Final evaluation of the Green Climate Fund project: Climate resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management (2021-2026)

Decentralized Evaluation Final Terms of Reference

Green Climate Fund (GCF) Projects

WFP Mozambique Country Office

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1. Background

1.1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. These ToRs are for the final decentralized evaluation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded project titled "*Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management*". The project has been implemented by WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) and Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) as the co-executing entities and other national and local stakeholders in Mozambique. The evaluation will cover the period from February 2021 to February 2026.

3. This activity evaluation is being commissioned by WFP Mozambique Country Office as part of its commitment to learning, accountability and evidence-based decision making. The evaluation aims to generate lessons to inform future climate resilience programming in Mozambique and similar contexts. In line with the GCF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) policies and procedures, all GCF-financed projects are required to undergo a final evaluation upon completion. Accordingly, this evaluation is scheduled to take place following the conclusion of the project in February 2026.

4. WFP Mozambique implements an Integrated Climate Risk Management (ICRM) initiative in Changara, Marara and Cahora Bassa districts of Tete Province. The initiative is built on the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4 model), which delivers a comprehensive four-pillar support package tailored for smallholder farmers who rely primarily on rainfall for crop production: (i) risk reduction through climate-resilient agriculture and watershed restoration; (ii) risk transfer via index-based drought insurance acquired through farmers' labour contributions (assets-for-insurance); (iii) risk reserves fostered by village savings and loans groups; and (iv) prudent risk-taking facilitated by links to affordable credit and market outlets. Delivered in phased layers, these services enable vulnerable rural households—particularly women-headed and labour-constrained families—to protect assets, smooth consumption aftershocks, and invest in more resilient livelihoods as climate risks intensify.

1.2. CONTEXT

Socio-economic

5. Mozambique is classified as a low-income food-deficit country, experiencing profound socio-economic challenges. According to the UNDP Human Development Report 2023/2024, Mozambique's HDI is 0.461 (2023), ranking 183rd of 193 countries. In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Mozambique scores 27.5 (category: serious) and ranks 107th of 127 countries with available data. Economic performance has experienced fluctuations; between 2016 and 2019, GDP growth averaged only 3 percent, with a significant contraction of GDP per capita by 5 percent in 2020, marking the first economic decline in nearly three decades. Economic recovery began in 2021, stimulated by strong performance in the services sector and the onset of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) production, achieving a growth rate of 4.2 percent in 2022. Recent estimates point to subdued growth in 2024 (about 1.8 percent) amid fiscal pressures and weaker activity. For 2025, real GDP growth is projected around 2.5–3.0 percent,[1] supported by LNG and investment, while inflation is expected to remain moderate.

6. Mozambique has a population of approximately 32.4 million people, predominantly rural, with nearly two-thirds residing in rural communities engaged mainly in agriculture. Rapid population growth persists, projecting the population to reach 38.7 million by 2030 and approximately 60 million by 2050. Informal employment dominates the labor sector, engaging 80 percent of the workforce primarily in agriculture and

[1] Report: https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/bae48ff2fefc5a869546775b3f010735-0500062021/related/mpo-moz.pdf?utm.com

informal businesses, where only 12 percent receive regular wages. Women represent 59 percent of the informal labor market, yet only a minority—20 percent—receive formal remuneration.

Climate vulnerability and humanitarian risks

7. Mozambique faces severe risks associated with climate change, consistently ranking among the most vulnerable countries in the world. The 2021 Global Climate Risk Index identified Mozambique as the most at risk to climate impacts, with recurrent droughts, floods, cyclones, heatwaves, and storms leading to humanitarian consequences, displacement, and persistent food insecurity, particularly in rural and marginalized areas. National and sub-national consultations confirmed that the semi-arid districts of Cahora Bassa, Changara, and Marara in Tete province are especially vulnerable, with projections estimating up to 45 percent yield losses for drought-sensitive crops over the next 40 years and a 15 percent reduction in Zambezi River flow within 50 years[2]. Rising mean temperatures during the onset of the growing season accelerate evaporation, reduce soil moisture, and negatively affect germination, while rainfall has become increasingly erratic declining overall, occurring in shorter cycles, and arriving in unpredictable bursts. This combination results in prolonged dry spells, shorter growing seasons, flash floods, and further reductions in soil water availability. Consequently, staple crops such as maize have experienced yield declines of 30–45 percent in some areas, while the degradation of grazing lands reduces livestock productivity and household incomes, entrenching the cycle of vulnerability. Recent years illustrate the scale of these shocks: Cyclones Idai (2019), Eloise (2021), Gombe (2022), and Freddy (2023—the longest-lasting cyclone ever recorded), followed by the 2024/2025 El Niño drought, which drove Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes across southern and central districts and left millions in need of assistance.[3]

