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# Appendix 1. Summary of the terms of reference

## **Purpose and priorities of the evaluation**

1. This evaluation concerns the project financed by the GGCF for the period from January 2020 to June 2024. It was implemented as part of Senegal's national strategic plan 2019-2023 and more specifically concerns strategic objective 3, activity 5. This project is part of the rural resilience initiative (R4) and includes all its components: risk reduction, risk transfer (insurance), risk reserves (physical and financial savings) and prudent risk-taking (microcredit).
2. The components are defined as follows:
  - a. Risk reduction (component 1): the aim is to increase the number of households benefiting from community assets for disaster risk reduction from 12,000 (135,000 people) in year 1 to 25,000 households in year 4.
  - b. Risk transfer (component 2): the aim is to improve insurance cover for farming households from 12,000 in the first year to 45,000 in the fourth year.
  - c. Risk reserves and prudent risk-taking (component 3): this component targets the creation and operation of savings groups, increasing from 660 groups with total capital of USD 16,000 in year two to 1,090 groups with total capital of USD 35,000 in year four. In addition, beneficiaries' access to credit is expected to increase from \$8,000 to \$40,000, and goods stored from 63 tonnes to 135 tonnes.
  - d. Empowerment of the Government of Senegal (component 4): the objective is to strengthen the integration of climate change adaptation and climate risk management into protection and safety net programmes. The aim is to increase the percentage of beneficiaries with access to climate risk management tools from 30% in year 2 to 50% in year 4.
3. The breakdown of the budget for each component over the four years is as follows: risk reduction (USD 5,014,797); risk transfer (USD 2,331,526); risk reserves (USD 1,583,322); Government empowerment (USD 315,901).
4. In terms of geographical coverage, the evaluation will encompass all GCF/GCF project intervention zones, which include the 5 regions (Kolda, Tambacounda, Kaffrine, Kaolack, and Fatick), the 8 departments (Kolda, Médina Yoro Foulah, Tambacounda, Koumpentoum, Goudiry, Kounghoul, Nioro, and Fatick), as well as the municipalities benefiting from project interventions.

## **Objectives and users of the evaluation**

5. The evaluation serves the dual purpose of reporting on the action taken and drawing lessons from it. It seeks to highlight the performance of the GCF project in order to account for the funding received and to draw lessons in order to improve the sustainability of the project, replicate what works in other contexts/projects and inform future strategic and operational decisions relating to resilience projects such as the Master Card Foundation (MCF) project, the African Integrated Climate Risk Management (AICRM) programme and the Sahel Joint Programme in response to COVID 19, Conflict and Climate Change (SD3C) challenges.
6. The main users of the findings and recommendations of this evaluation will be the WFP country office, donors, the government and project partners. The evaluation will seek to solicit the views of a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, to be useful to the different actors involved and to provide lessons at national, regional and institutional levels.
7. The evaluation findings and recommendations will be used by the WFP in Senegal to assess the

strategic and operational adjustments needed in the implementation of monitoring activities to strengthen resilience and adaptation to climate change and will enable coordinated advocacy efforts in favour of climate change resilience programmes. In addition, they will inform and support the development of WFP's future national strategic plan (2025 - 2029) and the design of future GCFGCF resilience projects.

### Key evaluation questions

8. The evaluation will address the 12 evaluation questions of the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit as well as guidance provided by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It should be noted that not all criteria need to be included and that additional evaluation criteria may be assessed where appropriate.

9. **Question 1: To what extent was the project relevant to the beneficiaries and communities targeted? (Relevance)** The evaluation will analyse the extent to which the strategies identified and the means envisaged were realistic with a view to achieving the results and whether the objectives and results were clear and achievable within the timeframe set with a corresponding theory of change (ToC). Furthermore, it will examine whether the project was in line with the priorities and development plans of the country's national sector and whether the risks of exclusion were reduced to create inclusive participation of all beneficiaries/affected people and stakeholders from the very design stage of the project. To aim is to understand how the project met the needs of the target groups and whether the number of beneficiaries was appropriate.

10. **Question 2: How effective was the implementation of the programme? (Effectiveness)** This will involve conducting a quantitative analysis of the indicators, analysing the extent to which the project has adapted to changes in the context for the benefit of the target groups and studying whether the indicators (broken down by gender) are SMART and aligned with the results management framework and the GCF programming manual. An analysis of the environmental and/or social risks and their monitoring in terms of management and mitigation will also be conducted. The evaluation will analyse the effectiveness of project management and the changes made during the course of the project, checking whether they have been approved by the GCFGCF. It will also look at whether responsibilities and reporting lines were clear and whether decisions were taken in a transparent manner. It will also be necessary to analyse the quality of implementation by the implementing partners, the support provided by the WFP, reporting, and how lessons have been documented and shared.

11. **Question 3: To what extent has the project used resources efficiently and aligned itself with programmes financed by the GCF and local climate initiatives? (Efficiency)** The evaluation will examine whether the results were achieved within the timeframe set, the possible causes of delays and whether these were resolved. It will analyse management, coordination, funding and governance mechanisms, as well as communication with stakeholders. It will also examine whether financial resources have been used as economically as possible.

12. **Question 4: To what extent have the programmes financed by the GCF generated or are expected to generate significant effects, positive or negative, intended or unintended? (Impact)** The evaluation will examine the extent to which the project has contributed to a paradigm shift.

13. **Question 5: To what extent has the project enabled its components to be implemented effectively and coherently, in line with climate change actions undertaken by other multilateral entities? (Coherence)** The evaluation will analyse the monitoring and evaluation tools and whether they are aligned with national systems. It will also examine whether the project is consistent with the climate funds of other multilateral bodies and whether it complements other ongoing local, national and/or international initiatives. Finally, it will examine whether it contributes to a stronger integration towards low-emission, climate-resilient development paths.

14. **Question 6: To what extent has the project integrated gender equity, equality and women's empowerment? (Equity)** The evaluation will examine whether the most vulnerable groups have access to the services offered by the project, whether the results of the activities relating to gender equality have been achieved and their monitoring well integrated, and whether the financial resources were explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from the project's interventions.

15. **Question 7: Ownership of the programme by national public and government entities and considerations relating to sustainability, replication and scalability. (Country ownership)** The

evaluation will consider whether the project is compatible with the capacity of the national implementing entity and the executing entity, and whether the project has been initiated and developed with strong ownership and commitment from the target country.

**16. Question 8: To what extent can the interventions lead to a paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development paths? (Innovation capacity)** The evaluation will analyse whether the project has created opportunities to target innovative solutions, develop new technologies or models that lead to a paradigm shift.

**17. Question 9: To what extent has the implementation of the intervention taken sustainability into account? (Sustainability)** The evaluation will analyse whether financial, socio-political, institutional, governance, environmental and social risks have been properly identified and managed by the project, and if not, how they can be addressed to improve the project's prospects for sustainability. It will also examine whether the implementation arrangements were appropriate in order to build the necessary capacity to promote national ownership and ensure the sustainability of the results achieved.

**18. Question 10: To what extent can the activities be replicated in other countries or locations? (Replicability)** The evaluation will analyse the extent to which the activities are likely to be replicated in other countries or locations.

**19. Question 11: Does the programme have the potential to increase its scope and impact without increasing the total cost of implementation? (Scaling up)** The evaluation will analyse whether the project has the potential to increase its scope and impact without increasing the total cost of implementation.

**20. Question 12: To what extent have unintended outcomes occurred as a result of the climate resilience project and what factors have led to these outcomes? (Positive and negative unintended outcomes)** The evaluation will analyse the extent to which the project has produced significant positive or negative, intended or unintended, higher-level effects and the factors that have contributed to the unintended effects, outputs, activities and outcomes.

### **Scope, methodology and ethical issues**

**21.** The evaluation will adopt a mixed methodological approach drawing on primary and secondary data sources, including a literature review, key informant interviews, surveys and focus groups. Systematic triangulation of data obtained from multiple sources and by different methods will be carried out to validate the results and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

**22.** These include, but are not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting the privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of participants, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of participants, ensuring equitable engagement of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation does not harm participants or their communities.

### **Roles and responsibilities**

**23. EVALUATION TEAM:** The evaluation will be carried out by a team of independent consultants with a mix of expertise relevant to the project (climate adaptation programming; financial analysis; gender, equity and inclusion; evaluation methodology).

**24. EVALUATION MANAGER:** The evaluation will be managed by Boubacar DIEME (Evaluation Manager based at the WFP Senegal Country Office) with the support of Salif TOURE (Co-Evaluation Manager based at the WFP Senegal Country Office). They will be the main interlocutors between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP stakeholders, in order to ensure a smooth implementation process and compliance with quality standards for process and content. Second-level quality assurance will be provided by Isabelle CONFESSON, Regional Manager and Deputy Head of Evaluation.

**25. INTERNAL EVALUATION COMMITTEE:** This committee is set up to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and high-quality evaluation, in accordance with the WFP evaluation policy, by helping the Evaluation Manager make decisions and by examining draft documents. It is made up of the Country Director, the Evaluation Manager, the relevant programme officer, the regional evaluation manager, the country office monitoring and evaluation manager and the country office procurement manager.

**26. REFERENCE GROUP (ERG):** This is a consultative body and is composed of a cross-section of stakeholders from relevant sectors of activity at different levels of the WFP. They will be consulted throughout

the evaluation process to review and provide feedback on evaluation products. The Deputy Director of Evaluation will approve the final versions of all evaluation products.

27. STAKEHOLDERS: The WFP's internal stakeholders at country, regional and headquarters levels are expected to collaborate throughout the evaluation to ensure the usefulness and transparency of the process. External stakeholders, such as beneficiaries, the Government, GCF, implementing partners and other UN agencies will be consulted during the evaluation process.

### **Communication**

28. The preliminary findings will be shared with the Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) in Dakar during a debriefing session at the end of the data collection phase. The report will be shared with and reviewed by the WFP and subsequently by the GCF. The inception and evaluation reports will be available in French and English. The final evaluation report will be publicly available on the WFP website.

### **Calendar**

29. Start-up phase: August - September 2024  
Data collection: 30 September to 15 October 2024  
Presentation of initial results in Dakar: 16 October  
Writing of the evaluation report: November 2024 - February 2025.

## Appendix 2. Methodology

30. **Evaluation matrix.** This provides the analytical framework for this evaluation. It was designed as suggested in the ToR, based both on the questions and sub-questions suggested by the GCF (as a source of proposals, without the need to repeat them all) and on the criteria of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability), adopted by the UNEG (United Nations Evaluation Group). The 12 major questions proposed by the GCF varied widely in scope (from 2 to 10 sub-questions). We have grouped some of them together for greater balance, clarity and consistency with the OECD/DAC criteria, using the six criteria and adding the "gender" criterion from the GCF grid. The 12 questions from the GCF have been grouped together using the six DAC criteria plus the gender criterion. The table below shows the groupings adopted.

**Table1 : Links between the evaluation criteria and the GCF evaluation questions**

| Criteria - Evaluation matrix question   | GCF evaluation questions  | Themes covered (GCF reference EQ)   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Relevance</b> - To what extent is the project based on national guidelines and the needs of vulnerable populations, and has it been built on the basis of a clear and appropriate concept and resources? | - To what extent was the project relevant to the beneficiaries and communities targeted (EQ1 - Relevance)?  | Needs of beneficiaries and communities (1)<br>National guidelines (1)<br>Project design (1)<br>Resources made available<br>Coverage / targeting                                 |
| <b>Consistency</b> - To what extent is the project consistent with the guidelines of the GCF, the WFP and other multilateral bodies?  | - To what extent has the project enabled its components to be implemented in effectively and coherently, in line with climate change actions undertaken by other multilateral entities? (EQ5 - Coherence)   | Consistency with GCF guidelines<br>Consistency with MAP guidelines<br>Consistency with other multilateral bodies (5)  |
| <b>Effectiveness</b> - What is the scope and quality of the project's achievements, and were the implementation methods appropriate and adaptable?  | - How effective was the implementation of the programme? (EQ2 - Effectiveness)  | Indicator monitoring (2)<br>Quality of interventions (2)<br>Liability (2)<br>Risk management<br>Adaptation<br>Synergy of components<br>Project management (2)                   |
| <b>Efficiency</b> - What is the scope and quality of the work carried out as part of the project, and were the implementation methods appropriate and adaptable?  | - To what extent has the project used resources efficiently and aligned itself with programmes financed by the GCF and local climate initiatives (EQ3 - Efficiency)?<br>- Does the programme have the potential to increase its scope and impact without increasing the total cost of implementation? (EQ11 - Scaling up) | Financial management (3)<br>Coordination (3)<br>Partnership (3)<br>Communication (3)<br>Operational (3)<br>Meeting deadlines (3)<br>Analysis of risk-taking (3)<br>Scaling (11) |
| <b>Impact</b> - To what extent has the project generated positive or negative impacts, intended or otherwise, in the medium and long term, and has it been innovative?                                      | - To what extent have the programmes financed by the GCF generated or are expected to generate significant effects, positive or negative, intended or unintended? (EQ4 - Impact)  | Impact (4)<br>Unexpected impacts (12)<br>Innovation (8)   |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent can the interventions lead to a paradigm shift towards low-emission, climate-resilient development pathways) (EQ8 – Innovation capacity)</li> <li>- To what extent have unintended outcomes occurred as a result of the climate resilience project and what factors have led to these outcomes? (EQ12 – Positive and negative unintended outcomes)</li> </ul>   |   |
| <b>Equity/Gender</b> - To what extent has the project integrated gender equity, equality and the empowerment of women, and has it also taken into account the specific needs of young people and marginalised groups? | - To what extent has the project integrated gender equity, equality and women's empowerment? (EQ6)  | Design (6)<br>Monitoring indicators (6)<br>Business results (6)<br>Project management (6)   |
| <b>Sustainability</b> - Are the interventions deployed sustainable, appropriated by the authorities and communities and replicable in other departments of the country?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent has the implementation of the intervention taken sustainability into account? (EQ9 - Sustainability)</li> <li>- Ownership of the programme by national public and government entities and considerations relating to sustainability, replication and scalability. (EQ7 - Country ownership)</li> <li>- To what extent can the activities be replicated in other countries or locations? (EQ10 - Replicability)</li> </ul> | Community sustainability (9)<br>Institutional sustainability (7)<br>Financial sustainability (9)<br>Durability of effects (9)<br>Risk mitigation (10) |

31. The detailed evaluation matrix is presented in appendix 6. The matrix translates the different dimensions of the evaluation into questions, sub-questions and areas of analysis, each associated with a series of quality or performance indicators, as well as the corresponding data sources and collection techniques.

32. The evaluation will be sensitive to gender and issues of equity and inclusion for vulnerable people (including people with disabilities) and will assess how these have been considered by WFP at the design, planning, implementation and monitoring stages of the project. In particular, this means including a specific question focusing on gender equity and equality issues in the evaluation matrix presented in appendix 6, as well as dedicated indicators and the disaggregation of indicators by gender whenever possible and relevant. In this way, the ET will analyse the extent to which the project design has been based on data disaggregated by category of people (age, sex, status, livelihood, etc.). It will gather the opinions of the various stakeholders encountered on the extent to which the operations have considered specific vulnerabilities and needs linked to gender roles, those linked to age, and the principle of equity of access to assistance. In addition, several practical and ethical measures were taken during data collection to ensure the representativeness of vulnerable groups

33. **A systems approach**, examining the interconnections between the different dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), will guide this evaluation. To operationalise this systemic perspective, the evaluation adopts a mixed-method design, including different data collection techniques and incorporating different types of data - both qualitative and quantitative - at different stages of the evaluation process. According to the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance (ALNAP), data saturation occurs when new cases no longer provide new knowledge; information saturation

is generally reached when 2 to 3 focus groups are organised for each category of beneficiary.<sup>1</sup> The team of consultants reserves the right to change the content of the group discussions or individual interviews if it considers that it has reached information saturation for the various components of the evaluation. The field pairs will regularly review the data collected to validate the collective reorientation of the discussions. Due to the focus on learning and the nature of the intervention, a quantitative household survey was excluded from this evaluation.

34. **Triangulation** is an essential component of the evaluation to guarantee the reliability and robustness of the results, and will be based on various data sources, different data collection tools and cross-checks between the various areas of expertise of the team members. I

## Data collection methods

35. A mixed methods approach will be applied in this evaluation. The data collection methods and tools are presented in the evaluation matrix (appendix 6) and specified for each evaluation sub-question. A summary presentation of each method and tool is given below.

