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Final Evaluation of Green Climate Fund Project in Senegal from January 2020 to June 2024

Decentralized Evaluation Terms of Reference

WFP Senegal Country Office

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Background

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Senegal Country Office based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

2. These terms of reference are for the final decentralized evaluation of Green Climate Fund (GCF) project in Senegal. In accordance with GCF and WFP M&E policies and procedures the GCF-financed project in Senegal is required to under a Terminal Evaluation at the end of the project titled “ Building the climate resilience of food insecure smallholder farmers through integrated management of climate risks (the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative) in Senegal” implemented through the WFP (Executing Agency)/---- (Implementing Partner). This evaluation is commissioned by Senegal Country Office and will cover the period from January 2020 to June 2024. In Senegal, our areas of intervention encompass the regions of Kolda, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Fatick, and Kaolack. The evaluation covers the integrated risk management programme funded by GCF including activities of risk reduction, risk transfer, risk reserves and prudent risk taking for beneficiaries and communities vulnerable to climate shocks in the intervention areas of the project and enabling the Government of Senegal to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate risk management into its safety net and protection programmes.

1.2 CONTEXT

3. Senegal, situated along the West African coast, covers an area of 196,712 square kilometers and shares borders with The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, and Mauritania. Its abundant natural resources encompass a variety of ecosystems, representing a valuable environmental asset. Nevertheless, this natural wealth faces challenges in the form of drought, soil and vegetation degradation, biodiversity loss, coastal erosion, land salinization, and diverse types of pollution. These threats are further intensified by the impacts of climate change.
4. The Senegalese population is estimated at 18.2 million inhabitants in 2023¹. Currently, 23 percent² of the population is concentrated in the Dakar region which occupies 0.3 percent of the total area at national level, and 40 percent live in urban areas. The median age of the population is 18 (Situation Economique et Sociale, 2019), indicating that half of the population is still below the legal age of adulthood.
5. Senegal is one of the most stable countries in Africa, with three peaceful political transitions since independence in 1960. President Macky Sall has been in power since 2012 and won a second five-year term in February 2019. In 2022, opposition coalition won half of the 165 seats in the National Assembly. Nevertheless, political tensions have arisen over the past two years, and the arrest of the main opposition figure has somewhat tarnished the country’s democratic reputation.
6. Senegal’s GDP (Gross Domestic Product) stood at 27.68 billion USD (United States Dollar) in 2022³. Its per capita Gross National Income (GNI) was 1640 USD in 2022, which makes it a lower-middle-income

¹ Selon les prévisions de l’ANSD (Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie)

² Source: Situation Economique et Sociale du Sénégal 2019

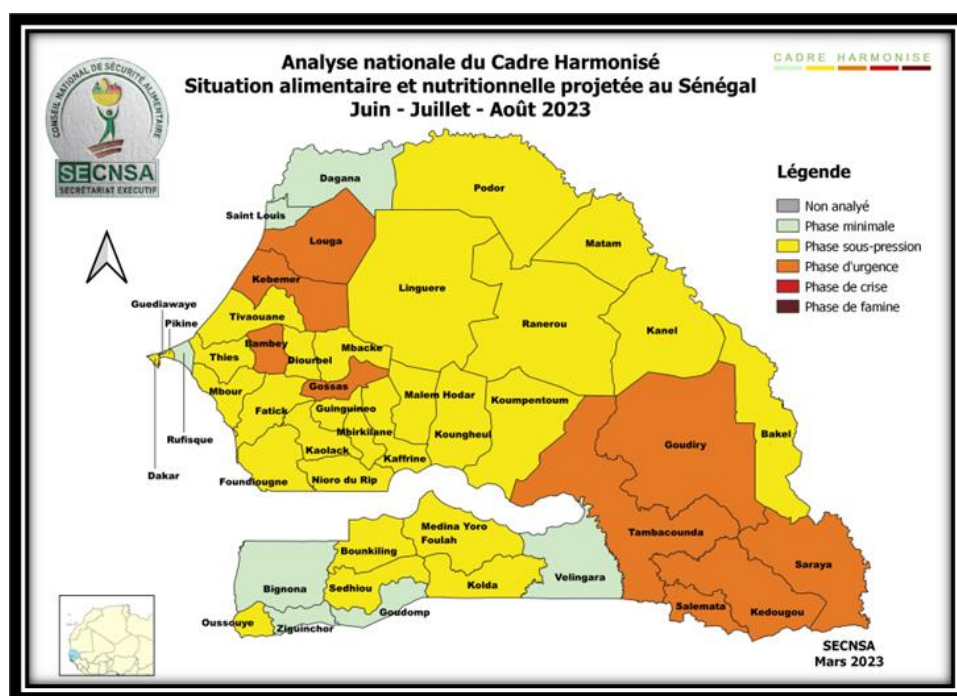
³ Source: World Bank

country (LMIC). The economy grew by more than 6 percent per year between 2014 and 2018. Real GDP growth stood at 4.2 percent in 2022, down from 6.4 percent in 2021, and was at 1.3 percent in 2020⁴.

- The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly changed the country's economic outlook, setting back services like tourism and transport, and exports. The Government has responded with containment measures and has implemented an Economic and Social Resilience Programme (Programme de Résilience Économique et Sociale, PRES). Nevertheless, limited fiscal buffers and safety nets, a vulnerable health care system, and a large informal sector pose challenges.

Food and Nutrition Security

- In the 2021 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Senegal ranks 71st out of 121 countries. With a score of 15.6, it has a level of hunger that is moderate.
- Main drivers of malnutrition in Senegal include poor dietary practices, including those concerning children and the low productivity of the agriculture, livestock and fishing systems coupled with high illiteracy rates of mothers, high poverty rates and beliefs leading to poor dietary practices. The treatment of chronic malnutrition is made difficult by the unequal distribution of infrastructure and health personnel to the detriment of endemic areas, which are often isolated.
- According to the Cadre Harmonisé⁵, in March-May 2023 approximately 680,000 people in Senegal (3.5 percent of the total population) were estimated to be food insecure in March-May 2023. Projections for the lean season (July-August 2023) indicated a potential increase in food insecurity levels up to 7 percent (1.3 million) of the population. In terms of GCF implementation departments, it's worth noting that food insecurity levels are more pronounced in the southern and south-eastern departments, with rates reaching 10% in Goudiry, Tamba, and Kolda, as well as 6% in Medina Yoro Foulah. In contrast, departments located in the central region exhibit lower food insecurity levels, with 2% in Fatick, 1% in Kounghoul (see figure below)



- The prevalence of undernourishment in the total population significantly decreased from 17.2 percent in 2004–2006, to 7.5 percent in 2018–2020. Child malnutrition remains a major concern, as in 2020 17.2

⁴ Source: World Bank National Accounts Data

⁵ CILSS Harmonized Framework for the Analysis and Identification of Areas at Risk and Vulnerable Groups in the Sahel. The framework is harmonized with the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC).

percent of the population under five years of age was stunted, and 8.1 percent suffered of wasting. National Policies, priorities, institutional capacities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

12. The Government's approach in tackling malnutrition and food security are outlined in the National Food Security and Resilience Strategy (2015-2035), the Agricultural Investment National programme (2018- 2022), the Nutrition Multisectoral Strategic Plan (2017-2021), the National Social Protection Strategy (2016-2035) and the 2015 National Strategy for Gender Equality and Equity.

Agriculture

13. According to the World Bank, the share of agriculture in total employment was 22% in 2022⁶. The cultivated areas range between 1 and 5 ha for more than 75 percent of the farms. On the macroeconomic level, the contribution to the GDP of the primary agricultural sector was around 15.2 percent in 2022⁷.
14. The main food crops cultivated include maize, millet, and rice. Although small-scale agriculture is the dominant livelihood activity of most Senegalese, the country's production falls far short of demand, and cereals import requirements in the 2021/22 marketing year (November/October) are forecast at a high level of 2.4 million tonnes. Erratic rainfall, plant diseases, pest attacks, degradation of natural resources due to overexploitation of land, lack of infrastructure, lack of extension services available to farmers, as well as their weak asset base all constrain agricultural supply.

Climate Change and Vulnerability

15. In the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index, Senegal occupies the 70th position out of 182 countries. Senegal faces significant vulnerability to the effects of climate change, including challenges such as droughts, locust invasions, floods and the ensuing health crises, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and its corollaries, and bush fires. Although floods occur more frequently, it's important to note that droughts have more profound and widespread consequences, affecting a larger population with each occurrence. Droughts in Senegal are primarily concentrated in the arid and semi-arid Sahelian regions situated in the northern and central parts of the country.
16. Approximately 67 percent of Senegal's population resides in the urban coastal zone, which is also the site of 90 percent of Senegal's industrial production. This coastal region is marked by its low-lying geography, rapid urban expansion, densely populated suburbs, high water tables, and inadequately planned drainage systems. Beyond the immediate threats posed by extreme weather events, the rising sea levels further expose a substantial portion of the coastal population, critical infrastructure, and delicate ecosystems to the risks of both flooding and erosion.

Gender

Senegal has a National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality II (SNEEG) in place until 2026, aimed at achieving gender equality across various domains and sectors. This strategy aligns with the SDGs for 2030. Access to education remains highly unequal: only 11.1% of adult women have attained at least a secondary level of education, compared to 21.4% of men. Women's participation in the labour market stands at 35.2%, whereas it is 58.6% for men. Access to land and land tenure security, access to financing mechanisms, access to production factors and extension services, as well as the impacts of climate change, remain the key challenges for women's empowerment. Qualitative research ⁸conducted on the beneficiaries of R4 GCF project found that the initiative has diverse impacts across demographic groups: women exhibit a preference for activities like Savings for Change and Income-Generating Activities, fostering social cohesion through EPC meetings and benefiting from interest-free emergency loans. Men, on the other hand, favor community work for learning production techniques and appreciate index-based insurance, while widespread adoption of R4 techniques is noticeable. The general population feels empowered to manage EPC groups independently, recognizing the utility of index-based insurance and experiencing positive changes in yields, credit access, healthcare, and environmental protection. Youth involvement is limited,

⁶ Organisation Internationale du Travail : Indicateurs clés du marché du travail

⁷ Données des comptes nationaux de la Banque Mondiale et fichiers des données des comptes nationaux de l'OCDE

⁸ Rapport Recherche Qualitative GCF R4 2019

primarily in collection of materials and cow dung and manual labor, while older individuals provide guidance. Women's empowerment is evident through EPC participation, leading to the initiation of income-generating activities and acknowledgment as vital economic contributors within households. The inclusion of people with disabilities varies across locations.

Microfinance

17. Today, there are more than 700 recognized decentralized financial institutions, encompassing community-based mutuals, savings and credit groups, and convention-signing structures. In Senegal, 2022 data highlights a substantial upsurge in deposited funds, totalling 52,401.7 million FCFA. Demand deposits dominate, constituting 58.1% of the total, while time deposits and other deposits represent 21.0% and 20.9%, respectively⁹. The low access rates to financial services, with overall access rates standing at 41.6%, insurance at 3%, and savings at 34.8%, alongside only 16% access to credit for SMEs (cf. SNIF), coupled with high interest rates nearing 24% in IMF loans (far from the 10% stipulated by BCEAO legislation), underscore the rationale behind WFP response with community microfinance, namely the EPC groups (with a 10% interest rate), aimed at facilitating women's access to local and affordable financial services. This aligns with Senegal's National Financial Inclusion Strategy (SNIF) and Financial Services Access Strategy (2022-2026), which aims to reach 65% of adults and 90% of SMEs. The PAM contributes to this overarching goal through its community financial inclusion strategy, establishing 700 EPC groups across the 5 intervention regions of the 4R GCF Project to facilitate credit and savings access for their members.
18. Savings mobilized by Decentralized Financial Services (DFSs) in Senegal are allocated as 43.4% for men, 22.2% for women, and 34.4% for groups. The average deposit per member increased by 10.8%, reaching 120,159 FCFA compared to the previous year's 108,407 FCFA.
19. Furthermore, DFSs in Senegal saw a 10.0% growth in outstanding loans, with an increase of 47,417.3 million FCFA compared to the same period in 2021, reaching a total of 1,955,580.2 million FCFA. It is worth noting that the portfolio degradation rate decreased to 8.4%, falling below the generally accepted 3% industry standard International development assistance.
20. During the period 2018-2019, Senegal had received a yearly average of 1.3 billion USD of gross official development assistance (ODA), while humanitarian aid flows were at a 12 million USD yearly average over 2018-2021. Main sectors of focus of bilateral ODA in 2018-2019 included Economic infrastructure and services (31 percent), other social infrastructure and services (21 percent), health and population (13 percent).
21. The top five average official development assistance funding sources between 2018-2020 were the World Bank, France, the United States, European Union institutions and Canada, while main humanitarian donors/funding sources over 2018-2021 included Japan, the United Kingdom, United States, the UN OCHA COVID-19 humanitarian thematic fund and Belgium.
22. The 2018 drought-related Humanitarian Appeal and Response Plan had total requirements at 16.8 million USD and was funded at 45 percent level. No further Senegal-specific appeals were launched beyond 2018.
23. From 2019 to 2023, the United Nations (UN) system aimed to provide cohesive and comprehensive technical and financial assistance to the Government of Senegal. This assistance was designed to align with the national priorities outlined in the Plan Sénégal Emergent 2035, which was further categorized into specific areas of focus:
 - Education, accounting for 12%
 - Health and population, comprising 13%
 - Other social infrastructure and services, representing 21%
 - Economic infrastructure and services, making up 31%
 - Production, accounting for 10%

⁹ Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (BCEAO) Situation de la Microfinance Mars 2022

- Multi-sector initiatives, contributing 4%
 - Commodity aid, allocated 2%
 - Humanitarian aid: Official Development Assistance (ODA), designated 4%
 - Unallocated/unspecified aid, representing 2%
24. These efforts were coordinated through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Senegal for the period 2019-2023. The UN system's interventions were designed to support the realization of the objectives outlined in the 2019-2023 priority action plan, which included:
- (i) Advancing structural economic transformation and fostering growth. (ii) Enhancing the provision of infrastructure and essential social services. (iii) Promoting responsible management of public resources, along with the values of ethics, transparency, accountability, and the efficient use of public spending.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. RATIONALE

25. The project is seeking to procure the services of a team to design and conduct an evaluation of the GCF-funded project covering the period from January 2020 to June 2024. The project is implemented under Senegal Country Strategic Plan 2019-2023. The evaluation team will provide an independent and rigorous project evaluation function, designing and implementing a framework which will assess the project along the GCF evaluation criteria ¹⁰and consistent with the GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP guidance. It will report the findings and lessons learnt and provide recommendations.
26. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Senegal Country Office and other key stakeholders:
- by the project management team, implementing partners and other stakeholders to inform results of project implementation.
 - 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.
27. The evaluation will assess progress towards the achievement of the GCF project results as specified in the project documents, especially in the logical framework, and assess signs of project success or failure with the goal of learning from the results achieved.
28. This evaluation is considered as an opportunity to provide donors, government, and project partners with an independent evaluation of relevance and achievement of project results. It is expected that the evaluation results will 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.
29. In assessing implementation of the GCF Project and its alignment with Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) obligations and Accredited Entity (AE) project document, the evaluation will take into consideration assessment of the project in line with the following evaluation criteria from the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) TOR (GCF/B.06/06) and draft GCF Evaluation Policy along with guidance provided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC); noting that not all criteria need to be included and additional AE evaluation criteria can be assessed as applicable:
- Relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of projects and programmes;

¹⁰ GCF evaluation criteria are aligned with guidance provided by the [OECD DAC](#).

