unit	December 2024

effectiveness within the next quarter.				
Recommendation 10: Develop a systematic approach to capture and analyze unintended positive and negative effects within the next quarter.	Partially Agreed	WFP agrees that systematic approach is intended to capture positive and negative effects. However, since there is a systematic system in the field, WFP will continue to strengthen the CP monitoring and Outcome monitoring system using the MMR (Minimum Monitoring Requirements) and CRF (WFP Indicator Compendium (2022-2025) which is the SOP/guideline that is agreed globally in WFP. With the data collected from the field monitors and CP monthly reports, WFP will analysis the data on a quarterly basis to produce the POM (Process-Output Monitoring) Report to share with the stakeholders.	Programme unit with support from CPs	January, 2025
Recommendation 11: Implement measures to improve gender monitoring, accurate reporting, and explicit	Partially Agreed	WFP agrees with the importance of the gender monitoring. However, WFP already am focuses primarily on female-headed households as its main participants, with 60% of current participants being female. Consequently, all project indicators are disaggregated by sex and analyzed accordingly across all metrics. Since May 2022, gender-	Programme unit and Gender unit	December 2024

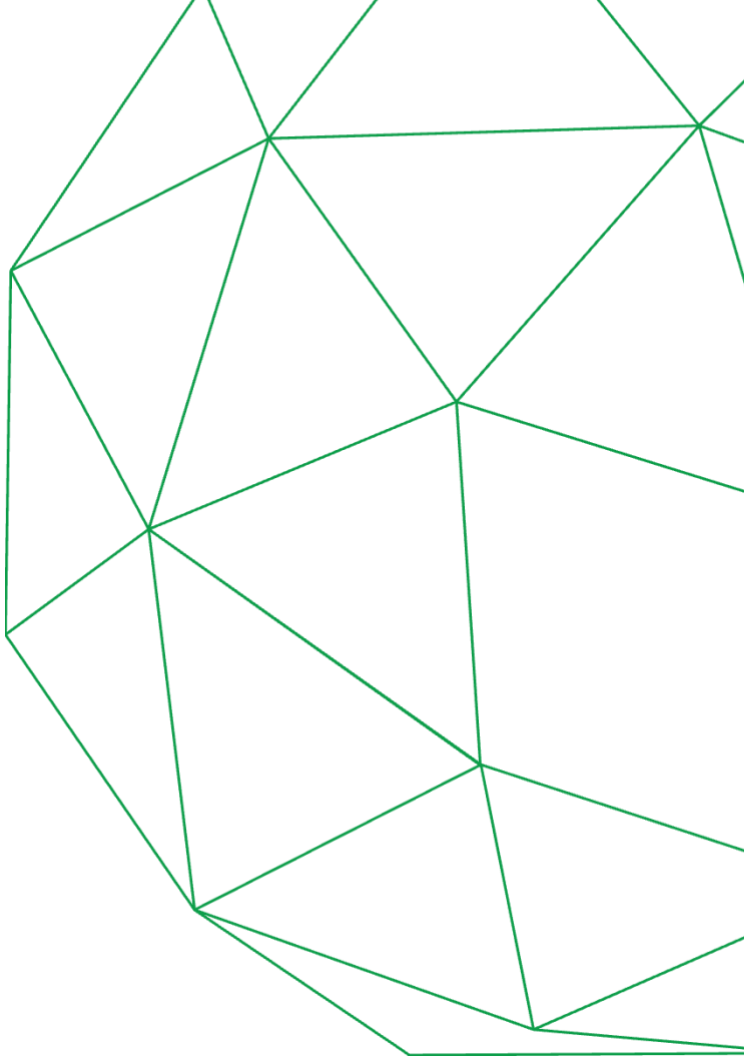
allocation of resources for women within the next three months.		related information has been collected through mandatory indicators within the WFP gender corporate results frameworks (CRF). Additionally, the project encourages the involvement of female participants in farmers' groups, listening groups, and VSLAs, striving to ensure their active participation. Also, even if WFP acknowledge the points from the consultant on limited participation of participants(female also) in the decision making, WFP includes smallholder famers for each step such as deciding on the agricultural kits that will be distributed after they complete the 11 trainings on the CA. Also, for the VSL components, WFP provides the training and the materials to the smallholder farmers, but the operation is solely done among the VSL groups without WFP intervention. Moreover, for the PICSA approach, WFP provides the trainings, but it is smallholder farmers who decide the based on the training, this is well stated in the APRs submitted to GCF every year.		
Recommendation 12: Continue active engagement and capacity-building efforts to sustain country ownership.	Agreed	Capacity building is one of key project interventions. WFP will continue its efforts to build the technical capacities of extension workers engaged with the project to better support the communities in promoted approaches. To ensue sustainability and country ownership WFP will strengthen to engage government at all levels in project implementation.	Programme unit with support from government counterparts	December, 2025

