

Final Evaluation of Adapting to Climate Change through Integrated Risk Management Strategies and Enhanced Market Opportunities for Resilient Food Security and Livelihoods in Malawi from 2020 to 2025

Decentralized evaluation
Terms of reference
WFP Malawi Country Office



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Reasons for the evaluation	2
2.1. Rationale	2
2.2. Objectives	3
2.3. Key stakeholders	3
3. Context and subject of the evaluation	6
3.1. Context	6
3.2. Subject of the evaluation	9
4. Evaluation scope, criteria, and questions	18
4.1. Evaluation scope	18
4.2. Evaluation criteria and questions	18
5. Methodological approach and ethical considerations	23
5.1. Evaluation approach	23
5.2. Preliminary considerations on evaluability and methodological implications	25
5.3. Ethical considerations	26
5.4. Quality assurance	27
6. Organization of the evaluation	28
6.1. Phases and deliverables	28
6.2. Evaluation team composition	29
6.3. Roles and responsibilities	31
6.4. Security considerations	32
6.5. Communication	33
6.6. Proposal	34
Annex I. Map	35
Annex II. Timeline	36
Annex III. Role and composition of the evaluation committee	35
Annex IV. Role, composition and schedule of engagement of the evaluation reference group	37
Annex V. Communication and knowledge management plan	38
Annex VI. Bibliography	39
Annex VII. Acronyms and abbreviations	40
Annex VIII: Evaluation Criteria Rating Scales	42
Annex IX: Logical Framework	47
Annex X: Theory of Change	47

List of Tables

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis	3
Table 2: Intervention type by number of households and partnership.....	10
Table 3: Adaptation Fund financial support for interventions	12
Table 4: Outcomes, outputs, activities and expenditures for the Adaptation Fund project.....	13
Table 5: Evaluation questions and criteria.....	19
Table 6: Potential risks and mitigation actions.....	24
Table 7: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones	28
Table 8: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required.....	29

1. Introduction

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the WFP Malawi Country Office (CO) based upon an initial review of the project documents and consultations with stakeholders. 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.

2. These terms of reference are for the Final Evaluation of Adapting to Climate Change through Integrated Risk Management Strategies and Enhanced Market Opportunities for Resilient Food Security and Livelihoods in Malawi from 2020 to 2025 also referred to as Adaptation Fund (AF) Project. As per the AF's guideline for project/ programme evaluation, this evaluation is a donor requirement and will be undertaken according to the AF and WFP evaluation guidelines. This activity evaluation is commissioned by WFP Malawi Country Office and will cover Zomba, Machinga and Balaka districts covering the period June 2020 to June 2025. Adaptation Fund provided financial support of US\$ 9,989,335 for the implementation of the project.

3. The Malawi Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture is executing the Adaptation Fund (AF) project with funding from the Adaptation Fund accessed through the World Food Programme (WFP), Malawi Country Office targeting a total population of 85,000 households (about 382,500 people). As per the AF project guidelines, the Ministry of Agriculture is the executing entity (EE) responsible for the implementation of activities at the field level in accordance with the agreed project document and annual work plan and budget while WFP is the AF project multilateral implementing agency (MIE) of the project and fund custodian, with the WFP Country Director acting as the Fund manager. WFP oversees and coordinates the overall project management, monitoring and evaluation, financial management, capacity strengthening, provides technical backstopping and reports to the AF project and ensuring the project meets WFP and AF project rules and regulations. The AF project, which is aligned with the National Resilience Strategy, purposely targets vulnerable households who are most affected by climate change, poverty, and food insecurity.

4. The project focuses on three key outcomes: improving access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity; promoting the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices among targeted farmers to contribute to an integrated climate risk management approach; and strengthening market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers. The broader project activities include the following: (i) Capacity strengthening and advisory support; (ii) Credit and grant provision; (iii) Provision of crop insurance premium for farmers; (iv) Community asset creation i.e. irrigation development, warehouse infrastructure; and (v) Provision of agricultural inputs.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1. Rationale

6. The evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons: As the project comes to an end in June 2025, a final evaluation is being commissioned to independently assess progress towards the achievement of increased resilience/reduced vulnerability, and actions taken to achieve sustainability and replicability. According to AF policies and guidelines, all regular projects and programmes that complete implementation will be subject to final evaluation.

7. The evaluation is required to assess the performance and results of the project for meeting internal and external accountability requirements. An evaluation is needed to measure and assess results and provide confirmation about the extent to which the intended and unintended results were achieved e.g., increased resilience, decreased vulnerability, improved cost-effectiveness, among others. This evaluation will thoroughly and objectively assess the progress of implementation, aiming to generate recommendations that will inform future project design. The evaluation will analyse the reasons why certain results occurred or did not occur to draw lessons, identify good practices and offer insights for learning. The evaluation will provide evidence-based findings to support both operational and strategic decision-making.

8. The evaluation will have the following uses for the AF, WFP Malawi Country Office and Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture):

- **Design of new projects:** The evaluation will draw lessons which will be used for future design of similar projects in Malawi and AF projects beyond Malawi context where applicable.
- **Inform the refinement of government policies and adjustments in the implementation:** Evaluation findings will support the refinement in the implementation of key national policies such as the National Agriculture Policy (2016), and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (2018-2023); National Climate Change Management Policy (2016); National Climate Change Investment Plan (2013-2018) and National Resilience Plan (2018-2030).
- **Strategic planning:** The results will provide valuable insights for strategic planning, helping to align policies with long-term goals and community needs as stipulated in the Malawi 2063 first 10-year implementation plan (MIP-1). The results will help design strategies towards catchment management, restoration of degraded lands (turning degradation to restoration), strategies on delivering climate services for all in Malawi. This will facilitate a government-led implementation process that catalyses multi-sectoral collaborative action, breaking the siloed approach to programme delivery.
- **Government capacity:** Linked to above point, the results will also help to understand the capacity of the Government in implementing climate change adaptation and climate financing projects, which will support the Government to be accredited in the future with different entities like the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Finance for continued financing of the sector.
- **WFP Malawi CSP implementation:** WFP Malawi is in the first year of implementing the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2028) in which climate resilience building is at the centre of its integration strategy. The findings will provide an opportunity for WFP and its partners to inform necessary adjustments of the programme implementation.
- **Crop insurance modelling:** The results will support government strategies on scaling up and mainstreaming agriculture crop insurance into government programs, contributing towards achieving financial inclusion for rural farmers. The results will be used to inform potential future call on climate financing.

2.2. Objectives

9. The evaluation serves the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. These factors are given equal consideration in this evaluation in order to assess performance and draw lessons learned at the project's closure.

- **Accountability** – To promote accountability and transparency within the Fund, and to systematically assess and disclose levels of project or programme accomplishments, the evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the AF project.
- **Learning** – To organize and synthesize experiences and lessons that may help improve the selection, design, implementation, and evaluation of future AF-funded interventions, the evaluation will assess whether implementation proceeded as was planned, investigate the reasons behind the achievement or non-achievement of intended results, and identify any unintended outcomes whether positive or negative. AF, WFP and the Government will learn from the lessons drawn from the evaluation.

10. The specific objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Determine the progress made towards achieving the AF project objectives of increased resilience/reduced vulnerability of women and men in the targeted communities. The evaluation will assess the results and make overall judgments about the extent to which the intended and unintended results were achieved (e.g., increased resilience, decreased vulnerability, improved cost-effectiveness).
- To organize and synthesize experiences and lessons learned that may help improve the selection, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of future AF-funded interventions.
- To understand how project achievements contribute to the mandate of the AF project. Aggregated analysis and reporting of individual project achievements to provide evidence of the effectiveness of AF project operations in achieving its goal.
- To provide feedback into the decision-making process to improve ongoing and future projects, programmes, and policies.
- Determine what could have been done differently to achieve better results.

2.3. Key stakeholders

11. 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 play a role in the evaluation process in light of their role in the design and implementation of the Adaptation Fund Project, their interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the design, funding and implementation 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.

12. Accountability to affected populations is tied to WFP commitments to include target community members 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).

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
--------------	--

Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Malawi	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 Zomba, Machinga and Balaka	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 Southern Africa	Primary stakeholder - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional bureau has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings the extent to which the subject is contributing to overall regional priorities and where applicable 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 team supports country offices and the regional bureau to ensure quality, credible and useful DEs.
WFP HQ divisions	Secondary 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, accountability as well as advocacy.
WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	Secondary stakeholder - OEV has a stake in ensuring that DEs deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various DE 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)	Secondary 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. It will contribute to evaluation coverage of WFP work which is reported to the EB through the annual evaluation report

External stakeholders	
<p>Project target community members (Men and women smallholder farmers)</p>	<p>Key informants and primary stakeholders - As the rights-holders and ultimate recipients of assistance, community members have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys, and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought using appropriate data collection methods. As recipients of the assistance, they will be interested to receive relevant feedback from the findings of the evaluation. The appropriateness and approach will be determined during inception.</p>
<p>Government Ministry of agriculture (Department of Land Resources Conservation, Department of Agriculture Extension Planning; Department of Irrigation; Department of Climate Change and meteorological services. - District councils in Zomba, Machinga and Balaka</p>	<p>Key informants and primary stakeholder - Responsible for the implementation of interventions. 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. Ministry of Agriculture will be interested to see how the project is affecting smallholder farmers outcomes. District councils, as implementers of the project, have a direct interest in knowing whether the project is achieving its objectives. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest.</p>
<p>United Nations country team (UNCT)</p>	<p>Secondary stakeholder - The harmonized action of the UNCT should contribute to the realization of the government developmental objectives. UNCT 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.</p>
<p>Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</p>	<p>Key informants and secondary 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.</p>
<p>Donor: Adaptation Fund</p>	<p>Primary stakeholders - WFP interventions are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. Adaptation Fund have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP/government work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes.</p>
<p>Private sector: PULA, Farm Radio Trust, Nico General Insurance, Insurance Association of Malawi, Academia.</p>	<p>Key informants and primary stakeholder - Private sector such as PULA and others are WFP partners for the implementation of climate services, crop insurance, access to market 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.</p>

3. Context and subject of the evaluation

3.1. Context

13. **General:** Malawi is a landlocked country in the Southern African region bordered by Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the southeast, and Tanzania to the northeast. The country has a total area of 118,484 square kilometres, of which 94,080 square kilometres are land and 24,404 are water.¹ In 2020, Malawi had a population of 19.1 million² (about 50.7 percent female and 50.3 percent male)³ with 43 percent below the age of 15.⁴ The majority of Malawians (84.4 percent) live in rural areas while 15.6 percent live in urban environments.⁵

14. **Poverty and inequality** More than half the population live in poverty 73.5 percent live below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90/person/day⁶ and 73.5 percent live below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90/person/day. According to Human Development report 2021/2022, Malawi had a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US\$ 636.80 and a Human Development Index (HDI) ranking of 169 out of 191 countries and territories.⁷ Malawi's GDP was growing at an annual average rate of 3.8 percent during the period 2015-2019,⁸ but decreased from 5.5 percent in 2019 to 0.8 percent in 2020. Malawi's Gini Coefficient Index decreased from 44.7 in 2016 to 38.5 in 2019, representing a decrease in the level of income inequality in the country.⁹ Since 2020, Malawi's economic situation has been affected by COVID-19, cyclones (Tropical storm Ana, cyclone Gombe and cyclone Freddy) and the recent Ukraine crisis. On 27 May 2022, the Central Bank of Malawi announced a 25 percent devaluation of Malawi's national currency (the kwacha) to curb inflation and counter the effects of shrinking foreign exchange reserves.¹⁰ The development was followed by another devaluation of 43 percent in November 2023.

15. **Food and nutrition security:** According to the 2021 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Malawi ranks 81 out of 116 countries, falling within the "serious hunger condition" category.¹¹ The 2020 integrated household survey (IHS) found that 62.9 percent experience "very low food security" (i.e. the most severe category in the survey). There are significant disparities for this statistic when disaggregated across rural/urban (67.2 versus 40.7 percent) and female/male (72.2 versus 58.7 percent) divides. Approximately 4.2 million people (20 percent of the analysed population) are expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) in Malawi for the period (June and September 2024), including 56,000 people in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 4.1 million people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). In this projected period, 5.7 million people (28 percent of the analysed population) are estimated to be in IPC Phase 3 or above). In comparison with the past five years, this year has the highest number of acute food insecure population (5,692,122) followed by the 2023/2024 consumption period (4,402,000), the 2022/2023 consumption year (3,818,554) and the 2020/2021

¹ "The World Factbook Malawi." Central Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_mi.html.

² World Bank. (2020). Population, total – Malawi.

³ World Bank. (2020). Population, female (% of total population) – Malawi.

⁴ World Bank. (2020). Population ages 0-14 (% of total population) – Malawi

⁵ Malawi Government. (2020). The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) 2020 Report.

⁶ World Bank. 2023. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/malawi/overview>

⁷ Human Development report 2021-22 <https://www.undp.org/malawi/publications/human-development-report-2021-22>

⁸ World Bank. (2020). GDP growth (annual %) – Malawi

⁹ World Bank. (2019). Gini index (World Bank estimate) – Malawi. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 represents perfect inequality.

¹⁰ AfricaNews. (2022). Malawi: Kwacha gets 25% weaker

¹¹ Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe. (2021). Global Hunger Index: Hunger and Food Systems in Conflict Settings.

consumption year (2,617,986). The projected acute food insecure populations were the lowest in 2021/2022 consumption year with 1,496,394 people classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above.¹² Food insecurity in Malawi is reflected in the high incidence of stunting (33.7 percent in 2020) and wasting (3.7 percent in 2020) among children aged 0-59 months.¹³

16. **Climatic shocks:** Malawi is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As of July 2021, it ranked 162 out of 182 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Index, which summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges alongside its disaster preparedness and resilience.¹⁴ Scientific evidence for Malawi shows an increase in frequency, intensity and magnitude of extreme weather events over the last two decades due to the impact of climate change. Nearly half of Malawi's 28 districts have experienced at least four major shocks in the last decade, including drought/prolonged dry spells, flooding and hailstorms. In the 2023/2024 season, El Niño impacted food security by causing a delayed onset of rains and prolonged dry spells that led to crop loss in the southern region and some districts in the central region. Other recent climatic shocks include cyclone Freddy (2023), Tropical Storm Ana (2022), Cyclone Gombe (2022) and Tropical Cyclone Idai (March 2019).