- Coherence in climate finance delivery with other multilateral entities;
 - Gender equity;
 - Country ownership of projects and programmes;
 - Innovativeness in results areas (extent to which interventions may lead to paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways);
 - 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);
 - Sustainability, in line with GCF's Environmental and Social Policy and WFP's Environmental Policy; and
 - Unexpected results, both positive and negative.
30. The conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation will be used by WFP in Senegal to assess the strategic and operational adjustments needed in implementing follow-up activities to strengthen resilience and adaptation climate change and will also make it possible to engage in coordinated efforts to advocate for climate change resilience programs.
31. The findings and recommendations will inform and support the development of the future WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2025 - 2029) and the GCF's design of potential upcoming resilience projects.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

32. Evaluations serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning and both will be considered equally in terms of weight. This evaluation is a final evaluation explicitly requested by the donor (GCF).
- **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the Green Climate Fund Project in Senegal, emphasizing adherence to human rights principles and impact on gender and inclusion
 - **Learning** – The evaluation aims to ascertain the factors contributing to the achievement or non-achievement of specific outcomes, Systematically analyses and document factors influencing specific outcomes, with explicit attention to the project's impact on gender equity and human rights in order to extract valuable insights, identify best practices, and offer guidance for improvement. Furthermore, it will present evidence-based conclusions to inform both operational and strategic decision-making. The findings and insights will be widely disseminated and applied to customize forthcoming initiatives conducted under the ongoing Mastercard Foundation Project, which seeks to facilitate access to market opportunities for youth and women.

2.3 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

33. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFP internal and external stakeholders. A number of stakeholders will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process in light of their expected interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the results of the programme being evaluated. Table 1 provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.
34. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP work. WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality, equity and inclusion in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups (including persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with other diversities such as ethnic and linguistic).

35. Engagement of stakeholders is crucial to a successful evaluation. The evaluation team is expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with the Project Team, government counterparts (including GCF NDA), 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 evaluation team is expected to conduct field missions to the project sites, including in the inception phase.

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Senegal	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. The country office has an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programmes. The country office will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation and/or in deciding on the next programme and partnerships.
WFP field offices in Kolda and Kaolack	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. The field offices liaise with stakeholders at decentralized levels and has direct beneficiary contact. It will be affected by the outcome of the evaluation.
Regional bureau (RB) for Western Africa in Dakar	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional bureau management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The regional bureau will be involved in the planning of the next programme; thus, it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight. The regional evaluation officers support country office/regional bureau management to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations. ESS Regional Advisor will be supporting the environmental and social safeguards requirements as agreed with the donor to ensure compliance accordingly.
WFP HQ divisions	Key informant and primary stakeholder - WFP headquarters divisions are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant headquarters units should be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation. They may use the evaluation for wider organizational learning and accountability. PROC Climate Finance team (PROC CF) will be supporting the process to ensure that Green Climate Fund (GCF) requirements are considered. In addition, Climate Finance team is responsible to manage GCF matters and submit the final evaluation report to the Fund.
WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	Primary stakeholder – The Office of Evaluation has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations

	respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralized evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. It may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses or other learning products.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	Primary stakeholder – the Executive Board provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Executive Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes.
External stakeholders	
Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, men, women, youth, boys and girls]	Key informants and primary stakeholders - As primary recipients of food aid, beneficiaries play a crucial role in WFP's assessment of assistance appropriateness. The evaluation will engage diverse groups (beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, women, men, youth and children , seeking perspectives, and stakeholders, particularly women and girls, anticipate insights to enhance gender equality through recommended program adjustments.
Government Central : SECNSA, Direction of agriculture, Local : Departments, Communes and beneficiaries' villages of WFP interventions	Key informants and primary stakeholder - WFP collaborates closely with the national government (SECNSA, Direction of Agriculture), offering technical assistance in food security and climate resilience. The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. Local communities' members are interested in evaluating the resilience activities effectiveness. District leaders influence the prioritization of resources in their communities, the evaluation results can help to inform their prioritization efforts in the future
United Nations country team (UNCT) [UNDP, FAO, IFAD, RCO]	Secondary stakeholder - The harmonized action of the UNCT should contribute to the realization of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the United Nations concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Key informants and primary stakeholder - NGOs are WFP partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships. They will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation.
Donors [Green Climate Fund, IFAD, MasterCard Foundation]	Secondary stakeholders - WFP interventions rely on voluntary funding from various donors, including the Green Climate Fund. These donors are keen to ascertain the efficiency of fund utilization, the effectiveness of WFP's efforts, and the contribution of WFP's work to their individual strategies and programs. Furthermore, they are interested in leveraging the evaluation results as substantiating evidence for other projects they have funded.

Subject of the evaluation

3.1 SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

36. This evaluation encompasses the GCF project associated with the R4 initiative (Initiative for Strengthening Rural Community Resilience) and all of its components: risk reduction (Enhancement and Strengthening of Risks), risk transfer (Insurance), risk reserves (Physical and Financial Savings) and prudent risk taking (Microcredit) In terms of geographical coverage, the evaluation will encompass all the intervention areas of the GCF, which include the 5 regions (Kolda, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Kaolack, and Fatick), the 8 departments (Kolda, Médina Yoro Foulah, Tambacounda, Koumpentoum, Goudiry, Kounghoul, Nioro, and Fatick), as well as the municipalities benefiting from the GCF project interventions (Annex 1).
37. This evaluation was included in the financing agreement with the Green Climate Fund. The implementation of the GCF program in the first quarter of 2020 and is expected to end by June 2024. Therefore, the evaluation will cover the period from January 2020 to June 2024. The data collection of this evaluation is planned in July 2024 and the final report is expected in October 2024.

The outputs and activities for each component are defined below and the details provided in annex 8.

Component 1: Risk reduction

Output 1.1: Training of farmers on innovative, climate smart agricultural practices and support of community-based disaster risk reduction assets creation, such as water and soil conservation

Activity 1.1.1: Seasonal Livelihood and Community-based participatory Planning (SLCBPP)

Activity 1.1.2: Training on assets creation and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and dissemination of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) good practices

Activity 1.1.3: Assets creation that reduce the impacts of climate change and help households to adapt to the effects of CC built or rehabilitated.

Output 1.2: Provision of climate services, enabling farmers to access reliable climate information via their mobile phones and radio programs, as well as advisory services.

Activity 1.2.1: Training on climate services

Activity 1.2.2: Delivery of climate information

Component 2: Risk transfer

Output 2.1: WFP, in partnership with the local agricultural insurance company, Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole (CNAAS), provides smallholders with weather index insurance (WII)

Activity 2.1.1: Index design

Activity 2.1.2: Insurance policies delivery and enrolment

Activity 2.1.3: End of the season assessment and pay-outs

Component 3: Risk reserves and prudent risk taking

Output 3.1: WFP, in partnership with Oxfam America ("OA"), supports vulnerable rural populations in building up savings and accessing small loans through the Savings for Change (SfC) program

Activity 3.1.1: Recruitment and training of field teams for savings groups.

Activity 3.1.2: Formation and training of savings groups

Output 3.2: During good years, farmers have the opportunity to store their surplus production in WFP Village Cereal Banks (“VCBs”) and use their stocks as warranty to receive credit from Savings for Change groups

Activity 3.2.1: Create favorable conditions to make VCB creditworthy

Component 4: Enabling the Government of Senegal to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate risk management into its safety net and protection programmes

Output 4.1: Build national capacity to scale up rural resilience and adaptation measures linked to national social protection programs, supporting the government to implement its adaptation actions and reinforce national capacities

Activity 4.1.1: Capacity building of national and local government

Activity 4.1.2: Integration of climate risk management tools in government safety net

38. In summary, the expected targets for each component are as follows:

- a. **Risk Reduction (Component 1):** The goal is to increase the number of households benefitting from community-based assets for disaster risk reduction from 12,000 (135,000 people) in year 1 to 25,000 households in year 4.
- b. **Risk Transfer (Component 2):** The aim is to enhance the insurance coverage of farmer households from 12,000 in the initial year to 45,000 by year 4.
- c. **Risk Reserves and Prudent Risk Taking (Component 3):** This component targets the establishment and functioning of saving groups, increasing from 660 groups with a total capital of USD 16,000 in year 2 to 1,090 groups with a total capital of USD 35,000 in year 4. Additionally, access to credit by beneficiaries is expected to grow from USD 8,000 to USD 40,000, with stored goods increasing from 63 tons to 135 tons.
- d. **Enabling the Government of Senegal (Component 4):** The objective is to enhance the integration of climate change adaptation and climate risk management into safety net and protection programs. The target is to increase the percentage of PNBF beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools from 30% in year 2 to 50% in year 4.

39. The main partners are engaged at different levels. At the institutional level, the Government of Senegal through SECNSA, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry in charge of Agriculture, and Direction de l’Agriculture (DA) are the primary partners. At the operational level, WFP collaborates with national projects and agencies such as Agence Nationale du Conseil Agricole et Rural (ANCAR), Projet de Valorisation des Eaux pour le Développement des Chaines de valeur (PROVALE), Le Projet d’Appui à La Sécurité Alimentaire dans les régions de Louga, Matam et Kaffrine (PASA LOUMAKAF), Agence Nationale de l’Aviation Civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM), Compagnie Nationale des Assurances Agricoles au Sénégal (CNAAS), NGOs (La Lumière, CARITAS), and private entities like Jokalanté.

40. The funding primarily originates from the Green Climate Fund. Overall, we have 4,358,963 USD available for component 1, 2,331,526 USD for component 2, 1,583,322 USD for component 3 and 315,901 USD for component 4. The breakdown is provided in the table below and detailed in annex 11

Component	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Total
Component 1	1,291,549	1,253,721	1,252,848	1,216,679	5,014,797
Component 2	582,787	545,397	601,676	601,666	2,331,526
Component 3	340,124	357,484	415,009	470,705	1,583,322
Component 4	100,162	75,911	64,807	75,021	315,901

41. The GCF project is implemented under the 4-year R4 initiative model that was funded by WFP headquarters. In its first year, the GCF project was implemented in the same localities (Kolda, Medina Yoro Foulah, Koumpentoum, Tambacounda and Goudiry), with the same partners and with the same participants (12,000) as the R4 initiative from the second year, the project expanded to new areas (Fatick, Koungheul and Niore) and with new partners beneficiaries (8,000). At the end of 2023, the GCF approved a 6-month no-cost extension to allow the project to conclude project activities, postponing the project end date to 14 July 2024. And from 2022, a new project funded by the Mastercard Foundation is being implemented in GCF-targeted localities, and this project will take over from GCF in the sense that it will take advantage of the project's achievements.
42. Throughout the implementation phase, the project had to adapt to various internal and external changes. Externally, significant changes included a shift in partners, with ANCAR replacing Bamtaaré in the Tambacounda region. This necessitated the training and support of the new partner to ensure a seamless transition. Internally, the most notable changes were managerial, with several changes in leadership occurring over the four years of implementation. The manager who oversaw the design phase was replaced by a new individual for the startup phase, and three subsequent managers succeeded the latter during the implementation phase. Managing this turnover posed a challenge to maintaining the project's vision and institutional memory. However, effective interim management by local staff during transitional periods successfully addressed this challenge.

Based on GCF recommendations, an internal HQ support mission in collaboration with WFP CO team developed in 2022 a remediation report addressing GCF recommendations and proposing logical framework changes the AE has agreed to undertake with respect to gaps in monitoring and evaluation in the current portfolio for measurement.