8. Food and nutrition security remains a persistent challenge in Mozambique, characterized by high acute food insecurity levels. The June 2024 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicates severe food insecurity for approximately 2.8 million people between April and September 2024, including 510,000 individuals classified in the emergency phase (IPC Phase 4), and 2.27 million in crisis phase (IPC Phase 3). This situation is expected to deteriorate further, with estimates suggesting an increase to 3.27 million food-insecure individuals from October 2024 to March 2025, primarily due to the impacts of an El Niño-induced drought. Chronic malnutrition rates have remained alarmingly high and stagnant for the past two decades, exceeding 40 percent in several regions. Malnutrition continues to be a major underlying cause of mortality in children under five, implicated in about a third of deaths in this age group. According to IPC 2024 Acute Malnutrition data, 144,048 children require urgent nutritional support, including treatment for moderate and severe acute malnutrition. Additionally, approximately 23,158 pregnant or breastfeeding women also need nutritional interventions.

9. Agriculture remains central to Mozambique's economy and rural livelihoods, yet productivity is persistently low and repeatedly hit by climate-related shocks. Since 2019, cyclones such as Idai, Kenneth, Freddy, Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude, combined with the 2024/2025 El Niño drought, have devastated crops, livestock, and community assets across several provinces, deepening poverty and food insecurity. Low productivity is compounded by outdated, rain-fed practices, limited access to climate-resilient inputs, and constrained potential for horticultural development due to water scarcity, land degradation, and rising temperatures. Livestock is also at risk, while poor post-harvest handling, limited storage, and weak market access further reduce income and adaptation capacity. These interconnected challenges—environmental degradation, financial vulnerability, and limited livelihood diversification—form a cycle of climate-induced poverty and risk that underscores the need for integrated and context-specific responses.

Gender and inclusion dynamics

10. Gender disparities in Mozambique remain substantial, with the UNDP Gender Inequality Index (2023) ranking the country 120th of 193 (score 0.479). Structural barriers such as child marriage—affecting nearly half of women aged 20–24, especially in rural and poorer households—limit women's education, decision-making power, and economic participation. These inequalities intersect with climate shocks and displacement, heightening the risks of gender-based violence and weakening recovery capacities.[4] WFP Outcome surveys

[2] https://www.ciwaprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/SADRI_Drought_Resilience_Profile_Mozambique.pdf

[3] (UNDP 2023/24; GHI 2024; IMF 2025; World Bank MPO 2025; WMO 2024; OCHA/ReliefWeb; FEWS NET).

[4] Child Marriage in Mozambique | Child Marriage Data Portal

confirm that households headed by women are more likely to resort to severe coping strategies (e.g., reducing meals or selling assets) compared to households headed by men, and often report lower acceptable food consumption scores and fewer opportunities to diversify income. The Midterm Review of the project also highlighted inaccurate identification of households headed by women and insufficient gender-responsive targeting, which undermines the ability to track and address these vulnerabilities. In addition, the evaluation will draw on insights from WFP's gender analyses conducted under the ARC and NORAD Anticipatory Action initiatives, which provide relevant evidence on the gendered impacts of climate shocks and household resilience dynamics.

11. At the same time, financial inclusion is limited, particularly for rural households and women. According to Global Findex 2021, only about 39 percent of women held an account compared to 61 percent of men, with mobile money services expanding but gender gaps persisting. Limited access to savings, credit, and insurance constrains households' ability—especially households headed by women—to absorb climate and price shocks. These financial barriers reduce women's capacity to invest in climate-resilient agriculture or diversify livelihoods, leaving them more exposed to food insecurity during shocks such as El Niño-induced droughts or lean seasons. Strengthening microfinance and inclusive financial mechanisms therefore represents a critical pathway to promote gender equity, enhance household resilience, and support sustainable rural livelihoods. These socio-economic and environmental trends highlight the urgency of building resilience among smallholder farmers, who remain at the center of Mozambique's food systems and are most exposed to climate shocks. The combination of rapid population growth, persistent malnutrition, and recurrent climate events underscores the importance of assessing how integrated risk management interventions—such as those supported under the GCF project—contribute to climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable livelihoods.