17. **Agricultural production:** In 2020, the agricultural sector was the second-largest sector in Malawi, accounting for 22.8 percent of GDP¹⁵ and engaging 84.7 percent of households.¹⁶ Despite its prominence, Malawi has one of the world's lowest agricultural output rates per worker.¹⁷ The sector relies mainly on smallholder farmers who face barriers to accessing land, assets, credit, and banking services.¹⁸ Crop diversification is low, as is the scale of irrigation (close to 80 percent of the population rely on rain-fed smallholder agriculture for food.¹⁹ The country registered a 17 percent decrease in maize production in 2023 compared to the previous year. This has significantly contributed to decreased food availability increased prices, and limited access to food, leading to heightened food insecurity in the affected areas as maize is the staple food in Malawi. This means food security in Malawi is dependent on rainfall, and there is only one rainy season per calendar year. A large proportion of the population, therefore, relies heavily on subsistence rainfed agriculture for income and livelihood.

18. **Gender inequalities:** Malawi ranks 142 out of 162 countries in the latest Gender Inequality Index (GII),²⁰ reflecting high levels of gender inequality in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Nationally, 63 percent of women compared to 81 percent of men aged 15-49 are employed.²¹ Although a constitutional amendment in 2017 raised the age of marriage to 18, Malawi continues to have one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world, with almost half of adolescent girls married before the age of 18 and almost one-tenth before the age of 15.²² Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is widespread, with 34 percent of women aged 15-49 years experiencing physical violence and 20 percent experiencing sexual violence by the age of 15. Key factors contributing to child marriage and SGBV include cultural and religious traditions, poverty, limited access to education, lack of employment opportunities, and hunger.²³

19. Malawi's population is largely youthful with 80 percent of its population aged below 35. Young people

¹² Adapted from Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (2022). Malawi Acute Food Insecurity Situation June-September 2022 and October 2022 – March 2023. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157089/?iso3=MWI>

¹³ Malawi Government. (2020). The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) 2020 Report

¹⁴ University of Notre Dame. (2021). ND-GAIN Index - Country Rankings.

¹⁵ Government of Malawi (2021). The Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan – 2021-2030

¹⁶ Government of Malawi (2020). The Fifth Integrated Household Survey 2020 Report, November 2020.

¹⁷ Mangani, R., Jayne, T., Hazell, P., Muyanga, M. & Chimatiro, S., Burke, W. & Johnson, M. (2020). Agricultural Transformation in Malawi: Call to Action.

¹⁸ World Bank (2018). Arable land (hectares per person) – Malawi.

¹⁹ The Malawi 2063 first 10-year implementation plan (MIP-1) 2021-2030

²⁰ UNDP. (2020). Human Development Report 2020.

²¹ Malawi National Statistical Office and the DHS program. (2017). Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16.

²² UNICEF. (2018). The Child Marriage Factsheet: Towards ending child marriage in Malawi.

²³ Government of Malawi National Statistical Office and DHS Program ICF. (2017). Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16.

are increasingly turning away from agriculture and consider it as a last option. On the other hand, women comprise 52 percent of Malawi's population and 80 percent of the labour force. There are, however, large gender productivity gaps in the agriculture sector. For example, farm plots managed by men produce an average of 25 percent higher yields than plots managed by women¹. The gender gaps are due to women having unequal use of land inputs, lower access to farm labour, inadequate access to improved agricultural inputs and technology and lower participation in the cash crop value chains²⁴.

20. **Policy context:** Malawi's Development Agenda is guided by the Malawi 2063 Vision (MW2063), launched in January 2021, and operationalized by the Malawi Implementation Plan (MIP-10) 2021-2030. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) covered the 2017-2022 period and was phased out in 2021 following the launch of the MW2063. These national policies are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Several other national policies and plans since 2018 are based on the MGDS and the MW2063 and aim to contribute to the achievement of Malawi's development objectives.

21. The Government of Malawi has put in place several national policies that have linkages and alignment with AF project include the following: The National Climate Change Management Policy; The National Climate Change Investment Plan (NCCIP); The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA); The National Resilience Strategy 2017-2030 (NRS); The National Agriculture Policy (NAP) and its National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) and The National Water Management Policy.

22. Adaption Fund project assistance is being provided within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) of 2019-2023 and has overlaps to the initial phase of UNSDCF 2024-2028. Specific sustainable development goals (SDGs) that are targeted through the AF project include:

- Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (SDG 2).
- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13).
- Revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development (SDG 17).
- Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5).

23. The 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR) assessed the implementation progress and achievements registered so far and reflects on key actions needed to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. Basing on the finding, Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) has a progress rating of moderate progress, while goal 13 (climate action) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the goals) have progress rating of average progress. However, Goal 5 (Gender Equality) had no sufficient data.

24. The Government of Malawi has made a commitment to address climate change and to promote resilience, with a special emphasis on breaking the cycle of hunger. The AF project has been developed with representatives of the Government of Malawi to be illustrative of these priorities. To this end, a special Task Force was set up for the design of the project with representation from the following entities: The Ministry of Finance, specifically the Economic Planning and Development Department (EPD), the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MOAIWD), Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS), Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism (MoITT), Environmental Affairs Department (EAD), and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLG&RD). Most notably, EPD houses the National Designated Authority to the Adaptation Fund and EAD houses the country's United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focal person. Through the engagement of these national stakeholders in the design of the project and through deliberate efforts, project alignment to national priorities on climate change adaptation and resilience has been sought.

²⁴ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/youth-transforming-africa/achieving-gender-and-youth-inclusivity-malawi-through-productive>

3.2. Subject of the evaluation

25. The “Adapting to Climate Change through Integrated Risk Management Strategies and Enhanced Market Opportunities for Resilient Food Security and Livelihoods” project, also referred to as Adaptation Fund project in Malawi, is a five-year project (from June 2020 to June 2025). The project seeks to enhance climate adaptation and food security of households through access to integrated climate risk management strategies and structured market opportunities as overall goal. The project purposely targets those who are most affected by climate change, poverty, and food insecurity and who rely on agricultural livelihoods that are limited by and vulnerable to climatic shocks, especially women and other marginalized groups.

26. The project is targeting a total population of 85,000 households (about 382,500 people) from which beneficiary subsets were created especially for insurance and marketing interventions, enabling delivery of an integrated package to the beneficiaries. The project is being implemented in 23 traditional authorities (TA) in three districts – Balaka (8 TAs); Machinga (9 TAs); and Zomba (6 TAs) (Refer to **Annex I for the Map**). This was an increase from the initial planned 22 TAs following recommendations from the Balaka district inception workshop to include TA Nkaya. The TA was reported to be more vulnerable with limited presence of development partners working in the locality.

27. The identification of these project locations was informed by the 2014 Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), which is a historical analysis. The project location selection was further supported by the findings of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS IV), which examines the periods of 2010/2011 and 2016/2017, and additional analysis of food insecurity over a 10-year period between 2007 and 2017 conducted by the Government of Malawi’s Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). These data sets were overlaid with data on flood vulnerability, stunting and ultra-poverty.

28. Participation in different interventions of the project is presented in table 2 below. It is important to note that households participate in multiple interventions, as such total caseload per intervention is not a standalone layer, but there are overlaps in different interventions.

29. The coordination arrangement for the implementation of the Adaptation Fund project between the Ministry of Agriculture and the World Food Programme (WFP) in Malawi involves several key components and different levels. The Ministry of Agriculture acts as ‘executing entity (EE)’ and is responsible for the implementation of activities at the field level in accordance with the agreed project document and annual work plan and budget. The World Food Program (WFP) serves as the AF Multilateral Implementing Agency (MIE) of the project. WFP oversees and coordinate the overall project management, oversee monitoring and evaluation, financial management, capacity strengthening, provide technical backstopping and report to the AF and ensuring the project meets WFP and AF rules and regulations, including the adherence to the AF gender policy requirements. Additional technical support is provided as required by the WFP Regional Bureau in Johannesburg, and WFP Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

30. Ministry of Agriculture is the executing entity appointed to manage the project under the overall technical and management guidance of the National Advisory Technical working group and Project steering working groups. The National Project Coordination Unit has staff representatives from Agriculture Extension Services, Crops Development, Agriculture Planning Services, Land Resource and Conservation and Department of Climate Change Services supporting implementation of project activities. The PCU is responsible for the overall implementation of the Project with the technical and management guidance of the project activities

Table 2: Intervention type by number of households and partnership

Category	Intervention Type	Plans		Actuals		Partnership
		No. of Households	Total # of Beneficiaries	No. of Households	Total # of Beneficiaries	
A	Access to micro-insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	25 600	115 200	21 206	95 427	PULA Advisors, NICO general insurance company, TNM, NBS Bank
B	Access to soil and water conservation practices through individual and group asset creation including irrigation development and crop diversification with a focus on drought tolerant and nutritious crops.	85 000	382 500	81 200	365 400	Ministry of agriculture (Department of Land Resources Conservation, Department of Agriculture Extension Planning; Department of Irrigation;
C	Access to market access opportunities including through farmer associations and cooperatives	23 600	106 200	15 253	68 639	Ministry of agriculture (Department of Agriculture Extension Planning; Department of Irrigation), Ministry of Trade
D	Access to climate services to inform livelihood decision-making among farmers through extension officers/radio programmes/SMS, etc.	85 000	382 500	69 180	311 310	Ministry of agriculture (Department of Climate Change and meteorological services), Farm Radio Trust

E	Access to financial services to enhance investment in climate resilience agriculture (including saving, credit, and financial literacy)	85 000	382 500	44 438	199 971	Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of Gender and Community Development
----------	---	--------	---------	--------	---------	---

31. The overall goal of the project is to enhance climate adaptation and food security of households through access to integrated climate risk management strategies and structured market opportunities. The project will achieve this by pursuing the following three objectives:

- Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at community level, particularly among women and youth, to mitigate the impacts of climate change, especially of climate change induced rainfall variability; to understand the importance of adaptation in reducing the impacts of climate variability on their livelihoods and food security; and to use climate information for seasonal planning and climate risk management.
- Designing and implementing local resilience and adaptation plans through a community-based planning process, focusing on insurance-based asset creation schemes, income diversification and market linkages for increased adaptive capacity of individuals and households to become self-reliant and resilient to climate change.
- Strengthening government capacities to generate climate information and promote its dissemination and usage for forecasting risks of climate shocks, mobilizing early action, and co-developing tailored climate services for communities to mitigate risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.

32. The project outcomes include: 1) improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity; 2) the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices among targeted farmers to contribute to an integrated climate risk management approach; and 3) strengthened market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers.

33. The Adaptation Fund project aimed at strengthening already existing government structures rather than creating parallel system or structures. For instance, climate service interventions utilized DCCMS structures, in line with the recommendation from IRMP evaluation which stipulates the need for strengthening capacities of Department for Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) for more effective and sustainable provision of high-quality climate services which include the sustainable production of historical climate information and accurate, high-quality, and timely down-scaled weather forecasting.²⁵

34. Adaptation Fund provided financial support of US\$ 9,989,335 (Refer to Table 3) for the implementation of the project. The AF project implementation timeframe slightly overlaps between two WFP CSP cycles- WFP Malawi Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023) had a total budget of US\$ 619,800,513 and WFP Malawi Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028) which has a total budget of US\$ 311, 949, 141. Within these two CSP cycles, AF project is being implemented between 2020-2023 of the first CSP and 2024-2025 of the second CSP.

²⁵ [Mid-Term Evaluation of Integrated Risk Management and Climate Services Programme in Malawi from 2017-2019](#)

Table 3: Adaptation Fund financial support for interventions

Country strategic plan (CSP) period	CSP budget (US\$)	Adaptation Fund budget (US\$)
2019-2023	619 800 513	6 269 795
2024-2028	311 949 141	3 719 540
Total	931 749 654	9 989 335

35. The impact, outcomes, and outputs (**logical framework in Annex IX**) were designed to strengthen the local capacity to identify climate risks, to encourage diversified livelihoods, to strengthen food security for climate vulnerable poor in target areas and to increase resilience of natural systems that supported livelihoods to climate change induced stresses.

36. The Theory of Change is one of the deliverables from AF project Mid-Term Review (MTR) which comprises three interlinked outcomes (see ToC in Annex X). The ToC postulate that: If (1) households that are most affected by climate change, poverty and food insecurity have improved access to (area yield index) insurance and climate services; If (2) they are supported to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices by providing them with relevant CSA information; If (3) they have increased access to markets and financial services; Then (4) their climate adaptation will be enhanced, enabling them to be resilient and food secure.

37. The MTR also noted that while the project has made great strides under Outcome 2, there is need to ensure that there is wider adoption of the soil and water conservation technologies at the household level. It further noted that there has been progress under crop insurance on awareness and part payment of premiums, however, there are still strategic and operational challenges to be further explored and addressed.

38. The activities were determined through consultations with stakeholders in the three different districts. Local and district governments recognized and prioritized climate risks as a development threat. At the same time Ministries provided their fullest cooperation to the tasks identified.