43. The logical framework (Annex 9) or theory of change (Annex 8) will be discussed by the evaluation team during the inception phase.
44. A mid-term review of the GCF was conducted in 2021, resulting in conclusions and recommendations outlined in a report. This evaluation should also provide insights into the implementation status of these recommendations.
45. The conclusions of the mid-term review stated that the majority of project beneficiaries are women, particularly in gardening, rice cultivation, and Saving For Change (SFC) activities. Women play an active role in Food For Assets (FFA) work, which receives a substantial budget allocation. The project takes into account local gender dynamics during its design, planning, and implementation phases, addressing the impact of interventions on women. Sensitization efforts regarding gender in FFA have resulted in improved gender integration, even in previously unimaginable scenarios. Men are now participating in traditional women's savings groups. Nevertheless, significant challenges persist due to social, traditional, and religious barriers to achieving gender equality. Changing behaviours in this regard is a long-term process that extends beyond the project's four-year duration. Although gender-disaggregated data is included in the monitoring framework, it is often inconsistently recorded in the indicator monitoring table.

Table 1 summary of recommendations of the mid-term review

Component	Recommendations	Suggestion and timeline	
		2022	2023
1-Risks Reduction	1. Implement community-based coaching for better understanding and utilization of climate information, including organizing monthly weather councils for feedback in targeted project villages.	X	X
	2. Integrate the CBPP methodology into the communal Development Plan (PDC) to		X

	enhance local authorities' capacity and governance of climate risks.		
	3. Adopt a watershed approach for water and soil conservation activities to control runoff effectively in lowlands targeted by the project.	X	X
	4. Introduce low-cost composting techniques, such as aerial composting, for organic compost production without the need for additional infrastructure.		X
	5. Train certified agricultural seed producers in each supported village to ensure a continuous supply of quality seeds to farmers.	X	X
	6. Incorporate tree planting and maintenance, aiming for a minimum of 450,000 trees corresponding to the project's direct beneficiaries.	X	X
	7. Introduce energy-efficient stoves using rice husk to reduce wood and charcoal usage, providing technology transfer, artisan training, and job opportunities.		
2-Transfer of Risks	8. Offer multi-climate risk insurance products to beneficiaries, considering factors like droughts, excess rainfall, violent winds, and high heat predicted in the Sahel region.		X
3- Risk reserves and calculated risk-taking.	9. Position the Savings for Change (SfC) groups as catalysts and integrators, contributing to project sustainability.	X	X
	10. Establish exclusive SfC groups for farmers in community gardens and rice fields, utilizing savings for various purposes, including insurance and women's empowerment platforms.	X	X
	11. Encourage the operationalization of climate risk management into social safety net activities, emphasizing capacity building for national and local institutions.	X	X
4-Enable the Government of Senegal to integrate climate change adaptation and climate risk management into its safety	12. Create resilience management groups in each village, composed of community relays and beneficiaries, trained in disaster risk management for ongoing project activities.	X	X

net and social protection programs	13. Focus on capacity building for local authorities (communal level) by training municipal councillors and decentralized services on disaster risk management integration into development policies.	X	X
	14. Advocate for community access to climate information as part of the country's adaptive social protection efforts, ensuring sustained support for ANACIM's climate services in national budgets.	X	X
	15. Advocate for community access to climate information to be integrated into Senegal's adaptive social protection efforts, emphasizing consistent national budget support for ANACIM's climate services to ensure sustainability beyond project timelines.	?	?

46. The final evaluation will build on these observations to analyse the progress made in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment.

3.2 SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

47. The evaluation will assess project implementation, its progress, overall management, and achievement of results and/or contributions towards expected results in the 5 regions covered and for each component. The evaluation will apply the GCF evaluation criteria set out in the GCF Evaluation Policy¹¹ and further defined in the GCF Evaluation Guideline. The evaluation should also determine the extent to which marginalized groups and people with disabilities have been included and considered in project design and implementation.

¹¹ <https://ieugreenclimate.fund/document/evaluation-policy-gcf>
<https://ieugreenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/updated-tor-ieugreenclimate.pdf>
<https://ieugreenclimate.fund/document/green-climate-fund-evaluation-standards>

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1 EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

48. The evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the GCF project, with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions regarding future strategic and operational decisions related to resilience projects such as Master Card Foundation (MCF) project and SD3C (Programme conjoint Sahel en réponse aux défis COVID 19, conflits et changements climatiques)
49. The evaluation should analyse how gender, equity, and wider inclusion objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender equity and wider inclusion dimensions will be included as a stand-alone criterion.
50. The evaluation will apply the GCF criteria¹² including the international evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and coherence.

Table 2: Evaluation questions and criteria

****These questions are proposed based on previous evaluations of projects funded by the GCF but may be subject to review by the Evaluation Team during the evaluation's inception phase.***

Evaluation questions		Criteria
EQ1 – To what extent was the project relevant for beneficiaries and communities targeted?		RELEVANCE
1.1.	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?	Relevance
1.2	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?	Relevance
1.3	Are the project's objectives and outcomes or components clear, practical, and feasible within its time frame? Is the project ToC developed accordingly?	Relevance
1.4	How were exclusion margins reduced to create inclusive participation of all beneficiaries/affected and interested parties not limited to women, men and vulnerable people involved in the project design and how can they influence any changes in the design?	Relevance
1.5	Does the project still respond to the needs of the target group(s)? Is the beneficiary calculation relevant? If not, what, and how can the beneficiary calculation be improved?	Relevance

¹² Please refer to GCF Evaluation Operational Procedures and Guidelines for Accredited Entity-led Evaluations, table 2 for further details on criteria definitions: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/evaluation-operational-procedures-and-guidelines-accredited-entity-led-evaluations>

1.6	Have the assumptions and the risks identified in the Project Document proven to be correct and valid? Are there any environmental and/or social risks/impacts identified which can jeopardise the sustainability of the project outputs?	Relevance
EQ2 – How effective has the program been in its implementation?		EFFECTIVENESS
2.1	Undertake a quantitative analysis to provide the final values of the project's logframe indicators, assess against the midterm targets.	Effectiveness
2.2	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?	Effectiveness
2.3	Are the indicators (gender-disaggregated) SMART, aligned with GCF/Results Management Framework (IRMF) and the guidance in the GCF programming manual?	Effectiveness
2.4	Validate where environmental and/or social risks were identified if the categorisation did not exceed that which is agreed upon for the project. Provide evidence of the project management's M&E's utilisation of environmental and social risk mitigation and management as per the agreed ESS tools and instruments.	Effectiveness
2.5	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.	Effectiveness
2.6	Review the quality of execution of the Executing Agency/Implementing Partner(s) and recommend areas for improvement.	Effectiveness
2.7	Review the quality of support provided by WFP and recommend areas for improvement.	Effectiveness
2.8	Is a grievance/ feedback mechanism in place? If so, assess its effectiveness and timeliness in case resolution and where necessary protection of the aggrieved.	Effectiveness
2.9	<u>Reporting:</u> Assess how well the Project Team and partners undertake and fulfil GCF reporting requirements?	Effectiveness
2.10	Assess how lessons have been documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners?	Effectiveness
EQ3 – To what extent has the project efficiently used resources and aligned with GCF-funded programs and local climate initiatives?		EFFICIENCY

3.1	Have the outputs been achieved in a timely and cost-effective manner? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified?	Efficiency
3.2	Are coordination, management and financing arrangements clearly defined and do they support institutional strengthening and local ownership? Were the projects' governance mechanisms functioning efficiently?	Efficiency
3.3	Work Planning: Review any delays in project start-up and implementation, identify the causes and examine if they have been resolved.	Efficiency
3.4	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?	Efficiency
3.5	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.)?	Efficiency
3.6	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?	Efficiency
3.7	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. If co-finance is not materializing as planned, discuss the impact of that on the project and results on the ground.	Efficiency
EQ4 - To what the GCF- funded programs has generated or is expected to generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended effects?		IMPACT
4.1	To what extent did the project/programme have a potential of contributing to a paradigm shift?	Impact
EQ5 - To what extent did the project effectively and cohesively deliver its components in alignment with climate change actions undertaken by other multilateral entities		COHERENCE

5.1	To what extent are the M&E tools aligned or mainstreamed with national systems?	Coherence
5.2	To what extent is the intervention coherent with the climate finance delivery of other multilateral entities and climate funds?	Coherence
5.3	To what extent has the project complemented other on-going local, national, and international level initiatives on climate change adaptation or mitigation efforts, including partnership with key partners of the project?	Coherence
5.4	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.	Coherence
5.5	Have the ESS tools and instruments to mitigate/minimise/avoid environmental and/or social risks at design been applied in modes of delivery promoting and ensuring sustainability in the implementation of the outputs of the project.	Coherence
EQ6 - To what extent did the project integrate Gender Equity, equality and women empowerment?		GENDER EQUITY
6.1	Are gender aspects of the project being monitored effectively? To which extent the targets of the activities set forth in the Gender Action Plan were met by the project and available so far?	Gender Equity
6.2	To which extent the most vulnerable groups including women, Indigenous Peoples, marginalized and minority groups, people with disabilities have equal access to the project's results/services? Do women and men as beneficiaries know their rights and/or benefits from the project activities/interventions?	Gender Equity
6.3	Are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from projects interventions?	Gender Equity
6.4	Does the project account in activities and planning for local gender dynamics and how projects interventions affect women as beneficiaries?	Gender Equity
6.5	How do the results and beneficitation for women compare to those for men?	Gender Equity

6.6	Is the decision-making process related to project management and implementation transparent and gender inclusive ?	Gender Equity
EQ7 - Ownership of the program by national public and governmental entities and considerations of sustainability, replication, and scalability		COUNTRY OWNERSHIP OF PROJECT
7.1	To what degree is the project consistent with the Implementing Entity and the Executing Entity's capacity to deliver?	Country Ownership of project
7.2	Was the project initiated and developed with strong ownership and engagement of target country?	Country Ownership of project
EQ8 – To what extent interventions may lead to paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways)?		INNOVATIVENESS
8.1	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?	Innovativeness
8.2	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.	Innovativeness
EQ9 – To what extent did the intervention implementation consider sustainability?		SUSTAINABILITY
9.1	Are financial, socio-political, institutional and governance, and environmental and social risks adequately identified and managed under the project framework? And if not, how should these be addressed to improve the sustainability prospects of the project?	Sustainability
9.2	Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved?	Sustainability
9.3	Have the ESS tools and instruments to mitigate/minimise/avoid environmental and/or social risks at design been applied in modes of delivery promoting and ensuring sustainability in the implementation of the outputs of the project.	Sustainability
9.4	Are there any environmental and social risks or residuals which have emanated during the implementation of the project requiring	Sustainability

	mitigation/remedial/management post implementation/at closing of the project? Were mitigation/minimisation/remedial measures recommended and applied? (Provide documentation in annexures)	
EQ10 - To what degree can activities be replicated in other countries or other locations?		REPLICATION
10.1	To what degree can activities be replicated in other countries or other locations?	Replication
EQ11 - Does the programme have the potential for expanding its scale and impact without increasing the total costs of implementation?		SCALABILITY
11.1	Does the programme have the potential for expanding its scale and impact without increasing the total costs of implementation?	Scalability
EQ12 - To what extent have unexpected outcomes arisen in the climate resilience project and what factors led to these results?		UNEXPECTED RESULTS BOTH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE
12.1	To what degree has the project generated (or is expected to generate) significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects?	Unexpected results
12.2	What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?	Unexpected results

4.2 EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

51. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. The Country Office is particularly interested in receiving technical proposals putting forward innovative evaluation approaches. Proposals employing approaches that differ from the traditionally used ones but are as good or eventually even better adapted to the evaluation purpose and context are strongly encouraged. The methodology should:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above.
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints.
- Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders' groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used.

Apply quantitative and qualitative methods and triangulation of data and sources.

- Review and assess the logic and validity of the theory of change.
- Reassess the rating of the Project Result Framework, providing final ratings to each evaluation criterion. For example, highly satisfactory for effectiveness, satisfactory for efficiency, etc.

52. The methodology chosen should demonstrate attention to impartiality and reduction of bias by relying on mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) and different primary and secondary

data sources that are systematically triangulated (documents from different sources; a range of stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries; direct observation in different locations; across evaluators; across methods etc.). It will take into account any challenges to data availability, validity or reliability, as well as any budget and timing constraints. The evaluation questions, lines of inquiry, indicators, data sources and data collection methods will be brought together in an evaluation matrix, which will form the basis of the sampling approach and data collection and analysis instruments (desk review, interview and observation guides, survey questionnaires etc.).

53. The methodology should be sensitive in terms of GEWE, equity and inclusion, indicating how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and taken into account. The methodology should ensure that primary data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible.
54. Looking for explicit consideration of gender and equity/inclusion in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must have a clear and detailed plan for collecting data from women and men in gender and equity-sensitive ways before fieldwork begins.
55. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender and equity analysis. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention on gender equality and equity dimensions. The report should provide lessons/challenges /recommendations for conducting gender and equity-responsive evaluations in the future. This includes people with specific needs (e.g., older people, people living with disabilities or other vulnerabilities). The TE team will include a summary of the main findings of the TE report. Findings should be presented as statements of fact that are based on analysis of the data.
56. The section on conclusions will be written in light of the findings. Conclusions should be comprehensive and balanced statements that are well substantiated by evidence and logically connected to the TE findings. They should highlight the strengths, weaknesses and results of the project, respond to key evaluation questions and provide insights into the identification of and/or solutions to important problems or issues pertinent to project beneficiaries, WFP and the GCF, including issues in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment and environmental and social safeguards.
57. Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and targeted recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation about what actions to take and decisions to make. The recommendations should be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation.
58. The TE report should also include lessons that can be taken from the evaluation, including best practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success that can provide knowledge gained from the particular circumstance (programmatic and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leveraging, etc.) that are applicable to other GCF and WFP interventions. When possible, the TE team should include examples of good practices in project design and implementation.
59. It is important for the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned of the TE report to incorporate gender equality and empowerment of women and safeguards.
60. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed:
 - a. The nomination of an evaluation manager with no involvement in the design or implementation of the evaluation.
 - b. Set up of an internal Evaluation Committee (EC), chaired by the Deputy Country Director; (annex 3)
 - c. Set up of an Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), including external partners; (annex 4)
 - d. The use of external consultants with no conflicts of interest for the conduct of the evaluation.
61. The following potential risks to the methodology have been identified:
 - a. Availability of data at national level on the thematic of resilience,

- b. Default of harmonized approach and methodology to measure and monitor rural resilience and more specifically resilience to climate change.