Institutional and policy environment

12. These dynamics are closely linked to national policy frameworks such as Mozambique's National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (ENAMMC) and the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (PEDSA II), which emphasize resilience-building, sustainable resource management, and gender equality as key pillars for rural development

13. Mozambique's context and the challenges described above are directly linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)—given the persistent food insecurity, high malnutrition, and vulnerability of smallholder farmers—and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), reflected in the project's collaborative approach between WFP, the Government of Mozambique (through MADER and MTA), and development partners. The project's alignment with national climate and agricultural policies further positions it to contribute to national priorities on food security, sustainable agriculture, and climate adaptation.

External assistance

14. Mozambique's climate-adaptation space in the GCF target districts features national authorities (MADER, MTA) and technical agencies (INAM and the NDA/MEF), alongside private insurance partners (Blue Marble, Hollard) and local civil-society actors (Kulima; Christian Council of Mozambique) that support delivery and outreach in Tete. The GCF investment also layers onto WFP's Integrated Climate Risk Management (R4) package already operating in the area—combining climate-resilient agriculture and watershed rehabilitation with weather-index insurance, savings/loans, and access to credit—providing a coherent platform to assess complementarities.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1 RATIONALE

15. This final independent evaluation is commissioned for four complementary reasons:

- **Compliance**: the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) signed with GCF obliges WFP to submit a final evaluation report within nine months of project completion.

- **Accountability**: the evaluation offers an objective record of how resources were used and what results were achieved for the Government of Mozambique, WFP, the GCF and other stakeholders.
- **Learning**: the evaluation will distil lessons on integrated climate-risk management—spanning Climate-Resilient Agriculture, watershed rehabilitation, insurance, savings, and climate information—to refine future programme design and scale-up in Mozambique and comparable contexts.
- **Evidence-informed decision-making**: the findings will guide WFP's next Country Strategic Plan, inform national adaptation policies and investment choices, and support applications for follow-on climate finance. The evaluation serves several critical functions that will support strategic learning and long-term impact.

16. The project is seeking to procure the services of an evaluation team to design and conduct an evaluation of the GCF-funded project covering the period from February 2021 to February 2026. The evaluation team will provide an independent and rigorous project evaluation function, designing and implementing a framework which will assess the project along the GCF evaluation criteria[1] and consistent with the GCF Evaluation Policy and relevant WFP guidance. It will report the findings and lessons learnt and provide recommendations.
17. The evaluation will have the following specific uses for the WFP Mozambique Country Office and other key stakeholders:
    - **Performance management**: Project management team, implementation and delivery partners, oversight bodies and other key stakeholders will use evidence to verify whether planned outputs, outcomes and impacts were achieved and whether implementation remained consistent with the approved design and GCF investment criteria.
    - **Accountability and fiduciary assurance**: Results to demonstrate accountability for the funding received from the GCF, by partners, stakeholders, and the Government to demonstrate how resources were allocated, the efficiency of delivery, and the value for money obtained, thereby satisfying GCF reporting and fiduciary requirements.
    - **Learning and programme improvement**: Lessons drawn from what worked well—and what did not—will guide WFP, government services and partners in adapting, scaling or replicating effective approaches in future climate-resilience programming.
    - **Policy and planning evidence**: Robust findings will inform national and sub-national climate-adaptation strategies, investment plans and funding proposals, adding to Mozambique's broader knowledge base on climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation.
18. The evaluation will assess progress towards the achievement of the GCF project results as specified in the Project Documents, especially in the logical framework, and assess signs of project success or failure with the goal of learning from the results achieved or not achieved.
19. This evaluation is considered as an opportunity to provide donors, government, and project partners with an independent assessment of relevance and achievement of project results. It is expected that the evaluation results will draw lessons that can improve the sustainability of benefits from both projects implemented in coordination with the partners, and aid in the overall enhancement of programming.
20. In assessing implementation of the GCF Project and its alignment with FAA obligations and Accredited Entity (AE) project document, the evaluation will take into consideration assessment of the project in line with the following evaluation criteria from the GCF Independent Evaluation Unit (IEU) TOR (GCF/B.06/06) and draft GCF Evaluation Policy along with guidance provided by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The evaluation will assess: (i) relevance (ii) coherence; (iii) effectiveness (iv) efficiency; (v) impact (vi) sustainability. Gender equality and social inclusion (GEWE), environmental and social safeguards, and accountability to affected populations will be treated as cross-cutting lenses across all criteria. Unintended effects will be captured under effectiveness/impact rather than as a stand-alone criterion. While all criteria are listed in line with GCF requirements, their relative emphasis and level of detail will be further prioritized during the inception phase to avoid overlaps (e.g. between sustainability and country ownership) and to ensure that each criterion adds specific analytical value to the evaluation.