Table 4: Outcomes, outputs, activities and expenditures for the Adaptation Fund project

<p>Project Goal: To enhance climate adaptation and food security of households through access to integrated climate risk management strategies and structured market opportunities</p> <p>Project Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at community level, particularly among women and youth, to mitigate the impacts of climate change, especially of climate change induced rainfall variability; to understand the importance of adaptation in reducing the impacts of climate variability on their livelihoods and food security, and to use climate information for seasonal planning and climate risk management; ii. Design and implement local resilience and adaptation plans through a community-based planning process, focusing on insurance-based asset creation schemes, income diversification and market linkages for increased adaptive capacity of individuals and households to become self-reliant and resilient to climate change; and iii. Strengthen government capacities to generate climate information and promote its dissemination and usage for forecasting risks of climate shocks, mobilizing early action, and co-developing tailored climate services for communities in order to mitigate risks associated with Climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses. 				
Impact		Enhanced climate adaptation and food security of households through access to integrated climate risk management strategies		
Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	Planned expenditure (US\$)	Actual Expenditure (US\$)
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate	Output 1.1: A weather index microinsurance product designed for drought and dry spells to cover farmers' needs at scale.	<p>1.1.1 Collect and analyze historical rainfall and agrometeorological data for the weather index micro insurance design.</p> <p>1.1.2 Work with farmers using a participatory index design approach to establish the triggers for the insurance and windows of protection.</p> <p>1.1.3 Collaborate with the national insurance association to underwrite the insurance product as per the agrometeorological parameters required and farmer feedback.</p>	2 440 517	1 773 119

change and food insecurity.	<p>Output 1.2: Awareness raised among farmers on weather index insurance and vulnerable farmers enabled access to weather index micro insurance.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Develop consumer education and protection materials to promote an improved understanding of insurance and financial literacy.</p> <p>1.2.2 Conduct community sensitization and mobilization on the insurance product to stimulate an informed demand.</p> <p>1.2.3 Establish a cash payment avenue for more productive farmers affected by weather related shocks to seek insurance protection.</p> <p>1.2.4 Establish a non-cash payment avenue for less productive farmers affected by weather related shocks, as they develop the capacity to pay for this in cash.</p>	641 177	462 840
	<p>Output 1.3: Strengthened national capacities and systems to provide weather index insurance through the private and public sector.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Continue to train and support the activities of the national index design group.</p> <p>1.3.2 Develop and test tools and systems that can support the work by the national index design group.</p> <p>1.3.3 Establish a handover strategy of the insurance scheme to the national index design group.</p>	71 502	56 558
	<p>Output 1.4: Inclusion of insurance (not limited to weather index insurance) as risk transfer mechanisms in national agriculture programs and supported schemes.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Provide technical advice and expertise to the MoAIWD on insurance as a risk transfer mechanism that can be leveraged across different programs.</p> <p>1.4.2 Strengthen and transfer skills on insurance to MoAIWD technical staff operating sector wide programs.</p> <p>1.4.3 Strengthen the risk transfer technical working group by the MoAIWD and other relevant sectoral approaches.</p>	25 980	31 318
<p>Outcome 2: Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Soil and water conservation practices promoted through individual and group asset creation, including irrigation development.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Enable individual and group work on the creation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of water and soil conservation structures.</p> <p>2.1.2 Contribute to local irrigation structures, as most appropriate and fitting with the context.</p> <p>2.1.3 Facilitate catchment management conservation.</p>	651 828	582 569

farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Output 2.2: Climate resilient agriculture promoted among farmers through extension service support.	2.2.1 Promote minimal tillage for the enhancement of soil quality and water retention for crop production. 2.2.2 Encourage the retention of crop residues to support soil processes and fertility. 2.2.3 Encourage crop diversification and rotation for improved production and consumption.	376 491	224 805
	Output 2.3: Crop diversification supported with a focus on drought-tolerant and nutritious crops.	2.2.3 Conservation Agriculture framework. 2.2.3 Specific crops will be sought and promoted, such as legumes, millet, and sorghum. 2.2.3 Promotion of seed banks. 2.2.3 Agro-forestry.	219 090	166 774
	Output 2.4: Climate services provided to inform livelihood decision-making among farmers.	2.4.1 Facilitate the collection of historical agrometeorological data to inform the climate services. 2.4.2 Produce downscaled seasonal and in-season forecasts for each district. 2.4.3 Develop advisories to accompany the dissemination of the seasonal forecasts. 2.4.4 Support extension officers to access, interpret, and disseminate the climate services. 2.4.5 Disseminate climate services through SMS and radio platforms.	609 477	451 844
	Output 2.5: National capacities and systems strengthened to provide these integrated climate risk management approaches.	2.5.1 Foster cross-sectoral collaboration to facilitate access to integrated climate risk management approaches. 2.5.2 Support institutionalization of the integrated climate risk management approach. 2.5.3 Strengthen national capacities to deliver the integrated climate risk management approaches.	48 009	31 697
Outcome 3: Strengthened market access strategies and approaches for smallholder	Output 3.1: Strengthened financial capacities and market access opportunities to enhance investment in climate-resilience agriculture (including saving, credit,	3.1.1. Strengthen the financial literacy (village savings and lending) of targeted farmers to enable them to make informed and effective decisions about their financial resources. 3.1.2. Promote savings as a buffer against idiosyncratic shocks and a means to support productive investments for diversified livelihoods. 3.1.3. Enable access to credit (pass on grants) for farmers to adapt and	576 772	499 644

farmers	and financial literacy).	diversify their livelihoods, making them more productive and resilient.		
	Output 3.2: Performance and outreach of farmer organizations/cooperatives strengthened, and capacity to engage in farming as a business enhanced.	3.2.1. Promote farmer organization through the linking of farmers to existing structures or the formation of new organizations, as most appropriate. 3.2.2. Enhance the performance of farmer organizations to improve engagement with buyers.	786 546	724 751
	Output 3.3: Targeted farmers supported to access storage and aggregating infrastructure for greater market access, including establishment of rural warehouses.	3.3.1. Enable the set-up and/or construction of FO warehouses to support the aggregation and storage of produce for sale. 3.3.2. Support the connection of FOs to formal warehouse networks in the country that help guarantee the quantity and quality of produce to buyers. 3.3.3. Develop capacities of storage, including on quality assurance.	1 255 842	889 934
	Output 3.4: Market information provided to inform business planning and activities.	3.4.1 Collect market data from across the country, leveraging on existing efforts. 3.4.2 Package the collected data to share with farmers to inform their business planning. 3.4.3 Disseminate the collected and packaged data through different channels, specifically targeting FOs. 3.4.4 Report details of FOs, enabling the mapping of procurement capacities and needs.	344 777	118 107
	Output 3.5: Smallholder procurement promoted through government and private sector strategies and programmes.	3.5.1 Foster an enabling environment for FOs to engage with input and output markets. 3.5.2 Facilitate contract farming arrangements linking smallholder farmers with buyers. 3.5.3 Promote smallholder procurement by the key buyers at district level to meet strategic food security objectives.	359 994	136 748

39. The inception workshops were conducted to enhance the understanding of the District Executive Committee (DEC), District Agriculture Executive Committee (DAEC), and community members about the Adapt Fund Project to be implemented in their locality; engage the communities in the development of the community level annual work plan; develop GVH and TA-specific shock trends to inform the insurance design and appropriate adaptation measures; and get feedback from the communities on local indicators for measuring project success and get community insights on key issues for fostering sustainability of project results beyond the project lifespan. Considering the recommendations of the district level authorities, in light of new established needs a replacement of TA Mkumbira with TA Ngwerero and the addition of TA Nkaya were considered in Zomba and Balaka districts, respectively. This increased final total TAs to be covered by the project to 23 (8 in Balaka, 9 in Machinga and 6 in Zomba District) from the original planned 22 TAs, while maintaining the overall beneficiary target.

40. Considering that the project was initiated during the COVID-19 pandemic period, it was not possible to hold meetings with a large number of participants, so a parallel teleconference setting was adopted for the community-level (TA) workshops with supporting teams on the ground to facilitate one meeting. This was done to comply with the government's preventative measures, which prohibited large gatherings. This impacted the project's timely commencement. Instead of conducting inception workshops in January 2020, they were rolled out in June 2020.

41. As per the project document, gender and environment related actions were considered based on the findings from the Gender Assessment and the Environmental and Social Risk Assessment. The gender, environmental, and social sustainability actions mainstreamed as cross-cutting interventions across the project components include the following: Inclusive and gender-sensitive planning, analysis, and communications; Access to and control over land and other productive resources; Inclusive access to credit, finance and market; Access to information and extension services; Access to inputs and technology and facilitate understanding of power dynamics at all levels.

4. Evaluation scope, criteria, and questions

4.1. Evaluation scope

- **Temporal coverage /time frame:** The study will cover the period since the start of the programme in June 2020 to May 2025.
- **Geographic coverage:** The evaluation will cover Zomba, Machinga and Balaka Districts, where the programme is being implemented. A detailed design including sampling of locations within each targeted and non-targeted locations will be conducted during the inception phase.
- **Project components:** The evaluation will cover all components (crop insurance, climate-resilient agricultural practices, and smallholder farmers market access) implemented as part of the AF project in order to provide a complete assessment of achievements and lessons learned.
- **Specific target groups:** The target group for this evaluation will be smallholder farming households (including men and women) in intervention and non-intervention areas, policy makers, and government extension workers/Intermediaries. The evaluation will also target where applicable people with disabilities in intervention and non-intervention areas.

4.2. Evaluation criteria and questions

42. Following the AF evaluation guidance, ten evaluation criteria will be covered in the evaluation. Beyond the six standard international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Coherence, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability and Impact, the evaluation will include four more AF specific criteria of Equity, Adaptive management, Scalability and Fragility.

43. To address the **learning** objective, the evaluation will answer the following main questions:

- How consistent is the AF project with other interventions implemented in the country, sector, or institution implemented by government, by government, WFP (programme integration) and other stakeholders? (**coherence**)
- To what extent did AF project generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects? (**Impact**)
- To what extent will the net benefits of the intervention continue, or are likely to continue after the funding from project ends? What outcomes, as per the result framework, will continue to contribute to bring desired impacts in future? (**Sustainability**)
- How well was the overall project responsive to changing in context and implementation conditions? (**Adaptive management**)
- What is the likelihood of replicating the interventions on a broader scale as well as in other contexts? (**Scalability**)
- Were the project's outcomes consistent with the AF goal, objectives, and strategic priorities and country/region priorities, including vulnerable group needs, and continue to do so if circumstances change? (**Relevance**)
- Is the intervention sensitive to fragility? (**Fragility**)

44. To address the **accountability** objective, the evaluation will address the following key questions:

- To what extent did the AF project achieve its objectives and its results, including any differential results across groups of men, women, girls and boys, youth, disabilities, HIV, OVC, or anyone with special need? (**effectiveness**)
- To what extent did AF project deliver results in an economic and timely way? (**Efficiency**)
- To what extent does the AF project equitably cater for the needs of vulnerable groups (women, men, girls and boys, youth, persons with disabilities) in the targeted communities? (**Equity**)

45. The evaluation will 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 gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE). The gender, equity, and wider inclusion dimensions have a specific criterion under the evaluation questions (See Table 5).

46. The questions are summarised in Table 5 and 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 (learning) and performance of the Adaptation Fund (accountability), with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions.

Table 5: Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation questions		Criteria
EQ1 – Were the project’s outcomes consistent with the AF goal, objectives, and strategic priorities and country/region priorities, including vulnerable group needs, and continue to do so if circumstances change?		Relevance
1.1.	To what extent is the AF project in line with the needs and priorities of the most vulnerable groups (men and women, boys and girls, persons with disabilities)?	
1.2	Is the AF project design and objectives aligned with the needs of the Malawi government	
1.3	Was the design of the AF project relevant to the wider context?	
1.4	Was the project M & E framework aligned to the to the National M&E Frameworks	
EQ2 – [How consistent is the AF project with other interventions implemented in the country, sector, or institution implemented by government, by government, WFP (programme integration) and other stakeholders?		Coherence
2.1	To what extent were the project results consistent with the goal, objectives and strategic priorities of the AF project, as well as the country priorities?	
2.2.	To what extent have the project indicators aligned with AF strategic outcomes and output indicators and targets?	
2.3	To what extent are the interventions aligned and contributing to Malawian government’s climate adaptation strategies and plans?	
2.4	To what extent was AF project coherent with policies and programmes of other partners operating within the same context?	
2.5	Do the theory of change, governance structure, interventions and M&E system align with project objectives?	
EQ3 – To what extent did the AF project achieve its objectives and its results, including any differential results across groups of men, women, girls and boys, youth, disabilities, HIV, OVC, or anyone with special need?		Effectiveness
3.1	To what extent have the targeted outputs, outcomes, and strategic results of the	

	programme been achieved for men, women, girls and boys?	
3.2	What were the main factors (internal and external) that influenced the achievement and non-achievement of the AF project objectives for men, women, girls and boys? and what challenges were faced in the programme?	
3.3	Were there unintended (positive or negative) outcomes of assistance for participants and non-participants?	
3.4	To what degree have the project outputs and outcomes contributed, or are likely to contribute, to progress towards more resilient communities to climatic shocks?	
EQ4 – To what extent did AF deliver results in an economic and timely way?		Efficiency
4.1	To what extent were all activities/components of AF project implemented in a cost-efficient and timely way?	
4.2	Was the intervention implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?	
4.3	Which specific part of AF was more cost-efficient than others?	
4.4	How do the costs of the intervention compare to the benefits it generates/value for money?	
4.5	What innovative approaches were implemented by the programme to improve efficiency in climate resilient approaches?	
4.6	What resources has the project leveraged as a result of the improved coordination and efficient in the government system?	
EQ5 – To what extent did AF generate significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects?		Impact
5.1	What were the effects of AF on enhanced climate adaptation and food security of smallholder farmer households and targeted communities at large. Did the intervention contribute to long-term intended results?	
5.2	Did a specific part of the intervention achieve greater impact than another?	
5.3	What were the effects of the intervention on participants' lives (intended and unintended)?	
EQ6-To what extent does the AF project equitably cater for the needs of vulnerable groups (women, men, girls and boys, youth, persons with disabilities) in the targeted communities?		Equity
6.1	How well the benefits of the intervention are shared fairly between groups and geographies?	
6.2	The extent to which the programme is consistent with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), Gender Policy (GP) and associated standards? To what extent were the ESP and GP integrated and useful in the design and implementation of the project	

6.3	How does the design and implementation of the project consider input from vulnerable groups women, youth, persons with disability, Indigenous Peoples, minorities, and other potentially marginalized groups or locations?	
6.4	To what extent did the AF project/ intervention reduce or perpetuate inequalities Did AF project's (1) improve the lives of women, girls and gender diverse people? (2) maintain existing gender inequalities; (3) worsen the circumstances for women, girls and gender diverse people?	
6.5	To what extent did the project design and implementation identify, categorise, avoid and mitigate environmental and social risks and their impacts (to the environment and affected populations)?	
6.6	To what extent did the AF project ensure protection principles were mainstreamed, including accountability to affected people?	
6.7	To what extent did the AF project reach, benefit, empower and transform those populations most affected or most at risk of food insecurity and climatic shocks.	
EQ7-To what extent did the intervention make evidence-based decisions.		Adaptive management
7.1	How effectively did the intervention incorporate lessons learned during its implementation? How flexible was the intervention in modifying its strategies and activities in response to new information or changing conditions?	
7.2	To what extent did innovative practices, tools, or technologies improve or accelerate climate change adaptation (CCA) in targeted areas/communities? How intervention supported the use and development of innovative practices and tools?	
7.3	What are some of the good practices (both programming and advocacy) and key lessons that have so far been generated on climate resilient approaches?	
7.4	What could have been done differently to achieve better results?	
EQ8 - Can the intervention be replicated at a greater scale?		Scalability
8.1	What factors are likely to affect the scalability of the AF project to cover more areas and/or more participants?	
8.2	What risks are associated with scaling the intervention, and how can they be mitigated?	
EQ9 - To what the extent is the intervention likely to generate continued positive or negative, intended and unintended environmental effects and/or communities' and stakeholders' effects beyond its lifetime, taking into consideration, social, institutional, economic, and environmental systems		Human and Ecological Sustainability
9.1	To what extent did the intervention implementation consider sustainability, such as capacity building of national and local government institutions, communities and other partners?	