36. **Document review.** The documentation made available at the start of the evaluation made it possible to refine the evaluability study, carry out a preliminary analysis of the evaluation questions and identify the main information gaps. In addition to extracting data from databases on beneficiaries, cash transfers, funding and expenditure, the evaluation included a review of relevant national policies and strategies, United Nations framework documents in Senegal, key project documents, some CO reports and technical documents, the mid-term evaluation report, WFP's strategic and technical orientations, Appendix 9 "Map illustrating WFP's activities in Senegal" and various context analysis documents. Document collection and analysis is a continuous and iterative process that will continue until the data analysis and evaluation report writing phase.

37. **Key informant interviews (KIIs).** The main stakeholders are identified in Appendix 3 of this report. These stakeholders will be interviewed through semi-structured interviews during data collection (Dakar / in the regions) and remotely before or after the data collection mission (38 people identified as key informants). This will be essential for assessing the reasons and factors behind the documented changes and the project's performance. The CO will be regularly consulted during the evaluation process and their feedback will be incorporated into the methodological design as well as the interpretation of the evaluation results.

38. Semi-structured interview guides for key informants specify the topics to be covered and the indicators to be filled in for each type of informant (Appendix 10: data collection tools). An initial series of interview guides corresponding to the different types of stakeholders will be drawn up by the ET once the evaluation matrix has been reworked on the basis of the comments received. The questions asked will vary according to the scale of analysis (national, sub-national, local) and, if necessary, will be adapted during the interview to the thematic area that more specifically concerns the interviewee (for example, asset creation, agricultural insurance, savings and credit, etc.). The guides comprise several sections reflecting the strategic level on the one hand and a more operational level on the other. They contain a series of standard questions and topics from which team members can choose and adapt according to the type of respondent.

39. **Focus group discussions (FGD) and individual interviews with project beneficiaries.** In consultation with the WFP and based on the document review, the ET pre-identified the different categories of beneficiaries to be interviewed. These included direct beneficiaries as well as members of community structures supporting the implementation of activities, for each of the project's main components, namely: i) C1 - farmers' organisations, farmers trained in climate-smart agriculture (CSA) techniques, beneficiaries of the *Food For Assets* (FFA) activity and village asset management committees (created or rehabilitated), ii) C2 - farmers benefiting from climate risk insurance products (two target groups: premium is partly paid - lot 1 - by the project and premium paid through own funds - lot 2), iii) C3 - Members and management committee of credit and savings groups and users and management committee of village cereal banks (VCBs). These beneficiaries and community structures will mainly be consulted through FGDs, in relation to the activities that have been implemented and the type of support they have received. Beneficiaries of climate information and planning workshops (PCP/seasonal livelihoods programming - PSME) will also be interviewed across the

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<sup>1</sup> ALNAP, 2016. Guide to the evaluation of humanitarian action. ALNAP Guide. London: ALNAP/ODI.



various FGDs conducted in order to capture farmers who are direct beneficiaries (SMS, training) and indirect beneficiaries (radio, word of mouth, etc.). Community leaders and professionals directly involved in disseminating climate information will also be interviewed to complete the analysis.

40. Most of the FGDs will be mixed, although care will be taken to disaggregate responses according to whether respondents are men or women. As most beneficiaries of FFA activities and credit and savings groups are women, the ET will ensure that women are represented in proportion to their representation in the total workforce and will pay particular attention to the expression of their points of view within the FGDs. If, in certain cases, the voice of vulnerable groups should be restricted during group discussions, the evaluator will supplement this with an individual interview with a representative of the groups (individual interview and/or case study). Where appropriate, the interviews will be conducted by the evaluator (one per pair), in order to ensure that a climate of trust is established, which is necessary to understand the problems faced by the women. In addition, depending on the responses obtained during the running-in phase for the data collection tools (Kaolack region) and on the cases encountered in the various communes, the ET may decide to conduct FGDs with women only. In order to allow all beneficiaries to express themselves freely and to minimise discrimination based on gender or other socio-economic or cultural factors, the ET will encourage participatory facilitation of the FGDs. If this free expression does not prove satisfactory at the end of a given FGD, the evaluators will adapt and supplement data collection with individual interview techniques.

41. The individual interviews will primarily target professionals and community representatives involved in the implementation of project activities. These include community leaders and PO representatives, local radio station managers, presidents of credit and savings groups, insurance distributors, village cereal bank managers, farmer-leaders of farmer field schools and village asset monitoring and management committees, etc. An indicative breakdown of interviews between the two intervention zones is given in Appendix 5, with a total of 9 interviews with community leaders and village asset management committees, 3 with radio station managers, 7 with presidents of savings groups and insurance distributors, and 3 with cereal bank managers. Some households will also be targeted by individual interviews, via interviews with the main beneficiary of the activity and other members of the household, thus making it possible to understand the positive or negative impacts on the household as a whole.

42. **In-situ observations.** A sample of intervention sites (farmer field schools, village cereal banks, agricultural or community assets, etc.) will be visited in order to complement the information reported by beneficiaries and other key stakeholders with observations of the actual implementation or results of the activities carried out under the project. Direct observation will also aim to better understand the specific agro-ecological and livelihood context in which WFP activities have taken place. Observation sheets, which will enable several important qualitative aspects to be noted in a structured way and communicated to the rest of the team, will be drawn up prior to the field mission.

43. **Case studies.** The case studies will be chosen by the evaluation team according to the particular cases of interest identified in the field. The pairs will coordinate their work in order to cover a wide range of cases. The case studies will mainly serve to analyse the effectiveness, relevance and impact of the integrated approach implemented by the project at three levels: firstly, at the level of beneficiary households (how the synergistic implementation of the four components strengthens household resilience); secondly, at the level of the SFC groups, which play a central role in linking the components; and thirdly, with regard to good collaborative management practices between the WFP and its cooperating partners, who are responsible for implementing the activity packages in the field. These case studies will also make it possible to document the gender dimension of the project, with the emphasis on empowering women. These initial reflections may evolve according to the realities observed in the field and the discussions held in the selected villages. These case studies may be recorded, with the agreement of the interviewees, in order to accurately reflect what was said.

44. **General organisation of data collection.** During the evaluation mission, the ET will devote 9 person-days to interviews in Dakar (3 person-days for the mission leader and the two national evaluators). Interviews with key informants will be divided between members of the ET in Dakar and remotely. In the regions, the evaluators will run in the data collection tools and make final adjustments in the Fatick region (5 person-days). The experts will then be divided into two pairs (with one man and one woman, one international expert and one national expert in each team) and will cover: i) for the first pair, four departments on the Fatick - Goudiri axis (Nioro, Kongheul, Koumpentoum and Goudiri) in 20 person-days, ii) for the second pair, the southern departments, Kolda, Medina and Tambacounda department in 18 person-days. This

proposed distribution is the result, among other things, of considering logistical aspects and a preliminary analysis of the number of beneficiaries per activity and per zone (number of villages, number of beneficiaries, etc.). Pair 1 will therefore carry out around twenty FGDs, and pair 2 around fifteen. A day of collective analysis is planned in Tambacounda during the data collection, in order to make an initial assessment of the information collected and prioritise the final data to be collected.

45. **Selection of sites.** Given the vast scope of the project in programmatic (four components) and geographical (five regions) terms, it is necessary to use a sampling of the sites to be visited. All the departments will be visited, and the sites targeted for data collection have been pre-selected to ensure the greatest possible representativeness of the partnerships and actions implemented during the evaluation period. This should ensure that the livelihoods and socio-economic context specific to each area are representative, as well as the agro-ecological context and level of climatic risks/typology of climatic risks. The criteria used for sampling were as follows: i) the existence of a significant volume of activities; ii) the diversity of operational partners; iv); iii) where applicable, conflict situations that may have had an impact on WFP interventions; iv) areas with a particularly positive impact or practices with a high potential for replicability, vii) On the basis of these criteria, the various exchanges with the CO made it possible to establish a pre-selection of sites, on which the ET based itself to draw up an initial agenda proposal, which was shared with the PB (prior to the submission of this report). The ET also drew on several cartographic elements. The ET will be able to complete and refine the agenda presented in appendix 5 specifically through in-depth interviews with the sub-offices.

## Data analysis

46. **Drawing up an evidence matrix.** The analysis will be carried out iteratively throughout the data collection process in order to be able to review and adjust the data collection tools. The analysis will be carried out using a matrix of evidence (in spreadsheet form), following a thorough and logical analysis process. This matrix of evidence will be based on the evaluation questions and the different axes of analysis and indicators in the evaluation matrix. Based on the document review, interviews conducted during the mission to Senegal and on-site observations, each evaluator will update and complete the information included in the evidence matrix. Then, for each indicator, the cross-analysis of the various pieces of evidence will be entrusted to the different members of the ET according to their respective areas of expertise. Finally, for each evaluation question, an assessor will combine the analyses relating to the corresponding indicators. This summary for each evaluation question will form the basis for the section on the evaluation results in the evaluation report.

47. **Analysis of the WFP's contribution to project results.** The evaluation approach will make it possible to qualitatively assess the extent and quality of the WFP's specific contribution to the results. To do this, the ET will work with the CO to formulate ToC hypotheses on the basis of the information collected and will identify the internal and external factors that either facilitated or constrained (i) the implementation of the activities and outputs (ii) the achievement of the expected results based on the activities actually carried out. The qualitative data collected through interviews or focus groups will be analysed in relation to the specific objectives, indicators and hypotheses of the logical framework. This will make it possible to check whether the results observed correspond to the expectations set, i.e. to assess the relevance and effectiveness of the project. The qualitative data collected will be compiled into an evidence matrix that will serve as the basis for drafting the report's conclusions and recommendations. Given the programmatic and geographical diversity of the intervention, the evaluation team will also carry out several case studies, analyse them individually and then draw comparative conclusions. Each study will focus on a specific aspect of the project or a specific community, according to the priorities established by the WFP. This analysis will deepen the understanding of specific contexts and facilitate the identification of good practices to be replicated.

48. **Analysis of quantitative data.** Pre-existing quantitative data, extracted from WFP databases, will be analysed primarily using cross-tabulations for indicators and datasets of interest for this evaluation. Data quality will be checked through regular exchanges between the Report & Monitoring unit and the ET. The quantitative data will be presented in the form of tables and figures in the evaluation report and will be the subject of an analysis which will seek to identify and explain trends. As far as performance analysis is concerned, output and outcome indicators will be analysed in an integrated manner, by cross-referencing them with funding data.

49. **Preparation of the evaluation report.** Each evaluator will prepare the summary of information for specific sub-questions according to their area of expertise. For some questions, more than one evaluator

may prepare a contribution to the summary. Final responsibility will rest with the team leader, who will ensure that the writing is consistent throughout the evaluation report. The recommendations will be one of the key elements of the evaluation report. The team leader will be responsible for finalising the wording, ensuring the overall consistency of the recommendations, and ensuring that they are specific and achievable.

50. The dedicated Quality Assurance expert will carry out the internal quality control of the evaluation report, based on the WFP checklists and the review of the prior submission of the "Draft 0" report to the co-managers by the team leader. The ET will revise this report based on the quality control of the evaluation management committee and the comments of the RB and the GCF.

51. **Additional analyses based on feedback.** Feedback from stakeholders during the various interim presentation exercises will constitute a source of data in its own right, enabling additional ideas to be generated, certain information and findings to be triangulated, and complementary analyses to be developed. More specifically, this will be an "on-the-spot" presentation of the initial findings of the evaluation at the end of the data collection mission to Dakar, comprising an internal session (members of the CO) and an external session (RG). The list of participants (donors, NGOs, other agencies, other ministries, etc.) will be drawn up jointly with the WFP.

## Quality assurance

52. WFP has developed a Centralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System (CEQAS) based on the norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), as well as good practice from the international evaluation community (ALNAP and OECD/DAC). This system establishes processes with integrated steps for quality assurance and models for evaluation products. It also includes quality checklists for each evaluation product and technical notes on certain subjects. The CEQAS system will be used systematically during this assessment and the relevant documents have been provided to the assessment team.

53. Different levels of quality assurance of the evaluation products are provided by the RB and the CO: one level of quality assurance will be provided by Boubacar DIEME and Salif TOURE, co-managers of the evaluation at the CO; the other level of quality assurance will be provided by Isabelle Confesson, senior evaluation officer at the RB before the evaluation products are forwarded to the evaluation committee within the PO for approval. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views and independence of the ET but ensures that the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing manner and draws conclusions on that basis. The Team Leader will work closely with the Evaluation Co-Managers to obtain ongoing advice on methodological procedures and to ensure that iterative drafts are of the expected quality and in line with the scheme. The WFP DEQS department will review the deliverables before they are finalised by the ET. The evaluation report will first be approved by the BP evaluation committee and then submitted to the GCF for review and approval.

54. Marie Thoreux, a member of the IRAM permanent team, will critically review the deliverables produced before submitting them to the WFP. However, Blanche Renaudin will be ultimately responsible for submitting the deliverables and communicating with the PO. She will ensure that deliverables are produced on time, on budget and to the desired quality.

55. Quality assurance support will be provided to the team leader and evaluation team as follows:

- Organising regular project management meetings with the TL and, if necessary, other members of the team, and taking minutes of these meetings.
- Marie Thoreux attended the kick-off meeting and will attend the debriefing remotely.
- The WFP checklists will be used for quality assurance of the deliverables produced.

56. Data quality (validity, consistency and accuracy) will be ensured throughout the analysis and reporting phases, in particular through appropriate triangulation, as well as by ensuring that all sources of information are mentioned and available on request.

## Appendix 3. Overview of key informants

| Organisation                       | Function  |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>WFP: country office (Dakar)</b> |   |
| CO                                 | Country Manager   |
| CO                                 | Deputy Country Manager  |
| CO                                 | Head of the Resilience & Food Systems unit  |
| CO                                 | Programme Policy Manager Resilience and Food Systems                                      |
| CO                                 | Resilience and Livelihoods Programme Policy Manager (3PA/FFA)                             |
| CO                                 | Programme Policy Manager Insurance/Climate Services                                       |
| CO                                 | FFA/SSE Programme Policy Officer & “Grande Muraille Verte” (Great Green Wall) Focal Point |
| CO                                 | Gender focal point and head of financial inclusion  |
| CO                                 | Associate RAM / Associate Resilience & Food Systems Programme                             |
| CO                                 | Administrative and Financial Director   |
| CO                                 | Purchasing Manager  |
| CO                                 | Head of Human Resources   |
| <b>WFP: sub-offices</b>            |   |
| SO Kaolack                         | Head of sub-office  |
| SO Kolda                           | Head of sub-office  |
| SO Kolda                           | Programme Manager   |
| SO Kolda                           | In charge of cash transfers and nutrition   |
| SO Kolda                           | Project focal point Master Card Fondation / School canteen / Logistics                    |
| <b>WFP: regional bureau(Dakar)</b> |   |
| RB                                 | GCF project focal point at the Regional Bureau  |
| <b>UNS and other UN agencies</b>   |   |

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|--|---|
| Office of the UNS Resident Coordinator                                       | Head of partnerships                                      |
| Office of the UNS Resident Coordinator                                       | Head of data management, monitoring and evaluation        |
| FAO  | Programme Officer/ Assistant to the Representative        |
| IFAD   | SD3C Project Manager                                      |
| <b>Cooperating partners</b>  |   |
| Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (ES of the CNSA) | Executive Secretary                                       |
| Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (ES of the CNSA) | Director of Resilience and Climate Change                 |
| Directorate of Agriculture (DA)  | Head of the Food Production Division                      |
| ANCAR (Agence nationale du Conseil agricole et Rural) - Dakar                | Managing Director   |
| ANCAR (Agence nationale du Conseil agricole et Rural) - Dakar                | Director of Project and Programme Partnerships            |
| ANCAR (Agence nationale du Conseil agricole et Rural) - Dakar                | Knowledge management M&E unit coordinator                 |
| ANCAR (National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Consultancy) - Tambacounda | Head of unit  |
| ANCAR (National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Consultancy) - Tambacounda | Head of Agricultural and Rural Consultancy and Innovation |