21. In line with GCF and OECD-DAC guidance, the evaluation will apply both the six core criteria—relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability—and the additional GCF-specific criteria to ensure full compliance with WFP and GCF evaluation frameworks. A preliminary rationale is provided below to guide prioritization during the inception phase, with final weighting and selection to be confirmed::

- Relevance: Assess the alignment of the project design and objectives with national climate resilience priorities, WFP strategic goals, and the needs of vulnerable smallholder farmers in drought-affected areas.
- Coherence: Examine how well the project complements other WFP interventions, government programmes (notably MADER and MTA), and other climate-finance initiatives in Mozambique.
- Effectiveness: Determine the extent to which expected results on food security, climate resilience, and gender-responsive programming were achieved, including any unintended effects.
- Efficiency: Review cost-effectiveness, timeliness, and adaptive management in responding to implementation and climate-related challenges.
- Impact: Explore broader and longer-term changes in household resilience, food security, and gender equity among target communities.
- Sustainability: Assess the likelihood that benefits will continue beyond project completion, considering institutional ownership, capacity development, financial inclusion, and integration into national systems.
- Cross-cutting themes—Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE), Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS), and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)—will be integrated across all criteria to ensure inclusivity, ethical standards, and environmental integrity.

GCF-Specific Evaluation Criteria

- Country Ownership: Evaluate the extent of alignment with national climate policies, plans, and institutions; assess the engagement and capacity of national stakeholders, including executing entities (MADER and MTA), to ensure local leadership and sustainability.
- Innovativeness in Result Areas**:** Assess how the project introduced or scaled up innovative approaches, technologies, or financial mechanisms that contribute to a low-emission and climate-resilient pathway.
- Unexpected Results: Identify unforeseen positive or negative outcomes and lessons learned that can inform adaptive management and future programme design.

22. During inception, the evaluation team will refine the evaluation matrix and further prioritize questions in consultation with WFP Mozambique, the co-executing ministries (MADER and MTA), and GCF stakeholders. A preliminary rationale for the inclusion or exclusion of each evaluation criterion will already be provided in the ToRs, based on project implementation experience and documentation, to ensure clarity and alignment with the project's learning and accountability needs. The evaluation team will then build on this rationale to operationalize the agreed scope within the available timelines.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

23. Evaluations serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning and both will be considered equally in terms of weight. This evaluation is a final evaluation explicitly requested by the donor.

- **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the GCF Project in Mozambique, emphasizing adherence to human rights principles and impact on gender and inclusion. Accountability responds primarily to the needs of GCF as donor and to WFP senior management, ensuring transparency, compliance with FAA requirements, and demonstration of results achieved against planned outcomes.

- **Learning –** The evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or did not occur to draw lessons, derive good practices and provide pointers for learning. It will also provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated, and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson-sharing systems. Learning responds to the needs of country stakeholders, supporting scale-up, replication, and improved climate-resilience programming.

24. The evaluation seeks to balance accountability with learning by ensuring both upward accountability to the GCF and downward accountability to affected communities. Additionally, it is designed to ensure that evidence is effectively translated into actionable lessons for future programming.

2.3 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

25. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFP internal and external stakeholders. Several stakeholders will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process considering their expected interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the results of the programme being evaluated. Table 1 provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.

26. Accountability to affected populations (AAP) is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP work. WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality, equity and disability inclusion in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups (including persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with other diversities such as ethnic and linguistic).

27. Engagement of stakeholders is crucial to a successful evaluation. The evaluation team is expected to follow a collaborative and participatory approach ensuring close engagement with the project team, government counterparts (including GCF National Designated Authority (NDA)), project beneficiaries, and other key stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement should encompass interviews with various groups, including cooperating partners, local and national authorities, subject matter experts, consultants, and project stakeholders, among others. Additionally, the evaluation team is expected to conduct field missions to the project sites, including during the inception phase.