9.2	What is the likelihood that the results of the AF programme will be sustainable after the termination of external assistance?	
9.3	To what extent has the programme contributed to government's approaches and practices in climate resilient approaches, insurance approaches and access to market approaches?	
9.4	Are there any risks (financial, environmental, legal framework, policies, governance structures and processes etc.) to sustainability? how these risks may affect the linkage from outcomes to impacts?	
EQ10 - Is the intervention sensitive to fragility		Security / Fragility
10.1	To what extent does AF project consider the political context and the sharing of natural resources?	
10.2	Is it contributing towards targeted communities' livelihoods and to the health or well-being of the ecosystems on which they depend?	

5. Methodological approach and ethical considerations

5.1. Evaluation approach

47. The methodology will be designed by the external evaluation team during the inception phase. It 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 stakeholder groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used.
- It is proposed that the evaluation team explore the application of any of the following methods or their equivalent: Qualitative comparative analysis (QCA), and/or contribution analysis; most significant change; Outcome harvesting, etc. In addition, efficiency related methods like cost-benefit analysis or the cost of the intervention compared to a different approach, or equivalent methods should be explored by the evaluation team.
- Use and refine the AF Theory of Change created in 2023 during the mid-term review to further inform the evaluation questions.
- Include a quasi-experimental evaluation design. Data should be collected from participating and non-participating groups in the same districts to allow comparisons on key indicators of interest.
- AF has conducted a baseline survey, outcome monitoring surveys (2021, 2022, 2024), midterm review (2023), and process monitoring over time. The external evaluation team needs to adopt both quantitative and qualitative approaches including the sampling methodology from the baseline survey to make the findings of the baseline and final evaluation results comparable. The firm is expected to analyse the results trend over time using all the past assessments and the final evaluation findings.
- For all climate and environment-related outputs and outcomes, visual and photo-narrative methods are expected to depict change (or lack of it) in intervention vs. non-interventions areas.

48. The AF evaluation criteria are provided with the details of the rating scale (see Annex VIII). These ratings detail the extent to which the project satisfies (or not) the evaluation criteria in the AF evaluation policy. It is recommended that the rating should be accompanied by a narrative, which provides appropriate substantiation based on analysis.

49. The final methodology chosen by the external evaluation team 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 regarding 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.).

50. 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, youth, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and considered. The methodology should ensure that primary data collected is disaggregated by sex and age; an explanation should be provided if this is not possible. The evaluation methodology, sampling frame and data analysis should be gender responsive. Furthermore, the methodology should fully address the diversity of stakeholders affected by the intervention,

particularly the most vulnerable.

51. 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.

52. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender and equity analysis as appropriate within the context of the subject of evaluation. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention, including along gender equality and equity dimensions. The report should provide lessons/challenges/recommendations for conducting gender and equity-responsive evaluations in the future.

53. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed: the evaluation team will work independently in the design and implementation of the evaluation, final decisions on and approval of evaluation products will be made by the evaluation committee; and an evaluation reference group will review and provide feedback, in relation to data collection and the methodology.

- An Evaluation Committee (EC) will be appointed and involved through all the evaluation phases. The EC is responsible for overseeing the evaluation process, making key decisions, and reviewing evaluation products submitted to the Chair for approval.
- An Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) will be set up to steer the evaluation, comment on all evaluation deliverables, and exercise oversight over the methodology.
- All tools and products from the evaluation firm will be externally and independently quality assured (both by the ERG and the DEQAS).

54. Table 6 outlines the potential risks likely to affect the proposed approach:

Table 6: Potential risks and mitigation actions

#	Potential Risk	Mitigation actions
1	The evaluation team may have challenges regarding the availability of data for some indicators due to gaps in record keeping as well as quality issues.	<p>Secondary data sources from monitoring may assist for the best estimates possible. In addition, the evaluation team will explore different options to fill in existing the data gaps.</p> <p>Use multiple data (triangulation) sources to cross-verify information. This can help fill gaps and improve data reliability.</p> <p>Conduct interviews with key stakeholders to gather qualitative data that can complement and validate existing records.</p> <p>Implement a data quality assessment process to identify and address issues early in the evaluation.</p>
2	Difficulties accessing government institutional partners and representatives; staff turnover within government and partner organisation may result in significant changes in personnel and especially in key positions related to AF project	WFP country office to use their relationships with Government and partners to establish means of reaching the key persons even if they no longer work in the same positions.
3	Based on community arrangements, there may have some changes in the targeted beneficiaries over the project	The Evaluation Team to predetermine the extent of this occurrence so that only those community members that have been consistently in the

	implementation period	programme can be sampled for the evaluation to provide consistent information
4	Depending on the timeframe for in-country data collection, Evaluation Team may encounter political setbacks in light of preparations for general elections in September 2024	The Evaluation Team to coordinate in-country data collection processes in close collaboration with the Evaluation Manager and to modify travel plans if required

55. The evaluation team will expand on the methodology presented above and develop a detailed evaluation matrix in the inception report.

5.2. Preliminary considerations on evaluability and methodological implications

56. Main source of data for evaluation will be:

- Relevant policy and programme documents both from Ministry of Agriculture and WFP
- Project document including the logical framework.
- Project Theory of Change
- AF Mid-Term Review report-2023
- Country Strategic Plans (2019-2023) and (2024-2028)
- Baseline (2020) and annual outcome surveys (2021,2022 and 2024) with all indicators in the logical framework regularly monitored. The list of all indicators tracked since the inception of the project is found under in Annex IX
- AF project annual reports and quarterly review reports
- WFP Annual Country Reports (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024)
- Past evaluation reports:
 - AF Mid-Term Review report 2023
 - Country Strategic Plans (2019-2023) evaluation report
 - Evaluation of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) in the Context of Malawi (2015-2019) report
 - Mid-term evaluation of integrated risk management and climate services programme (2017-2019)
 - Desk study on integrated risk management and climate services programme (IRMP) in Malawi (2017-2020)
- Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reports

57. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to critically assess data availability, quality and gaps expanding on the information provided above. This assessment will inform the choice of evaluation methods for primary data collection. 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.

5.3. Ethical considerations

58. The evaluation must conform to [UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation](#) (Integrity, Accountability, Respect, Beneficence²⁶). Accordingly, the evaluation team 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 stakeholders (the evaluators have the obligation to safeguard sensitive information that stakeholders do not want to disclose to others), ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups), ensuring appropriate and inclusive representation and treatment of the various stakeholder groups in the evaluation process (and that sufficient resources and time are allocated for it), and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.

59. The evaluation team 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.

60. Should the evaluators uncover allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct in the implementation of a programme either by a WFP staff or a partner (including fraud, food diversions, misuse of WFP assets, harassment, sexual harassment, etc), the evaluation team should report those allegations to WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation (OIGI) through WFP hotline (<http://www.wfpHotline.ethicspoint.com>).²⁷ At the same time, commission office management and the REU should also be informed.

22. The commissioning office has ensured that the evaluation team and evaluation manager will not have been and/or are not currently involved in the design, implementation or financial management of the WFP Adaptation Fund project, have no vested interest, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

61. Conflicts of interest are typically identified by a lack of independence or a lack of impartiality. These conflicts occur when a primary interest, such as the objectivity of an evaluation, could be influenced by a secondary interest, such as personal considerations or financial gains (UNEG 2020 Guidelines). There should be no official, professional, personal or financial relationships that might cause, or lead to a perception of bias in terms of what is evaluated, how the evaluation is designed and conducted, and the findings presented. A conflict of interest can also occur when, because of possibilities for future contracts, the evaluator's ability to provide an impartial analysis is compromised. Cases of upstream conflict of interest are those in which consultants could influence the analysis or recommendations so that they are consistent with findings previously stated by themselves. Cases of downstream conflict of interest are those in which evaluators could artificially create favourable conditions for consideration in future assignments (e.g. making recommendations for additional work with aim of being contracted to conduct that work). The potential for bias increases when an evaluator's work is solely focused on one agency. During the evaluation process, the evaluators are not allowed to have another contract with the evaluand/ unit subject to evaluation. To avoid conflicts of interest, particular care should be taken to ensure that independence and impartiality are maintained.

62. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#), including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct, the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation 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 (or individual contracts) are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct.²⁸ These templates will be provided

²⁶ Beneficence means striving to do good for people and planet while minimizing harms arising from evaluation as an intervention.

²⁷ For further information on how to apply the [UNEG norms and standards](#) in each step of the evaluation, the evaluation team can also consult the [Technical Note on Principles, Norms and Standards for evaluations](#).

²⁸ If there are changes in the evaluation team or a sub-contracting for some of the planned evaluation activities, the confidentiality agreement and ethics pledge should also be signed by those additional members.

by the country office when signing the contract.

5.4. Quality assurance

63. 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.

64. 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.

65. 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. There will be several rounds of reviews and feedback until draft deliverables are up to the expected quality.

66. To enhance the quality and credibility of DEs, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by the OEV reviews the draft ToR, the draft inception and evaluation reports, and provides a systematic assessment of their quality from an evaluation perspective, along with recommendations.

67. 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](#)²⁹, a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.

68. 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.

69. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information [WFP Directive CP2010/001 on information disclosure](#).

70. 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 submission of the deliverables to WFP.

71. 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.

²⁹ [UNEG Norm #7](#) states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”.

6. Organization of the evaluation

6.1. Phases and deliverables

72. Table 7 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. Annex II presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 7: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation	30 September 2024 to 31 January 2025	Preparation of ToR Selection of the evaluation team & contracting Library of key documents	Evaluation manager EM, CO Procurement, Regional Evaluation Unit Evaluation, Evaluation Committee Evaluation manager
2. Inception	1 February 2024 to 30 April 2025	Document review/ briefing. Inception mission in person and/or remote Inception report Updated communication and knowledge management plan Data Analysis Plan Inception Workshop	Evaluation team
3. Data collection	1 - 30 May 2025	Fieldwork in person Exit debriefing Debriefing PowerPoint Presentation	Evaluation team
4. Reporting	1 June to 15 September 2025	Data analysis and report drafting Comments process PowerPoint presentation for the Learning workshop (in-person) Final evaluation report 4-6 pager summary of the evaluation report	Evaluation team Evaluation Manager Evaluation team

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
		Cleaned datasets	
5. Dissemination and follow-up	1 October 2025 to 31 December 2025	Management response Dissemination of the evaluation report	Evaluation committee chair , Evaluation manager, Evaluation Reference Group

6.2. Evaluation team composition

73. The evaluation team is expected to include three members, including the team leader, with a mix of national and international evaluator(s) with relevant expertise. The evaluation team should plan to have at least one national evaluator to ensure that the contextual factors like language of beneficiaries (predominantly Chichewa) are taken into consideration. The national evaluator should also be key at inception phase as the rest of the evaluation team can physically be in the country at data collection and dissemination workshop phases. To the extent possible, the evaluation will be conducted by a gender, geographically, culturally, and linguistically diverse and balanced team who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The evaluation team should have good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics. It will have strong methodological competencies in designing feasible data collection and analysis as well as synthesis and reporting skills. At least one team member, preferably the team leader, should have demonstrated recent experience with conducting WFP evaluations. At least one team members should have relevant subject matter expertise in the core areas highlighted in Table 8 below.

Table 8: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

	Expertise required
Team Leadership (Senior level evaluator)	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent team management skills (coordination, planning, ability to resolve problems and deliver on time). Strong experience in leading evaluations at country level, such as evaluations of Climate Resilience/Climate adaptation programming, food security and agriculture programming; with in-depth understanding of Climate resilience and adaptation projects, implemented within a low-income country context. Experience with applying the evaluation methods and techniques, including a thorough understanding of data collection, evaluation methodologies and design, strong qualitative and quantitative research skills. Strong presentation skills and excellent writing and synthesis skills. Experience facilitating in-person and hybrid meetings and workshops. Experience in development contexts. Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluation(s).
	DESIRABLE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Familiarity with WFP Programme and modalities of intervention. Good knowledge of Malawi and/or Southern Africa context, proved by previous experience in the country. Good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics.

	Expertise required
Evaluation analyst/Economist	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English. • Demonstrable analytical skills relevant to Climate Adaptation/Climate Resilience building • Knowledge of developmental evaluation methods and techniques, including a thorough understanding of data collection, evaluation methodologies and design, strong qualitative and quantitative research skills. • Strong experience in applying different evaluation methods e.g. contribution analysis, qualitative comparative analysis, outcome harvest, cost benefit analysis or equivalent methods. • Strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience with a track record of written work on similar assignments, and familiarity with Malawi and/or Southern Africa • Prior experience in evaluating design, implementation, outputs, and outcomes in the following areas: • Statistician/Economist or equivalent
	DESIRABLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluation(s). • Good knowledge of country context, proved by previous experience in the country. • Good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics
Gender specialist	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English. • Demonstrable analytical skills relevant to Gender. • Experience in development contexts. • Strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience with a track record of written work on similar assignments, and familiarity with Malawi and/or Southern Africa • Good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics.
	DESIRABLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluation(s). • Good knowledge of country context or region, proved by previous experience in the country/region. <p>Administrative and logistical experience</p>
Quality assurance Evaluator	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in quality assurance of evaluations.
	DESIRABLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Previous experience with WFP evaluation(s).

74. 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 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.

75. 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).

39. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

6.3. Roles and responsibilities

76. The **WFP Malawi Deputy Country Director** (Simon Denhere) will take responsibility to:

- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation (Blessings Chida, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer)
- Establish the internal evaluation committee (EC) and the evaluation reference group (ERG)
- Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports.
- Approve the evaluation team selection.
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages through EC and ERG
- 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 debriefings with internal and external stakeholders.
- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.