Recommendation 13: Further develop and scale innovative approaches and explore climate-friendly technologies like solar-based water pumps for farmers within the next six months.	Agreed	Within the project the use of sustainable technologies such as solar pump will be explored. The acquisition of solar pump to support smallholders' farmers to increase productivity and income is foreseen in the FAA and will be implemented.	Programme unit ESS Unit and Procurement unit	December, 2025
Recommendation 14: Improve knowledge sharing and promote learning, especially in sharing good practices across the three project districts, within the next quarter.	Partially Agreed	During the project's implementation, WFP organizes workshops and meetings that brings together key stakeholders. In these sessions, knowledge sharing, focusing on the project's best practices, achievements, and challenges are always given the due attention. However, WFP agrees that there needs to be improved knowledge sharing, thus will liaise with related unit to publish in the WFPGo.	Programme unit with support from Communication Unit	December, 2024
Recommendation 15: Reassess the project timeline and scope to guarantee the timely completion of crucial activities. Prioritize and allocate resources	Not Agreed	The recommendation is based on the delay of the activities (i.e. watershed assessment and RCEs (Rural Centres of Excellences)), thus **1) reassess** the project timeline and scope to guarantee the timely completion of crucial activities, **2) prioritize** and allocate resources efficiently **and 3) conduct internal audit** of watershed investments. WFP acknowledge the points from the consultant, however the **1) reassessment and 2) prioritization** has been already		

efficiently to facilitate a smooth transition from the pilot phase to full implementation for post-harvest interventions and the watershed management study, within six months. Conduct an internal audit of watershed investments due to discrepancies between GCF and co-financed investment disbursements, and the actual situation on the ground in Tete province immediately.		implemented for watershed assessment and RCEs as stated in the APR 2023 as follows "WFP has decided to invest its own resources and broaden the scope of this activity, by expanding the watershed assessment into an ecosystem services study. The watershed assessment planned at the design stage aims to understand and evaluate the conditions of land use patterns, soil types, water quality, vegetation, and overall ecosystem health within a specific watershed, while the ecosystem services study also evaluates the benefits of different services that ecosystems offer to human societies and the economy such as provisioning services, regulating, supporting and cultural services. The objective of this study is to provide to the target district and to the provincial authorities: 1) A clear map of the natural ecosystems in the target districts, highlighting the areas of major degradation; 2) A description of the services and values offered by the ecosystems identified in point 1 to the local population, establishing the priorities of intervention for the preservation of such benefits; 3) A report for the implementation of Nature Based Solutions to address the loss of Ecosystem Services in the target areas; 4) The technical knowledge to sustainably replicate such evaluation in the future; 6 trainings were conducted by experts to foster transversal knowledge exchange and strengthen the national and local capacity for the sustainable managing of natural resources; these trainings included 27 participants, of which 3 (7%) are female participants. The final report has been published in May 2024 to be implemented in the targeted province of Tete. Also for RCE states "Through the mapping exercise, WFP		

		identified the absence of existing Rural Centers of Excellence (RCEs) in all the three targeted districts. Due to the absence of the existing RCEs, the blueprint of establishment of the RCEs is developed and is in process of addressing the operational challenges with MADER and WFP HQ and RBJ on exploring possible alternatives within the available budget.". Also, to strengthen the partnership between the AE and EEs, there is 1) performance evaluation of the EEs every end of the FLAs which is completed with the Field office, who works closely with the EEs, and also 2) there is monthly report (output level) that EEs submits and is reviewed by the Field office and Country Office together with the Field Monitors to verify the data and the narratives as the monitoring and supervising the activities implemented by the EEs. Thus, **3) internal audit** of watershed investment would not be needed since the planned budget for the watershed assessment has not changed, it is the scope of the work that has been broaden with other WFP resources.		

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Green Climate Fund
Department of Monitoring,
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OCSIO.DMEL@gcfund.org