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| PROVALE-CV   | National coordinator   |
| PROVALE-CV   | Head of Fatick regional office                               |
| PROVALE-CV   | Head of Kolda regional office                                |
| PROVALE-CV   | GCF project focal point in Kolda                             |
| PROVALE-CV   | In charge of monitoring market gardening activities in Kolda |
| PASA   | Regional coordinator for Kaffrine                            |
| NGO La Lumière   | Branch manager - GCF project coordinator                     |
| NGO La Lumière -<br>Tambacounda  | 4R focal point in Tamba                                      |
| NGO La Lumière -<br>Kolda  | 4R focal point in Kolda                                      |
| NGO Caritas  | 4R Project Manager   |
| NGO Symbiose   | Executive Director   |
| NGO Symbiose   | Coordinator - 4R focal point                                 |
| NGO Symbiose   | Supervisors  |
| National<br>Agricultural<br>Insurance<br>Company of<br>Senegal (CNAAS) | Technical and Sales Director                                 |
| National<br>Agricultural<br>Insurance<br>Company of<br>Senegal (CNAAS) | Risk Management and M&E Officer - Project Focal Point        |
| Jokalant   | Founding Director  |
| Jokalant   | Head of Operations   |
| Jokalant   | Communication officer  |
| National Agency<br>for Civil Aviation<br>and Meteorology<br>(ANACIM)   | Seasonal forecasts manager / WFP partnership focal point     |
| <b>Town halls</b>  |  |
| Nioro Town Hall  | Deputy Mayor   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Kayemor Town Hall  | Mayor   |
| Ida Mouride Town Hall  | Mayor   |
| Diouroup Town Hall   | Deputy Mayor and Town Clerk                                   |
| Loul Séssène Town Hall   | Deputy Mayor and Town Clerk                                   |
| <b>Decentralised technical services</b>                        |   |
| Kaolack Regional Development Authority                         | Project Manager   |
| DRA of Kolda   | Project Manager   |
| DRDR of Kaolack  | Director  |
| DRDR of Tambacounda  | Director  |
| DRDR of Tambacounda  | VCB focal point   |
| DRDR of Kolda  | Director  |
| Nioro SDDR   | Head of office  |
| SDDR of Koungheul  | Head of office  |
| SDDR of Fatick   | Head of office  |
| Fatick Water and Forestry Service                              | E&F Inspector   |
| Tambacounda Regional Food Security Office                      | Head of office  |
| Kolda Regional Food Security Office                            | Head of office  |
| <b>Other</b>   |   |
| Designated National Authority of the Green Climate Fund (DEEC) | Head of the Climate Change Division / GCF Country Coordinator |

|   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| National Local Development Programme (PNDL) | Head of Operations                   |
| OXFAM                                       | Senior policy advisor for resilience |
| Nioro community radio station               | Head of radio programmes             |



# <Appendix 4. Evaluation timetable

|                                  |  | Revised timetable                     |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Phase 2 - Inception</b>       |  | <b>26 July - 30 September</b>         |
| EM/TL                            | Brief core team  |                                       |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Desk review of key documents</b>  | <b>29 July - 9 August</b>             |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Draft inception report</b>  | <b>12 August to 5 Sept</b>            |
| EM                               | Quality assurance of draft IR by EM and REO using QC, share draft IR with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS     | 6 to 16 September                     |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Review draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO</b>  |                                       |
| EM                               | Share revised IR with ERG  | 10 September                          |
| ERG                              | Review and comment on draft IR   | 10 to 17 September                    |
| EM                               | Consolidate comments   | 17 to 19 September                    |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Review draft IR based on feedback received from DQAS and ERG and submit final revised IR</b>  | <b>20 to 25 September</b>             |
| EM                               | Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval  | 25 - 27 September                     |
| EC Chair                         | Approve final IR and share with ERG for information  | 30 September                          |
| <b>Phase 3 - Data collection</b> |  | <b>30 September-16 October</b>        |
| EC Chair/ EM                     | Brief the evaluation team at CO  | 30th Sept                             |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Data collection</b>   | <b>30 September-15 October</b>        |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>In-country debriefing (s)</b>   | <b>16 October</b>                     |
| <b>Phase 4 -</b>                 |  | <b>21 October 2024 - 3 March 2025</b> |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Draft evaluation report</b>   | <b>21 October- 18 November</b>        |
| EM                               | Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REO using the QC, share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS | 18 - 27 November                      |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Review and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS, EM and REO</b>   | <b>28 November - 3 December</b>       |
| EM                               | Circulate draft ER for review and comments to ERG, RB and other stakeholders   | 3 December                            |
| ERG                              | Review and comment on draft ER   | 4-10 December                         |
| EM                               | Consolidate comments received  | 10 December                           |
| <b>ET</b>                        | <b>Review draft ER based on feedback received and submit final revised ER</b>  | <b>11- 23 December</b>                |
| EM                               | Review final revised ER and submit to the evaluation committee   | 3 January 2025                        |
| EC Chair                         | Approve final evaluation report (version 1) by WFP EC  | 6 - 8 January 2025                    |
| PROC CF                          | Final evaluation report submission to Green Climate Fund   | 19 February 2025                      |
| GCF                              | Green Climate Fund review of the report  | 21 February -14 March 2025            |

|             |   |                         |
|-------------|---|-------------------------|
| <b>ET</b>   | <b>Adjustments to the final evaluation report according to feedback from the Green Climate Fund</b> | <b>19-25 March 2025</b> |
| EC          | Approve final evaluation report (version 2) by WFP EC   | 26-27 March 2025        |
| PROC CF     | Final submission to Green Climate Fund  | 28 March 2025           |
| GCF         | Approve final evaluation report by GCF  | 24 March to 17 April    |
| EM/EC chair | Share with key stakeholders for information   | 18 April 2025           |

# Appendix 5. Timetable of field activities

## "Central zone" pair calendar

| Date       | Department     | Municipality               |
|------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 30/09/2024 | Dakar          | Dakar                      |
| 01/10/2024 | Dakar          | Dakar                      |
| 02/10/2024 | Dakar          | Dakar                      |
| 03/10/2024 | Kaolack        | Kaolack                    |
| 04/10/2024 | Nioro          | Nioro / Kayemor            |
| 05/10/2024 | Kaffrine       | Kaffrine                   |
| 06/10/2024 | Koungheul      | Missirah                   |
| 07/10/2024 | Koungheul      | Koungheul / Ida Mouride    |
| 08/10/2024 | Tambacounda    | Tamba / Sinthiou Malem     |
| 09/10/2024 | Koumpentoum    | Pass Coto / Sinthiou Malem |
| 10/10/2024 | Kaolack        | Kaolack                    |
| 11/10/2024 | Fatick         | Fatick / Diouroup          |
| 12/10/2024 | Fatick         | Loul Sésséne               |
| 13/10/2024 | Fatick / Dakar | Fatick / Dakar             |
| 14/10/2024 | Dakar          | Dakar                      |
| 15/10/2024 | Dakar          | Dakar                      |
| 16/10/2024 | Dakar          | Dakar                      |

## "Southern zone" pair calendar

| Date       | Department          | Municipality                             |
|------------|---------------------|--|
| 30/09/2024 | Dakar               | Dakar                                    |
| 01/10/2024 | Dakar               | Dakar                                    |
| 02/10/2024 | Dakar               | Dakar                                    |
| 03/10/2024 | Kaolack             | Kaolack                                  |
| 04/10/2024 | Nioro               | Nioro / Kayemor                          |
| 05/10/2024 | Nioro               | Wack Ngouna                              |
| 06/10/2024 | Kolda               | Kolda                                    |
| 07/10/2024 | Kolda               | Kolda                                    |
| 08/10/2024 | Médina Yoro Foulah  | Ndorna / Bignarabé                       |
| 09/10/2024 | Kolda               | Tankanto Escal / Dioulacolon / Bagadadji |
| 10/10/2024 | Tambacounda         | Missirah                                 |
| 11/10/2024 | Goudiry             | Koulor                                   |
| 12/10/2024 | Tambacounda         | Maka Colibantang /                       |
| 13/10/2024 | Tambacounda / Dakar | Tambacounda / Dakar                      |
| 14/10/2024 | Dakar               | Dakar                                    |
| 15/10/2024 | Dakar               | Dakar                                    |
| 16/10/2024 | Dakar               | Dakar                                    |

# Appendix 6. Evaluation matrix

| <b>Evaluation questions</b><br>(Evaluation level +++ good / ++ average / + poor)   |   |   |  | DAC criteria /<br>GCF EQ   |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <b>1. To what extent is the project based on national guidelines and the needs of vulnerable populations, and has it been built on the basis of a clear and appropriate concept and resources? (+++)</b> |   |   |  | <b>DAC relevance /<br/>GCF EQ1 (Relevance) +<br/>EQ5 (Consistency)</b> |
| Sub-questions  | Indicators  | Data collection methods                                 | Data/information sources   | Data analysis/triangulation methods                                    |
| 1.1 Is the project in line with the country's national sectoral development plans and priorities? Has it been able to adapt to them during the course of the project? (GCF1.2)                           | - Degree of compliance of the project with national programmes and strategies   | - Interviews with key people<br>- Documentary review    | - National guidelines: National Food Security and Resilience Strategy (2015-2035); National Agricultural Investment Programme (2018-2022); Multisectoral Nutrition Strategic Plan (2017-2021); National Social Protection Strategy (2016-2035); National Strategy for Gender Equity and Equality (2016, 2026).<br>- Interviews with national authorities | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews.                          |
| 1.2 Does the project meet the priority needs of the target groups? Has it been able to adapt to them during the course of the project? (GCF1.5) Has the gender component been integrated appropriately?  | - Level of consultation with target groups upstream of the project<br>- Existence, nature and quality of preliminary analyses produced and use made of them in the project document<br>- Extent to which the gender component was taken into account in interviews and preliminary analyses | Interviews with key people<br>Documentary review<br>FGD | - Interviews with communities, beneficiaries, local authorities, cooperating partners, WFP CO, WFP SO.<br>- Pre-project analysis<br>- Gender analysis and Gender Action Plan   | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews.                          |

|   |  |  |  |   |
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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The extent to which the specific characteristics of the context / the needs of the most vulnerable / specific gender-related needs are taken into account in project formulation.</li> </ul>  |  |  |   |
| <p>1.3 Were the planned resources realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results (GCF1.1)? Was it appropriate to deploy activities in synergy/sequentially?</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of correlation between the project strategy and the strategic orientations of the WFP and the GCF, including in the area of gender</li> <li>- Study of comparative analyses (if they exist) of the activities deployed in synergy and separately as part of the R4 project.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>     | <p>Interviews with key people<br/>Documentary review<br/>FGD</p>   | <p>WFP CO / SO maintenance<br/>Interviews with partners<br/>National and local authorities<br/>Beneficiaries, communities<br/>GCF<br/>R4 capitalisation document</p> | <p>Literature review.<br/>Analysis of interviews.</p> |
| <p>1.4 Are the project objectives, components and outcomes clear, practical and achievable within the timescales set? Is the theory of change (ToC) coherent? (GCF1.3) Have the assumptions and risks identified proved valid? (GCF1.6) Are the indicators SMART and aligned with the GCF</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quality of initial and revised project documents</li> <li>- Existence and quality of the ToC, approach used to design it, alignment with the logical framework</li> <li>- Level of relevance of the assumptions and risks formulated</li> <li>- Analysis of the quality of indicator formulation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> </ul> | <p>Logical framework, project document, interim evaluation, RCA, RPA, Baseline</p>   | <p>Literature review.<br/>Analysis of interviews.</p> |

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| Results Management Framework (IRMF)? (GCF2.3)   | according to SMART criteria<br>- Level of harmonisation between project indicators and GCF indicators   |   |  |   |
| 1.5 Did the areas covered by the project meet national priorities in terms of vulnerability to food insecurity and climate change?  | - Comparative analysis between the maps analysing vulnerability to food insecurity (harmonised framework) and to climate change, with the areas covered by the project. | - Interviews with key people<br>- Documentary review                                  | Harmonised Frameworks<br>Map analysing vulnerability to climate change at national level<br>National and local authorities | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews.   |
| <b>2. What is the scope and quality of the work carried out as part of the project, and were the implementation methods appropriate and adaptable? (+++)</b>  |   |   |  | <b>DAC Efficiency / GCF EQ2 (Effectiveness)</b> |
| 2.1 What are the final values of the indicators in the project's logical framework? What changes have been made in relation to the mid-term analyses? (GCF2.1) Are the data broken down by gender? (GCF2.3) | - Level of achievement of activities and results based on activity indicators in the results framework. Comparison with the baseline and values achieved at mid-term.   | - Documentary review  | Logical framework<br>Mid-term evaluation<br>ACR<br>APR<br>Baseline<br>COMET  | Literature review                               |
| 2.2 Qualitative analysis of the implementation of the components (EA)   | - Stakeholders' assessment of the project's impact<br>- Success and failure   | - Documentary review<br>- Interviews with key people<br>- Direct observation<br>- FGD | - Interviews with WFP CO; WFP SO; implementing partners; communities and beneficiaries;                                    | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews.   |

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|  | factors<br>-  | - Case studies   |  |   |
| 2.3 Has the project been able to adapt to changes in the context? What is its capacity to monitor risks (environmental, social) (GCF2.2) and mitigate risks in accordance with the tools (GCF2.4)?             | - Analysis of the tool for monitoring and managing the risks (environmental, social) identified by the project  | - Documentary review<br>- Interviews with key people<br>- FGD          | - Interviews with WFP CO; WFP SO; implementing partners; communities and beneficiaries<br>- Risk monitoring and management tool  | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews. |
| 2.4 To what extent have the activities been carried out in synergy? What are the main effects of the integrated approach? What impact has it had on women, young people, the disabled and marginalised groups? | - Nature and quality of the synergy between activities<br>- Stakeholders' assessment of the effects of the synergy between the project's components<br>- Success and failure factors                    | - Documentary review<br>- Interviews with key people<br>- Case studies | - Community interviews, cooperating partners,<br>- Analysis of the integrated approach based on synergies between the 4 components<br>- Gender qualitative studies C                     | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews. |
| 2.5 Have the lessons relating to the components and their synergy been documented, shared with key partners and used by partners? (GCF2.10)  | - Level of capitalisation tools developed during the project<br>- Level of dissemination of formalised capitalisation tools<br>- Level of appropriation of capitalisation tools by cooperating partners | - Documentary review<br>- Interviews with key people                   | - Interviews with WFP CO / WFP SO / cooperating partners / authorities / etc.  | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews. |
| 2.6 Has a complaints/feedback mechanism been put in place? If so, how  | - Existence and operation of mechanisms for monitoring and  | - Documentary review<br>- Interviews with key people<br>- FGD          | - Complaints tracking and management tool<br>- Interviews with communities and beneficiaries, cooperating partners, WFP S and WFP CO, local authorities<br>- Beneficiaries / communities | Literature review.<br>Analysis of interviews. |

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| effective has it been, how quickly have cases been resolved and what results have been obtained? How are injured parties treated? What adaptations have been made for the gender dimension?   | managing complaints and misappropriation practices  |   |   |  |
| 2.7 Did the implementation of the interventions by the cooperating partners meet the commitments made with the WFP and the expectations of the communities and beneficiaries? (GCF2.6) How well does WFP support its cooperating partners? (GCF2.7) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alignment of project reporting with WFP requirements (for partner reports) and GCF requirements (for WFP reports)</li> <li>- Analysis of the quality, dissemination and ownership of the interim evaluation and follow-up of associated recommendations</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- FGD</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews WFP CO; WFP SO; GCF; Cooperating partners; local authorities</li> <li>- Interim evaluation report</li> <li>- Beneficiaries/communities</li> </ul>   |  |
| <b>3. To what extent did the project meet the deadlines, was it cost-effective, and were the deployment methods appropriate? (++)</b>   |   |   |   | <b>DAC Efficiency / GCF EQ3 (Efficiency) + EQ11 (Scaling-up)</b> |
| 3.1 Were the results obtained on time? (GCF3.1) And when there was a delay, what were the causes? (GCF3.3)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of conformity between the actual schedule and the forecast schedule</li> <li>- Analysis of the causes of delays</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- FGD</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with WFP CO, WFP SO, partners, authorities, communities, beneficiaries</li> <li>- Partner reports</li> <li>- Interim evaluation report and CSP</li> </ul>   | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews                      |
| 3.2 Have financial resources been used economically and equitably? (GCF3.1,   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of performance in management</li> <li>- Level of performance of financial control</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews WFP CO, WFP SO, GCF</li> <li>- Financial reports</li> <li>- Financial planning reports</li> <li>- Financial monitoring and disbursement tools</li> <li>- Interim evaluation report and CSP</li> </ul> | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews                      |



|   |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| GCF3.2, GCF3.5) Are financial controls appropriate, and do they allow for informed decision-making and timely flow of funds? (GCF3.6) Is there scope to increase the scale and impact of the project without increasing costs?  | mechanisms   |   |   |  |
| 3.3 Are the management, coordination and communication procedures clearly defined and properly implemented? (GCF 2.9, GCF3.2, GCF3.4) Have women, young people, marginalised and disabled groups been included in the decision-making processes and the implementation of the project? What good practices and malfunctions relating to these procedures should be mentioned? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of compliance between the management procedures defined in the framework agreements (between the GCF and the WFP / between the WFP and its cooperating partners) and the procedures implemented (e.g. project reorientation, decision-making process, reporting).</li> <li>- Level of coordination with the GCF / cooperating partners / authorities / other key players (e.g. FAO, UNDP)</li> <li>- Nature, frequency and effectiveness of communication mechanisms with the GCF / cooperating partners / authorities / other key players</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- FGD</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with WFP CO, WFP SO, GCF, beneficiaries</li> <li>- Monitoring reports</li> <li>- Interim evaluation reports and CSP</li> <li>- Tools for monitoring redirections</li> <li>- Decision-making monitoring tools</li> <li>- Gender qualitative studies of the COP</li> <li>- CO Gender Action Plan</li> </ul> | <p>Literature review</p> <p>Analysis of interviews</p> |