77. The **evaluation manager** manages the evaluation process through all phases including:

- Acting as the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process;
- Drafting this evaluation Terms of Reference in consultation with key stakeholders;
- Identifying and contracting the evaluation team and preparing and managing the evaluation budget;
- Preparing the terms of reference and schedule of engagement for the EC and ERG;
- 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;
- Ensuring EC and ERG are kept informed on progress, and escalating issues to the EC as appropriate;
- Conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products;
- Submit all drafts to the REU for second level quality assurance before submission for approval.

42. **An internal Evaluation Committee (EC)** is formed to steer the evaluation process and ensure it is independent and impartial. The roles and responsibilities of the EC include overseeing the evaluation process, making key decisions and reviewing evaluation products. (See Annex III for details on the EC composition)

78. **An evaluation reference group (ERG)** is formed as an advisory body with representation from WFP

Malawi, WFP Regional Bureau for Southern Africa and WFP Headquarters (Rome), and relevant Malawi government counterparts from the Ministry of Agriculture. 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 (see Annex IV for details on the ERG composition).

45. The WFP regional bureau for Southern Africa will take responsibility to:

- Advise the evaluation manager and provide technical support to the evaluation throughout the process through the REU.
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required through the AF programme team.
- Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from a subject-contents perspective through the Climate Risk RB technical unit
- Provide second level quality assurance of all evaluation products through the regional evaluation unit before they are approved.
- Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.

79. While the regional evaluation officer (Jeanprovidence Nzabonimpa) is the RB focal person for this DE and will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional bureau-relevant technical staff may participate in the ERG and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.

47. **Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions** (Alessia Vittorangeli and Pablo Arnal) 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.

80. **Other Stakeholders (Malawi Government Ministry of Agriculture)** will take the responsibility to review and comment on the draft evaluation ToR, inception and evaluation reports as required.

81. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV)**. OEV is responsible for overseeing WFP DE 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 REU, EM and Evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the REU and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk (wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines or other risks to the credibility of the evaluation process.

6.4. Security considerations

82. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from WFP Malawi Country Office

- 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.

83. As per annex I of the long-term agreement (LTA), companies are expected to travel to all relevant WFP programme countries, including those with hazardous contexts. Prior to company participation in a mini-bid and submission of proposal, the company is advised to check whether government restrictions are in place that prevent team members from travelling to countries/areas to carry out the services. If it is the case that government restrictions prevent team member travel, the company should not participate in the mini bid.

84. Overall, there is no specific security issues of concern in relation to this evaluation. However, when traveling to the field to conduct research, it is recommended that female staff members should consider wearing either long skirts or covering pants with a local fabric skirt to be more in-line with local cultural practices.

6.5. Communication

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

86. The evaluation manager will be responsible for:

- Sharing all draft products including TOR, inception report, and evaluation report with the internal and external stakeholders to solicit their feedback. The communication will specify the deadline for the feedback and highlight next steps.
- Ensure that the ET has documented systematically how stakeholders feedback has been used in finalising the product, ensuring that where feedback has not been used a rationale is provided.
- Informing stakeholders (through the ERG) of planned meetings at least one week before and where appropriate sharing the agenda for such meetings.
- Informing the team leader in advance about the people who have been invited for meetings that the team leader is expected to participate and sharing the agenda in advance.
- Sharing final evaluation products (TOR, inception and evaluation report) with all the internal and external stakeholders for their information and action as appropriate.

87. The evaluation team will be responsible for:

- Communicating the rationale for the evaluation design decisions, sampling, methodology, and tools in the inception report and through discussions.
- Working with the evaluation manager to ensure a detailed evaluation schedule is communicated to stakeholders before field work starts (annexed to the inception report).
- Sharing a brief PowerPoint presentation before the debriefings to enable stakeholders joining the briefings remotely to follow the discussions.
- Creating a 4-6-page summary of the evaluation report that highlights the key findings, conclusions, lessons learned, and recommendations. This summary will include relevant infographics and visualizations of the results.

88. Ensure that the ET has systematically considering considered all stakeholder feedback when finalising the evaluation report, and transparently provide rationale for feedback that was not used.

89. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team will emphasize transparent and open communication with all key stakeholders. The evaluation team will propose/explore communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) during the inception phase.

90. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal which will be adjusted as needed.

91. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the draft communication and knowledge management plan (in Annex V) identifies the users of the evaluation to involve in the process and to whom the various products 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.

92. As per norms and 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, the evaluation will be published in WFP internal and public websites.

93. To enhance the use of the evaluation findings, WFP may consider holding a dissemination and learning workshop. Such a workshop will target key government officials, donors, UN staff and partners. The team-leader may be called to co-facilitate the workshop. The details will be provided in a communication plan that will be developed by the evaluation manager jointly with the team leader during the inception phase.

94. Evaluators shall provide a copy of the evaluation reports that is free of personally identifiable information (PII) and proprietary information. Final versions of evaluation report ready for publication should be accessible to persons with disabilities. For guidance on creating documents accessible to persons with disabilities, please see the following resources: <https://www.section508.gov/create/documents>; <https://www.section508.gov/create/pdfs>

6.6. Proposal

95. The evaluation will be financed from Adaptation Fund

96. The offer will include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, etc.). In country road travel for the evaluation team shall be arranged by the evaluation team. If firm should include in their budget proposal in-country flights i.e., from Lilongwe to Blantyre if road travel is not deemed feasible. The budget should be submitted as excel file separate from the technical proposal document.

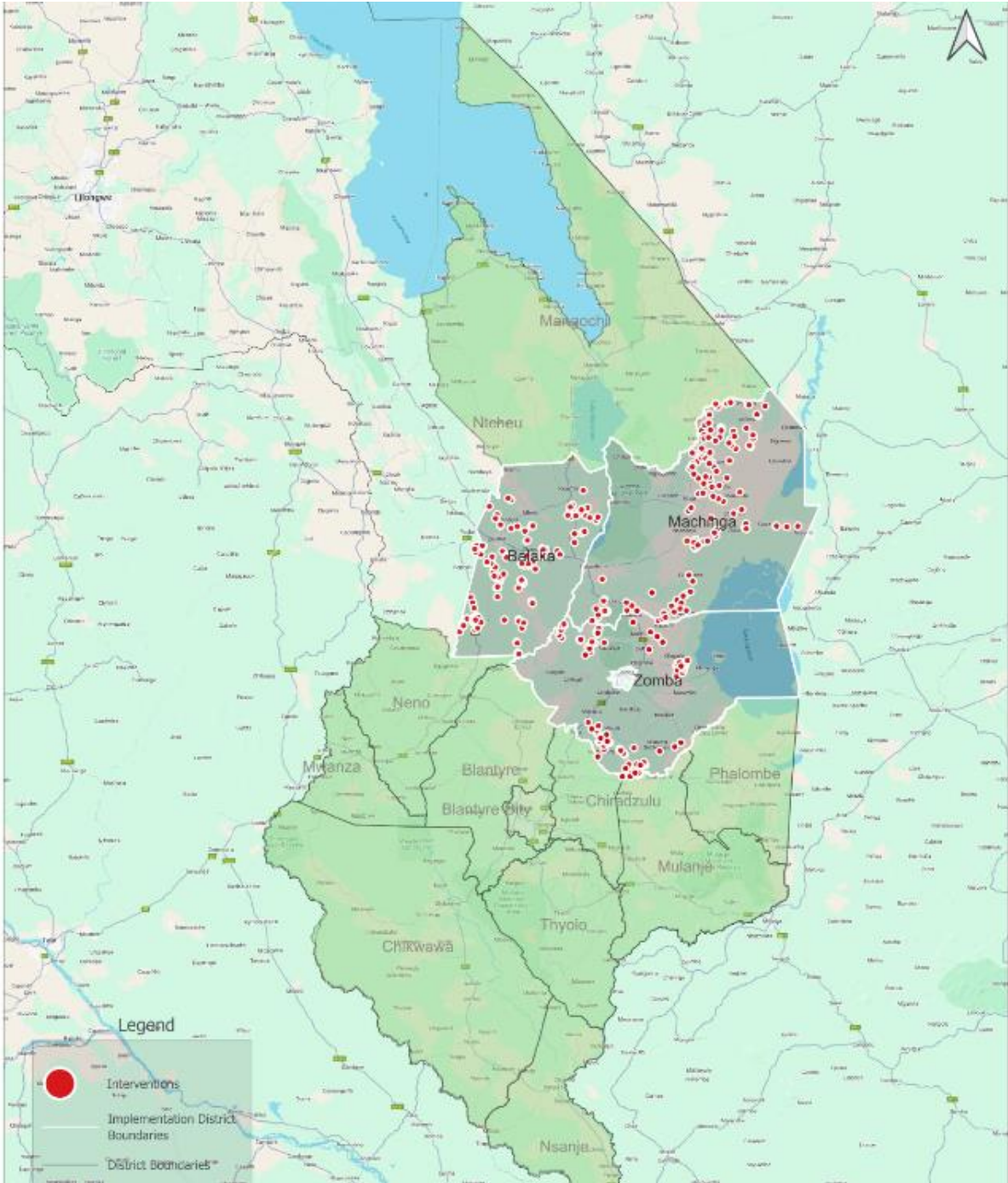
97. Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the TOR requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with proposed team members as part of the decision-making process and selection.

98. Please send any queries to:

WFP Malawi CO: Blessings Chida, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (Evaluation Manager), blessings.chida@wfp.org

WFP REU: Jean Providence Nzabonimpa, Regional Evaluation Officer, jeanprovidence.nzabonimpa@wfp.org

Annex I. Map



Annex II. Timeline

	Phases, deliverables and timeline	Level of effort	Total time required for the step
Phase 1 - Preparation (total duration: Recommended - 2.25 months; Average: 4.4 months)			
EM	Desk review, draft ToR and quality assure (QA) using ToR QC	(2 weeks)	30 Sept-25 Oct 2024 (1 month)
REU	Quality assurance of draft ToR by REU	(1 week)	28 Oct- 8 Nov 2024 (1 week)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on feedback received	(3 days)	2-6 Nov 2024 (1 week)
EM	Share draft 1 ToR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	N/A	7-14 Nov 2024 (1 week)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on DEQS and share draft 2 ToR with ERG	(3 days)	15-18 Nov 2024 (1 week)
ERG	Review and comment on draft 2 ToR	(1 day)	18-29 Nov 2024 (2 weeks)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on comments received and submit final ToR to EC Chair	(3 days)	29 Nov-3 Dec 2024 (1 week)
EM	Start recruitment process	(0.5 day)	3 Dec 2024 (0.5 day)
EC Chair	Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders	(0.5 day)	3-8 Dec 2024 (1 week)
EM	Assess evaluation proposals/ conduct interviews and recommend team selection	(2 days)	9-15 Dec 2024 (1 week)
EC Chair	Approve evaluation team selection	(0.5 day)	16-22 Dec 2024 (1 week)
EM	Evaluation team contracting and Purchase Order issuance	(1 day)	23 Dec 2024 – 31 Jan 2025 (3 weeks)
Phase 2 - Inception (total duration: Recommended - 1.75 months; Average: 2.1 months)			
ET	Desk review of key documents	(5 days)	1-14 Feb 2025 (2 weeks)
EM/ET	Inception briefings, with REU support as needed	(1-2 days)	15-17 Feb 2025 (1-2 days)
ET	Inception mission in the country (if applicable)	(1 week)	18-24 Feb 2025 (1 week)
ET	Draft inception report	(2 weeks)	24 Feb 16 Mar 2025 (3 weeks)
EM	Quality assure draft 0 IR by EM and REU using QC	(2 days)	17-23 Mar 2025 (1 week)
ET	Revise and produce draft 1 IR based on feedback received by EM and REU	(2-3 days)	24-30 Mar 2025 (1 week)
REU	Share draft 1 IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	(0.5 day)	31 Mar-13 Apr 2025 (2 weeks)
ET	Revise draft 1 IR based on feedback received by DEQS and submit draft 2 to the EM	(2 days)	14-20 April 2025 (1 week)
EM	Share revised draft 2 IR with ERG	(0.5 day)	21 April 2025 (0.5 day)
ERG	Review and comment on draft 2 IR	(1 day)	31 Mar-13 Apr 2025 (2 weeks)
EM	Consolidate stakeholder comments and share with ET	(1 day)	22 April (1 day)
ET	Revise draft 2 IR based on feedback received and submit draft 3 IR	(3 days)	23-29 April (1 week)
EM	Review draft 3 IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval. Noting that if there are any	(2 days)	30 April -4 May

	outstanding stakeholder comments that are not sufficiently addressed, ET will have to revise draft 3 and produce draft 4/final IR		
EC Chair	Approve final IR and share with ERG for information	(1 week)	7 May 2025 (1 week)
Phase 3 – Data collection (total duration: Recommended – 0.75 months; Average: 1 month)			
ET	Data collection	(3 weeks)	8 May-2 June 2025 (3 weeks)
ET	In-country debriefing (s)	(1.5 day)	3 June 2025 (1 week)
Phase 4 – Reporting (total duration: Recommended – 2.75 months; Average: 5.8 months)			
ET	Draft evaluation report	(3 weeks)	4 June-27 July 2025 (4-5 weeks)
EM	Quality assurance of draft 0 ER by EM and REU using the QC,	(2-3 days)	28 July-4 Aug 2025 (1 week)
ET	Revise and submit draft 1 ER based on feedback received by EM and REU	(2-3 days)	5-11 Aug 2025 (1 week)
EM	Share draft 1 ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	(0.5 day)	12-31 Aug 2025 (2 weeks)
ET	Revise and submit draft 2 ER based on feedback received by DEQS	(2-3 days)	1-7 Sept 2025 (1 week)
ERG	Review and comment on draft 2 ER	(0.5 day)	8-21 Sept 2025 (2 weeks)
ET	Learning workshop	(1 day)	22 Sept 2025 (1 day)
EM	Consolidate comments received	(0.5 day)	23 Sept 2025 (0.5 day)
ET	Revise and submit draft 3 ER based on ERG feedback received	(2-3 days)	24 Sept-8 Oct 2025 (2 weeks)
EM	Review final revised ER (draft 3) and share the final ER with the RB and HQ Climate Finance focal points. Noting that if there are any outstanding stakeholder comments that are not sufficiently addressed, ET will have to revise draft 3 and produce draft 4/final ER	(2-3 days)	9-15 Oct 2025 (1 week)
RB & HQ Climate Finance Team	Final review of the documents in line with donor requirements.	(2 days)	16-17 Oct 2025 (2 days)
ET	Address any outstanding comments from the RB and HQ Climate Finance team and share final ER with the evaluation manager	(2 days)	18-19 October (2 days)
EM	Final review of final ER and share with evaluation committee for approval	(2 days)	20-21 October (2 days)
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report and share with key stakeholders	(1 day)	22-23 October (1 week)
ET	Prepare a 4-6 pager summary evaluation report based on approved ER and submit to evaluation manager	3 days	23-29 Oct 2025 (1 week)
REU, EM	Review and finalize 4-6 pager summary evaluation report	2 weeks	1-15 November (2 weeks)
Phase 5 - Dissemination (total duration: Recommended – 1 month; Average: 1.9 months)			

EC Chair	Prepare management response	(5 weeks)	24 October - 28 December 2025 (5 weeks)
EM	Proofread and share final evaluation report and management response with the REU and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call	(7 days)	29-31 Dec 2025 (1 week)

Legend

DEQS Decentralized evaluation quality support service

EC Evaluation Committee

EM Evaluation Manager

ER Evaluation Report

ERG Evaluation Reference Group

ET Evaluation Team

IR Inception Report

OEV The Office of Evaluation

QA Quality assurance

QC Quality checklist

REU Regional Evaluation Unit

TL Team Leader

TOR Terms of Reference

Annex III. Role and composition of the evaluation committee

99. 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 Deputy Country Director (DCD) who will be the chair of the committee.