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Mozambique	**Key informant and primary stakeholder** - Responsible for planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. The CO is interested in: (i) learning for adaptive management and programme quality; (ii) accountability for results to beneficiaries, partners and the GCF; (iii) validating compliance with FAA/GCF obligations; (iv) evidence to inform sustainability and hand-over arrangements with government (MADER/MTA); (v) documenting results and cost-effectiveness to support resource mobilization and future GCF proposals; and (vi) strengthening safeguards, GEWE and AAP/Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) practices. CO staff will be directly interviewed as part of the data collection process to provide their perspectives on programme implementation and management decisions. The CO will use findings to adjust implementation where feasible, shape the next programme cycle and partnerships, and prepare the management response.
WFP field office in Tete province	**Key informant and primary stakeholder** - Responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. The WFP Tete field office plays a critical role in supporting the evaluation through its operational presence and stakeholder engagement at the decentralized level. Serving as the centre for daily programme execution and primary engagement with beneficiaries, the field office plays a critical role both in contributing to and being impacted by the results of the evaluation. Specifically, the field office will coordinate with cooperating partners and local authorities to facilitate smooth

	evaluation activities; support data collection teams by enabling access to beneficiary databases and field sites; serve as a primary source of contextual information, helping to validate findings and identify lessons to inform future programming; and providing operational insights that will help assess whether programme activities have or have not achieved their intended results.
Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO)	**Key informant and primary stakeholder** - Responsible for technical guidance and support, the relevant regional office technical teams have an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices. The regional office will be involved in the planning of the next programme; thus, it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance and programme support. The regional evaluation technical team supports country office to ensure quality, credible and useful decentralized evaluations. As part of data collection, relevant ESARO staff will be interviewed through remote key informant interviews to share their perspectives on programme quality. Additionally, the environmental and social safeguards (ESS) Regional Advisor will provide support on ESS requirements as agreed with the donor to ensure compliance is maintained accordingly.
WFP HQ divisions	**Key informant and primary stakeholder** - WFP headquarters divisions are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant headquarters units should be consulted to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation. They may use the evaluation for wider organizational learning and accountability. During the evaluation, HQ staff (including the PROC Climate Finance team) will be interviewed through key informant interviews to provide insights on corporate guidance, alignment with GCF requirements, and the implications of findings for WFP's global climate-resilience portfolio.
WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	**Primary stakeholder** – The Office of Evaluation has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralized evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. It may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses or other learning products.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	**Primary stakeholder** – the EB provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the EB, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes, some of which are presented to the EB.
External stakeholders	
Beneficiaries, men, women, youth, boys and girls	**Key informants and primary stakeholders -** As project participants and rightsholders in climate resilience activities, community members (women, men, girls and boys, including youth and persons with disabilities) will participate in the evaluation. The evaluation team will collect perspectives from diverse groups and locations to assess participation, benefits, risks, barriers, and unintended effects of the project.

Government Central: Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Provincial: DPAP, SPAE, INAM District: SDAE	**Key informants and primary stakeholder** - WFP collaborates closely with the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture[5], Environment and Fisheries[1], offering technical assistance in food security and climate resilience. The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. Provincial and district leaders — Direcção Provincial da Agricultura e Pescas (DPAP), Serviço Provincial das Actividades Económicas (SPAE), Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (INAM) and Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas (SDAE) — influence the prioritization of resources in their communities; the evaluation results can help to inform their prioritization efforts in the future. Relevant government counterparts will be interviewed during evaluation.
Phoenix Seeds Blue Marble	**Key informants:** Private-sector partner acting as a local distribution channel for agricultural inputs and services under the Climate-Resilient Agriculture component. Technical service provider supporting the design and implementation of weather-index microinsurance under the Integrated Climate Risk Management (R4) model.
United Nations country team (UNCT) FAO, UN Habitat, UNDP	**Secondary stakeholder** - The harmonized action of the UNCT should contribute to the realization of the government development objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP programmes are effective in contributing to the United Nations concerted efforts.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ACEAGRARIOS, KULIMA, CCM	**Key informants and primary stakeholder** - WFP's cooperating partners for field implementation in Tete: Associação de Extensionistas Agrários (ACEAGRARIOS), KULIMA – Organização para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável Organization for Sustainable Development), and the Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM). Also, organizations of persons with disabilities. They will contribute to the evaluation as key informants by providing beneficiary-level data, sharing programme monitoring information (if available), and participating in interviews and focus group discussions to reflect on implementation challenges, community engagement, and delivery modalities. Their perspectives will be used alongside quantitative evidence to refine partnerships, inform future collaboration with WFP and government, and strengthen the sustainability of project outcomes.
Donors Green Climate Fund Government of Flanders (FICA) – Co-financing donor	**Primary stakeholder** - The GCF evaluation is critical for demonstrating accountability and learning. WFP interventions are voluntarily funded by multiple donors, including GCF, who expect evidence that their resources have been used efficiently and effectively. For GCF, the evaluation provides assurance that its investments align with its strategic objectives and contribute to climate resilience and adaptation outcomes. It also informs future funding decisions and strengthens trust in WFP as an implementing partner. GCF will be engaged throughout the evaluation process by receiving regular progress updates through the ERG, participating in consultations, and providing feedback on the draft evaluation report. As a co-financing partner, FICA has a high interest in results, accountability, and lessons learned from the evaluation.