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|  |   |  |   |  |
| 3.4 Is it possible to increase the scale and impact of the project without increasing costs? (GCF11.1)   | Factors amplifying the effects of the project   | Interviews with key people   | - WFP CO / WFP SO / authorities / GCF interviews  | Analysis of interviews   |
| <b>4. To what extent has the project generated positive or negative impacts, intended or otherwise, in the medium and long term and has it been innovative? (++)</b>   |   |  |   | <b>DAC Impact / GCF EQ 4 (Impact) + EQ12 (Positive and negative unintended outcomes) + EQ8 (Innovation capacity)</b> |
| 4.1 To what extent has the project generated or is expected to generate significant impacts (outcomes), whether positive or negative, intended or unintended? (EQ4.1) Do any of these have a particular impact on women, young people or minorities? (EE) What factors have contributed to these impacts? (EQ12.2) | - Level of achievement of outcome indicators<br>- Level of appreciation of the impacts (positive and negative) by stakeholders, in terms of food security, the environment, financial inclusion, solidarity, gender mainstreaming, etc. | - Interviews with key people<br>- Documentary review<br>- FGD<br>- Direct observations | - Interviews with communities / beneficiaries / WFP CO / WFP SO / partners / authorities<br>- Relationships with cooperating partners<br>- Intermediate and CSP assessments<br>- COMET data<br>- Gender qualitative studies of the CO | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews  |
| 4.2 To what extent has the project developed innovative solutions that have had a significant positive impact?   | - Existence, quality and impact of the deployment of innovative solutions   | - Interviews with key people<br>- Documentary review<br>- FGD<br>- Direct observations | - Interviews with communities / beneficiaries / WFP CO / WFP SO / partners / authorities<br>- Relationships with cooperating partners<br>- Intermediate and CSP assessments<br>- COMET data   | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews  |

| 5. To what extent is the project consistent with the guidelines of the GCF, the WFP and other multilateral bodies?  |  |  |   | DAC: Coherence /<br>GCF : EQ5 (Coherence)   |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| 5.1 To what extent are monitoring and evaluation tools aligned with or integrated into national systems? (GCF 5.1)  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of the level of alignment of the project with the monitoring and evaluation tools of the national systems (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment)</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tools for monitoring and evaluating national programmes (Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of the Environment)</li> <li>- Interviews with national and local authorities</li> </ul>   | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews |
| 5.2 To what extent is the project aligned with the strategic orientations and operational deployment tools of the GCF and WFP?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of the level of alignment of the project with the GCF / WFP strategic and programmatic documents</li> <li>- Analysis of the level of alignment of the project with GCF / WFP monitoring documents</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GCF strategic documents (e.g.: GF 2024 - 2027 Strategic Plan)</li> <li>- GCF monitoring and evaluation framework e.g. monitoring indicators, evaluation framework)</li> <li>- WFP strategic documents</li> <li>- CSP monitoring and evaluation framework</li> <li>-</li> </ul> | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews |
| 5.3 To what extent has the project complemented other ongoing local, national and international initiatives on climate change adaptation or mitigation, including partnership with key project partners? (GCF5.3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of alignment of the project with strategic, programmatic and monitoring documents for government initiatives (local, national, regional)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with multilateral bodies (e.g. FAO, UNDP, IFAD)</li> <li>- WFP CO maintenance</li> <li>- Interviews with national and local authorities partners</li> </ul>   | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews |

| 6. To what extent has the project integrated gender equity, equality and women's empowerment, and also taken into account the specific needs of young people and marginalised groups? (++)  |  |   |  | GCF EQ6 (Gender Equity)  |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| 6.1 To what extent do the design and planning of interventions take into account the constraints (social, community, temporal) and social dynamics of women, young people and people with disabilities in accessing assistance (GCF6.4) and to what extent do they aim to empower women (EE)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent to which gender issues are taken into account in project design (e.g. targeting strategy, definition of activities, implementation methods)</li> <li>- Percentage of women and young people on targeting committees</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- FGD</li> </ul>                         | WFP-CO strategy for promoting gender equality<br>National statistics<br>Interviews WFP CO, communities, beneficiaries<br>GCF project documents<br>CSP document<br>Gender analysis<br>CO Gender Action Plan<br>Gender Action Plan | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews  |
| 6.2 To what extent do the most vulnerable groups, in particular women, young people, marginalised groups and people with disabilities, have equal access to the project's results/services? (GCF6.2) How do the results and benefits for women compare with those for men? (GCF6.5)           |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Case studies</li> <li>- FGD</li> </ul> | WFP-CO strategy for promoting gender equality<br>National statistics<br>WFP CO interviews, beneficiaries, communities<br>GCF project documents<br>CSP document<br>Gender analysis<br>CO Gender Action Plan                       | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews  |
| 7. Are the interventions implemented sustainable, appropriate for the authorities and communities and replicable in other departments of the country? (+++)   |  |   |  | DAC Durability / GCF EQ 9 (Sustainability) + EQ 7 (Country ownership) + EQ10 (Replicability) |

|   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| 7.1 To what extent have the communities taken ownership of the activities? What has been the capacity building of communities and authorities? What are the success and failure factors?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of information, support and ownership by the communities/beneficiaries (e.g. interest in the assets created, asset management mechanism, use of the services offered by the project).</li> <li>- Level of community performance in the management mechanisms for assets created/rehabilitated</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Case studies</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- Direct observations</li> </ul> | Interviews with implementation partners<br>WFP CO / SO maintenance<br>Beneficiary/community interviews<br>Local authority interviews<br>CSP evaluation report<br>Interim evaluation report<br>Partner monitoring report | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews |
| 7.2 Was the project initiated and developed with strong ownership and commitment on the part of the target country? (GCF7.2) How has the government developed its leadership, coordination and deployment capacities in these areas? (EE) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of integration / involvement of national authorities in the project</li> <li>- Level of development of their skills thanks to the project</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> <li>- Case studies</li> </ul>   | Interviews WFP CO / SO / Partners / Authorities / Other multilateral organisations<br>Interim evaluation report, CSP<br>Follow-up report from national partners   | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews |
| 7.3 To what extent can the project components be replicated in other departments of the country? (GCF10.1) To what extent are some of the project's innovations planned to be replicated by other players?                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degree to which the national authorities and other stakeholders are considering replicating certain elements of the project</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews with key people</li> <li>- Documentary review</li> </ul>   | Interviews WFP CO / SO / Partners / Authorities / Other multilateral organisations<br>Interim evaluation report, CSP<br>Follow-up report from national partners   | Literature review<br>Analysis of interviews |

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# Appendix 7. Mapping of findings-conclusions-recommendations

| Recommendation  | Conclusion   | Finding  |
|---|--------------|--|
| <b>Recommendation 1:</b> Improve knowledge management by better capitalising on the experience and evidence generated by the project and sharing the WFP's expertise in the field of adaptation to climate change and, more specifically, integrated risk management (4Rs) via a communication and advocacy strategy aimed at stakeholders involved in these issues.<br>R1.1: Capitalise on the project<br>R1.2: Design and develop a communication strategy<br>R1.3: Share 4R-related knowledge and feedback<br>R1.4: Support national consultation frameworks relating to the CCA | Conclusion 4 | 2.4.6 - Communication and capitalisation<br>2.5.6 - Innovation   |
|   | Conclusion 5 | 2.4.6 - Communication and capitalisation<br>2.7.4 - Replicability  |
| <b>Recommendation 2:</b> Scale up the project in new areas of Senegal, to support the deployment of measures to promote integrated climate risk management.<br>R2.1: Support the government in replicating the project in other regions/departments of the country<br>R2.2: Lobby funding agencies<br>R2.3: Strengthen the Government's operational deployment tools<br>R2.4: Anchor the 4R project within a Ministry   | Conclusion 1 | 2.1 - Relevance<br>2.2 - Consistency<br>2.5.6 - Innovations<br>2.7.4 - Replicability<br>2.3.4 - Synergy between components |
|   | Conclusion 2 | 2.5 - Impacts  |
|   | Conclusion 3 | 2.2 Efficiency<br>2.3.5 - Partnerships<br>2.7.4 - Replicability  |
|   | Conclusion 5 | 2.4.6 - Communication and capitalisation<br>2.1.3 - Relevance of the institutional base<br>2.7.4 - Replicability           |
| <b>Recommendation 3:</b> Refine the model/structure of the 4R project so that, while retaining its fundamentals, it responds even more closely to the ambitions for long-term change and the specific needs of young people.<br>R3.1: Deepen the global approach to change<br>R3.2: Further reflection on component 4<br>R3.3: Incorporate a market orientation   | Conclusion 6 | 2.7.1 - Community ownership<br>2.3.4 - Analysis of component C4<br>2.1.2 - Relevance to community needs                    |
|   | Conclusion 8 | 2.6.4 - Taking account of young people and people with disabilities<br>2.1.4 - Relevance of the project design             |

|   |               |   |
|---|---------------|---|
| <p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> Replicate the 4R project in new countries, to support the roll-out of integrated climate risk management across the world.</p> <p>R4.1: Lobby donors</p> <p>R4.2: Strengthen the skills of members of the relevant POs and RBs</p>  |               | 2.3.3 Analysis of Component 3   |
|   | Conclusion 1  | 2.1 - Relevance<br>2.2 - Consistency<br>2.5.6 - Innovations<br>2.7.4 - Replicability<br>2.3.4 - Synergy between components  |
|   | Conclusion 2  | 2.5 - Impacts   |
|   | Conclusion 3  | 2.2 Efficiency<br>2.3.5 - Partnerships<br>2.7.4 - Replicability   |
|   | Conclusion 5  | 2.4.6 - Communication and capitalisation<br>2.7.4 - Replicability   |
| <p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> Strengthen the quality of partnerships, to reinforce their strategic and operational capacities and anticipate the sustainability of initiatives.</p> <p>R5.1: Ensure that existing state institutional dynamics are enhanced</p> <p>R5.2: Ensure that the memorandums of understanding (duration, financing arrangements, programme content) do not hinder the progress of the projects.</p> <p>R5.3: Strengthen training for partners</p> <p>R5.4: Strengthen preliminary diagnostics</p> | Conclusion 5  | 2.7.2 - Appropriation by the authorities  |
|   | Conclusion 7  | 2.4.2 - Administrative and financial management<br>2.4.5 - Quality of partnerships<br>2.7.2 - Ownership by the authorities<br>2.1.4 - Relevance of the project design<br>2.7.2 - Ownership by the authorities |
|   | Conclusion 9  | 2.4.3 - HR factors<br>2.3.3 Analysis of Component 3<br>2.6 - Gender   |
| <p><b>Recommendation 6:</b> Improve the quality of the M&amp;E system by incorporating tools that facilitate project management and are linked to national systems.</p> <p>R6.1: Ensure the overall consistency of results frameworks</p> <p>R6.2: Ensure the relevance of output indicators</p> <p>R6.3: Define change-oriented outcome indicators</p> <p>R6.4: Ensure proper integration with the national M&amp;E system.</p>  | Conclusion 5  | 2.1.4 - Relevance of the project design<br>2.4.4 - M&E system performance   |
|   | Conclusion 8  | 2.4.4 - M&E system performance<br>2.2.3 - Consistency with national monitoring and assessment tools   |
| <p><b>Recommendation 7:</b> Strengthen the integration of gender and inclusion issues to maximise the project's impact.</p> <p>R7.1: Carry out specific diagnostics to identify the needs of young people, women and people living with disabilities.</p>   | Conclusion 10 | 2.6 - Gender<br>2.4.3 - HR factors  |



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| R7.2: Require cooperating partners to ensure that at least 50% of community leaders are women<br>R7.3: Increase men's awareness of gender issues<br>R7.4: Include people with disabilities in certain activities<br>R7.5: Define clear objectives and precise indicators to evaluate changes linked to gender and inclusion. |  |  |
|--|--|--|

# Appendix 8. Theory of change

57. The ToC is a key element of the evaluation framework for testing the quality of programme implementation. A ToC had been developed when the project was formulated, but it did not highlight the four components of the project and did not have associated assumptions and context analyses. This ToC was not subsequently re-appropriated and used during implementation.

58. A ToC was then drawn up a posteriori by the ET during the start-up phase. However, now that the project has been completed and given the low level of appropriation of this tool by the CO during implementation, it was agreed that it would not be the subject of a co-construction workshop with the CO. However, this ToC is presented in the figure below and below.

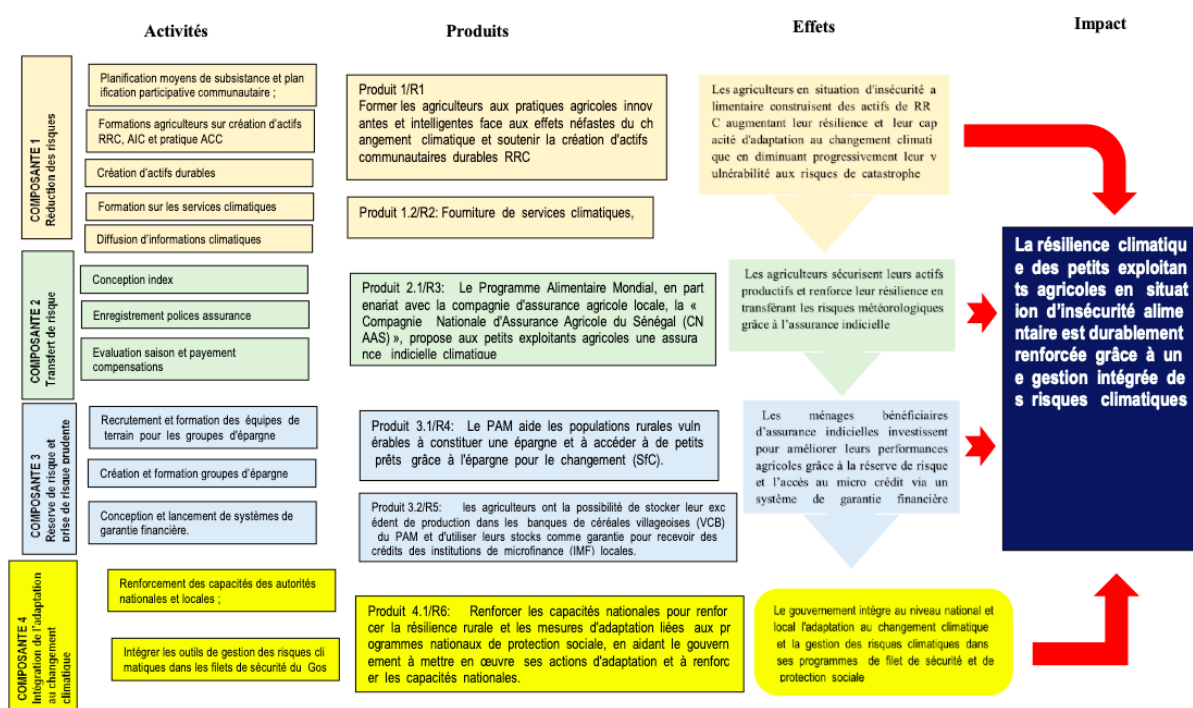


Figure1: ToC reconstituted by the ET

59. Intervention logic of the R4 integrated approach:

Through an integrated approach to risk management within the household, the project aims to support the resilience of rural livelihoods by building individual and collective resilience to climate shocks.