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

- 1) Simon Denhere, Deputy Country Director (EC Chair); simon.denhere@wfp.org
- 2) Blessings Chida, Evaluation Manager (EC Secretariat); blessings.chida@wfp.org
- 3) Nicole Carn, Head of Programme; nicole.carn@wfp.org
- 4) Daniel Svanlund, Head of VAM and M&E; daniel.svanlund@wfp.org
- 5) Jean Providence Nzabonimpa, Regional Evaluation Officer (REO); jeanprovidence.nzabonimpa@wfp.org
- 6) James Lwanda, Adaptation Fund National Coordinator, james.lwanda@wfp.org
- 7) Moses Jemitale, Resilience/Livelihoods Activity Manager; moses.jemitale@wfp.org
- 8) Shashi Tachulani/Juma Salim, Procurement Officer; shashi.tachulani@wfp.org, juma.salim@wfp.org
- 9) Victoria Huwa, Gender Officer; victoria.huwa@wfp.org

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
Preparation Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select and establish ERG membership. • Reviews the revised draft ToR prepared by the EM • Approves the final TOR • Approves the final evaluation team and budget 	1 day	18-29 Nov 2024 16-22 Dec 2024
Inception Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief the evaluation team on the subject of the evaluation. • Inform evaluation design through discussions with the evaluators. • Support identifying field visit sites on the basis of selection criteria • Review the revised draft IR • Approve the final IR 	2 days	15-17 Feb 2025 21 April-4 May 2025 19-25 May 2025
Data Collection Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as key informants: responds to interview questions • Facilitate access to sources of contextual information and data, and to stakeholders. • Attend the end of field work debriefing(s) meeting. • Support the team in clarifying emerging issues/gaps how to fill them 	2 days	26 May-15 June 2025 16-22 June 2025
Analysis and Reporting Phase	2 days	8-21 Sept 2025

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review final evaluation report after quality assurance by ET + EM Approve the final ER 		16-22 Oct 2025
<p>Dissemination and Follow-up Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decide whether management agrees, partially agrees or does not agree with the recommendations and provides justification. Lead preparation of the management response to the evaluation recommendations 	2 days	23 Oct-19 Nov 2025

Annex IV. Role, composition and schedule of engagement of the evaluation reference group

101. **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 DEs.

102. 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.

Composition

Country office	Name
Core members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputy Country Director (Chair) • Evaluation Manager (secretary or delegated chair) • Head of Programme • Head of M&E (if different from EM) • Head of Supply Chain Unit • Adaptation Fund National Coordinator • Adaptation Fund M & E officer • WFP Resilience Activity Manager • Nutrition Officer • Gender Officer • Partnerships Officer • Area/Field Office Representative(s) 	Simon Denhere Blessings Chida Nicole Carn Daniel Svanlund Shashi Tachulani/Juma Salim James Lwanda Alex Msunje Moses Jemitale Linny Msowoya Victoria Huwa Chisomo Jere Elton Mgalamadzi
Regional bureau	Name
Core members: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Evaluation Officer • Regional Monitoring Advisor • Regional Programme Policy Officer - Climate risk • Regional Programme Policy Officer - Climate risk • Regional Programme Policy Officer – Environmental and Social Sustainability • Regional Programme Policy Officer – Gender 	Jean Providence Nzabonimpa Caterina Kireeva Ashraful Amin Sandra Hakim Makganthe Maleka Jane Remme Tracy Dube

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Programme Policy Officer - Nutrition 	
Headquarters	Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPGR – Project Design & Management (former Climate Finance team) PPGR – Project Monitoring & Evaluation 	<p>Alessia Vittorangeli</p> <p>Pablo Arnal</p>
Government	Name
<p>Principal Irrigation Engineer Department of Irrigation (DoI)</p> <p>National Project Coordinator (NPC) Adaptation-Fund Project-National Project Coordination Unit (AF NPCU)</p> <p>Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (PMES)- Adaptation Fund Project-National Project Coordination Unit (AF NPCU)</p> <p>Climate Change and Meteorology Specialist- Adaptation Fund Project-National Project Coordination Unit (AF NPCU)</p> <p>Soil and Water Conservation Specialist- Adaptation Fund Project-National Project Coordination Unit (AF NPCU)</p> <p>Extension Specialist- Adaptation Fund Project-National Project Coordination Unit (AF NPCU)</p>	<p>Benjamin Banda</p> <p>Gilbert Kupunda</p> <p>Geoffrey Ziba,</p> <p>Keeness Mang'anda</p> <p>Kefasi Kamoyo</p> <p>Francis Mwale</p>

Schedule of ERG engagement and Time commitments

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
<p>Preparation Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and comment on the draft ToR Where appropriate, provide input on the evaluation questions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify source documents useful to the evaluation team Attend ERG meeting/conference call etc 	1 day	18-29 Nov 2024 (2 weeks)
<p>Inception Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with evaluation team to discuss how the evaluation team can design a realistic/practical, relevant and useful evaluation. Identify and facilitate dialogues with key stakeholders for interviews Identify and access documents and data Help identify appropriate field sites according to selection criteria set up by the evaluation team in the inception report. Review and comment on the draft Inception Report 	1 days	21 April-4 May 2025 (2 weeks)
<p>Data Collection Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act as a key informant: respond to interview questions Provide information sources and facilitate access to data Attend the evaluation team's end of field work debriefing 	2 days	26 May-15 June 2025 (3 weeks)
<p>Analysis and Reporting Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and comment on the draft evaluation report focusing on accuracy, quality and comprehensiveness of findings, and of links to conclusions and recommendations. 	2 days	8-21 Sept 2025 (2 weeks)
<p>Dissemination and Follow-up Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate final report internally and externally, as relevant; Share findings within units, organizations, networks and at events; Provide input to management response and its implementation 	2 days	22 Sept 2025 (1 day)

Annex V. Communication and knowledge management plan

103. WFP’s Evaluation Policy, in line with international standards on evaluation, requires that all evaluation reports are made publicly available and disseminated widely. For this, [WFP Evaluation Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy \(2021-2026\)](#) focuses on promoting evaluation use across diverse audiences, raising greater awareness of the evaluation function and embedding an evaluation culture among WFP employees. Emphasis is placed on knowledge sharing and knowledge access for which communication activities and approaches are crucial to engage effectively with different internal and external audiences in the pursuit of learning.

104. The purpose of this note is to ensure that evidence emerging from decentralized evaluations is consistently made available and accessible to all internal and external stakeholders for accountability, learning and decision-making, ensuring that learning continues long after the evaluation process has been completed. Key audiences should be engaged through well timed and well-tailored products on targeted channels using different technologies.

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 Meeting SharePoint	To request review of and comments on TOR
	Final TOR	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; Evaluation community; WFP employees; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture), Adaptation Fund	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org	To inform of the final or agreed upon overall plan, purpose, scope and timing of the evaluation
Inception	Draft Inception report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email	To request review of and comments on IR

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
	Final Inception Report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP employees; WFP evaluation cadre; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture), Adaptation Fund	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; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture)	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; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture), Adaptation Fund	Evaluation manager and Team Leader	Meeting	To discuss preliminary conclusions and recommendations
	Final Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture); 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; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture)	Evaluation manager	Email and/or a webinar	To discuss the commissioning office's actions to address the evaluation recommendations and elicit comments

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communication channel	Why Communication purpose
	Final Management Response	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Management; WFP employees; general public; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture), Adaptation Fund	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 (4-6 Pager)	WFP Management; WFP employees; donors and partners; National decision-makers; Government of Malawi (Ministry of Agriculture)	Evaluation manager	WFP.org, WFPgo	To disseminate evaluation findings

Annex VI. Bibliography

- Adapted from Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. (2022). Malawi Acute Food Insecurity Situation June-September 2024 and October 2024 – March 2025. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1157089/?iso3=MWI>
- Malawi Government. (2020). The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) 2020 Report. Malawi National Statistics Office.
- Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe. (2021). Global Hunger Index: Hunger and Food Systems in Conflict Settings
- Government of Malawi (2021). The Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan – 2021-2030
- Malawi Government. (2020). The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) 2020 Report.
- Government of Malawi National Statistical Office and DHS Program ICF. (2017). Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16.
- Government of Malawi (2021). The Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan – 2021-2030
- Government of Malawi (2020). The Fifth Integrated Household Survey 2020 Report, November 2020.
- Johns Hopkins University and The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition. Food Systems Dashboard - Percentage of cultivated land equipped for irrigation.
- Mangani, R., Jayne, T., Hazell, P., Muyanga, M. & Chimatiro, S., Burke, W. & Johnson, M. (2020). Agricultural The World Factbook Malawi." Central Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_mi.html.
- UNEG. 2016. Norms and Standards for Evaluation.
- University of Notre Dame. (2021). ND-GAIN Index - Country Rankings.
- UNDP. (2020). Human Development Report 2020.
- UNICEF. (2018). The Child Marriage Factsheet: Towards ending child marriage in Malawi.
- WFP. 2019. Malawi Country Strategic Plan (2019–2023).
- WFP. 2022. Malawi Annual Country Report.
- World Bank. Population growth (annual %) - Malawi | Data (worldbank.org)
- World Bank. (2020). Population, total – Malawi.
- World Bank. (2019). Gini index (World Bank estimate) – Malawi. A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 represents perfect inequality.
- World Bank. (2020). GDP growth (annual %) – Malawi
- World Bank (2018). Arable land (hectares per person) – Malawi.

Annex VII. Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AF	Adaptation Fund
AF-NPCU	Adaptation Fund National Project Coordination Unit
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance
CA	Climate Adaptation
CD	Country Director
CO	Country Office
COVID-19	COVID-19
CS	Climate Service
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DCD	Deputy Country Director
DEQAS	Decentralized evaluation quality assurance system
DEQS	Decentralized evaluation quality support service
DCCMS	Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DoI	Department of Irrigation
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EB	Executive Board
EC	Evaluation Committee
EE	Executive Entity
EM	Evaluation Manager
ER	Evaluation Report
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ET	Evaluation Team
EPD	Economic Planning and Development Department
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets creation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GVH	Group Village Head
Ha	Hectare
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IR	Inception Report
EM	Evaluation Manager

Abbreviation	Definition
MGDS III	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III
MIE	Multilateral Implementing Agency
MIP-1	Malawi 2063 first 10-year implementation plan
MK	Malawian Kwacha
MLG&RD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MT	Metric ton
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
MTR	Mid Term Review
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MW2063	Malawi 2063 Vision
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
OEV	Office of Evaluation
PMES	Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
PPGR	Programme Policy and Guidance Division
PHQA	Post Hoc Quality Assessment
QCA	Qualitative Comparative Analysis
REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
REU	Regional Evaluation Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SAMS	Smallholder Agriculture Market Support
TA	Traditional Authority
TOR	Terms of Reference
TL	Team Leader
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex VIII: Evaluation Criteria

Rating Scales

Criteria 1: Relevance					
Were the project's outcomes consistent with the AF goal, objectives, and strategic priorities and country/region priorities?					
Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
<p>The project had severe shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of relevance. The project had substantial negative consequences that outweighed any benefits.</p> <p>Project severely undermined AF goals and strategic priorities.</p>	<p>The project had major shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of relevance. The expected outcomes were not achieved or significantly lower than expected.</p>	<p>The project had some significant shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of relevance. Although some areas met expectations, the overall level of outcomes were lower than expected.</p>	<p>The project had moderate shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of relevance, and level of outcomes were close to expectations</p>	<p>The project had minor shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of relevance, and level of outcomes was expected.</p> <p>Project was generally aligned with AF goals and strategic priorities.</p>	<p>The project had no shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of relevance and outcomes exceed expectations.</p> <p>Project was aligned with and further AF goals and strategic priorities.</p>

Criteria 2: Coherence

How well the intervention is compatible with other interventions in a country, sector, or institution. Do the theory of change, governance structure, interventions and M&E system align with project objectives?