[5] The Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries (MAEF) was formed through the merger of the former Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) and the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), which previously acted as the co-executing entities for the GCF project.

3. Subject of the evaluation

3.1 SUBJECT OF THE EVALUATION

28. The project is implemented in Tete province - Changara, Marara and Cahora-Bassa districts. The operational footprint (sites and assets) is shown in Annex 1 (Operational Map) and should be used as reference throughout the evaluation.

29. The integrated model is context-specific and combines four risk-management strategies: (i) improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction); (ii) insurance (risk transfer); (iii) livelihoods diversification and micro-credit (prudent risk-taking); and (iv) savings (risk reserves). Together, these are designed to achieve:

    Outcome A: Increased adoption of climate-resilient agriculture (CRA) practices and development/rehabilitation of watershed assets that reduce households' exposure to climate risks;

    Outcome B: Strengthened adaptive capacity and economic resilience through access to integrated risk-management (IRM) tools (savings/credit/insurance) and improved market opportunities;

    Outcome C: More climate-informed planning and decision-making by smallholders, communities, and authorities through generation, dissemination, and use of tailored climate information services (drought monitoring bulletins, seasonal forecast, Daily maximum and minimum temperatures).

30. The project is underpinned by a Theory of Change (ToC) that links activities and outputs to the three outcomes above and the intended impact on climate-resilient food security. A simplified schematic can be included in this section as Figure 3.1 for reader orientation; the full ToC (Annex and the project results framework/logical framework are provided in Annex 7 and 8 and will be used to structure the evaluation matrix. During inception, the evaluation team will validate—or, if needed, reconstruct—elements of the ToC and update Annex 8 accordingly.

31. The project targets both women and men smallholders and mainstreams gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) across project components (e.g., participation targets in CRA clubs and village savings and loans (VSL) groups; gender-disaggregated indicators; tailored messaging within the participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA)/climate services). The evaluation will assess whether design and implementation were informed by the GCF Gender Assessment/Action Plan and local gender/social analyses; the inclusiveness of delivery modalities; and differential effects across social groups (sex, age and disability and other relevant vulnerability categories). Accessibility of AAP/GRM mechanisms and any unintended effects (positive/negative) on different groups will also be examined.

32. Through the project under evaluation, WFP supported farm households through Village Savings and Loan (VSL) groups to develop buffers against both idiosyncratic and covariate shocks. Building on these efforts and on improved or adapted livelihood practices, the groups were supported to access formal loans from financial institutions for productive investments. These loans were either "targeted" (tailored input package loans for climate-resilient agriculture and access to technologies promoted under Component 1) or "open" (small-scale business loans) for other productive purposes. Micro-insurance against extreme weather events was introduced to protect these investments for approximately 16,000 farmers, particularly in the context of covariate shocks that exceeded individual coping capacity. The project covered the insurance premium initially, while farmers gradually developed the capacity to contribute and transitioned into cash-payment schemes. Market outlets for products generated under Component 1 were identified and promoted to strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods as viable enterprises, supported by post-harvest loss management training and technologies that helped sustain productivity gains. The approach was implemented in collaboration with national and private sector partners, including Phoenix Seed, which played a central role in the seed-bundle insurance distribution mechanism supporting farmers' access to insured agricultural inputs.