- 1/ The "reducing CC-related risks" component will help to improve communities' livelihoods through innovative solutions (improved agricultural practices, climate services).
- 2/ Increased livelihoods mean that farmers are better able to take out agricultural insurance (index-based rainfall, yield, livestock and hybrid insurance) to transfer the risk of catastrophic events to the financial markets.
- 3/ This reduction in risk offers more opportunities for producers to take prudent risks through a combination of financial education (business advice), diversification of livelihoods (marketing support) and easier access to credit (access to credit) to enable better investments.
- 4/ This enables better risk retention for households and communities through the promotion of collective savings (savings groups, storage and collective post-harvest management) and integration with social protection systems.

60. Main elements of the national context:

- Country highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change (droughts, locust invasions, floods, bush

- fires, coastal erosion)
  - Climate shocks increase producers' vulnerability to food insecurity
  - Small-scale farming is the main means of subsistence for the majority of Senegalese
  - Food insecurity remains high among small-scale producers, livelihoods weakened by shocks
  - Access to secure land tenure, financing mechanisms, production factors, extension services and the effects of climate change remain the main challenges to women's empowerment.
  - Domestic production does not meet demand, cereal imports needed
  - Political instability at national level has weakened the country between 2022 and 2024
  - GDP per capita USD 1,430: lower-middle income country.
61. The CSP evaluation highlighted the following strengths and weaknesses of the "Rural development, resilience and livelihoods" component:
62. Observed strengths: Attractive to donors; Good mobilisation of donor resources; favourable indicators for gender equality; innovative approaches (4Rs, SAMS, digitisation of services, financial inclusion, sectors linked to school canteens, etc.); decentralised branches (Matam, Kaolack, Kolda); climate services activities and information in local languages well developed.
63. Weaknesses observed: Coordination/information with SE-CNSA to carry out fieldwork; coordination with FAO and IFAD; weak capacity of local government bodies to align TFPs; consistency of targeting; awareness, understanding and capacity of small producers to pay CNAAS premiums; disputes over CNAAS allowances, and absence of CNAAS field agents; calculated risk-taking (operation of initiatives, savings/credit, VCBs and warrantage); rivalry of leadership and responsibilities in the field between technical services and between PTFs; short duration of service provider contracts; monitoring of activities and results; requirements of the WFP's ESD3 donor approaches (GCF & MCF) of the "project" type.
64. The assumptions made are taken from those formulated as part of the CSP evaluation for greater consistency and are relevant to the reconstituted ToC, and incorporated into the evaluation matrix (appendix 6).
- Hypothesis 1: The Governorates, the MAER, the SE-CNSA, the SE-CNDN, the MEN and the local development committees ensure real and strong coordination of the interventions of all the PTFs in the areas targeted by the PSP, on the basis of real leadership/coordination between the various sectoral ministries.
  - Hypothesis 2: The WFP's coordination, division of labour and synergies with FAO/IFAD, the WB/ADB, other UNS organizations (UNICEF, UNDP, UNCDF/UNCDF, UNIFEM, UNESCO, WHO, etc.) and other TFPs are effective.
  - Hypothesis 3: FFA: the creation/maintenance of environmental or productive assets using this method is - and remains - relevant, effective and efficient as a means of reducing risk while at the same time: i) strengthening resilience; ii) boosting rural infrastructure; iii) improving producers' incomes.
  - Hypothesis 4: CNAAS: small-scale, vulnerable producers are able to pay index-based insurance premiums against climate risks
  - Hypothesis 5: the payment or partial subsidy of climate insurance premiums by the WFP or the government for small producers can be considered as a medium- and long-term social protection scheme, approved by bodies such as Parliament (ad hoc budget lines in the Finance Act) or the Ministry of Finance (decrees for the sustainable implementation of such a subsidy scheme).
65. Comments on the ToC initially developed when the project was formulated:
- The ToC shared in the ToR presents the scheme, but the assumptions and contextual elements are not included.
  - It is mentioned in the annual country report that a value chain and market analysis was carried out by WFP in 2022, leading to changes in the ToC, but the ET only received a version of the ToC that corresponds to the initial version and no version reworked during the project could be shared with the ET.
  - A reconstituted ToC has been proposed by the SPP ET in 2023, but it takes up the whole SPP and activity 5 relating to the GCF project is not very developed.

- The ToC formulated by the project team (included in the ToR) does not highlight the four components of the R4 approach
- Synergies between components are not apparent
- Some outputs do not target any particular outcome (e.g. improving access to food in times of famine).
- The colour code is not explained
- The causal link between outputs and outcomes is not always clear (e.g. TP have access to technical knowledge and supplies. TP are more willing to take out loans/invest, have confidence in insurance and recognise production opportunities).
- Some outcomes are not induced by any activity (e.g. communities and households are better protected against climate risks).
- Not all outcomes are at the same level (e.g. "empowering the most vulnerable" versus "investment, income, assets and agricultural production are diversified and increased (...) consumption levels and assets of target households are protected against shocks").
- The impact is formulated in a multiple and unspecific way (e.g. "People have secure livelihoods, a sustainable presence and adequate capital (including human, technological/physical, financial, social, natural and political capital) throughout the year").



# Appendix 10. Data collection tools

This appendix presents the discussion guide templates that will be developed in greater detail before the information gathering phase. They have been developed for the main stakeholders and the main components of the project. These guides are intended to provide a framework for the bilateral and focus group interviews that will take place during the data collection phase. These guides will be adapted by each member of the ET according to the interlocutors and the evolution of information gathering before and during the data collection phase. The interviews are intended to supplement and verify the information available in the documents and data transmitted by the WFP. The questions are therefore strategic and developed based on the evaluation matrix. The various guides cover all the evaluation questions and sub-questions together, but do not necessarily follow their order in the evaluation matrix.

All interviews will begin with an introduction to the objectives of the evaluation and its organisation, the presentation of the participants and confirmation of their specific roles. The tools will be prefaced by a text of the informed consent form. The ET will clearly indicate the conditions of confidentiality, use and retention of information and will obtain the participants' agreement to the use of the information collected.

## Interview guides by stakeholder category

Interviews at CO level will be conducted with the various units separately, according to the components to which they have directly contributed.

Depending on the availability of contacts, the institutional players at central level, i.e. the SE CNSA, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Directorate of Agriculture (DA) will be interviewed as a group, together with the project focal point and possibly agents particularly involved in the local monitoring of the project.

Depending on the availability of interviewees and the time available in each zone visited, interviews with the decentralised administration will be conducted either in groups or individually. At the departmental level, interviews are also planned with the heads of economic interest groups (EIGs) and representatives of village cereal bank management committees. Lastly, at the level of the targeted villages, the plan is to interview, on an individual basis, heads of POs and community leaders and, on a group basis, beneficiaries of activity packages, savings for change groups (SfC), representatives of village asset management and monitoring committees and farmers who have paid cash for insurance. Interviews with the cooperating partners will be conducted on an individual basis, during field visits.

The beneficiaries of the project sometimes participated in the different components, and it is therefore likely that several FGD guides will have to be used depending on the case.

| Interview guide - Evaluation of the GCF project - Country office Pays  | EQ |
|--|----|
| <p>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</p> <p>NB: this guide lists all the questions with reference to the assessment matrix. A selection will be made to adapt it to each CO unit.</p>  |    |
| <p>The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in the assessment reports.</p> <p>The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you would like your name to appear on the list of interviewees, we will be happy to do so to acknowledge your participation. The list of interviewees will be included in the evaluation report,</p> |    |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <p>which will be available to the public around early 2025 on the WFP Senegal webpage. If you are not interested in such recognition, your identity will remain anonymous.</p> <p>If you have any questions and/or wish to withdraw your consent for your name to be included in the list of respondents, now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a>.</p> <p>Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No</p>  |     |
| <p>Unit / Total number of employees in the unit / Number of women in the unit</p> <p>Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed</p> <p>For each participant: name / current position / previous position (if any) / level of seniority in the position and in the WFP</p>  |     |
| <p>How do you think the project meets the country's most relevant needs?</p> <p>To what extent are the project objectives and activities aligned with national priorities and policies?</p> <p>Were national institutions involved in the development of the 4R and then GCF projects, and in the reorientations?</p>  | 1.1 |
| <p>To what extent are the monitoring and evaluation tools aligned or integrated with national systems, in particular with the National Family Security Grant Programme (PNBSF)?</p>  | 5.1 |
| <p>Was the project well aligned with the WFP's global results framework? Is it consistent with WFP policies? Which ones in particular?</p> <p>Is the project's intervention logic based on WFP's strengths in Senegal? If so, what are they?</p> <p>Have the lessons learned from the WFP's previous experiences in Senegal and the region (4Rs and others?) been used in the design of the project and its reorientation? Can you give some concrete examples?</p>  | 5.2 |
| <p>To what extent are the strategic orientations of the project and the operational approaches defined consistent with the overall orientations of the United Nations system?</p> <p>In your opinion, was there sufficient analysis of the WFP's strengths and potential synergies with the UN's main partners at the project design stage and when the project was reoriented?</p> <p>How do you work with other UN agencies? And with other humanitarian and development players? Can you give concrete examples of collaboration that has produced good results? If there have been collaborations that have not been successful, what are the causes and consequences (OXFAM, etc.)?</p> | 5.3 |
| <p>In your opinion, were the planned activities realistic and feasible? Had the risks, assumptions and preconditions for carrying out the activities and achieving the results been properly identified when the project was designed?</p> <p>Did the theory of change evolve over the course of the project and was it used as a decision-making tool during the reorientations/impact analyses?</p> <p>How has the GCF results framework been considered in developing the project's results framework?</p> <p>Were the indicators defined specific, measurable, achievable, achievable and time-bound for all the project's activities?</p>   | 1.4 |
| <p>Do you think the WFP is reaching the people who need it most?</p> <p>How were needs analysed at the outset? How are they analysed each year when planning activities? Are they analysed jointly with other players? If so, which ones and how?</p> <p>Are gender equity and equality issues sufficiently considered in these analyses and in planning? How are they considered?</p>   | 1.2 |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <p>Were the planned resources realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results?</p> <p>Explain how the synergetic and/or disjoint implementation of the activities made it possible to meet the needs of the target populations.</p>   | 1.3       |
| <p>Have existing data and analyses on food and nutrition insecurity and climate vulnerability guided the strategic directions, activities, intervention methods and targeting planned by the project?</p>  | 1.5       |
| <p>What were your unit's objectives during the project? Have they been achieved? In the process of being achieved? If not, why not? Have the activities implemented enabled the expected results to be achieved?</p> <p>Have the gender objectives been achieved? Are they on track? If not, why not? Are the impact indicators broken down by sex? How do the results and benefits for women compare with those for men?</p>  | 2.1 / 6.2 |
| <p>What do you think of the quality of the activities carried out during the project (e.g. quality of planning activities, seeds and tools distributed, community assets, technical training, etc.)?</p> <p>How do the community assets generated with WFP support contribute to: i) disaster risk reduction and building resilience, ii) social cohesion and iii) conflict prevention?</p>  | 2.2       |
| <p>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - from the WFP's interventions?</p> <p>Do any of them have a particular impact on women, young people or minorities?</p> <p>What factors have contributed to these impacts?</p>   | 4.1       |
| <p>What innovative solutions have been developed as part of the project? What impact have they had (positive/negative)?</p>  | 4.2       |
| <p>How do insurance, resilience-building through the creation of community assets and savings and loan activities complement each other? Are they systematically integrated?</p> <p>What are the main effects of the integrated approach?</p> <p>What impact will this have on women, young people, the disabled and marginalised groups?</p>  | 2.4 / 6   |
| <p>In practice, how has this synergy of activities been reflected in the field? What were the implications for the cooperating partners?</p> <p>What are the main lessons learned from the implementation of the integrated approach in the Central / Southern zones? How have these lessons been shared between the project partners?</p>   | 2.5       |
| <p>Has the implementation of the interventions by the cooperating partners met the commitments made with the WFP and the expectations of the communities and beneficiaries? Can you give examples of conflict situations, and any resolution mechanisms adopted?</p> <p>How has the number of cooperating partners managed by the WFP evolved? Can you explain the recruitment, capacity building and performance evaluation process for cooperating partners? Who is in charge of these different stages at the WFP?</p> <p>How satisfied are you with these WFP operational partners? What were the main difficulties encountered? How were they overcome?</p> <p>How have partnerships and collaboration with other actors (state or non-state) influenced performance and results? Can you give concrete examples of how partnerships have contributed to achieving the results/impacts targeted by the MAP? Or, on the contrary, examples of results not being achieved because of partnerships?</p> <p>Is the quality of the support provided by WFP to its cooperating partners documented?</p> | 2.7       |
| <p>What external factors influenced the implementation of activities and the achievement of results?</p>   | 2.3       |



|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| <p>Have WFP interventions been adjusted to changes in the situation throughout the project (changes in the national and political context, needs, capacities of the government and other partners, etc.)? If so, how?</p> <p>Has the theory of change been reassessed in the light of the changing context?</p> <p>How has the WFP (and your unit in particular) adapted to the main crises/emergencies encountered, in particular the COVID-19 health crisis and the rise in prices (conflict in Ukraine)?</p> <p>Has the WFP been able to analyse the medium- and long-term impact of these crises? In your opinion, is the WFP's strategic positioning the right one in the face of changing needs in the medium and long term?</p> <p>To what extent has the WFP achieved its cross-cutting objectives? (Humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender, equity and inclusion, environment and climate change)</p> <p>Does the CO carry out a protection risk analysis? If so, how and how often? Is this done in a participatory manner with the target communities? What are the main risks identified in the intervention zones? Do protection incident management protocols exist within the WFP (prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, internal alert mechanism, etc.)? Have all WFP staff and cooperating partners received basic training in protection (GBV, ASAP, child protection) and signed a code of conduct?</p> <p>Are the following aspects considered in WFP interventions: specific age-related needs? Respect for and protection of fundamental rights and the rights of the child? The principle of equity of access to assistance?</p> <p>Does the CO have an up-to-date policy on reducing the environmental impact of its operations? On the management of natural resources? On the distribution of GMOs (seeds or rations)? Are environmental objectives being met?</p> |             |
| <p>In your opinion, do beneficiaries receive enough information about project activities? Are they sufficiently involved in the design and monitoring of activities? How are they involved? What mechanisms have been put in place to collect their feedback and deal with any complaints they may have? Does this work well? Can you give concrete examples of decisions taken by the WFP based on the information received?</p> <p>Is this system suitable for women and does it guarantee their protection?</p>   | 2.6         |
| <p>Were the timetables for the provision of cash transfers set out in the annual operational plans respected during the project? If not, why not?</p> <p>Were the project activities implemented at the optimum time, when the target populations needed them?</p> <p>Have the WFP's internal funding and pre-financing mechanisms been deployed within reasonable timescales? Do you feel that the time taken to draw up contracts with cooperating partners was adequate? If not, has this had a negative impact on collaboration with them and the implementation of activities?</p> <p>Were there any major tensions during the project? If so, what was the frequency/duration and causes of these tensions?</p> <p>What are the main factors explaining delays in implementing activities? What are the other internal factors? Are there any partnership or contextual issues that explain the delays?</p> <p>What impact do delays have on achieving results for target groups? On costs and optimal use of resources? On WFP's reputation and credibility?</p>  | 3.1/<br>3.2 |
| <p>What are the main strategies and targeting criteria (geographical and individual) for the project/activities for which you are responsible? Are they adapted to changing needs? Are they coordinated with the other players? Do you encounter any difficulties in implementing these targeting strategies on the ground?</p> <p>In your opinion, is the planned level of cover in line with needs? Is it still? Can the level of funding mobilised explain these coverage rates?</p> <p>Concerning the methods used to target and register beneficiaries: do you receive complaints about targeting errors? What tools or measures do you use to i) assess the accuracy of targeting and ii) limit the risk of fraud at the time of targeting? Is this working?</p> <p>How long does it usually take to register beneficiaries on asset creation sites?</p>   | 1.5<br>/3.2 |