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
<p>The project had severe shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of coherence. The project had substantial negative consequences that outweigh any benefits.</p> <p>Project undermined other interventions in the country or sector. Project elements (e.g. ToC, governance structure, M&E systems) work against each other and were ineffective.</p>	<p>The project had major shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of coherence. The expected outcomes were not achieved or significantly lower than expected.</p> <p>Project had no alignment with wider interventions in the country or sector. Project components (e.g. ToC, governance structure, M&E systems) were not in alignment with one another.</p>	<p>The project had significant shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of coherence. Although some areas met expectations, the overall level of outcomes were lower than expected.</p> <p>Interventions were generally not aligned with wider interventions in the country or sector. Project components (e.g. ToC, governance structure, M&E systems) were generally not complementary but do not contradict one another.</p>	<p>The project had had moderate shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of coherence, and level of outcomes were close to expectations.</p> <p>Some elements of the project were compatible with wider interventions in the country and sector. Few project components (e.g. ToC, governance structure, M&E systems) were complimentary</p>	<p>The project had minor shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of coherence, and level of outcomes was expected.</p> <p>Most elements of the project were compatible with wider interventions in the country and sector. Some, but not all, project components (e.g. ToC, governance structure, M&E systems) were complimentary.</p>	<p>The project had no shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of coherence and outcomes exceed expectations.</p> <p>Project was totally compatible with wider interventions in the country and sector. Project components (e.g. ToC, governance structure, M&E systems) complemented each other and worked towards project objectives.</p>

Criteria 3: Effectiveness

Are the actual project outcomes commensurate with the original or modified project objectives? If the original or modified expected results are merely outputs/inputs, the evaluators should evaluate if the project/programme had real outcomes and, if it did, determine whether these are appropriate with realistic expectations from such projects/programmes.

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
The project had severe shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of effectiveness . The project had substantial negative consequences that outweigh any benefits. Project failed to meet its goals and objectives and caused harm to the target community(ies) and/or environment.	The project had major shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of effectiveness . The expected outcomes were not achieved or significantly lower than expected. Project failed to meet its goals and objectives.	The project had significant shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of effectiveness . Although some areas met expectations, the overall level of outcomes was lower than expected. Project failed to meet most of its goals and objectives.	The project had moderate shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of effectiveness , and level of outcomes was close to expectation. Project met some of its overall goals and objectives.	The project had minor shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of effectiveness , and level of outcomes was expected. Project met most of its goals and objectives.	The project had no shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of effectiveness and outcomes exceed expectations. Project met and exceeded objectives and goals

Criteria 4: Efficiency

How well the resources available to the project/intervention were used. Were alternatives considered? The evaluators should compare, wherever possible, the costs incurred and the time taken to achieve outcomes with those for similar projects.

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
The project had severe shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of efficiency . The project had substantial negative consequences that outweigh any benefits. The project was unacceptably expensive and time inefficient.	The project had major shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of efficiency . The expected outcomes were not achieved or significantly lower than expected. The project was neither cost-effective nor time efficient.	The project had significant shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of efficiency . Although some areas met expectations, the overall level of outcomes was lower than expected. The project was generally cost-effective or time efficient.	The project had moderate shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of efficiency , and level of outcomes was close to expectation. The project was somewhat cost-effective or time efficient.	The project had minor shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of efficiency , and level of outcomes was expected. The project was cost-effective and/or time efficient, particularly when compared similar projects/interventions	The project had no shortcomings in outcome achievement in terms of efficiency and outcomes exceed expectations. The project was extremely cost-effective and time efficient, particularly when compared similar projects/interventions.

Criteria 5: Impact

The overall difference the intervention has made to the community(ies) and/or environment. This can be understood as the likelihood of clear connections between the achieved outcomes and impacts, as presented in the chain result or logical framework of the project.

Given the long-term nature of impacts in the case of most projects financed by the Fund, it might not be possible for the evaluators to identify or assess these at the time of evaluation. Evaluators should attempt to understand the steps taken to assess the likelihood of realising long-term project impact and replication effects

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
The project only had negative impacts on the target community(ies) and/or the environment.	The project had mostly negative impact on target community(ies) and/or the environment at the time of evaluation or in the feasible future. No steps were taken to establish connections between interventions and outcomes.	The project failed to have any impact on target community(ies) and/or the environment at the time of evaluation or in the feasible future. The project did not establish connections between interventions and outcomes.	The project had some positive impact on target community(ies) and/or the environment. The project did not fully establish connections between interventions and outcomes.	The project had a positive impact on target community(ies) and/or the environment. The project established good connections between interventions and outcomes.	The project had meaningful and observable impact on target community(ies) and/or the environment. The project established clear connections between interventions and outcomes.

Criteria 6: Equity

How well the benefits of the intervention are shared fairly between groups and geographies? The extent to which the programme is consistent with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP). How does the design and implementation of the project consider input from vulnerable groups women, youth, persons with disability, Indigenous Peoples, minorities, and other potentially marginalized groups or locations?

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
The project was completely misaligned with the Fund's ESP and caused harm to community groups.	The project was not inconsistent with the Fund's ESP and no steps were taken to involve vulnerable and marginalised target groups within the project.	The project had some inconsistencies with the Fund's ESP. Some effort was made to include vulnerable and marginalised target groups, however this may have been token representation.	The project was somewhat consistent with the Fund's ESP. Input from vulnerable and marginalised target groups were considered in some of the project phases (design, implementation, follow-up) but not all.	The project aligned with most of the Fund's ESP. Input from vulnerable and marginalised target groups were mostly considered in the design, implementation and follow-up of the project.	The project aligned with most of the Fund's ESP. Input from vulnerable and marginalised target groups were mostly considered in the design, implementation and follow-up of the project.

Criteria 7: Adaptive Management

How well the project overall is responsive to changing in context and implementation conditions. The extent to which lessons and reflections learned during implementation were actioned. How intervention supported the use and development of innovative practices and tools.

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
The project failed to be adaptive or caused negative changes in the context and/or implementation conditions.	The project was not adaptive and no lessons were recorded.	The project was generally not adaptive and lessons were not likely to be recorded. As a result, limited action was taken.	The project was somewhat adaptive, with some – but not all – lessons recorded. Some appropriate action was taken as a result but outcomes were not always documented.	The project was adaptive and lessons were observed and recorded at some point in the project cycle. Some appropriate action was taken as a result and its outcomes were documented.	The project was highly adaptive and lessons were quickly observed and recorded. Appropriate action was taken as a result and its outcomes were well documented.

Criteria 8: Scalability

The likelihood to which the interventions can be replicated on a broader scale, as well as in other contexts.

Highly unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
The project cannot be scaled beyond its existing scope.	The project required significant change if it were to be replicated on a broader scale.	The project could be replicated on a broader scale, across contexts and stakeholders, if certain components were adjusted.	The project can be replicated on a broader scale, across contexts and stakeholders.

Optional Criterion: Not all projects can or should be scaled. Some projects and interventions are appropriately relevant to local levels, for example, and not suitable for wider implementation.

If evaluation teams do not provide a rating on this criterion, it must be sufficiently justified.

Criteria 9: Sustainability

The extent to which the project’s environmental benefits and/or benefits to community(ies) and stakeholders’ livelihoods are likely to continue beyond the project’s lifetime. This estimate should be based on an examination of internal factors such as resources, partnerships (including exit strategy), capacities, and ownership, as well as external risks to their continuation; i.e., sociopolitical, institutional, financial, and environmental risks.

Highly unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
<p>It is unlikely that the project’s net benefits to the environment and communities will persist.</p> <p>There are insufficient resources, partnerships, capacities or local ownership of activities to sustain positive results.</p> <p>Significant risks to the environment and/or communities have either already manifested and halted the project’s benefits, or there is a high chance that these risks will materialize in the near future.</p>	<p>It is moderately unlikely that the project’s benefits to the environment and communities will persist.</p> <p>There are moderately insufficient resources, partnerships, capacities, and local ownership of activities to sustain positive results.</p> <p>There are some risks to the environment and/or communities that may have some effect on the continuation of the project’s benefits if they materialize.</p>	<p>It is moderately likely that the project’s benefits to the environment and communities will persist.</p> <p>There are moderately sufficient resources, partnerships, capacities and local ownership of activities to sustain positive benefits.</p> <p>Either the risk(s) to the environment and/or communities that would affect the continuation of benefits are low, or -- if there are certain risks present -- their potential impact is low.</p>	<p>It is highly likely that the project’s benefits to the environment and communities will persist.</p> <p>There are sufficient resources, partnerships, capacities and local ownership of activities to sustain positive benefits.</p> <p>Either the risk(s) to the continuation of benefits to the environment and communities are insignificant, or--if there are certain risks present--their potential impact is minimal.</p>

Criteria 10: Security / Fragility

Is the intervention sensitive to conflict and fragility, i.e., to what extent does it consider the political context and the sharing of natural resources?

Highly unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Highly Satisfactory
<p>The project caused harm to those in conflict and fragile contexts.</p>	<p>The project was not sensitive to conflict settings and fragility issues.</p> <p>It did not consider changes in the political context/ realities and its potential impact on the project.</p>	<p>The project was not fully sensitive to conflict settings and fragility issues.</p> <p>The project minimally acknowledged any impact that may occur as a result of changing political context/ realities.</p>	<p>The project somewhat sensitive to conflict settings and fragility issues.</p> <p>Changes in the political context/ realities may be acknowledged but its impact on the project were not fully considered.</p>	<p>The project is generally sensitive to conflict settings and fragility issues.</p> <p>Changes in the political context/ realities were considered, as were its potential impact on the project.</p>	<p>The project was highly sensitive to conflict settings and fragility issues.</p> <p>It thoroughly considered the changing political context/realities and its potential impact on the project.</p>

Optional Criterion: This criterion is only applicable to projects in conflict or fragile contexts.

If evaluation teams do not provide a rating on this criterion, it must be sufficiently justified.

Annex IX: Logical Framework

PROJECT Indicators

Type of Indicator	Indicator	Baseline	Progress since inception (2022)	Progress since inception (2023)	Progress since inception (2024)	Target for Project End
Impact: Enhanced climate adaptation and food security of households through access to integrated climate risk management strategies	% of households in target communities who independently access insurance and climate services by gender of household head	0	34%	0%	44%	80%
	% increase of government owned resilience and climate change adaptation activities	0	20%	30%	30%	50%
	% of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	0	5%	100% of the GVHs (medium = 78% + High = 22%)	100% of the GVHs (Medium = 5% + High = 95%)	100%
	% of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base by gender	0	91%	76%	78%	50%
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance and climate services as risk transfer and reduction	% of households in targeted communities with reduced risk related to extreme weather events by gender of household head	7%F; 5%M	17%F and 11%M	F: 83.7%	F: 60%	F: 65%
				M: 80.9%	M: 60%	M: 70%

mechanisms for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	% of households belonging to vulnerable groups with access to weather index micro insurance by gender of household head	0	F: 88.8%	F: 80.5%	F: 67%	F: 30%
		0	M: 90%	M: 79.6%	M: 74%	M:40%
	% of households not engaged in coping adverse mechanisms	14%	28%	12%	45%	80%
Output 1.1 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	Number of people insured (non-cash, partial cash payment and full cash payment by gender)	0	25,395 (16,103F, 9,292M)	25,395 (16,103F, 9,292M)	25,395 (16,103F, 9,292M)	F: 10,240 M:15,360
	Total premiums paid, by access modality (insurance for assets or cash)	0	457,110.00	1,105,819	US\$ 1,541,110.13	460,800
	Total sum insured (IFA, partial cash payment and full cash payment)	0	3,580,120	10,794,941	US\$ 13,361,357.14	2,477,419
Output 1.2 Awareness raised among farmers on weather index insurance	Number of people trained on index design by gender	F: 0	F: 43F	92	92	F: 15
		M: 0	M: 117M	149	149	M: 20
	Number of people sensitized on insurance as a risk transfer mechanism by gender	F: 240	M: 195,075	M: 221328	M: 221,328	M: 195,075
		M: 160	F:187,425	F: 201324	F: 201,324	F:187,425
Output 1.3 Develop and test tools and systems for weather insurance tools	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	0	3	4	4	3
	Number of staff trained on weather index insurance (disaggregated by public/private, national/local) by gender	F:2; M:8	Public: 160; 43F and 117M	Public: 285; 93F and 192	765	50
Output 1.4. Inclusion of insurance as risk transfer mechanisms in national agriculture programs and supported schemes	Number of national agriculture programs and supported schemes with insurance packages as risk transfer mechanisms	2	3	5	4	10

Outcome 2: Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	% of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses by gender	F: 41.1%;	79%	66%	F: 95%	F: 90%
		M: 58.9%	93%	67%	M: 88%	M: 95%
	% of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security by gender and district	F: 60%	F: 75%	F: 72%	F: 68%	F: 75%
		M: 80%	M: 90%	M: 67%	M: 58%	M: 85%
	% of targeted households with border line to acceptable food consumption score by gender of household head and district	F: 90.9%	F: 90.9%	F: 91.7%	F: 95%	F: 75%
		M: 94.2%	M: 94.2%	M: 95.5	M: 90%	M: 80%
Output2.1: Promote soil and water conservation practices through individual and group asset creation, including irrigation development	No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level	5	7 types: (a) backyard gardening, (b) Winter cropping in dambos; (c) Insurance as a risk transfer mechanism; (d) Various soil and water conservation practices; (e) Access to climate information; (f) Crop Diversification; (g) Cultivation of drought tolerant crops	8 types: (a) backyard gardening, (b) Winter cropping in dambos; (c) Insurance as a risk transfer mechanism; (d) Various soil and water conservation practices; (e) Access to climate information; (f) Crop Diversification; (g) Cultivation of drought tolerant crops (h) Distribution of grants (beekeeping, crop	8 types: (a) backyard gardening, (b) Winter cropping in dambos; (c) Insurance as a risk transfer mechanism; (d) Various soil and water conservation practices; (e) Access to climate information; (f) Crop Diversification; (g) Cultivation of drought tolerant crops (h) Distribution of grants (beekeeping, crop	5

			(h) Distribution of grants	production and livestock), (i) financial savings	production and livestock), (i) financial savings	
	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure and a percentage of planned	0	114 community woodlots established; 3 irrigation sites identified and prioritised for development; 497 (85+412) vetiver nurseries established, 954.5 Ha under agroforestry	262 community woodlots established; 3 irrigation sites identified and prioritised for development; 611 vetiver nurseries established, 1049.5 Ha under agroforestry	583 community woodlots established; 3 irrigation schemes constructed and three more sites identified and prioritised for development; 611 vetiver nurseries established, 237,494 Ha under agroforestry	36
	Percentage of households that are involved in irrigation farming, in addition to rain-fed agriculture	9.60%	34%	27%	38%	15%
Output 2.2. Promote climate resilient agriculture among farmers through extension service support	% of HHs involved in CA (minimum tillage, crop diversity, retention of crop residues) by gender of household head	F: 8%	F:15%	F:71%	F: 53%	F: 30%
		M: 7%	M:17%	M:71%	M: 82%	M: 35%
	Ha of land under CA	335.72	2,390	3,022.60	12,281	3,400