Mitigation measures for the proposed approach should also be identified.

62. The evaluation team will need to expand on the methodology presented in the ToR and develop a detailed evaluation matrix in the inception report. The 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.
63. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect evidence of application of environmental and social safeguards tools and instruments at design and implementation phases as per the project.
64. The final evaluation report should describe the full evaluation approach and its rationale making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths, and limitations about the methods of the evaluation.

4.3 EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

65. The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluation team 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 evaluation.
66. The primary sources of information for the evaluation team are outlined below:
 - Annual Country Reports,
 - Annual Performance Reports,
 - Baselines, Outcome Monitoring Survey Reports, Monitoring Reports,
 - Mid-Term Reviews.
 - The indicators collected and monitored include Assets Benefit Indicator, Environmental Benefit Indicator, CARI (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators), LCS (Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index), RCSI (Reduced Coping Strategies Index), FCS (Food Consumption Score), and FES (Food Expenditure Share).
 - Government documents that can be referenced are the SNSAR and the PNASAR.
 - Additionally, reports from implementing partners are developed and submitted to WFP annually to report on achievements. Completion reports available on the COMET platform can also be consulted.
67. The annex 6 provides a list of documents available. These key documents along with any additional results will be available in a document library.
68. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps expanding on the information provided in Section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data during the reporting phase.

4.4 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

69. The evaluation must conform to [UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation](#). Accordingly, the selected evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy,

confidentiality and anonymity of respondents, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.

70. The evaluation firm will be responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place, in consultation with the evaluation manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.
71. The team and evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP GCF project nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#), including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct as well as the WFP technical note on gender. The evaluation team and individuals who participate directly in the evaluation at the time of issuance of the purchase order are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct. These templates will be provided by the country office when signing the contract.

4.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

72. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#). The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
73. The WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.
74. The WFP evaluation manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
75. To enhance the quality and credibility of decentralized evaluations, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by the WFP Office of Evaluation reviews the draft ToR, the draft inception and the evaluation reports, and provides a systematic assessment of their quality from an evaluation perspective, along with recommendations.
76. The evaluation manager will share the assessment and recommendations from the quality support service with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#),^[1] a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.
77. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.
78. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in the [WFP Directive CP2010/001](#) on information disclosure.
79. WFP expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation firm in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to

^[1] [UNEG Norm #7](#) states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

submission of the deliverables to WFP. A quality assurance officer could be appointed to ensure the quality of all the deliverables through the process

80. All final evaluation reports will be subject to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the evaluation report.

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1 PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

81. Table 4 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. Annex 2 presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 4: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones [
Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation	14 November 2023 ? – 15 June 2024	Preparation of ToR Selection of the evaluation team & contracting Document review	Evaluation manager with support from RBD evaluation unit
2. Inception	10 June – 02 August 2024	Inception report	Evaluation Team
3. Data collection	05 to 26 August 2024	Fieldwork Exit debriefing	Evaluation Team
4. Reporting	29 AUG – 20 DEC 2024	Data analysis and report drafting Comments process Evaluation report Final evaluation report submission to GCF GCF Review Final Evaluation report	Evaluation Team
5. Dissemination and follow-up	23 December 2024 – 10 FEBRUARY 2025	Management response Final evaluation report including management response submission to GCF GCF Review of management response Final Evaluation report Dissemination of the evaluation report and management response	Senegal CO management Evaluation manager with support from RBD and Communications

5.2 EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

82. The evaluation team is expected to include three members, including the team leader who should be a senior international and an intermediate international evaluator and an intermediate national. evaluators to the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender-balanced and geographically and culturally diverse team with appropriate skills to assess gender dimensions of the subject as specified in the scope, approach and methodology sections of the ToR. At least one team member should have WFP experience.
83. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who, together, include an appropriate balance of technical expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
- A good understanding of climate adaptation programming
 - Good knowledge and experience in financial analysis of programs and projects
 - Good knowledge of gender, equity and wider inclusion issues
 - Experience on the design of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools
 - Good knowledge of assessment methodologies, including sampling, data collection, analysis techniques, and report writing
 - Good working knowledge of French and English spoken and written.
 - At least one member of the team should speak one local language (Wolof)
 - Experience with WFP, and in evaluating projects in West Africa region and/or in Senegal will be an asset.
 - All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience with a track record of written work on similar assignments, and familiarity with Senegal and/or Western Africa.
 - The inception report and evaluation report should be written in both language (English and French)
84. The team leader will have expertise in one of the key competencies listed above as well as demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations, including designing methodology and data collection tools. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English and French writing, synthesis and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; and iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.
85. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; and iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).
86. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with **Boubacar DIEME** (WFP evaluation manager] or **Salif TOURE** (WFP Co- Evaluation manager). The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

5.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The **Senegal Country office management (Deputy Director)** will take responsibility to:

- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation **Boubacar DIEME**, M&E associate.
- Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (see below)
- Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports.
- Approve the evaluation team selection.
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an evaluation committee and a reference group.
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team.

- Organize and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders.
 - Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.
87. The **evaluation manager** manages the evaluation process through all phases including: drafting this ToR; identifying the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the evaluation committee and evaluation reference group; ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used; consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team; ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders; supporting the preparation of the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required; organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required; and conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.
88. An internal **evaluation committee** is formed to help ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. Annex 3 provides further information on the composition of the evaluation committee.
89. **An evaluation reference group (ERG)** is formed as an advisory body with representation from key internal and external stakeholders for the evaluation and refer to Annex 4 where a list of members is available. The evaluation reference group members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants in order to contribute to the relevance, impartiality and credibility of the evaluation by offering a range of viewpoints and ensuring a transparent process.
90. **The regional bureau:** the regional bureau will take responsibility to:
- Advise the evaluation manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate.
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required.
 - Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports.
 - Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
91. While the regional evaluation officer **Isabelle CONFESSON** will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional bureau-relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
92. **Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions** will take responsibility to:
- Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation.
 - Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required.
93. **Other Stakeholders (National Government including relevant ministries, implementing partners / NGOs, partner UN agencies)** - Direction de l'Agriculture, Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil national de Sécurité Alimentaire (SECNSA), Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole du Sénégal (CNAAS), Ministère de l'Agriculture (coordinateur national du PROVALE-CV, CT du MAER), Agence nationale du Conseil agricole et Rural (ANCAR), Autorité nationale Désignée du Fonds Vert Climat (DEEC), Agence nationale de l'Aviation civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM), PASA LOUMAKAF, Programme National de Développement Local (PNDL) will be included in the process to ensure accountability and to provide oversight. These stakeholders can also actively contribute to the learning process by sharing their experience
94. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV).** OEV is responsible for overseeing WFP decentralized evaluation function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, publishing as well submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the Regional Evaluation Officer, the Evaluation Manager and Evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the regional evaluation officer and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk

(wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines.

95. As the primary funder of this evaluation, GCF should be updated at crucial milestones. Their keen interest lies in leveraging the results as compelling evidence for supporting other funded projects.

5.4 SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

96. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from Senegal.

- As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE), curfews (when applicable) and attending in-country briefings.

5.5 COMMUNICATION

97. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders.

98. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal.

99. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the communication and knowledge management plan (in Annex 5) identifies the users of the evaluation to involve in the process and to whom the report should be disseminated. The communication and knowledge management plan indicates how findings including gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested in, or affected by, gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be engaged.

100. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the use of evaluation. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, it will be made available on WFP’s public website and disseminated via email to all stakeholders. In addition, WFP will also produce a short brief to facilitate dissemination of findings among stakeholders and partners.

5.6 BUDGET

101. The evaluation will be financed from GCF funds

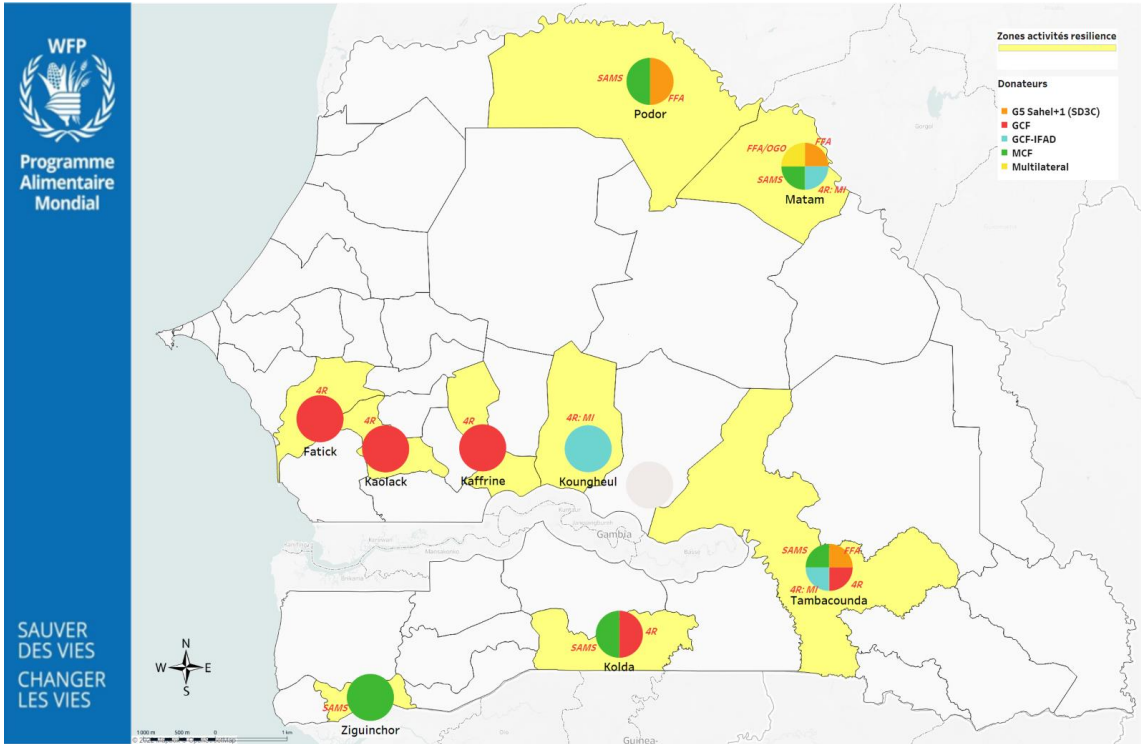
102. The offer will include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, etc. and based on the budget template provided by Senegal Country Office).

103. Travel from international evaluator origin to the WFP country office in Senegal (whether international or domestic), subsistence and other direct expenses should be accounted for in the proposed budget. Exits debrief presentations after the data collection mission can be held on WFP office.

104. Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the TOR requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with selected team members.

105. Please send any queries to **Boubacar DIEME**, evaluation manager (boubacar.[dieme@wfp.org](mailto:boubacar.dieme@wfp.org)) or to **Salif TOURE**, co-evaluation manager (salif.toure@wfp.org).

6. Annex 1: Map



Annex 2: Timeline (To Finalize after ERG review)

	Phases, deliverables and timeline	Key dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		14 Nov to 30 Avril
EM	Desk review, draft ToR and quality assurance (QA) by EM and REO using ToR QC	14 – 29 Nov
EM	Share draft ToR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS	4 – 8 Dec
EM	Review draft ToR based on DEQS and REO feedback and share with ERG	8 Dec to 20 March
ERG	Review and comment on draft ToR	20 mar-5 april
EM	Review draft ToR based on comments received from ERG and submit final ToR to EC Chair	5 - 18 april
EC Chair	Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders	19 April
EM/PROC	Share ToR and financial and technical proposal template in InTend Platform	22 April
	Time to elaborate proposals by firms	22 april to 10 May
EM/PROG	Prepare the library document	22 april to 10 May
EM	Assess evaluation proposals and recommends team selection	13-24 May
EM/PROC	Evaluation team recruitment/contracting	27 May-7 june –
EC Chair	Approve evaluation team selection and recruitment of evaluation team	Before 15 June
Phase 2 - Inception		10 june –02 AUG
EM/TL	Brief core team	10 of june 2024
ET	Desk review of key documents	10-14 June I
ET	Draft inception report	17-21 Junz
EM	Quality assurance of draft IR by EM and REO using QC, share draft IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS	24-28 June
ET	Review draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO	1-5 July
EM	Share revised IR with ERG	5 July
ERG	Review and comment on draft IR	08-12 July–
EM	Consolidate comments	15-17 July
ET	Review draft IR based on feedback received and submit final revised IR	18-24 July

EM	Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval	25-29 Julyin
EC Chair	Approve final IR and share with ERG for information	30 July To 02 aug
Phase 3 – Data collection		5-26 AUG
EC Chair/ EM	Brief the evaluation team at CO	5 aug
ET	Data collection	5-23 Aug
ET	In-country debriefing (s)	26 Aug
Phase 4 - Reporting		29 AU – 2 DEC
ET	Draft evaluation report	26 AUG-13 SEPT
EM	Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REO using the QC, share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS	16 SEPT-20 SEPT
ET	Review and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO	23-27 SEPT
EM	Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders	27 SEPT
ERG	Review and comment on draft ER	30 SEPT-04 OCT
EM	Consolidate comments received	04 OCT
ET	Review draft ER based on feedback received and submit final revised ER	(2 weeks) 07-18 OCT
EM	Review final revised ER and submit to the evaluation committee	21 OCT
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report (version 1) by WFP EC	24 OCT
PROC CF	Final evaluation report submission to Green Climate Fund	25 OCT
GCF	Green Climate Fund review of the report	25 OCT-15 NOV
ET	Adjustments to the final evaluation report according to feedback from the Green Climate Fund	18-22 NOV
EC	Approve final evaluation report (version 2) by WFP EC	25 -27 NOV
PROC CF	Final submission to Green Climate Fund	28 NOV
GCF	Approve final evaluation report by GCF	28 NOV-19 DEC
EM/EC chair	Share with key stakeholders for information	20 DEC
Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up		23 DEC 24 - 10 FEB 25
EC Chair	Prepare management response	23 – 27 DEC
PROC CF	Final evaluation report submission to Green Climate Fund including management response	30 DEC
GCF	Green Climate Fund review of management response	3 WEEKS(30 DEC-17 JAN)
ET	Adjustments to the management response according to feedback from the Green Climate Fund	20-31 JAN 25
PROC CF	Final submission to Green Climate Fund	03 FEB

EM	Share final evaluation report and management response with the REO and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call	FROM 10 DEC
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Annex 3: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Committee

See [TN on Evaluation Committee](#)

Purpose and role: The purpose of the evaluation committee (EC) is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP evaluation policy. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (ToR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them for approval by the Country Director/Deputy Country Director (CD/DCD) who will be the chair of the committee.