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| Does the targeting system allow new beneficiaries to be integrated over time?  |     |
| <p>What was the level of execution of the annual and total budgets for your business? overall?</p> <p>Do you think the financial controls are appropriate?</p> <p>Are the costs per volume of money transfers particularly high or low? What are the reasons for this?</p> <p>Are the costs per beneficiary particularly high or low? What are the reasons for this?</p> <p>Do you think the same activities could have been carried out at lower cost? If so, how?</p> <p>Has WFP developed cost-benefit analyses for each type of activity? Are these analyses of high quality and relevant to the national context?</p> <p>Have alternative approaches and measures been considered that are potentially faster than those deployed by the WFP? Have they been adopted? Why or why not?</p> <p>Have alternative approaches and measures been considered that are potentially less expensive than those deployed by the WFP? Have they been adopted? Why or why not?</p>   | 3.2 |
| <p>Concerning the CO's monitoring-evaluation and reporting systems: is data collected at the right times to measure the effects of the interventions? Which output monitoring indicators could not be filled in and why?</p> <p>Were the results of the monitoring and evaluation work provided at the appropriate times to inform reporting and decision-making? What do you think of the information produced by the BP's monitoring and evaluation system? Is it accessible and useful?</p> <p>How is the information produced by the monitoring and evaluation system used? Are WFP management and programme units aware of the recommendations made? Does WFP monitor implementation of the recommendations? Are the communication procedures between the WFP and the GCF clearly established? Are the monitoring and evaluation tools consistent with those of the GCF? Have they informed strategic reorientations? If so, give a few examples.</p> <p>How are the communities and target groups involved in the activity reporting/evaluation process? If so, how (frequency, nature of contributions, etc.)? Are they informed of the conclusions and involved in decision-making?</p> <p>What measures have been taken to specifically integrate vulnerable groups (women, young people, marginalised groups, the disabled)?</p> | 3.3 |
| <p>Are you satisfied with the skills/training levels of the teams in relation to the needs for implementing activities? What strategies has the CO developed to address staff training and skills development needs?</p> <p>What is the average length of service in management positions, and how has it changed? What is the turnover rate in management positions? What are the factors contributing to high staff turnover and what measures have been taken to deal with it? Has staff turnover caused problems for the successful implementation of the project?</p>   |     |
| <p>How do the WFP's interventions within the framework of the project integrate gender? Are the specific needs and vulnerabilities of women and girls sufficiently taken into account?</p> <p>And to what extent are they aimed at empowering women?</p>   | 6.1 |
| <p>Do you think that the project's interventions (and the components in which you have participated) have taken proper account of financial, social and institutional sustainability? To what extent can the activities carried out be taken over by state bodies? by communities? Are there exit strategies for each of the activities?</p> <p>What is the level of ownership and effective use by local communities of assets created or rehabilitated with WFP support (e.g. market garden areas, rice-growing schemes, anti-erosion infrastructure, etc.)?</p>   | 7.1 |

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| Have the actions carried out as part of the project led to positive & sustainable changes in the eating/nutritional behaviour and livelihood strategies of the target groups? Can you give concrete examples?<br>How do the WFP's operations take environmental sustainability into account?  |     |
| Are capacity-building initiatives for local partners (government institutions, cooperating partners, community support structures, etc.) based on baseline studies and training needs assessments? If so, is this documented?<br><br>Have you seen any notable changes in the roles and responsibilities assigned to the various local partners as their capacities have been strengthened? Can you give some examples?<br><br>What is the level of ownership of the project's activities within the various levels of government (central government, devolved technical services, local authorities)? | 7.2 |
| What concrete measures has the WFP taken to support the sustainability, replication or scaling-up of actions, particularly in terms of: i) agricultural insurance, ii) access to and use of climate information, iii) creation and maintenance of agricultural assets?<br><br>Are you aware of any cases of replication, or a desire to replicate certain components of the project by other players?   | 7.3 |
| What changes would you like to see in your unit's/project's intervention strategy?<br>What are your recommendations for the next phase of the project?  |     |

| Interview guide - Evaluation of the GCF project - Local authorities and/or community leaders  |                       | EQ |
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| Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.   |                       |    |
| <i>NB: depending on the availability of the interviewees and the field visits scheduled, the interview could be conducted either at the level of the rural commune (e.g. with the mayor or vice-mayor surrounded by a few councillors and the commune's development officers) or at the level of a village.</i>   |                       |    |
| <p>The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in the assessment reports.</p> <p>The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you would like your name to appear on the list of interviewees, we will be happy to do so to acknowledge your participation. The list of interviewees will be included in the evaluation report, which will be available to the public around early 2025 on the WFP Senegal webpage. If you are not interested in such recognition, your identity will remain anonymous.</p> <p>If you have any questions and/or wish to withdraw your consent for your name to be included in the list of respondents, now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a>.</p> <p>Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No</p> |                       |    |
| <p>Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality</p> <p>WFP sub-office or branch concerned</p>  |                       |    |
| <p>Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed</p> <p>For each participant: name / current position</p>  |                       |    |
| <p>Brief presentation of the demographic and socio-economic context of the RC or locality (population, education and health infrastructure, agriculture, other economic activities, etc.).</p> <p>What are the main issues and challenges in terms of food and nutritional security in the RC/locality?</p> <p>What are the observed effects of climate change in your RC/locality? What climate shocks or natural disasters has your RC/locality experienced over the last 5 years?</p> <p>What impact has the COVID-19 pandemic had on your RC/locality?</p> <p>What are the specific needs of women and young people in your RC/locality?</p>  | 1.2                   |    |
| <p>What support and activities has the WFP provided in your RC/locality over the last 4 years? Were you consulted when these were being drawn up? If so, how?</p> <p>What has been your level of involvement and responsibilities in the implementation of WFP activities? Do you feel this involvement is sufficient?</p> <p>Have you participated in the development of participatory community plans (PCPs) with the WFP? If so, to what extent do the PCP(s) incorporate the concerns of your RC/locality?</p> <p>Do WFP operations meet local development challenges and the needs of local populations? Do they enable better adaptation to the effects of climate change?</p>  | 1.3 /<br>5.1 /<br>7.1 |    |
| <p>Are there other initiatives aimed at improving resilience in your locality (implemented by other partners)? If so, how do WFP's interventions complement them?</p> <p>In your opinion, what are the strengths/assets and added value of the WFP in relation to other humanitarian and development actors? Are there any examples of synergies between the WFP and other actors, or have you noticed duplication of roles or competition in your RC/locality?</p>   | 5.3                   |    |
| What do you think of the targeting criteria used by the WFP? Have you observed any problems with the selection of beneficiaries in your RC/locality? Do you receive complaints about targeting errors? If so, have  | 1.5                   |    |

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| they been reported to the WFP?  | 2.6                              |
| <p>Have you observed any positive changes in people's eating habits? In farming activities or other household economic strategies? To what extent do you think the changes observed are due to the WFP's action?</p> <p>In your opinion, has the WFP helped to improve the incomes and resilience of small producers in your RC/locality? If so, in what way?</p> <p>Did the people in your RC/locality receive cash as part of the support they received? If so, was this money used by households for food purposes?</p> <p>Has it benefited the most vulnerable members of families?</p> <p>Are the people in your RC/locality satisfied with the support they receive?</p> <p>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - of the WFP's interventions?</p> | <p>2.1</p> <p>4.1</p> <p>6.2</p> |
| <p>In your opinion, what are the main results of WFP support in your RC/locality? Why do you think the results have been so good or so bad? Have any external factors (independent of WFP) affected the results?</p> <p>What do you think of the quality of the activities carried out during the project (e.g. quality of planning activities, seeds and tools distributed, community assets, technical training, etc.)?</p> <p>How do the community assets generated with WFP support contribute to: i) disaster risk reduction and building resilience, ii) social cohesion and iii) conflict prevention?</p> <p>Do people in your area have access to climate information? Have you seen any change in practices in relation to this?</p>                                       | 2.2                              |
| <p>In your opinion, how do the activities of insurance, building resilience through the creation of community assets, and savings and credit complement each other? Are they systematically integrated?</p> <p>What are the main effects of the integrated approach?</p>  | 2.4                              |
| <p>Do the activities carried out consider the specific vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls, and the empowerment of women? If so, how?</p> <p>Do the activities carried out take youth employment into account? If so, in what way?</p> <p>Do the activities carried out consider the needs of other most vulnerable populations? If so, which ones and how?</p>  | 6.1                              |
| <p>How satisfied are you with these WFP operational partners? What were the main difficulties encountered? How were they overcome?</p> <p>Have you received any capacity-building (training, technical support, etc.) from the WFP for local authority representatives/members? If so, when and on what subjects? Does this correspond to your needs and priorities? What are the limitations or weaknesses of these actions? Have you noticed any notable changes in the roles and responsibilities that local authorities/community leaders have been able to take on as a result of capacity building? Can you give any examples?</p>  | <p>2.7</p> <p>7.1</p>            |
| <p>Were the activities implemented at the best time, when the target populations needed them? Were there any delays in distributing cash to beneficiaries? If so, what were the consequences? Has this affected the WFP's reputation/credibility?</p>   | 3.1                              |
| <p>In your opinion, do beneficiaries receive enough information about WFP activities? Are they sufficiently involved in designing and monitoring activities? How are they involved?</p>   | 2.6                              |
| <p>What is your assessment of WFP support over the last 5 years? Are you satisfied overall? What are the main lessons learned? What recommendations would you give the WFP to improve its future actions?</p>   |                                  |

| Interview guide - Evaluation of the GCF project - cooperating partners  |  | EQ                |
|---|--|-------------------|
| <p>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</p> <p><i>NB: depending on the circumstances, interviews with cooperating partners can be conducted individually or in groups, by bringing together several field staff who have carried out project activities.</i></p>   |  |                   |
| <p>The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in the assessment reports.</p> <p>The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you would like your name to appear on the list of interviewees, we will be happy to do so to acknowledge your participation. The list of interviewees will be included in the evaluation report, which will be available to the public around early 2025 on the WFP Senegal webpage. If you are not interested in such recognition, your identity will remain anonymous.</p> <p>If you have any questions and/or wish to withdraw your consent for your name to be included in the list of respondents, now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a>.</p> <p>Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No</p> |  |                   |
| <p>Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed</p> <p>For each participant: name/current position/seniority in position and in the NGO/project</p>   |  |                   |
| <p>Full name and acronym of the NGO/project</p> <p>WFP sub-bureau or antenna to which the NGO is attached</p>   |  |                   |
| <p>Brief description and history of your organisation (year founded, head office, areas of activity, HR, main areas of operation, etc.).</p>  |  |                   |
| <p>What is the history of your collaboration/contractual relationship with WFP?</p> <p>Are you familiar with the GCF project and have you been involved in its preparation? In what way?</p>  |  | 1.4               |
| <p>What are the main services carried out for the WFP since 2020? If possible, specify the type of activity, the area of intervention, the duration and the main results expected.</p> <p>What are the main results achieved by the services provided for the WFP (in relation to the objectives set)?</p> <p>What were the main success factors or difficulties encountered during the course of these services: in terms of strategy? implementation? coordination? communication? administrative/contractual aspects? recruitment? Do you feel that the contracting timescales are appropriate?</p>  |  |                   |
| <p>Have the above difficulties had an impact on the project schedule, implementation timescales and costs?</p> <p>Have the planned cash transfer schedules been adhered to? If not, why not? Were the activities implemented at the optimum time, when the targeted populations needed them?</p> <p>What impact do delays have on achieving results for target groups? On costs and optimal use of resources? On WFP's reputation and credibility?</p> <p>Do you think that the costs of the project activities were properly estimated? Do you think it would be possible to achieve the same results in a different way? Have potentially cheaper alternatives been considered? Were they adopted? Why or why not?</p>  |  | 3.1<br>3.2<br>3.4 |
| <p>How are food and nutrition security/climate vulnerability needs analysed in the context of your work with the WFP? Has your NGO taken part in any joint analyses with the WFP?</p> <p>In your opinion, is this analysis based on quality data? Does it make it possible to correctly identify the</p>  |  | 1.2<br>1.3        |

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| activities to be implemented and to specify the target beneficiaries?   | 1.5      |
| How were the beneficiaries of your intervention targeted? What are your views on the targeting methods and criteria? Do you encounter any difficulties in implementing these targeting methods in the field? Does the targeting system allow new beneficiaries to be integrated over time?<br><br>Do you receive complaints about targeting errors?   | 1.5      |
| What do you think of the quality of the activities carried out during the project (e.g. quality of planning activities, seeds and tools distributed, community assets, technical training, etc.)?<br><br>How do the community assets generated with WFP support contribute to: i) disaster risk reduction and building resilience, ii) social cohesion and iii) conflict prevention?<br><br>Are the beneficiaries satisfied with your intervention and the results achieved? What do you think could be done to improve their satisfaction with the results?<br><br>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - from the WFP's interventions?   | 2.2      |
| In your opinion, can we speak of an integration of WFP activities around the resilience of populations? If so, can you specify the activities in question, how they are integrated and how this strengthens resilience?<br><br>How has this synergy of activities worked out in practice? What have been the implications for your organisation?<br><br>What are the main lessons learnt from implementing the integrated approach in the Central / Southern zones?   | 2.4      |
| What are the main long-term benefits of your work with the WFP? Do you think that the activities implemented are likely to be sustainable?<br><br>Do the project beneficiaries have the capacity and skills to ensure the sustainability of the project's achievements? In particular:<br><br>What is the level of ownership and effective use by local communities of assets created or rehabilitated with WFP support (e.g. market garden areas, rice-growing schemes, anti-erosion infrastructure, etc.)?<br><br>How empowered are farmers when it comes to paying insurance premiums?<br><br>Have the actions carried out with the WFP led to positive and lasting changes in the eating habits/nutrition and livelihood strategies of the target groups? Can you give concrete examples?<br><br>How can the sustainability of WFP operations be improved?        | 7        |
| What collaborations or services have been carried out or are underway for other partners active in the area?  | 5.3      |
| What is the level of integration of cross-cutting issues (gender, protection, accountability and environment) in your contractual frameworks with the WFP? Have you seen any major progress in taking these issues into account in recent years of working with the WFP?<br><br>Has your NGO carried out or participated in protection risk analyses (sexual exploitation/abuse, gender-based violence, child protection, etc.) or awareness-raising campaigns on this subject with the WFP? If so, how and how often? Does your NGO have protocols for managing protection incidents? Has your staff received training on this subject?<br><br>Are the following aspects considered in WFP interventions: specific age-related needs? Respect for and protection of fundamental rights and the rights of the child? The principle of equity of access to assistance? | 2.3<br>6 |
| What monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems do you use in your collaboration with the WFP?<br><br>What do you think of the information produced? Is it useful for your NGO's decision-making process?   | 3.3      |