	Ha applied with manure	8,000	8,184	9,394	22,256	17,000
Output 2.3. Support crop diversification with a focus on drought tolerant and nutritious crops	Number of crops grown by HHs (by type) for crop diversification	2	7 (Maize, Cassava, Groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, banana and cow peas)	7 (Maize, Cassava, Groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, banana, sorghum and cow peas)	9 (Maize, Cassava, Rice, Groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, banana, sorghum and cow peas)	4
	Number of HH accessing improved fruit seedlings, leguminous trees and fodder tree seed by gender of household head	F: 21,590 (Leguminous Trees); F: 9,010 (fodder trees); 2,550 (improved Fruits)	F: 55,021 (Leguminous trees); F: 9,378 (Fodder trees); 11,600 (improved fruits)	F: 55,021 (Leguminous trees); F: 9,378 (Fodder trees); 11,600 (improved fruits)	F: 55,021 (Leguminous trees); F: 9,378 (Fodder trees); 11,600 (improved fruits)	F: 40,000
		M: 23,800 (Leguminous trees); M:11,815 (Fodder trees); 3,400 (Improved fruits)	M: 29,980 (Leguminous trees); M:12,615 (Fodder trees); 14,600 (Improved fruits)	M: 29,980 (Leguminous trees); M:12,615 (Fodder trees); 14,600 (Improved fruits)	M: 29,980 (Leguminous trees); M:12,615 (Fodder trees); 14,600 (Improved fruits)	M: 45,000
Output 2.4. Strengthened access to weather/climate information for targeted communities to inform livelihood decision-making among farmers	Number of main delivery channels used by households to receive information for the climate agricultural services (i.e. in-person intermediaries, radio advisories, and SMS) by gender	3F; 3M	3F; 3M	3F; 3M	3F; 3M	3F & 3M

2.5. Strengthened national capacities and systems to provide integrated climate risk management approaches	Number of households within the targeted communities that receive climate services, disaggregated by source (i.e. farm intermediaries, radio advisories, and SMS), by gender, vulnerable groups and district	Extension Officer: 19,405F & 8,199M ; Radio: 35,804F & 25,418M; SMS: 1,094F & 1,640M	Extension Officer: 45,280F, 31,280M & Radio: 36,800F & 26,989M; SMS: 1,094F & 1,640M	Extension Officer: 45,280F, 31,280M & Radio: 36,800F & 26,989M; SMS: 1,094F & 1,640M	Extension Officer: 45,280F, 31,279M &; Radio: 17389F & 11,592M; SMS: 23213F & 15,475M	Extension Officer: 51,000F &34,000M; Radio: 51,000F & 34,000M; SMS: 51,000F & 34,000M
	Number of intermediaries trained in how to access, interpret and communicate climate information to households, to support household decision-making related to food security, livelihoods, and DRR – disaggregated per gender and district	10F; 44M	Extension Officers F:31 M:84 Lead Farmers F: 650 M:1109	Extension Officers F:81 M:159 Lead Farmers F: 650 M:1109	276F Ext. workers & 184M Ext worker, 19,051F farmers & 12,701M farmers	F:80 M: 100
2.6 Strengthened national capacities and systems to provide integrated climate risk management approaches	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	0	3	4	4	5
	Number of communities extension workers and national agricultural content development committee members engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities	0	F:38 M:95	F:88 M:170	F:88 M:170	40F; 64M
	Number of capacity building trainings with national/local entities	0	10	11	11	20
		F: 9.2%	F14.2%	F:70%	F: 85%	F:75%

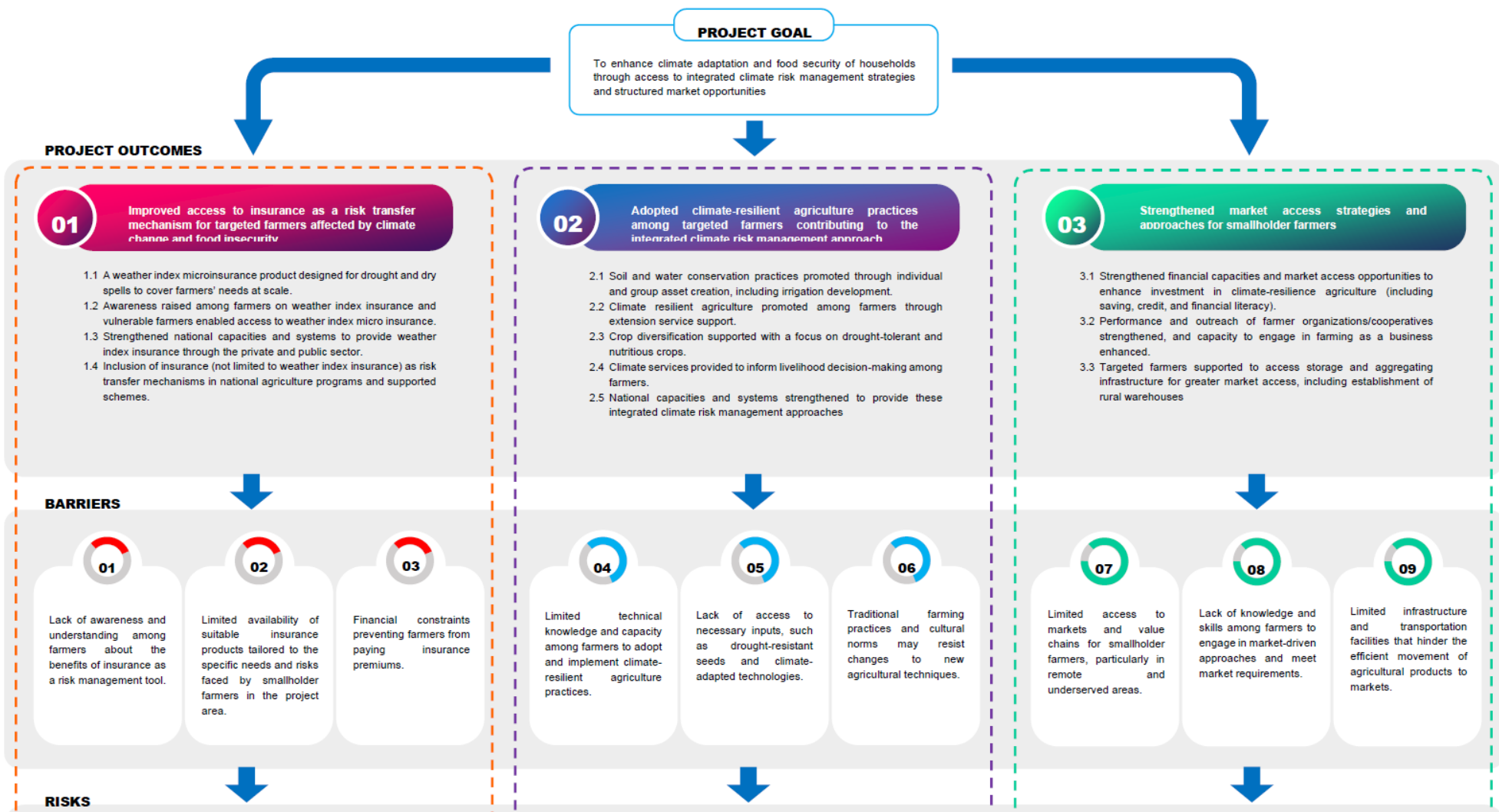
Outcome 3: Strengthened market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets by gender of household head	M: 9.9%	M:14.9%	M: 81.5%	M: 92%	M: 80%
	% of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods by gender of household head	F: 10%	F:15%	F:82.9%	F:95%	F:75%
		M: 15%	M:20%	M:45.2%	M: 89%	M: 80%
	% change in household income disaggregated by activity type and gender of household head	0	0%	231% (both F & M)	22%	F:25%
					22%	M: 30%
	% of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	0%	0%	9%	0%	10%
	% change in HH savings (by type: individual, group, formal, informal)	0	0%	25.00%	25%	30%
	% of HHs accessing markets to sell surplus	15%	20%	53%	50%	50%
	% of HHs within the targeted communities using market advice to make livelihood related decisions (by type)	Both 27%	Both 35%	Both 29.7%	Both: 82%	Both - 40%
		Women 36%	Women 30%	Women 40.3%	Women: 73%	Women - 30%
Men: 37%		Men: 25%	Men: 30.1%	Men: 83%	Men-30%	
% change in HH participating in FOs	23%	85%	46%	56%	95%	
Output 3.1. Strengthened financial capacities to enhance investment in climate-resilience agriculture (including saving, credit, and financial literacy)	No. and type of adaptive financial capacities (Insurance, saving, credit, and financial literacy) created in support of individual or community-livelihood strategies as a percentage of plan	0		70%	73%	75%
	Value of HH savings (MK)	F: 5,692.58	F: 5,692.58	F: 11,888.43	US\$233,190	80,000

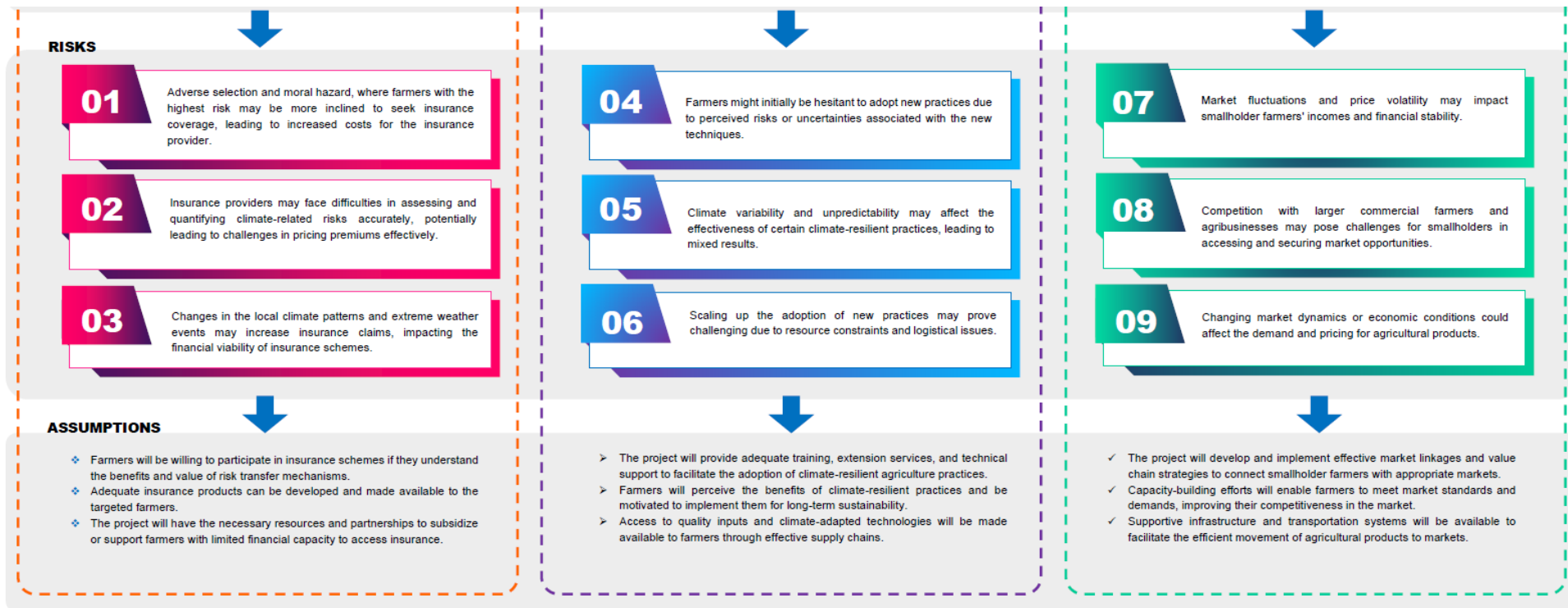
		M: 20,656.97	M: 20,656.97	M: 21,642.24		80,000
	Number of HH accessing credit (by type)	19,550 households	19,550 households	24,650 households	9,426	23,600
	Value of HH credit accessed (formal) (MK)	22,079.56	22,079.56	35,477.56	31,188	80,000
Output 3.2. Strengthen performance and outreach of farmer organizations/cooperatives and enhance their capacity to engage in farming as a business	Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in MT)	0	0	8 (MT)	11.6 tons of maize, 4.92 tons of rice, 0.35 tons of pigeon peas, and 0.7 tons of ground nuts	2,000
Output 3.3. Provider market information to inform business planning and activities	Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	3	22,	245 farmer committees	245 farmer committees	25
	Number of participants receiving market advice (by type)	3,918F & 1,448M	8,637.6F & 5,758.4M,	8,637.6F & 5,758.4M	20,700 (12,420F & 8,280M)	23,600 (14,160F & 9,440)
3.4. Promoted smallholder procurement through government/private sector strategies and programs	Number of smallholder farmers supported	0	6,248F & 2,982M	6,248F & 2,982M	20,700 (12,420F & 8,280M)	23,600 (14,160F & 9,440)
3.5 Promote public pro-small holder procurement	Number of pro-smallholder policies developed	0	0	0	3	1
Gender Crosscutting: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among assisted populations	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on the use/access of markets	Both 27%	Both 37.6%	Both 29.7%	Both- 39%	Both - 40%
		Women 36%	Women 31%	Women 40.3%	Women 41%	Women - 30%
		Men: 37%	Men: 26.5%	Men: 30.1%	Men: 20%	Men-30%
	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on insurance and climate services access	Both- 29%	Both- 47.6%	Both- 30.9%	Both: 37%	Both - 40%
		Women 34.1%	Women 34.1%	Women 41.3%	Women 46%	Women - 30%

		Men:37%	Men:21.2%	Men:27.8%	Men:17%	Men-30%

Annex X: Theory of Change

The ToC postulate that: If (1) households that are most affected by climate change, poverty and food insecurity have improved access to (area yield index) insurance and climate services; If (2) they are supported to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices by providing them with relevant CSA information; If (3) they have increased access to markets and financial services; Then (4) their climate adaptation will be enhanced, enabling them to be resilient and food secure.





Malawi Country Office

[Malawi | World Food Programme \(wfp.org\)](#)

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70,
00148 Rome, Italy - T +39 06 65131

wfp.org/independent-evaluation