Composition: The evaluation committee will be composed of the following staff:

- The Country Director or Deputy Country Director (Chair of the Evaluation Committee)
- Evaluation manager (Evaluation Committee Secretariat)
- Head of Programme or programme officer(s) directly in charge of the subject(s) of evaluation
- Regional evaluation officer (REO)
- Country office monitoring and evaluation (M&E) officer (if different from the evaluation manager)
- Country office procurement officer (if the evaluation is contracted to a firm)
- Other staff considered useful for this process.

Surname and name	Function	Role in the EC	Email
Pierre LUCAS	Country Director	Member	pierre.lucas@wfp.org
Aline MUTAGORAMA	Deputy country director and Head of Programme	Chair of Evaluation Committee	aline.mutagorama@wfp.org
Claudia SCHWARZE	Regional Evaluation Officer in Regional Bureau	Member	claudia.schwarze@wfp.org
Isabelle CONFESSON	Evaluation Officer in Regional Bureau	Member and Focal point for RBD	isabelle.confesson@wfp.org
Boubacar DIEME	RAM Associate	Evaluation manager and secretary for this evaluation	boubacar.dieme@wfp.org
El H. Salif TOURE	Programme Associate Résilience & Food Systems	Evaluation manager alternate and secretary alternate for this evaluation	salif.toure@wfp.org
Zakari Saley BANA	Head of Resilience & Food Systems Unit	Member	Zakari.bana@wfp.org
Vanessa RIZZI	Deputy Head of Resilience & Food Systems Unit	Member	Vanessa.rizzi@wfp.org
Mamadou WANE	Programme Policy Officer Resilience & Food Systems	Member	mamadou.wane@wfp.org
Khalifa Seydi LOUM	CAM Officer	Member	khalifaseydi.loum@wfp.org
Absa CORREA	Programme Associate	Member	absa.correa@wfp.org

Annex 4: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Reference Group

See [TN Evaluation Reference Group](#)

Purpose and role: The evaluation reference group (ERG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all decentralized evaluations.

The overall purpose of the evaluation reference group is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and Use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use.
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

Members are expected to review and comment on draft evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process.

The main roles of the evaluation reference group are as follows:

- Review and comment on the draft ToR
- Suggest key references and data sources in their area of expertise.
- Participate in face-to-face or virtual briefings to the evaluation team during the inception phase and/or evaluation phase.
- Review and comment on the draft inception report
- Participate in field debriefings (optional)
- Review and comment on the draft evaluation report and related annexes, with a particular focus on:
a) factual errors and/or omissions that could invalidate the findings or change the conclusions; b) issues of political sensitivity that need to be refined in the way they are addressed or in the language used; c) recommendations.
- Participate in learning workshops to validate findings and discuss recommendations (if planned)
- Provide guidance on suggested communications products to disseminate learning from the evaluation.

Composition

Country office	Name	Email
Country Director	Pierre LUCAS	pierre.lucas@wfp.org
Deputy country director and Head of Programme	Aline MUTAGORAMA	aline.mutagorama@wfp.org
Regional Evaluation Officer in Regional Bureau	Claudia SCHWARZE	claudia.schwarze@wfp.org
Evaluation Officer in Regional Bureau	Isabelle CONFESSON	isabelle.confesson@wfp.org
RAM Associate	Boubacar DIEME	boubacar.dieme@wfp.org
Programme Associate Résilience & Food Systems	El H. Salif TOURE	salif.toure@wfp.org
Head of Resilience & Food Systems Unit	Zakari Saley BANA	Zakari.bana@wfp.org
Programme Policy Officer Resilience & Food Systems	Mamadou WANE	mamadou.wane@wfp.org
CAM OFFICER	Khalifa Seydi LOUM	khalifaseydi.loum@wfp.org
Programme Associate	Absa CORREA	absa.correa@wfp.org
Head of sub office Kolda	William DIATTA	William.diatta@wfp.org
Head of sub office Kaolack	Lansana DIEDHIOU	Lansana.diedhiou@wfp.org
Gender focal point and finance inclusion officer	Aminata NDIR	Aminata.ndir@wfp.org
Regional Bureau	Name	Email
Evaluation officer	Isabelle CONFESSON	isabelle.confesson@wfp.org
Regional Evaluation officer	Claudia SCHWARZE	claudia.schwarze@wfp.org
Climate finance officer	Amadou LY	ahmadou.ly@wfp.org
RAM officer (Prog Development support)	Federico DOEHNERT/Cheikh SAMB	federico.doehnert@wfp.org / cheikh.samb@wfp.org
CCS Advisor	Rivandra ROYONO	rivandra.royono@wfp.org
Senior Programme Policy Officer (FFA& Resilience)	Adamouounteni ISSAKA	adamouounteni.issaka@wfp.org
Regional Environmental and Social Safeguards Advisor	Vivian NTOKO	vivian.ntoko@wfp.org
Gender adviser	Ramatoulaye DIEYE	ramatoulaye.dieye@wfp.org
Regional Insurance Advisor	Oumar DIOUF	oumar.diouf@wfp.org
Programme Policy Officer (CBT)	Natasha FROSINA	natasha.frosina@wfp.org

Headquarters		
PROC Insurance team.	Susanna de Sousa	Susanna.desousa@wfp.org
M&E officer	Pablo ARNAL	Pablo.arnal@wfp.org
PROC Climate finance team	Alessia VITTORANGELI	Alessia.vittorangeli@wfp.org
Other members (optional)		
Environmental and Social Safeguards Team (optional if ESS Regional Advisor is not available)	Sarah MULWA / Ilario REA	Sarah.mulwa@wfp.org Ilario.rea@wfp.org
Government – Representative of		
Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil national de Sécurité Alimentaire (SECNSA)		
Compagnie Nationale d'Assurance Agricole du Sénégal (CNAAS)		
Ministère de l'Agriculture (coordinateur national du PROVALE-CV, CT1 du MAER)		
Ministère de l'Agriculture (coordinateur national du PROVALE-CV, CT1 du MAER)		
Direction de l'Agriculture		
Agence nationale du Conseil agricole et Rural (ANCAR)		
Autorité nationale Désignée du Fonds Vert Climat (DEEC)		
Agence nationale de l'Aviation civile et de la Météorologie (ANACIM)		
PASA LOUMAKAF		
Programme National de Développement Local (PNDL)		
Private sector		
Jokalante		
UN agencies		
FAO		
FIDA		
PNUD		
Field Cooperating partner		

Caritas Kaolack
PASA LOUMAKAF
Koungheul
SYMBIOSE NIORO
PROVALE CV Fatick
ANCAR Tamba
Provale CV Kolda
ONG LA LUMIERE
CNAAS ZONE SUD EST
Donor

Annex 5: Communication and Knowledge Management Plan

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
Preparation	Draft TOR	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email: ERG meeting if required	To request review of and comments on TOR
	Final TOR	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; Evaluation community; WFP employees	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org	To inform of the final or agreed upon overall plan, purpose, scope and timing of the evaluation
	ERG meeting picture (cf COPIL meeting in Kaolack) + link to final ToR	Twitter followers tagging ERG members and @WFP_Evaluation	CAM officer and Evaluation manager	WFP CO twitter account	To inform stakeholders of the ERG meeting and to disseminate final ToR
Inception	Draft Inception report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on IR
	Final Inception Report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP employees; WFP evaluation cadre	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo	To inform key stakeholders of the detailed plan for the evaluation, including critical

					dates and milestones, sites to be visited, stakeholders to be engaged etc.
Data collection	Debriefing power-point	Commissioning office management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group	Team leader (may be sent to EM who then forwards to the relevant staff)	Meeting	To invite key stakeholders to discuss the preliminary findings
Reporting	Draft Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on ER
	Validation workshop power-point and visual thinking	Commissioning office management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group; partners	Evaluation manager and Team Leader	Meeting	To discuss preliminary conclusions and recommendations
	Final Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; donors and partners; Evaluation community; WFP employees; general public	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org; Evaluation Network platforms (e.g. UNEG, ALNAP)	To inform key stakeholders of the final main product from the evaluation and make the report available publicly
Dissemination & Follow-up	Draft Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; CO Programme staff; CO M&E staff; Senior Regional Programme Adviser	Evaluation manager	Email and/or a webinar	To discuss the commissioning office's actions to address the evaluation recommendations and elicit comments

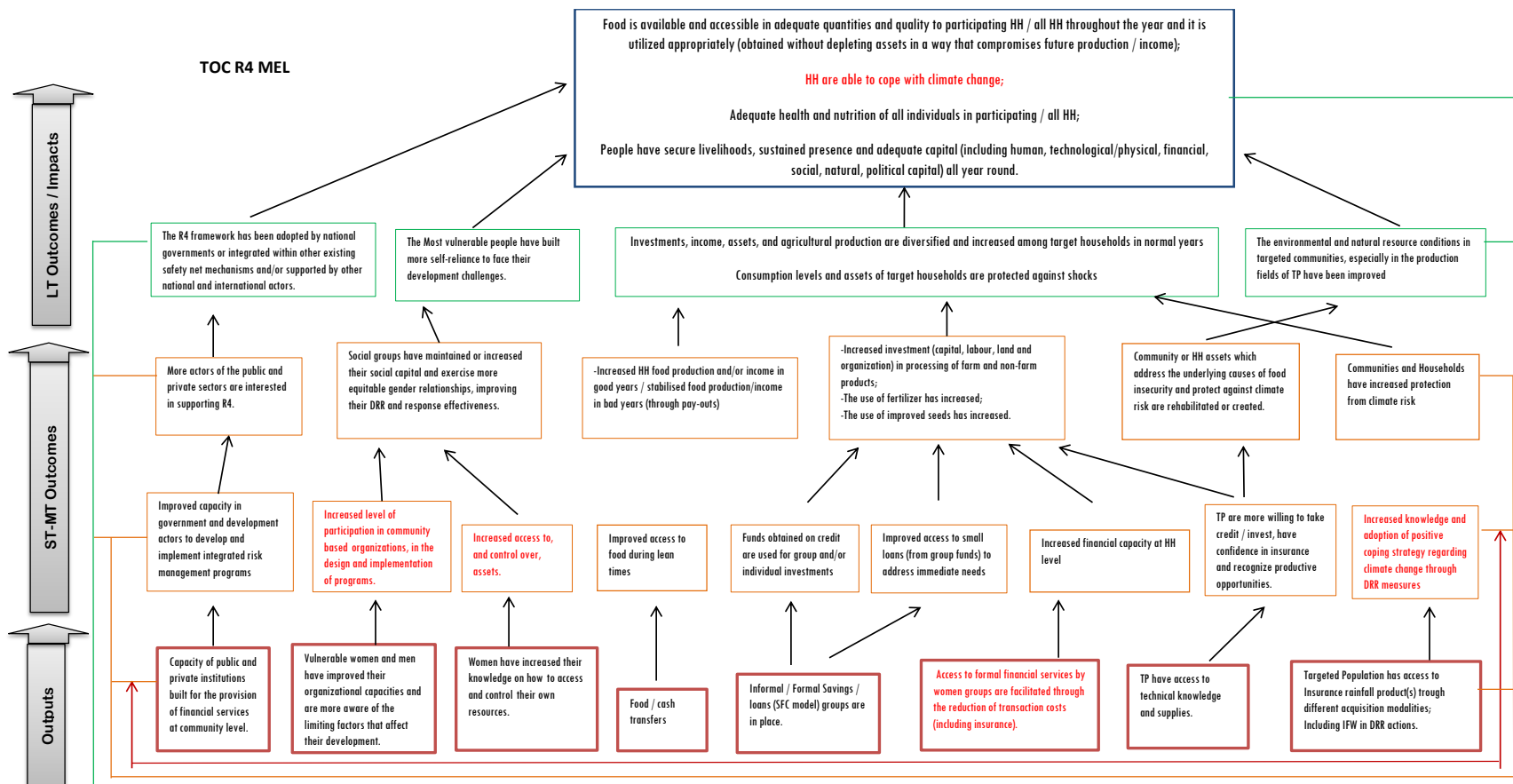
	Final Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; WFP employees; general public	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org;	To ensure that all relevant staff are informed of the commitments made on taking actions and make the Management Response publicly available
Dissemination & Follow-up (Associated Content)	Evaluation Brief	WFP Management; WFP employees; donors and partners; National decision-makers	Evaluation manager	WFP.org, WFPgo	To disseminate evaluation findings
	Infographics, posters & data visualisation	Donors and partners; Evaluation community; National decision-makers; Affected populations, beneficiaries and communities; General public	OEV/RB/CO Communications/ KM unit	WFP.org, WFPgo; Evaluation Network platforms (e.g. UNEG, ALNAP); Newsletter; business card for event; radio programmes; theater/drama, town-hall meetings; exhibition space	
	Video		Evaluation manager		
	Blog, lessons learned papers, tailored briefs, summaries of findings				