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| How would you assess your NGO's collaboration with the WFP? Are you generally satisfied with this collaboration? |  |
| What do you think of the WFP's performance evaluation process?   |  |
| What are the prospects for action / joint project / partnership?   |  |
| What strategic and operational recommendations would you give the WFP for the next phase of the project?         |  |



| Interview Guide - R4 Project Evaluation - WFP Sub-Offices   | EQ  |
|---|-----|
| <p><i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i></p> <p><i>NB: only questions specific to the sub-offices are noted here. The general questions will be taken from the BP interview guide.</i></p>   |     |
| <p>The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in the assessment reports.</p> <p>The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you would like your name to appear on the list of interviewees, we will be happy to do so to acknowledge your participation. The list of interviewees will be included in the evaluation report, which will be available to the public around early 2025 on the WFP Senegal webpage. If you are not interested in such recognition, your identity will remain anonymous.</p> <p>If you have any questions and/or wish to withdraw your consent for your name to be included in the list of respondents, now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a>.</p> <p>Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No</p> |     |
| <p>SO or branch / Total workforce / Number of women</p> <p>Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed</p> <p>For each participant: name / current position / previous position (if any) / level of seniority in the position and in the WFP</p>   |     |
| <p>What are the specific characteristics of your area of intervention (e.g. environmental, economic, social, etc.) that need to be considered when defining and implementing the project?</p> <p>Did your SO participate in the feasibility and/or targeting studies for these activities/projects?</p> <p>How are they relevant to the needs of the area you cover? Are they relevant to the positioning of other players in the area covered by the SO?</p>   | 1.2 |
| <p>What changes would you like to see in your sub-office/project intervention strategy?</p> <p>What are your recommendations for the next phase of the project?</p>   |     |

| Interview guide - Evaluation GCF Project - Public institutions at central level   |     | EQ |
|---|-----|----|
| <i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i>  |     |    |
| <p>The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in the assessment reports.</p> <p>The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you would like your name to appear on the list of interviewees, we will be happy to do so to acknowledge your participation. The list of interviewees will be included in the evaluation report, which will be available to the public around early 2025 on the WFP Senegal webpage. If you are not interested in such recognition, your identity will remain anonymous.</p> <p>If you have any questions and/or wish to withdraw your consent for your name to be included in the list of respondents, now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a>.</p> <p>Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No</p> |     |    |
| Ministry, agency or structure (specify the directorate, service or department if necessary)   |     |    |
| Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed<br>For each participant: name / current position / seniority in position   |     |    |
| Brief description of your structure (mandate, areas of activity, HR, etc.) and a reminder of the main relevant national policy/strategy documents (any recent updates)<br><br>Who are your main technical and financial partners? Your operational partners? Is the WFP one of your key partners?   | 1.1 |    |
|   | 5.3 |    |
| What is the history of your collaboration with the WFP? What are the main areas of collaboration since 2020?<br><br>What partnership agreement do you have with the WFP? What is its nature? What are the terms and conditions? Is it up to date?   | 1.1 |    |
|   | 3.3 |    |
| What is your understanding of the GCF project? What are the activities implemented by the WFP in which your organisation is involved? Were you involved in their formulation? In what way?  | 1.4 |    |
| What is the degree of alignment of WFP interventions with national policies and strategies? In particular regarding food security, gender, financial inclusion, resilience to CC?<br><br>As formulated and implemented, does the project contribute to the achievement of national sustainable development objectives? If so, which ones? Can you give some concrete examples of this contribution?<br><br>Does the WFP respond to local development issues and the needs of local people?  | 1.1 |    |
|   | 1.2 |    |
|   |     |    |
| How are food and nutrition security/climate vulnerability needs analysed in the context of your work with the WFP? Has your organisation taken part in any joint analyses with the WFP?<br><br>In your opinion, is this analysis based on quality data? Does it make it possible to correctly identify the activities to be implemented and to specify the target beneficiaries?  | 1.4 |    |
|   | 1.5 |    |
|   | 5.1 |    |
| In your opinion, what are the main results of WFP support in your RC/locality? Why do you think the results have been so good or so bad? Have any external factors (independent of WFP) affected the results?   | 2.2 |    |

|   |                   |
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| What do you think of the quality of the activities carried out during the project (e.g. quality of planning activities, seeds and tools distributed, community assets, technical training, etc.)?   |                   |
| In your opinion, can we speak of an integration of WFP activities around the resilience of populations? If so, can you specify the activities in question, how they are integrated and how this strengthens resilience?   | 2.4               |
| Are the following aspects taken into account in WFP interventions: the specific vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls? Specific age-related needs? Respect for and protection of fundamental rights and the rights of the child? The principle of equity of access to assistance?<br><br>In your opinion, has the WFP achieved tangible results in terms of gender equality, women's empowerment or other cross-cutting issues? Which ones?  | 6.1<br>6.2        |
| What coordination mechanisms exist in your sector? Are they functional? If so, what role does WFP play in these coordination forums?<br><br>Does the WFP share data or reports on its operations with your organisation? What do you think of the information shared? Is it easily accessible and useful for assessing progress towards WFP results? Is it useful for any other purpose?  | 5.1<br>3.3<br>2.5 |
| Has your organisation benefited from capacity building from the WFP? If so, when and on what subjects? Does this correspond to your organisation's needs and priorities? What are the limitations or weaknesses of these actions?<br><br>Have you seen any notable changes in the roles and responsibilities that your organisation has been able to take on as a result of capacity building? Can you give some examples?<br><br>Do you think that the project's interventions (and the components in which you have participated) have taken proper account of financial, social and institutional sustainability? Are there exit strategies for each of the activities?<br><br>To what extent does your organisation plan to replicate the project's activities on a national scale in the short/medium/long term?<br><br>What is the level of ownership and effective use by local communities of assets created or rehabilitated with WFP support (e.g. market garden areas, rice-growing schemes, anti-erosion infrastructure, etc.)?<br><br>Have the actions carried out as part of the project led to positive & sustainable changes in the eating/nutritional behaviour and livelihood strategies of the target groups? Can you give concrete examples?<br><br>How do the WFP's operations take environmental sustainability into account? | 7.1               |
| Are capacity-building initiatives for local partners (government institutions, cooperating partners, community support structures, etc.) based on baseline studies and training needs assessments? If so, is this documented?<br><br>Have you seen any notable changes in the roles and responsibilities assigned to the various local partners as their capacities have been strengthened? Can you give some examples?<br><br>What is the level of ownership of the project's activities within the various levels of government (central government, devolved technical services, local authorities)?   | 7.2               |
| What concrete measures has the WFP taken to support the sustainability, replication or scaling-up of actions, particularly in terms of: i) agricultural insurance, ii) access to and use of climate information, iii) creation and maintenance of agricultural assets?<br><br>Are you aware of any cases of replication, or a desire to replicate certain components of the project by other players?   | 7.3               |

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|---|--|
| <p>What is your assessment of the collaboration with the WFP? Are you generally satisfied with this collaboration? What are the main lessons learned?</p> <p>What are the prospects for action / joint project / partnership?</p> |  |
| <p>What strategic and operational recommendations would you give the WFP for the next phase of the project?</p>   |  |

| Interview guide - Evaluation GCF - FGD project Beneficiaries of C1 activity packages (training, FFA, climate information)  | EQ                          |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <p><i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i></p> <p><i>NB: Interview to be adapted according to the activities from which the people interviewed benefited.</i></p>   |                             |
| The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in any assessment reports. The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you have any questions now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a> . Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No |                             |
| <p>Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality</p> <p>WFP sub-office or branch concerned</p>   |                             |
| Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed   |                             |
| Brief description of their profile (name, main economic activities, role in which community groups)?   |                             |
| What are the main issues linked to climate change (rainfall variability, flooding, soil erosion, etc.)? What impact will climate change have on agricultural production and other economic activities?   | 1.2                         |
| <p>Can you give us an overview of the support you have received from the WFP?</p> <p>Are you satisfied with the support you receive? In your opinion, was the support provided appropriate in terms of timing and frequency?</p>   | 1.3<br>/<br>2.2<br>/<br>3.1 |
| <p>What agricultural assets have been built as part of the project? In your opinion, do the assets built meet a need? What need?</p> <p>Who benefits from these assets?</p> <p>How was the choice of asset decided? How inclusive was this choice?</p>   | 1.2<br>/<br>2.2<br>/<br>6   |
| <p>Are the active ingredients functional? What effect did they produce?</p> <p>To what extent have the agricultural assets you have built increased your yields?</p> <p>How are these assets managed? Who decides what is managed? Who makes up the management committee? How was this composition decided?</p> <p>In your opinion, is the management in place sustainable?</p>  | 4.1<br>/<br>2.2             |
| <p>What percentage of the community was able to participate in the FFA scheme? How inclusive has participation been? Is the opportunity to participate rotated or reserved for the same people each time?</p> <p>Do members of the community who were unable to participate receive compensation? How were the constraints that prevented non-participants from taking part in the FFA scheme taken into account?</p>                | 6                           |
| <p>Did you receive any training as part of the project?</p> <p>To what extent has the training you have received helped you to increase your output?</p>   | 2.2<br>/<br>4               |

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Have you received the climate information provided by the project? By what means?<br>To what extent has the climatic information you have received helped to increase your yields?  | 2.2<br>/ 4      |
| Have there been any collective initiatives outside the project to increase the number of people who have received climate information?  | 3.4<br>/ 7      |
| Have you changed your farming practices since you benefited from the activities implemented by the project? If so, how? For example, have you adopted new crops, techniques or technologies?<br>In your opinion, has the WFP helped to improve your income and your family's resilience? If so, in what way?<br>To what extent do you think the changes observed are due to the action of the WFP? Cooperating partners?<br>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - of the WFP's interventions? In your household? In your community? | 4.1<br>/<br>2.7 |
| Has a complaints/feedback mechanism been put in place? If so, did you use it and, if so, how effective was it, how quickly were cases resolved and what were the results? In your opinion, was the treatment of injured parties satisfactory?   | 2.6             |
| If you had the opportunity to modify something in these activity packages, what would you change?<br>Do you have any suggestions for improving the WFP's operations?  |                 |

| Interview guide - Evaluation GCF project - FGD Agricultural Insurance  |  | EQ  |
|--|--|-----|
| <p><i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i></p> <p><i>NB: Interview to be adapted according to the activities from which the people interviewed benefited.</i></p>   |  |     |
| <p>The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in any assessment reports. The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you have any questions now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a>. Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No</p>   |  |     |
| <p>Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality</p> <p>WFP sub-office or branch concerned</p>   |  |     |
| <p>Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed</p>  |  |     |
| <p>Brief description of their profile (name, main crop) and how long they have been insured.</p>   |  |     |
| <p>What are the main problems in terms of food and nutritional security for producers and their families?</p> <p>What are the main issues linked to climate change (rainfall variability, flooding, soil erosion, etc.)? What impact will climate change have on agricultural production and other economic activities?</p>  |  | 1.2 |
| <p>Can you give us an overview of the support you receive from the WFP? What support and activities has the WFP provided over the last 5 years? Were you consulted when they were being drawn up? If so, how?</p> <p>Have you suffered losses due to climatic hazards in the last 4 years? If so, how has insurance helped you to overcome these difficulties?</p> <p>Are you satisfied with the support you have received?</p>  |  | 2.2 |
| <p>What do you think of the targeting criteria used by the WFP? Have you observed any problems with the selection of beneficiaries in your RC/locality?</p>  |  | 1.5 |
| <p>How do you pay the insurance premium? What support do you get from the WFP?</p>   |  | 2.4 |
| <p>Have you changed your farming practices since taking out agricultural insurance? If so, how? For example, have you adopted new crops, techniques or technologies?</p> <p>Has the insurance encouraged you to invest more in your farm? For example, have you bought more inputs (seeds, fertilisers) or farm equipment?</p> <p>In your opinion, has the WFP helped to improve your income and your family's resilience? If so, in what way?</p> <p>Do you feel safer taking certain risks now that you have insurance? If so, which ones?</p> <p>To what extent do you think the changes observed are due to the action of the WFP?</p> <p>Has insurance changed the way you manage your spending (on food, children's education, healthcare, etc.)?</p> <p>Has the insurance had an effect on your level of debt? Have you taken out more or fewer loans since you took out insurance?</p> <p>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - of the WFP's interventions? In</p> |  | 4.1 |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| your household? In your community?   |   |
| <p>Have there been any collective initiatives to increase the take-up of this insurance or to share the benefits?</p> <p>Do you think the insurance has had a positive impact on the community as a whole or just on certain groups?</p> | 7 |
| Do you receive climate information as a group? If so, how is the information distributed to members? How does this change farming practices? Are there any other effects (positive or negative) on your community / household?           |   |
| <p>If you had the opportunity to change something in the insurance system, what would you change?</p> <p>Do you have any proposals for improving the WFP's agricultural insurance operations?</p>  |   |



| Interview guide - Evaluation GCF project - FGD Savings Groups for Change (C3)  | EQ   |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i></p> <p><i>NB: Interview to be adapted according to the activities from which the people interviewed benefited.</i></p>   |  |
| The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in any assessment reports. The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you have any questions now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a> . Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No   |  |
| <p>Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality</p> <p>WFP sub-office or branch concerned</p>   |  |
| Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed   |  |
| Brief description of their profile (name, main economic activities, role in which community groups) and how long have they been members of the SFC group?  |  |
| <p>How long have you been part of an SFC group? Why did you decide to join this group? Were you a member of a similar group (tontine) before the project? If so, how is the SFC group different from previous savings groups?</p> <p>How long does a savings cycle last? Do you think this is long enough? If not, how long do you think would be best suited to your needs?</p> <p>What is the average amount saved per month or per cycle?</p>   | <p>1.2</p> <p>/</p> <p>4.2</p>                     |
| <p>Can you give us an overview of the support you receive from the WFP? What support and activities has the WFP provided over the last 5 years? Were you consulted when they were being drawn up? If so, how?</p> <p>Are you satisfied with the support you receive? In your opinion, was the support provided appropriate in terms of timing and frequency?</p> <p>Have you received training on the operation and management of the SFC group?</p>   | <p>1.3</p> <p>/</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>/</p> <p>3.1</p> |
| <p>Are savings most often recouped before the end of the cycle in order to deal with an unexpected event, or does the savings cycle come to an end?</p> <p>To what extent have SFC consortia been integrated into the various components of the project?</p> <p>Did group savings contribute to the cost of maintaining farm assets?</p> <p>Investing in your farming business (inputs, insurance premiums)?</p> <p>Did the savings enable you to spend more on other things (buying extra food, paying for healthcare and school fees)?</p> <p>Have you been able to invest in other economic activities (excluding farming)?</p> <p>Have you ever stored your surplus production in a VCB?</p> | <p>4.1</p> <p>/</p> <p>2.4</p>                     |
| Do you receive climate information as a group? If so, how is the information distributed to members? How does this change farming practices? Are there any other effects (positive or negative) on your community?   |  |
| Since becoming a member of the SFC group, have you changed your farming practices? If so, how?   | <p>4.1</p> <p>/</p>                                |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <p>For example, have you adopted new crops, techniques or technologies?</p> <p>In your opinion, has the WFP helped to improve your income and your family's resilience? If so, in what way?</p> <p>Since joining the SFC group, do you feel safer taking certain risks? If so, which ones?</p> <p>To what extent do you think the changes observed are due to the action of the WFP? Cooperating partners?</p> <p>Has being a member of the SFC group changed the way you manage your expenses (food purchases, children's education, healthcare, etc.)?</p> <p>Has being a member of the SFC group had an effect on your level of debt? Have you taken out more or fewer loans since joining the group? Have the VCBs had an impact on this?</p> <p>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - of the WFP's interventions? In your household? In your community?</p> | 2.7 |
| <p>Have there been any collective initiatives outside the project to increase the number of group members or the number of groups?</p> <p>Do you think that SFC groupings have had a positive impact on the community as a whole or just on certain groups?</p>  | 7   |
| <p>Has a complaints/feedback mechanism been put in place? If so, did you use it and, if so, how effective was it, how quickly were cases resolved and what were the results? In your opinion, was the treatment of injured parties satisfactory?</p>   | 2.6 |
| <p>If you had the opportunity to change something in the way these SFC groups operate, what would you change?</p> <p>Do you have any proposals for improving WFP's involvement in the creation of SFC groups?</p>  |     |

| Interview guide - Evaluation GCF project - Individual interview with the heads of the Economic Interest Groups (C3)  | EQ                                     |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i></p> <p><i>NB: Interview to be adapted according to the activities from which the people interviewed benefited.</i></p>   |  |
| The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in any assessment reports. The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you have any questions now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a> . Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No   |  |
| <p>Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality</p> <p>WFP sub-office or branch concerned</p>   |  |
| Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed   |  |
| Brief description of their profile (name, main economic activities, role in which community groups) and how long they have been involved in the EIG?   |  |
| How long have you been part of EIG? Why did you decide to join? What is your role as an EIG member?  |  |
| <p>What are the advantages for groups of SfCs of forming an EIG? To what extent does this facilitate access to financing?</p> <p>To what extent are EIGs an innovative solution?</p>   | <p>1.2<br/>/<br/>4.2</p>               |
| <p>Can you give us an overview of the support you receive from the WFP? What support and activities has the WFP provided over the last 5 years? Were you consulted when they were being drawn up? If so, how?</p> <p>Are you satisfied with the support you receive? In your opinion, was the support provided appropriate in terms of timing and frequency?</p> <p>How are EIGs managed and governed?</p> <p>Have you received training in the operation and management of the EIG?</p>   | <p>1.3<br/>/<br/>2.2<br/>/<br/>3.1</p> |
| <p>To what extent have the EIGs been integrated into the various components of the project?</p> <p>How has the distribution of insurance by EIGs been set up? Does this generate additional income for the MSE? How is this income used? To what extent do the EIGs raise awareness of insurance among the members of the SFC groups?</p> <p>What is the relationship between the EIGs and the VCBs?</p>   | <p>4.1<br/>/<br/>2.4</p>               |
| <p>In your opinion, has the WFP helped to improve your income and your family's resilience? If so, in what way? To what extent do you think the changes observed are due to the action of the WFP? Cooperating partners?</p> <p>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - of the WFP's interventions? In your household? In your community?</p> <p>Do you feel safer taking certain risks now that you are members of EIG? If so, which ones? Has this changed the way you manage your expenditure (food purchases, children's education, healthcare, etc.)?</p> | <p>4.1<br/>/<br/>2.7</p>               |