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

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

Outcome A: Increased adoption of CRA practices and development/ rehabilitation of watershed assets that reduce households' exposure to climate risks.

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

- Activity 1.1.1: Promote CRA through the establishment of 6400 farmer clubs with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.

Output 1.2. Informative watershed assessment and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) result available

- Activity 1.2.1: Conduct six community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities.
- Activity 1.2.2: Conduct one watershed assessment covering the three targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities.

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

- Activity 1.3.1: Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in three districts, reaching 16,000 farming households.

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

Outcome B: Strengthened adaptive capacity and economic resilience through access to IRM tools (savings, credit, insurance) and improved market opportunities

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

- Activity 2.1.1: Support the establishment and function of three Rural Centers of Excellence (RCEs) to enable access to Integrated Road Map (IRM) tools and market-based opportunities.
- Activity 2.1.2: Establish 550 VSL groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and promote financial literacy.
- Activity 2.1.3: Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.
- Activity 2.1.4: Facilitate farmer access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks.
- Activity 2.1.5: Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater marketability of Component 1 products.
- Activity 2.1.6: Identify and promote market outlets helping make investment in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative.

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

Outcome C: More climate-informed planning and decision-making by smallholders, communities, and authorities through generation, dissemination, and use of tailored climate information services

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

- Activity 3.1.1: Downscale national climate analysis to Government and civil society in ten workshops.
- Activity 3.1.2: Disseminate climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people.
- Activity 3.1.3: Facilitate the development of three Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs).

- Activity 3.1.4: Develop and disseminate one national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation.
- Activity 3.1.5: Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6), technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations.

Output 3.2. Households have access to climate information services

- Activity 3.2.1: Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for targeted users in three districts (Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa).
- Activity 3.2.2: Facilitate PICSA roll out reaching 16,000 farming households providing access to climate and weather information with advisories.

34. The main partners are engaged at different levels. At central government level, the Ministry of Economy and Finance acts as the NDA, providing strategic oversight, ensuring country ownership and compliance with GCF requirements (no-objection, reporting, and coordination). MTA provides policy guidance on climate adaptation, environmental and social safeguards, and the development/endorsement of watershed rehabilitation standards. MADER leads agricultural extension and CRA adoption (farmer organizations, training curricula, post-harvest loss management, and linkage with RCEs). The INAM generates downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season advisories, and issues climate bulletins used by farmers and authorities. At provincial/district level, DPAP, SPAE, SDAE and District Planning and Infrastructure Service (SDPI) coordinate and supervise implementation on the ground (selection and planning of asset sites, support to extension services, local permits, market linkages) together with INAM provincial delegations for localized climate services and dissemination. Cooperating Partners (NGOs) such as ACEAGRARIOS, CCM and KULIMA implement field activities: mobilize and train CRA clubs, facilitate asset-creation works, establish and support VSL groups, disseminate climate services (e.g., PICSA), and carry out routine monitoring and reporting. Private sector partners include Blue Marble Microinsurance (design of the index insurance product, training and distribution channels) and Hollard Moçambique (insurance underwriter), also Rádio Moçambique, a key player in disseminating project information related to Conservation Agriculture, Livestock and Climate Services. During the implementation of the project, DPA (Direcção Provincial de Ambiente) and SPA (Serviços Provinciais de Ambiente), were key players in monitoring the environmental safeguards plan and developing local adaptation plans. Other UN actors (e.g., FAO) provide technical support such as advisory services and normative guidance (e.g., climate-smart/agro-pastoral practices), co-development of training packages and standards, training-of-trainers for government/NGO staff, and quality assurance inputs to selected components.
35. The funding primarily originates from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), complemented by co-financing contributions from the Government of Flanders (FICA). Overall, the total budget amounts to USD 9,250,000 (nine million two hundred fifty thousand US Dollars). As per the budget per year/component, refer to the Annex 10 and/or FAA.
36. A mid-term review of the GCF project was conducted in February 2024, resulting in conclusions and recommendations. This evaluation should also provide insights into the implementation status of these recommendations as provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2: GCF Mid-term review findings, recommendations and lessons learned