Annex 7: Acronyms

AE	ACCREDITED ENTITY
ANSD	NATIONAL STATISTICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC AGENCY
BOS	BUSINESS OPERATIONS STRATEGY
CAM	COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY AND MARKETING DIVISION
CBT	CASH BASED TRANSFERS
CD	COUNTRY DIRECTOR
CCA	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
PDC	COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CSA	CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE
CARI	CONSOLIDATED APPROACH FOR REPORTING INDICATORS
DCD	DEPUTY COUNTRY DIRECTOR
DFS	DECENTRALIZED FINANCIAL SERVICES
DEQS	SERVICE EXTERNE D'APPUI À LA QUALITÉ DES ÉVALUATIONS DÉCENTRALISÉES
DEQAS	DECENTRALIZED EVALUATION QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM
DA	DIRECTION DE L'AGRICULTURE
DAC	DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE
CERF	CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND
CFM	COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MECHANISM
CP	COOPERATING PARTNER
COMP	COUNTRY OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT PLAN
CO	COUNTRY OFFICE
COMET	COUNTRY OFFICE TOOL FOR MANAGING (PROGRAMME OPERATIONS) EFFECTIVELY
CSP	COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN
EC	EVALUATION COMMITTEE
ED	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
EM	EVALUATION MANAGER
EPC	EPARGNE POUR LE CHANGEMENT
ERG	EVALUATION REFERENCE GROUP
ESS	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD
FAO	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
FER	FINAL EVALUATION REPORT
FFA	FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR ASSETS
FAA	FUNDED ACTIVITY AGREEMENT
FCS	FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE
FES	FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE
GCF	GREEN CLIMATE FUND
GHI	GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX
GNI	GROSS NATIONAL INCOME
FIDA	FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE
FLA	FIELD LEVEL AGREEMENT

LMIC	LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRY
LCSI	LIVELIHOODS COPING STRATEGIES INDEX
MOU	MEMORENDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
NGO	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
SNEEG	NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR GENDER EQUITY AND EQUALITY
OA	OXFAM AMERICA
OECD	ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
ODA	OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
OEV	OFFICE OF EVALUATION
ONG	ORGANISATION NON GOUVERNEMENTAL
PAM	PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL
PRC	PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEE
PROVALE/CV	PROJET DE VALORISATION DES EAUX POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CHAINES DE VALEUR
PRES	PROGRAMME DE RÉSILIENCE ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE,
PHQA	POST HOC QUALITY ASSESSMENT
PO	PURCHASE ORDER
PHQA	POST HOC QUALITY ASSESSMENT
QA	QUALITY ASSURANCE
R4	RURAL RESILIENCE INITIATIVE
RCSI	REDUCED COPING STRATEGIES INDEX
REO	REGIONAL EVALUATION OFFICER
REACH	RENEWED EFFORTS AGAINST CHILD HUNGER AND UNDER-NUTRITION
SFC	SAVINGS FOR CHANGE
SLCBPP	SEASONAL LIVELIHOOD AND COMMUNITY-BASED PARTICIPATORY PLANNING
SMART	STANDARDISED MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF RELIEF AND TRANSITIONS
SDG	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
SPR	STANDARD PROJECT REPORT
SOP	STANDARD OPERATION PROCEDURE
TFA	TARGETED FOOD ASSISTANCE
TOR	TERMS OF REFERENCE
UN	UNITED NATIONS
UNDAF	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK
VAM	VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING
VCB	VILLAGE CEREAL BANKS VCB
WFP	WORLD FOOD PROGRAM
WII	WEATHER INDEX INSURANCE

Annex 8: Theory of Change



Annex 9: Logical framework

Revised Logframe following the remediation process

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level

Paradigm shift objectives						
Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	The proposed <i>project</i> contributes to increasing climate resilience of rural communities in Senegal through its sustainable comprehensive risk management approach.					
	The <i>project</i> will directly benefit vulnerable smallholder farmers and their households. It will build their resilience to increasingly recurrent climate shocks, and their capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Furthermore, it will protect food insecure smallholder farms from the impact of covariate climate shocks and provide them with the confidence to invest in agricultural inputs and diversified IGAs.					
	Overall the <i>project</i> will contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable farmers, a key priority for the GoS.					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
GCF core indicator (Adaptation)	Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries	SCOPE- WFP Reports ANSD-National Agency of Statistics and Demographics	Direct 59,400 Male 48,600 Female 108,000 Total	Direct 133,650 Male 109,350 Female 243,000 Total	Direct 222,750 Male 182,250 Female 405,000 Total	Target values are defined based on the activities included in the proposal. Target will be achieved if the intervention reaches the expected number of beneficiaries. % of beneficiaries over total population, targets will be achieved if total population in the areas of intervention remain stable over the implementation period. Participants and communities are interested and motivated to participate in project activities Political and economic stability is ensured during the period of the project
	Number of beneficiaries relative to total population		Indirect 17,820 Male 14,580 Female 32,400 total	Indirect 40,095 Male 32,805 Female 72,900 total	Indirect 66,825 Male 54,675 Female 121,500 Total	

<p><i>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions</i></p>	<p>A1.2 Number of male and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihoods options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)</p>	<p>Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys SCOPE-WFP Reports</p>	<p>59,400 Male 48,600 Female 108,000 Total</p>	<p>133,650 Male 109,350 Female 243,000 Total</p>	<p>222,750 Male 182,250 Female 405,000 Total</p>	<p>No major shocks are experienced during the period of the project</p> <p>Government and national institutions are supportive of the project and have the needed technical capacities</p> <p>Access conditions do not prevent beneficiaries from participating to the activities.</p> <p>There are no major social, material or economic barriers for women and men to participate to the project</p> <p>Interventions do not affect community cohesion and communities benefit from the indirect effects of the project by improving their assets, availability of microfinance services and insurance and improved environment.</p> <p>Calculation of indirect beneficiaries was performed by extending to the project the existing “T2B” WFP corporate guidance for FFA with the assumption of full compliance of all underpinning methodological procedures. The “T2B Approximation” is based on WFP’s experience in building different types of assets, and consists in applying a standard multiplier of 0.3 to the number of direct (T1B) beneficiaries of FFA activities. It is based on estimates suggesting that the actual multipliers per asset type typically range from 1 to 2, with a recommended average of 1.3.</p>
<p><i>A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being and food</i></p>	<p>A2.2 Number of food-secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)</p>	<p>Analysis of vulnerability, food security, and nutrition of</p>	<p>TBD % participating HHs have “acceptable” Food</p>	<p>40% of participant HHs have “acceptable” FCS</p>	<p>60% of participant HHs have “acceptable” FCS</p>	<p>HH use WFP food assistance as expected</p> <p>HH’s cereals and vegetables production increases as a result of risk reduction activities</p>

<i>and water security</i>		national HH survey WFP food consumption score Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys Impact evaluation of R4 in Senegal	Consumption Score (FCS) ¹³			HH use payouts received in case of rainfall deficit as advised Cash paying farmers buy insurance
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H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Project outcomes	Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts					
A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation	WFP and partners assessment Social Safety Net Annual Reporting by SECSNA ARD (Agence Régionale de Développement) data base	Baseline to be determined ¹⁴	30% of beneficiaries of the PNBf reached by climate risk management tools such as insurance.	50% of beneficiaries of the PNBf reached by climate risk management tools such as insurance.	GoS' safety net is reliably reaching vulnerable rural households COMRECC and ARD put in place resources to benefit from WFP capacity building and ensure sustainability despite internal turnover

¹³ Baseline data to be collected in project year 1 and information will be provided in the first APR (<https://resources.vam.wfp.org/data-analysis/quantitative/food-security/fcs-food-consumption-score>).

¹⁴ Baseline data to be collected in project year 1 and information will be provided in the first APR

		DGPSN data				
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, business and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys	0	5,200 ha of natural resource areas brought under improved climate resilient management practices	8,500 ha of natural resource areas brought under improved climate resilient management practices	The area brought under climate resilient management practices is considered as the result of asset rehabilitation and construction.

Project/Programme Performance Indicators

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Component 1: “Risk Reduction” Increase adaptive capacity of food insecure smallholder farmers and their families by increasing the resilience of their environment and reducing the risk and impacts deriving from climate change						
Output 1.1 Training of farmers on innovative, climate smart agricultural practices and support of community-based disaster risk reduction assets creation, such as water and soil conservation	Proportion of the population (%) in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI) % of supported farmers using at least one climate adapted agricultural technique	Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys	20% of the population report benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI) 30% of supported farmers use at least one climate adapted agricultural technique	30% of the population report benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI) 60% of supported farmers use at least one climate adapted agricultural technique	60% of the population report benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI) 80% of supported farmers use at least one climate adapted agricultural technique	Farmers voluntarily participate in assets creation and complete the construction of assets The partners chosen to support asset creation deliver quality work

Output 1.2 Provision of climate services, enabling farmers to access reliable climate information via their mobile phones and radio programs, as well as advisory services	% of reached HH using agro climatic advice to make livelihood decisions	WFP and Partner Records	Baseline to be determined ¹⁵	30% of households reached use the agro climatic advice to make livelihood decisions	70% of households reached use the agro climatic advice to make livelihood decisions	Farmers sign up to receive climate information and participate in training on advisory services The partner ANACIM delivers timely and quality services
Outcome 2: “Risk transfer” Protect food insecure smallholder farmers from the impact of covariate climate shocks and provide them with the confidence to invest in agricultural inputs and diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs)						
Output 2.1 WFP, in partnership with the local agricultural insurance company, Compagnie Nationale d’Assurance Agricole (“CNAAS”), provides smallholders with weather index insurance (“WII”).	% of farmers contributing in cash to the insurance premium	WFP and Partner Records	10% of farmers contributing in cash (estimated USD40,695)	40% of farmers contributing in cash (estimated USD74,600)	60% of farmers contributing in cash (estimated USD 208,366)	Farmers understand the importance of insuring the risk deriving from climate variability. The partner CNAAS performs at the highest possible level Exchange rate remains stable, no currency depreciation over the period

¹⁵ Baseline data to be collected in project year 1 and information will be provided in the first APR

Outcome 3: “Risk reserves and prudent risk taking” Increase the adaptive capacity of food insecure smallholders by gradually building savings, while improving their ability to produce and sell surpluses, and diversifying their income sources through investments in IGAs that are climate sensitive						
Output 3.1 WFP, in partnership with Oxfam America ("OA"), supports vulnerable rural populations in building up savings and accessing small loans through the Savings for Change ("SfC") program	Total capital held by savings groups Average savings amount per farmer per month Level of GIE investing into community-based IGA	WFP and Partner Records	414 savings groups (9,814 members) holding a total capital of 16.000 USD Average savings per farmer per month 1.5 USD At least 2 GIE (economic interest groups) investing its savings into community-based assets for agricultural production	660 savings groups (15,180 members) holding a total capital of 25.000 USD Average savings per farmer per month 2.5 USD At least 3 GIE investing their savings into community-based assets for agricultural transformation	1,090 savings groups (25,070 members) holding a total capital of 35.000 USD Average savings per farmer per month 4 USD At least 4 GIE investing their savings into community-based assets for improved agricultural market access	Farmers are able to save enough to start saving groups Farmers participate in the trainings offered and understand the importance of resilience-oriented investments
Output 3.2 During good years, farmers have the opportunity to store their surplus production in WFP Village Cereal Banks ("VCBs") and use their stocks as collateral to receive credit from local Micro Finance	% women and youth in leadership roles in the warrantage system. Production stored in warehouse Total of loans accessed	WFP and Partner Records	10% women and youth in leadership roles 63 tons of production stored Loans accessed: USD \$8,000	30% women and youth in leadership roles 81 tons of production stored Loans accessed: USD \$20,000	50% women and youth in leadership roles 135 tons of production stored Loans accessed: USD \$40,000	Assets creation, climate services, investments in their land and favourable climate allow farmers to produce surpluses

Institutions ("MFIs")						
Outcome 4: Enabling the Government of Senegal (GoS) to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate risk management into its safety net and social protection programmes						
Output 4. Build national capacity to scale up rural resilience and adaptation measures linked to national social protection programs, supporting the government to implement its adaptation actions and reinforce national capacities	<p>% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools.</p> <p>Level of change in knowledge, awareness and perception (KAP) on climate resilience by national and local authorities.</p>	<p>WFP and Partner Records</p> <p>Assessments</p> <p>SECSNA PNBf reports</p> <p>Other PNBf reports</p>	<p>0.5% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools</p> <p>Based on a scale from 1-4, the average level of KAP on climate resilience is 0 to 1¹⁶</p>	<p>30% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools.</p> <p>Based on a scale from 1-4, the average level of KAP on climate resilience is 3</p>	<p>50% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools.</p> <p>Based on a scale from 1-4, the average level of KAP on climate resilience is 3 to 4</p>	<p>SECSNA, ARD, COMMRECC and local authorities agree on a training program and calendar</p> <p>SECSNA takes its steering role seriously and ensures roll-out of the tools in the PNBf</p>

Activities			
Activity	Description	Actions	Deliverables
1.1.1 (output 1.1) Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) and	Carrying out the 3PA approach (WFP's three-pronged approach for resilience assessment at the national, regional and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of trainers For SECSNA on the methodology - Stakeholders consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 training of trainers for SECSNA on SLP and CBPP - 1 DLP Exercise conducted for each of the 5 Regions

¹⁶ The scale will be defined at inception and reported with the inception workshop. Baseline data to be collected in project year 1 and information will be provided in the first APR.