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Has being a member of EIG had an effect on your level of debt?   |     |
| <p>Have there been any collective initiatives outside the project to increase the number of group members or the number of groups?</p> <p>Do you think that EIGs have had a positive impact on the community as a whole or just on certain groups?</p> | 7   |
| Has a complaints/feedback mechanism been put in place? If so, did you use it and, if so, how effective was it, how quickly were cases resolved and what were the results? In your opinion, was the treatment of injured parties satisfactory?          | 2.6 |
| Do you receive climate information? If so, how? How does this change your farming practices? Are there any other effects (positive or negative) on your household?   |     |
| <p>If you had the opportunity to change something in the way these EIGs operate, what would you change?</p> <p>Do you have any proposals for improving the WFP's involvement in the creation of EIGs?</p>  |     |

| Interview guide - Evaluation of the GCF project - Individual interview with representatives of VCB management committees (C3)  | EQ                          |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <i>Remember: all interviews should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i>   |                             |
| The interview is completely confidential and you will never be named in any assessment reports. The decision to take part in the interview is entirely yours and you have the right to refuse to take part at any time, without penalty. If you have any questions now or at any time in the future, please contact <a href="mailto:info@salvaterra.fr">info@salvaterra.fr</a> . Do you agree to take part in this interview? Yes/No   |                             |
| Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality<br>WFP sub-office or branch concerned  |                             |
| Number of interviewees / number of women interviewed   |                             |
| Brief description of their profile (name, main economic activities, role in which community groups) and how long they have been involved with VCBs?  |                             |
| How long have you been involved with VCBs? Why did you decide to join this initiative? What is your role?  |                             |
| How does the VCB manage and renew its stocks?<br>How are the VCBs governed?  | 2.2                         |
| Have you been able to access credit from an MFI thanks to the stock collected at VCBs?<br>To what extent is a VCB an innovative solution?  | 1.2<br>/<br>4.2             |
| Can you give us an overview of the support you receive from the WFP? What support and activities has the WFP provided over the last 5 years? Were you consulted when they were being drawn up? If so, how?<br>Have you received training on how VCBs operates and is managed?<br>Are you satisfied with the support you receive? In your opinion, was the support provided appropriate in terms of timing and frequency?   | 1.3<br>/<br>2.2<br>/<br>3.1 |
| To what extent were the VCBs involved in the various components of the project?<br>What is the VCBs relationship with SFC groups and EIGs?   | 2.4                         |
| To what extent do VCBs improve farmers' resilience?<br>To what extent do you think the changes observed are due to the action of the WFP? Cooperating partners?<br>Have you observed any unexpected effects - positive or negative - of the WFP's interventions? In your household? In your community?<br>Since joining the VCB, do you feel safer taking certain risks? If so, which ones? Has this changed the way you manage your spending (on food, children's education, healthcare, etc.)?<br>Has being a member of a VCB had an effect on your level of debt? | 4.1<br>/<br>2.7             |
| Were there any collective initiatives outside the project to increase the number of VCBs?  | 7                           |

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Do you think the VCBs have had a positive impact on the community as a whole or just on certain groups?   |     |
| Has a complaints/feedback mechanism been put in place? If so, did you use it and, if so, how effective was it, how quickly were cases resolved and what were the results? In your opinion, was the treatment of injured parties satisfactory? | 2.6 |
| <p>If you had the opportunity to change something in the way these VCBs operate, what would you change?</p> <p>Do you have any proposals for improving the WFP's involvement in the creation of VCBs?</p>                                     |     |

| In situ observation sheet - Evaluation of the GCF project - community agricultural assets / CEP   | EQ  |
|---|-----|
| <i>Remember: any visit should be preceded by a presentation of the team members taking part, the objectives of the external evaluation, the person commissioning the evaluation, and the purpose and planned duration of the interview.</i> |     |
| <i>NB: visits to agricultural or community assets (e.g. rice-growing facilities, market garden areas, tree nurseries/reforestation, fish ponds) will be combined with focus groups with small-scale producers.</i>                          |     |
| Prefecture / sub-prefecture or rural commune / locality<br>WFP sub-office or branch concerned<br>Purpose of the visit<br>Name of beneficiary producer organisation (if applicable)  |     |
| Brief technical description   | 2.2 |
| Quality of facilities / structures / equipment  | 2.2 |
| Current condition / level of maintenance  | 2.2 |
| Management method   | 7   |
| Level of ownership and effective use of the asset by local communities  | 7   |
| Asset utilisation and visible livelihood benefits   | 2.2 |
| Unexpected effects (positive or negative)   | 4.1 |
| Degree of integration of climate change adaptation into asset design  | 2.2 |
| Level of contribution of the asset to disaster risk reduction   | 2.4 |
| Degree of integration with insurance activities   | 2.4 |
| Degree of integration with savings for change activities  | 2.4 |
| Difficulties encountered  |     |
| Suggestions for improvements from beneficiaries   |     |
| Other comments from the evaluation team   |     |

# Appendix 11. Bibliography

| Type of document   |
|--|
| <b>Documents relating to the project (if applicable)</b>   |
| Report of the evaluation mission   |
| Country strategic plan (including line of sight)   |
| Annual national reports  |
| Budget revisions to the country strategic plan   |
| Minutes of the Programme Review Committee meeting (for the Country Strategic Plan and budget revisions, if applicable) |
| Approved country portfolio budget and budget revisions, if any   |
| COMP   |
| Other  |
| <b>Country office strategy documents (if applicable)</b>   |
| National sector strategies (where applicable)  |
| Other  |
| <b>Evaluation reports (if applicable)</b>  |
| Global assessment report(s) on food security and vulnerability   |
| Crop and food security assessments (FAO/WFP)   |
| Emergency food security assessments  |
| Food safety monitoring system bulletins  |
| Market assessments and newsletters   |
| Joint assessment missions (UNHCR/WFP)  |
| Inter-agency evaluations   |
| Rapid needs assessments  |
| Feasibility studies on cash transfers and food vouchers  |
| Logistics capacity assessment  |
| Integrated classification framework reports  |
| Other  |
| <b>Monitoring and reporting (if applicable)</b>  |
| Country office monitoring and evaluation plan  |
| National/internal situation report (full report if monthly, sample if weekly)  |
| Field visits, monitoring mission reports by the regional office and other units  |
| Country information notes  |
| Food distribution and post-distribution monitoring reports   |
| Monthly monitoring reports   |
| Beneficiary audit reports  |
| Donor-specific reports   |
| Dashboards   |
| Spatial asset monitoring system (AIMS report)  |
| Any other monitoring report  |
| <b>Reports/monitoring data on products and direct effects (if applicable)</b>  |
| Actual and planned beneficiaries by gender, activity, district/location and year                                       |
| Actual and projected beneficiaries by age group  |
| Actual and forecast volume distributed per activity and per year   |
| Type of product by activity  |
| Actual and forecast needs for cash transfers and food stamps (USD) per activity per year                               |
| Direct effects monitoring reports/data   |
| Other documents/data relating to product tracking  |



|  |
|--|
| <b>Country office human resources</b>  |
| Workforce planning exercise (if applicable)  |
| Organisational realignment documents (if applicable)   |
| Country office staff (list of employees working in the country office during the evaluation period, by type of contract) |
| Organisation chart for the main office and sub-offices   |
| <b>Operational documents (if applicable)</b>   |
| Activity guidelines  |
| Overview of cash flows for the period under review   |
| <b>Partners (if applicable)</b>  |
| Annual reports from cooperation partners   |
| List of partners (government, NGOs, UN bodies) by location/activity/role/volume handled                                  |
| Field agreements, memorandums of understanding   |
| Partnership evaluation/review reports (if applicable)  |
| Other documents relating to partnerships (if applicable)   |
| <b>Cluster/coordination meetings (if applicable)</b>   |
| Documents relating to the logistics/food security/nutrition cluster  |
| Minutes of coordination meetings   |
| Other  |
| <b>Assessments/reviews/audits/operational research</b>   |
| Evaluations/reviews of past or current activities/interventions  |
| Audit reports on past or current activities/interventions  |
| Other documents relating to the performance assessment/review  |
| <b>Mobilisation of resources (if applicable)</b>   |
| Resources  |
| Statistics on contributions by month   |
| Resource mobilisation strategy   |
| Notes on donor meetings  |
| Donor proposals (if applicable)  |
| <b>Cards (if applicable)</b>   |
| Updated operational map  |
| HungerMapLIVE  |
| Map of food/cash/voucher distribution points   |
| Food safety map  |
| Country office attendance cards  |
| Resources and donor relations  |
| Resources by donor   |
| Reports on the planned/actual budget for the country portfolio   |
| Overview of funding allocation   |
| Financing overview   |
| Budget implementation plan   |
| Statistics on contributions by month and year  |
| <b>Other documents compiled by the team (including external documents) (if applicable)</b>                               |
| Specify  |
| Specify  |
| Specify  |
| Specify  |

# Appendix 12. Case studies

## Case study 1 - C2

The beneficiary of this project is a woman of around 60, living with her elderly and sick husband, who is unable to work. Their house was destroyed by a disaster, and the couple now live in a makeshift hut on the land of distant relatives. She is the only one to provide food for the household, which is in a precarious situation and is particularly hard hit during lean periods.

The activities in which she took part included compensation for the creation of agricultural assets and training in rice-growing provided in farmer field schools. She also took out agricultural insurance, which was seen as a prerequisite for access to the WFP's Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) programme. Financed entirely by the APT programme in the first few years, the WFP asked for an increasing contribution from its own funds. This contribution put a strain on its finances, forcing it to use part of the transfers received to cover insurance costs. The cash transfers had an extremely positive impact for this household, ensuring a minimum food intake during lean periods. However, the insurance did not have a particular impact, as this household was not compensated during the project period. If there is no contribution from the project the following year, they will no longer be able to insure their plot.

## Case study 2: C3 / Sfc

**Profile of the beneficiary:** The beneficiary is 36 years old. His household consists of his wife and 5 children (3 from their union and 2 adopted children from his wife's previous marriage). He is a market gardener and a member of the local market gardeners' association.

**Project support:** He is a member of an Sfc fund and finds it very useful. In terms of savings, he contributes 2,000 francs twice a month. The cycle lasts 2 years. He has been a member since 2023, so has not yet experienced the end of the cycle and redistribution. With the money he will get back in 2025, he plans to strengthen his market gardening activity by buying cement and iron to build a well in his plot, buying a watering can and, if he has enough money left over a motorised pumping system.

In terms of credit, he has already taken out 2 loans, each time before the rainy season. The first, in 2023, enabled him to buy seeds. He borrowed FCFA 30,000 and repaid FCFA 33,000 three months later, after the rainy season. That year, he also worked as a driver. The household's needs were covered by this activity. He was therefore able to use the entire loan to buy seeds. For his second loan, in 2024, he borrowed FCFA 70,000. He had no other activity in parallel. He therefore used FCFA 30,000 to cover household needs and CFAF 40,000 to buy seed and fertiliser. He will repay FCFA 77,000 francs at the end of the rainy season.

Before the project, he had access to loans through the market gardeners' association, which makes loans to the bank for its members. But the association didn't offer a savings scheme. And the loans were much more expensive. The SfcS make it possible to avoid the bank and settle any problems between members of the community directly. The SFC group also gives them free access to climate information, as the group chairman has signed up and distributes the information to the other members.

**Gender mix of the SFC:** The group is made up of 34 people. It is mixed, but with most women. This is the first time he has been part of a mixed group. He feels that this has promoted social cohesion in the community and strengthened cohabitation in his household. However, it has not led to any change in roles and responsibilities within the household.

### Case study 3 - C3 / VCB



**Background:** The VCB was launched in 2022. It began with training from Caritas on how to run a VCB. Then the community chose the premises where the food would be stored. Then the preparation the agreement governing its operation. And a management committee was elected at a general meeting involving all the members of the village. The 44 households benefiting from the project then provided 5 kg of food (rice or millet) to build up the initial stock. The following year, thanks to a favourable winter and the training received, production increased significantly in the village. As the first premises were no longer sufficient, a classroom was made available for storage. Then, in 2024, the village was designated as the beneficiary of a building dedicated to VCB. The village chief gave up a site that he owned. This was followed by a land deliberation by the municipal council, then validation by the sub-prefect and finally the formalisation of this donation through the issuing of an official record. Work began in May 2024, but had not been completed by the time of the evaluation mission in October 2024.

**How it works:** Every year, after the harvest period, each household stores 5 kg of food in the VCB. In addition, since 2024, all the food produced in the collective field initiated by the project has also been stored in the VCB. All members of the village can then borrow up to 50 kg during the winter. The borrower provides an identity document as a guarantee. Repayments, in kind, are made at the end of the next harvest period, with an interest rate of 10%. Until now, all the stock was consumed at the end of the wintering period. However, in the event of a surplus, the agreement provides for VCB to sell this surplus, with the money then being used to buy back millet, when the price is low, in order to build up VCB's stock. Each household is represented in the VCB by the wife of the head of household. The management committee is made up of 6 members (chairman, secretary, treasurer and 3 deputies) and 3 auditors. The chairman and secretary are men. The other 7 are women.

**Impact:** Before the VCB, during the lean season, villagers had to go to the market to buy food. Access to the market is difficult. And prices at that time are very high. Thanks to VCB, food is available in the village. And, even with the 10% interest, being able to repay in kind after the harvest period is very attractive financially for households. VCB has also helped to reduce post-harvest wastage and losses. In addition, the straw cut during the rice harvest has been put to better use. By pooling the harvested straw, a substantial stock is available, which is then used to feed the animals. Before the project, this straw was not recycled and villagers were forced to buy it to feed their livestock. Better use of this straw has saved this expense. Finally, it should be noted that the VCB, thanks to its inclusive and supportive operating methods, has had a positive effect on social cohesion in the village.

### Case study 4: 2.5 Impacts

**Case study / Rice growing / direct beneficiary / Fatick**

Family situation: The beneficiary is the head of a household of 8 people made up of 2 adults (her and her daughter-in-law) and 6 children. She is about 45 years old. Her husband died last year.

Issues: "In grandma's day, the low-lying areas were rice fields. Since then, the salinisation of the land has made the plots unsuitable for cultivation. The main factors are: the scarcity of rainfall, the clearing of trees between the rice fields and the brackish river, and the intensification of salt extraction (by industrialists).

Support from the 4R project: The training courses in rice-growing techniques (lasting one week in 2022 with a one-day refresher course the following year) and the associated agricultural monitoring, provided in addition to the redevelopment of the old rice fields (construction of ring dikes and bunds) and reforestation along the river were particularly appreciated and deemed useful. Areas of collective plots and family plots have been defined. Although this activity has traditionally been carried out by women, men are now taking part just as much, given all the benefits it offers.

Social impact: The reappropriation of traditional rice-growing techniques has generated a great deal of pride in reclaiming the skills of grandmothers. Farming techniques have even been improved, "before we used to sow by broadcasting, now we sow in rows". This collective reappropriation has strengthened social cohesion, with work in the fields being done together "we sing, we dance, it reduces stress and isolation". When we return from each day's work, "we all eat shared meals together", which further strengthens the opportunities for mutual aid. Even "within the household, it reinforces good relations".

Impacts on food security: Rice production is new and adds to the crops already grown (millet, groundnuts), making households more food self-sufficient and reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity "it helps with food security". What's more, the quality of the rice is appreciated: "Rice grown here has a better impact on our health than imported rice"; "the rice is of better quality, it's easier to digest".

Economic impact: The "SfC" funds made it possible to hire the tractor and threshing machine for everyone without the need for repayment.

Environmental impact: The developments have halted the salinisation of the soil and made it suitable for cultivation once again.

Unexpected impact: Spontaneous duplication of techniques in a neighbouring village

### Case study 5: Impact on women's empowerment

The beneficiary's household consists of nine people. Her husband works mainly in the fields, growing groundnuts and managing orchards. Before joining the project, she had no access to credit, lived in rudimentary housing and had no funds to support the marriage of her 5 children.

She began by buying and selling fish on local markets, which enabled her to generate initial savings. When she joined an SFC group, she took out successive loans to extend her business to other goods and increasing volumes. With the credit she obtained (up to FCFA 75,000 per quarter), she was able to make advance payments for loans in kind from wholesalers. She travels to the main market. These investments now enable her to save around 20,000 CFA francs a week.

Thanks to the income from her business, the economic status of her household has changed significantly, and it is now considered to be well-off. She has invested in three motorbikes to transport people and goods, bought three plots of land in her name and grants small loans to her customers. Now president of the EIG, she has become an influential figure in her community, consulted on natural resource management issues and asked to support community projects. She is proud to be able to support community projects financially, but also stresses the weight of this responsibility. This position has brought her increased respect, community responsibilities and a greater say in decisions within her own household, strengthening her role as a local leader. Recognised by the local customary authorities, she plays a mediating role within households (male-female conflicts).