Community-based participatory Planning (CBPP)	level) in cooperation with SECSNA and other stakeholders to simultaneously build partner capacity and ensure participatory planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Select participants - Conduct workshops - Elaborate report and provide feedback to communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 climate-sensitive CBPP exercises conducted (15 PY1, 30 PY2, 0 PY3, 15 PY4) <p>106.</p>
1.1.2 (output 1.1) Training on assets creation and CSA and dissemination of CCA good practices	Training is conducted through a "learning by doing" method in local languages at the village level, focusing on technical assets creation and maintenance, agricultural practices and leadership. The aim is to disseminate the good practices developed by FAO's farmers' field school on climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of training material - Participants mobilization - Exchange of knowledge and experience <p>107.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12.000 people trained in first year, - 17.000 in second year - 25.000 in third year <p>108.</p>
1.1.3 (output 1.1) Assets creation that reduce the impacts of climate change and help households to adapt to the effects of CC built or rehabilitated	Under the risk reduction component, participants build or recover assets that reduce the impacts of climate shocks and help food insecure households and communities to adapt to the effects of climate change. Participatory planning and watershed-based approaches are key elements in the design and implementation of different soil and water conservation measures and related assets. These assets improve the management of low-lying lands for rice cultivation through the removal of sand, the construction of stone bunds, small embankments, control dams, gully rehabilitation structures and other assets. Farmers also start vegetable gardens and fruit trees nurseries to improve their diet's nutritional value. Following specific risk reduction activities will be carried out: 1. Vegetable gardens and fruit/value added trees nurseries	<p>1. Vegetable gardens and fruit/value added trees nurseries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compost making, fencing, wells digging, vegetable planting - Training on vegetable productions - Distribution of seeds and small utensils (water cans, etc.) <p>2. Low-lying lands management and water conservation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand removal - Creation of stone bunds to avoid silting and small dams <p>3. Water ponds creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand removal, redesign of the shape of the pond - Stone bunds built around the pond <p>4. Tree planting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of nursery plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 HA of vegetable gardens established and closed - 13 water ponds created - 25 small dams built - 42,000 ml stone bunds created - 32,000 trees planted¹⁷ - Cash-based transfers delivered to 12000 households in the first year, 17.000 households at mid-term, and 25.000 households in the final year

¹⁷ Indicative targets based on pilot experience. Actual numbers to be confirmed based on the results of the CBPPs.

	<p>Women farmers plant vegetable gardens to diversify crop production as a source of additional income and to improve their families' diet.</p> <p>2. Low-lying lands management and water conservation activities</p> <p>Low-lying lands are improved through the construction of small infrastructures to preserve soil fertility and increase water conservation in order to improve rice productivity.</p> <p>3. Water ponds creation</p> <p>Water ponds collecting and storing of rain water serve livestock activities (livestock watering, fish, etc.) and agriculture.</p> <p>4. Tree planting</p> <p>Trees are planted as fencing or windbreaks, but also to improve crop yields, limit the risk of erosion and soil degradation and protect vegetable gardens from animal's divagation. Fruit trees and value-added trees will be planted in house gardens to improve diets and add to existing IGAs.</p> <p>Cash-based Transfers</p> <p>cash-based transfers are delivered to farmers who completed the assets/day of work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Transport of plants to the sites -Planting early in the rainy season. -Monitoring of tree development <p>Cash-based Transfers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants' record keeping - Sensitization of participants on CBT - Contracts with retailers established - Distribution point set up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash-based transfers delivered to 12000 households in the first year, 17.000 households at mid-term, and 25.000 households in the final year.
1.2.1 (output 1.2.) Training on climate services	Lead farmers and participants are trained about climate information and advisory services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of trainers - General trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25,000 participants trained in climate change adaptation and the use of climate services - 26 agents trained on advisory services for climate information

1.2.2 (output 1.2.) Delivery of climate information	Climate information is delivered through SMS or radio programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify radio stations - Develop contents of radio programmes - Set up sms platforms for delivery of messages - Provision of advisory services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 105 Radio Community programs developed on climate change - At least 1000 village level discussion on climate change adaptation - 25,000 people reached by climate services
2.1.1 (output 2.1) Index design	Design of rainfall deficit index based on satellite database (IRI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field analysis (topographic, demographic, socio-economic) for new intervention areas - Data collection for developing and finalizing satellite and rain fall index for all areas covered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis for new areas carried out and report finalized - Satellite and rainfall index developed for all covered areas - 16 meetings of the National Index Insurance Development and Promotion Committee held (Comité de Développement et de Promotion de l'Assurance Indicielle – CDPAI) - End-of-season analysis and reports as well as any payouts are delivered - Results and progress are shared and discussed regularly with insurance and social protection partners in Senegal through the CDPAI
2.1.2 (output 2.1) Insurance policies delivery and enrollment	Farmers who completed the IFA activities or paid in cash receive insurance vouchers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants' record keeping - distributions of IFA coupons - signature of insurance contracts - Financial education/sensitization of project participant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 400 farmers have received two cycles of financial education/sensitization trainings of trainers - 45,000 farmer households enrolled and insured (50% of beneficiaries are women) - 25,000 of these insured in cash
2.1.3 (output 2.1) End of the season assessment and payouts	WFP in collaboration with IRI and local partners assessed the performance of the season and the index results to detect potential basis risk events.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring of season - Assessment field mission - Elaboration of the end of season report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Season monitoring field missions completed - End of season report finalized - Payouts carried out to x number of beneficiaries at the end of each season¹⁸
3.1.1 (output 3.1.) Recruitment and training of field teams for savings groups	Field level teams are selected and trained on the SFC methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection and recruitment of animators - Training of animators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 35 field teams are recruited and trained on SFC

¹⁸ Payouts (areas, # of people, amounts) are only known at the end of each rainy season.

3.1.2 (output 3.1.) Formation and training of savings groups	Women and men saving groups are formed through community engagement and trained on the methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitution of village level savings groups - Training of women during weekly meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,090 village level savings groups (25,070 members) are formed - 20,000 women trained
Activity 3.2.1 Create favourable conditions to make VCB creditworthy	Facilitate farmers' access to financial services for productive investment through warrantage system. By linking village-level Cereal Banks to Inventory credit schemes and local micro finance institutions (MFIs), the system enables farmers to access loans using their cereal stocks as collateral to invest in remunerative enterprises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negotiations with the management to adapt the rules of warrantage credit to the needs of farmers; - Training of village-level management committees; - Stocking and destocking activities allowing participants to stock cereals after harvest, receive a loan to make investments, and later benefit from the cereals stocked in the village bank during the lean season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 cereal banks either newly established or renovated and re-established - 360 trainings on running VCB and warrantage systems carried out for village-level management committees - Access to credit by beneficiaries for a total of USD 40.000 <p style="text-align: right;">109.</p>
4.1.1 Capacity building of national and local government	Strengthen the capacities of local authorities on climate resilience awareness in order to increase their knowledge, awareness and perception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize training sessions - Organize annual workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 ARD (Sub-regional Development Agencies) reached by capacity building activities - 6 Local COMRECC (Sub-regional climate change commissions) reached by capacity building activities - 31 mayors of communes reached by capacity building activities
4.1.2 Integration of climate risk management tools in government safety net	Support the climate-proofing of the Government safety net (Bourse Familiale) by introducing climate risk management tools such as weather index insurance.	110. Deliver technical assistance to SECNSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training and advising SECSNA on-the job through close cooperation with the GCF project focal point at SECSNA and task managers - Advocacy together with SECSNA, CNAAS and other steering committee members to other social protection actors within the government - (the goal is that 50% of beneficiaries of the PNBf reached by climate risk management tools such as insurance)

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level

Paradigm shift objectives

<i>Increased climate-resilient sustainable development</i>	The proposed <i>project</i> contributes to increasing climate resilience of rural communities in Senegal through its sustainable comprehensive risk management approach.					
	The <i>project</i> will directly benefit vulnerable smallholder farmers and their households. It will build their resilience to increasingly recurrent climate shocks, and their capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Furthermore, it will protect food insecure smallholder farms from the impact of covariate climate shocks and provide them with the confidence to invest in agricultural inputs and diversified IGAs.					
	Overall, the <i>project</i> will contribute to strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable farmers, a key priority for the GoS.					

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	

Fund-level impacts

<i>GCF core indicator (Adaptation)</i>	Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries	SCOPE- WFP Reports	Direct	Direct	Direct	Participants and communities are interested and motivated to participate in project activities
		ANSD-National Agency of Statistics and Demographics	59,400 Male	133,650 Male	222,750 Male	Political and economic stability is ensured during the period of the project
			48,600 Female	109,350 Female	182,250 Female	No major shocks are experienced during the period of the project
			108,000 Total	243,000 Total	405,000 Total	Government and national institutions are supportive of the project and have the needed technical capacities

						The project is in line with national strategies/policies
		Indirect	Indirect	Indirect		Access conditions do not prevent beneficiaries from participating to the activities.
		13,750 Male	40,095 Male	66,825 Male		There are no major social, material or economic barriers for women and men to participate to the project
		11,250 Female	32,805 Female	54,675 Female		Interventions do not affect community cohesion and communities benefit from the indirect effects of the project by improving their assets, availability of microfinance services and insurance and improved environment.
		25,000 total	72,900 total	121,500 Total		Calculation of indirect beneficiaries was performed by extending to the project the existing "T2B" WFP corporate guidance for FFA with the assumption of full compliance of all underpinning methodological procedures. The "T2B Approximation" is based on WFP's experience in building different types of assets, and consists in applying a standard multiplier of 1.3 to the number of direct (T1B) beneficiaries of FFA activities. It is based on estimates suggesting that the actual multipliers per asset type typically range from 1 to 2, with a recommended average of 1.3.
	Number of beneficiaries relative to total population	0.4 % of total population	2.1 % of total population	3.6 % of total population		

A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions	A1.2 Number of male and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate resilient livelihoods options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys	59,400 Male	133,650 Male	222,750 Male	
		SCOPE-WFP Reports	48,600 Female	109,350 Female	182,250 Female	
			108,000 Total	243,000 Total	405,000 Total	
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being and food and water security	A2.2 Number of food-secure households (in areas/periods at risk of climate change impacts)	Analysis of vulnerability, food security, and nutrition of national HH survey				HH use WFP food assistance as expected
		WFP food consumption score	TBD % participating HHs have “acceptable” Food Consumption Score (FCS)[1]	40% of participant HHs have “acceptable” FCS	60% of participant HHs have “acceptable” FCS	HH’s cereals and vegetables production increases as a result of risk reduction activities
		Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys				HH use payouts received in case of rainfall deficit as advised
		Impact evaluation of R4 in Senegal				Cash paying farmers buy insurance
H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level						
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Project outcomes	Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts					
A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development	A5.1 Institutional and regulatory systems that improve incentives for climate resilience and their effective implementation	WFP and partners assessment		30% of beneficiaries of the PNBf reached by climate risk management tools such as insurance.	50% of beneficiaries of the PNBf reached by climate risk management	GoS’ safety net is reliably reaching vulnerable rural households
		Social Safety Net Annual Reporting by SECSNA	<u>Baseline to be determined [1]</u>			COMRECC and ARD put in place resources to benefit from WFP capacity building and ensure sustainability despite internal turnover

		ARD (Agence Régionale de Développement) data base			tools such as insurance.	
		DGPSN data				
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, business and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys	<u>Baseline to be determined</u> [2]	Average 3% increase in main crop yields (maize, peanut and millet) of participant households	Average 5% increase in main crop yields (maize, peanut and millet) of participant households	Beneficiaries participate in village level discussions
						Beneficiaries integrate adaptation measures in their activities
						No major climatic event experienced during the life of the project.
<u>[1] Baseline data to be collected in project year 1 and information will be updated in the first APR</u>						
<u>[2] Baseline data to be collected in project year 1 and information will be updated in the first APR</u>						
Project/Programme Performance Indicators						
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Component 1: Increase adaptive capacity of food insecure smallholder farmers and their families by increasing the resilience of their environment and reducing the risk and impacts deriving from climate change						

Output 1.1 Farmers have adopted climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Proportion of the population (%) in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI)	Baseline and outcome monitoring surveys	20% of the population report benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI)	30% of the population report benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI)	60% of the population report benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (ABI)	Farmers voluntarily participate in assets creation and complete the construction of assets
						The partners chosen to support asset creation deliver quality work
	% of supported farmers using at least one climate adapted agricultural technique		60% of supported farmers use at least one climate adapted agricultural technique	80% of supported farmers use at least one climate adapted agricultural technique		
			30% of supported farmers use at least one climate adapted agricultural technique			
Output 1.2 Farmers have access to reliable climate services, that aid informed agricultural decision making	% of reached HH using agro climatic advice to make livelihood decisions	WFP and Partner Records	<u>Baseline to be determined [1]</u>	30% of households reached use the agro climatic advice to make livelihood decisions	70% of households reached use the agro climatic advice to make livelihood decisions	Farmers sign up to receive climate information and participate in training on advisory services
						The partner ANACIM delivers timely and quality services

Outcome 2: Protect food insecure smallholder farmers from the impact of covariate climate shocks and provide them with the confidence to invest in agricultural inputs and diversified Income Generating Activities (IGAs)						
Output 2.1 Farmers access micro-insurance products and contribute to the insurance premium	% of farmers contributing in cash to the insurance premium	WFP and Partner Records	10% of farmers contributing in cash	40% of farmers contributing in cash	60% of farmers contributing in cash	Farmers understand the importance of insuring the risk deriving from climate variability.
			(estimated USD 40,695)			The partner CNAAS performs at the highest possible level
				(estimated USD 74,600)	(estimated USD 208,366)	Exchange rate remains stable, no currency depreciation over the period
Outcome 3: Increase the adaptive capacity of food insecure smallholders by gradually building savings, while improving their ability to produce and sell surpluses, and diversifying their income sources through investments in IGAs that are climate sensitive						
Output 3.1 Households increase their saving capacity	Total capital held by savings groups	WFP and Partner Records	414 savings groups (9,814 members) holding a total capital of 16.000 USD	660 savings groups (15,180 members) holding a total capital of 25.000 USD	1,090 savings groups (25,070 members) holding a total capital of 35.000 USD	Farmers are able to save enough to start saving groups
						Farmers participate in the trainings offered and understand the importance of resilience-oriented investments
				Average savings per farmer per month 2.5 USD	Average savings per farmer per month 4 USD	
				Average savings per farmer per month 1.5 USD		

	Average savings amount per farmer per month			At least 3 GIE investing their savings into community-based assets for agricultural transformation	At least 4 GIE investing their savings into community-based assets for improved agricultural market access	
			At least 2 GIE (economic interest groups) investing its savings into community-based assets for agricultural production			
	Level of GIE investing into community-based IGA					
Output 3.2 During good years, farmers have the opportunity to store their surplus production in WFP Village Cereal Banks (“VCBs”) and use their stocks as collateral to receive credit from Savings for Change groups	% women and youth in leadership roles in the warrantage system.	WFP and Partner Records	10% women and youth in leadership roles	30% women and youth in leadership roles	50% women and youth in leadership roles	Assets creation, climate services, investments in their land and favourable climate allow farmers to produce surpluses
	Production stored in warehouse		63 tons of production stored	81 tons of production stored	135 tons of production stored	
	Total of loans accessed		Loans accessed: USD \$8,000	Loans accessed: USD \$20,000	Loans accessed: USD \$40,000	

Outcome 4: Enable the Government of Senegal (GoS) to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate risk management into its safety net and social protection programs						
Output 4.1 The government manages to streamline climate resilience into the national social protection program	% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools.	WFP and Partner Records	0.5% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools	30% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools.	50% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing climate risk management tools.	SECSNA, ARD, COMMRECC and local authorities agree on a training program and calendar
	Level of change in knowledge, awareness and perception (KAP) on climate resilience by national and local authorities.	Assessments				SECSNA takes its steering role seriously and ensures roll-out of the tools in the PNBf
		SECSNA PNBf reports		Based on a scale from 1-4, the average level of KAP on climate resilience is 3	Based on a scale from 1-4, the average level of KAP on climate resilience is 3 to 4	
		Other PNBf reports		<u>Based on a scale from 1-4, the average level of KAP on climate resilience is 0 to 1[2]</u>		

<https://wfp.sharepoint.com/:w:/r/sites/GreenClimateFundDecentralizedEvaluation/ layouts/15/doc2.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B2868C47D-6C1B-47D3-84D7-50C03E19DEF2%7D&file=Revised%20logframe%20-%20remediation%2028062023.docx&action=default&mobileredirect=true&DefaultItemOpen=1>

Annex 10: Implementation Plan

[WFP FP049 Completion date extension request Nov 2023 Revised Implementation Plan final.xlsx](#)

COMPONENTS/OUTPUTS	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1							
Ouput 1.1								17,000 households (135,000 people) benefit from DRR community-based assets													25,000 households (225,000 people) benefit from DRR community-based assets							
Activity 1.1.1 Seasonal Livelihood and Community-based participatory Planning	2 training of trainers for SECSNA on Seasonal Livelihood Planning and Community-based participatory Planning	1 Seasonal Livelihood Planning Exercise conducted for each of the 5 Regions to CBPP exercises for FFA conducted	5 CBPP exercises for FFA conducted		30 CBPP exercises for FFA conducted	45 CBPP exercises for FFA conducted							60 CBPP exercises for FFA conducted															
Activity 1.1.2 Training on assets creation and CSA and dissemination of good practices			12,000 people trained				17,000 people trained								25,000 people trained													
Activity 1.1.3 Assets creation that reduce the impacts of climate change and help households to adapt to the effects of CC built or rehabilitated			Water ponds creation Small dams building Stone bunds creation Trees planting 12,000 households have received transfers	Vegetable gardens establishing			Water ponds creation Small dams building Stone bunds creation Trees planting	Vegetable gardens establishing 17,000 households have received transfers				32,000 m of Stone bunds created 25 Small dams built 8 Water ponds created 45 Ha of vegetable gardens 19,000 trees planted 25,000 households have received transfers	25 ha of Vegetable gardens established		42,000 m of Stone bunds created 25 Small dams built 13 Water ponds 45 Ha of vegetable gardens 32,000 trees planted 25,000 households have received transfers	45 ha of vegetable gardens established	Asset creation activities finalized and final payment made to cooperating partners											
Ouput 1.2								15,000 beneficiaries reached by climate services																				
Activity 1.2.1 Training on climate services		Training development	12,000 people trained				17,000 people trained								25,000 people trained						Activities finalized and wrap up meetings organized between Jokalante, cooperating partners, heads of GIE and Save for Change groups in all regions to ensure results sustainability	SIC groups and GIEs in all regions are able to purchase climate information directly after project closure;						
Activity 1.2.2 Delivery of climate information			30 radipo shows broadcasted									80 radio shows broadcasted			105 radio shows broadcasted						Purchase of rain gauges finalized	Installation and training on rain gauges wrapped up; seasonal forecasts disseminated.						
Component 2 (Risk Transfer)																												
Ouput 2.1							Farmers ensured through cash make up 10% of the total insurance participants					Farmers ensured through cash make up 40% of the total insurance participants			Farmers ensured through cash make up 50% of the total insurance participants													
Activity 2.1.1 Index design																												
Activity 2.1.2 Insurance policies delivery and enrollment			12000 farmer households insured				27000 farmer households insured								45000 farmer households insured													
Activity 2.1.3 End of the season assessment and payouts																					Payment to partners (CNAS) finalized							
Component 3 (Risk Reserves and Prudent Risk taking)																												
Ouput 3.1																												
Activity 3.1.1 Recruitment and training of field teams for saving groups																												
Activity 3.1.2 Formation and training of saving groups				100 farmers trained			250 farmers trained					400 farmers trained									Training activities finalized and final payment made to cooperating partners							
Ouput 3.2																												
Activity 3.2.1 Set up and roll out of warrantage systems			30 village cereal banks reestablished or newly built				90 village cereal banks reestablished or newly built			90 village cereal banks reestablished or newly built			120 village cereal banks reestablished or newly built								Access to credit by beneficiaries for a total of USD 40,000 135 tons stored	Activities to reestablish Village Cereal Banks finalized and final payment made to cooperating partners	(2) Gender study on financial inclusion conducted.					
Component 4 (Government capacity building and mainstreaming)																												
Output 4.1									30% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing to climate risk management tools.												50% of PNBf beneficiaries accessing to climate risk management tools.							
Activity 4.1.1 Capacity building of national and local government																					Training activities finalized							
Activity 4.1.2 Integration of climate risk management tools in government safety net				Average level of KAP on climate resilience is 0 to 1			Average level of KAP on climate resilience is 1 to 2														Average level of KAP on climate resilience is 3 to 4							
Monitoring and Evaluation																												
Evaluations		Baseline launched	Baseline completed	Post-distribution monitoring			Post-distribution monitoring	Mid-term evaluation launched	Mid-term evaluation completed			Post-distribution monitoring			Post-distribution monitoring									Final evaluation launched		Final evaluation completed		
Reporting	Inception Report				APR			APR	Interim Evaluation Report				APR								Completion date APR	Completion Report						
<p>APR = Annual Performance Report</p> <p>*In addition to this monitoring requirements, the Funded Activity is also subject to financial reporting per the AMA/FAA, such as Unaudited/Audited Financial Statements, Financial information reports, and other reports as defined in the FAA.</p> <p>** For those that do not have component, sub-outputs can be used.</p> <p>¹ ARD: Agence Régionale de Développement ; COMMRECC are the climate change governance structures at local level</p>																												

Annex 11: Detailed Breakdown of funding

Component	Output	Financing Source	Budget Account Category	Budget Notes	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)
Component 1	Output 1.1	GCF	Staff cost	A1	81,725	82,706	69,906	58,308	292,645
			International consultant	A2	6,533	6,089	6,162	6,236	25,020
			Local consultant	A3	250	0	171	173	593
			Travel	A4	8,096	8,121	8,146	8,172	32,534
			Transfers	A5	600,000	570,000	520,000	450,000	2,140,000
			Professional/Contractual Services	A6	366,000	375,000	410,000	430,000	1,581,000
			Trainings, workshops, and conferences	A7	60,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	270,000
			Equipment	A8	14,558	860	871	881	17,170
	Total Output 1.1				1,137,162	1,112,775	1,085,256	1,023,769	4,358,963
	Output 1.2	GCF	Staff cost	A9	27,725	28,058	26,892	27,215	109,890
			International consultant	A2	6,533	6,089	6,162	6,236	25,020
			Local consultant	A3	250	0	171	173	593
			Travel	A4	8,096	8,121	8,146	8,172	32,534
			Professional/Contractual Services	A11	72,000	90,000	120,000	150,000	432,000
Equipment			A12	39,783	8,678	6,222	1,114	55,797	
Total Output 1.2				154,387	140,945	167,593	192,910	655,835	
Total Component 1				1,291,549	1,253,721	1,252,848	1,216,679	5,014,797	
Component 2	Output 2.1	GCF	Staff cost	B1	44,125	41,888	38,090	38,547	162,650
			International consultant	B2	26,533	24,710	22,548	21,161	94,952
			Local consultant	A3	250	0	171	173	593
			Travel	A4	8,096	8,121	8,146	8,172	32,534
			Professional/Contractual Services	B3	340,000	324,000	364,000	367,500	1,395,500
			Transfers	B4	124,000	138,000	162,500	165,000	589,500
			Equipment	A12	39,783	8,678	6,222	1,114	55,797
			Total Output 2.1				582,787	545,397	601,676
	Total Component 2				582,787	545,397	601,676	601,666	2,331,526

Component	Output	Financing Source	Budget Account Category	Budget Notes	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)
Component 3	Output 3.1	GCF	Staff cost	C1	26,125	23,672	19,655	19,891	89,343
			International consultant	A2	6,533	6,089	6,162	6,236	25,020
			Local consultant	A3	250	0	171	173	593
			Travel	A4	8,096	8,121	8,146	8,172	32,534
			Professional/Contractual Services	C2	114,500	140,000	172,500	200,000	627,000
			Equipment	A8	14,558	860	871	881	17,170
	Total Output 3.1				170,062	178,742	207,504	235,352	791,661
	Output 3.2	GCF	Staff cost	C1	26,125	23,672	19,655	19,891	89,343
			International consultant	A2	6,533	6,089	6,162	6,236	25,020
			Local consultant	A3	250	0	171	173	593
Travel			A4	8,096	8,121	8,146	8,172	32,534	
Total Output 3.2				170,062	178,742	207,504	235,352	791,661	
Total Component 3				340,124	357,484	415,009	470,705	1,583,322	
Component 4	Output 4.1	GCF	International consultant	A2	6,533	6,089	6,162	6,236	25,020
			Staff cost	D1	9,725	9,842	8,458	8,559	36,584
			Local consultant	A3	250	0	171	173	593
			Travel	A4	8,096	8,121	8,146	8,172	32,534
			Trainings, workshops, and conferences	D2	55,000	45,000	35,000	45,000	180,000
			Professional/Contractual Services	D3	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	24,000
			Equipment	A8	14,558	860	871	881	17,170
	Total Output 4.1				100,162	75,911	64,807	75,021	315,901
Total Component 4				100,162	75,911	64,807	75,021	315,901	
TOTAL PROJECT COST					2,314,623	2,232,513	2,334,340	2,364,070	9,245,546
Project Management Costs (PMC)		GCF	Staff cost	PMC1	175,880	177,991	180,126	182,288	716,285
			Travel	PMC2	5,397	5,414	5,431	5,448	21,689
			Total Project Management Costs		181,277	183,404	185,557	187,736	737,974
Total Project Costs + PMC					2,495,900	2,415,917	2,519,897	2,551,806	9,983,521

Annex 12: Reference documentation

GCF funding proposal including the logical framework and theory of change

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

ANNUAL REPORT 2022

ANNUAL REPORT 2023

ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT 2020

ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT 2021

ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT 2022

SENEGAL GCF REMEDIATION REPORT

SENEGAL GCF RESTRUCTURING PROPOSAL

SENEGAL GCF NO-COST EXTENSION REQUEST

PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET DE RESILIENCE

STRATEGIE NATIONALE DE SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET DE RESILIENCE

GCF Evaluation Policy

GCF Evaluation Standards

GCF Evaluation Operational Procedures and Guidelines

GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook

GCF Environmental and Social Policy ([Revised environmental and social policy | Green Climate Fund](#))

WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000131965/download/)

Environmental and Social Risk Screening results ([GCF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING RESULTS](#))

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and/or Environmental and Social Management Plan

Environmental and Social Action Plans (including the stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism reporting requirements)

GCF Inception report sample outline

- I. Project/programme description including a brief description of the requirements of the TOR and evaluation audience
- II. Evaluation questions
- III. Evaluation 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
- IX. Annex: Evaluation matrix, draft data collection tools

GCF Evaluation report sample outline

- 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.)

[Name of commissioning Office]

[Link to the website]

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