Findings	Recommendations	Lessons Learned
The project has shown a strong level of relevance by aligning its strategies with its objectives, resources, and stakeholder involvement. The project has challenges addressing the delays in watershed management activities and maintaining stakeholder engagement and resource allocation vigilance. Comprehensive risk assessments, mitigation strategies, regular monitoring, and stakeholder involvement in risk management are lacking, posing potential risks to project sustainability.	Initiate comprehensive risk assessments within the next month, develop mitigation strategies within two months, and involve stakeholders in regular risk monitoring starting immediately.	Thorough risk assessment, proactive mitigation, and continuous and meaningful stakeholder engagement are critical for sustaining project relevance and resilience.
The intervention has shown excellent coherence with other climate finance entities, aligning with their goals, co-financing resources, and engaging in knowledge sharing. Strong partnerships with key government entities and implementing partners are established, but expansion with local organizations and enhanced community engagement for insurance services is lacking.	Establish partnerships with at least two local organizations in each of the three districts in the next three months and enhance community engagement for insurance services within the next quarter.	While strong partnerships with government entities and implementing partners contribute to project coherence, expansion to local organizations and enhanced community engagement is essential for a comprehensive and inclusive impact. The lesson underscores the importance of a well-rounded network involving local organizations and climate change-affected communities for the success and sustainability of climate finance interventions.
It also aligns with low-emission sustainable development pathways, although proactive measures are needed to address challenges in charcoal burning and coal mining. Focus is needed on timeliness, disbursement delays, and procurement. Effective coordination exists with some partners, but challenges remain in coordinating with executing entities, ensuring local ownership, addressing engagement with duplicate government structures, achieving financial sustainability, and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.	Address challenges in charcoal burning and coal mining within the next quarter. Focus on timeliness, reduce disbursement delays, and improve procurement processes within the next six months.	While alignment with sustainable development goals is commendable, the finding emphasizes the necessity for proactive measures in addressing specific challenges such as charcoal burning and coal mining, at least through advocacy and WFP's leverage with the Government. Additionally, the lesson highlights the critical importance of streamlined processes, effective coordination with executing entities, local ownership, and robust monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure the success and longevity of projects aligned with

Findings	Recommendations	Lessons Learned
		low-emission sustainable development pathways.
Overall, the governance mechanisms within the project are generally efficient, with strengths in transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement. However, there are areas for improvement, such as implementing partner procurement processes, executing entity consultation, and community-level conflict resolution. The project's monitoring and evaluation system supports evidence-based decision-making.	Enhance implementing partner procurement processes and executing entity consultation within the next three months. Strengthen community-level conflict resolution within the next quarter.	The project's governance mechanisms exhibit efficiency and transparency, yet improvements are needed in specific areas like implementing partner procurement processes, executing entity consultation, and community-level conflict resolution. This underscores the lesson that even in well-functioning governance structures, there's a continual need for refinement in processes that involve external partners. A robust monitoring and evaluation system is an asset, emphasizing the importance of evidence-based decision-making for ongoing improvements in project management and outcomes.
While there are strengths in inclusivity and feedback mechanisms, there are issues with irregular and less effective communication, exclusion of key stakeholders, and inconsistent feedback utilization. Well-oiled community engagement and collaboration with executing entities lacking.	Establish regular and effective communication channels within the next month, including executing entities in regular communication within three months, and conduct quarterly assessments of communication effectiveness.	Despite strengths in inclusivity and feedback mechanisms, the identified issues in irregular and less effective communication, exclusion of key stakeholders, and inconsistent feedback utilization emphasize the critical lesson that communication is a dynamic process that requires continuous attention. Well-established community engagement and collaboration with executing entities are pivotal for project success. This finding underscores the importance of not only having inclusive structures but also actively nurturing and sustaining effective communication channels throughout the project lifecycle.
The project has established strong financial policies and procedures, with regular reporting. However, internal bureaucracies leading to delays in disbursements, inconsistent cash flow for	Implement measures to reduce disbursement delays and ensure consistent cash flow for implementing partners within the next three months. Review and optimize financial	The identified challenges in internal bureaucracies leading to delays in disbursements, inconsistent cash flow, and concerns about fund fencing highlight the crucial lesson that strong financial policies alone

Findings	Recommendations	Lessons Learned
implementing partners, and concerns about fund fencing for executing entities have hindered overall efficiency.		are insufficient for project success. Implementation efficiency requires constant attention to internal financial processes. This underscores the importance of not only establishing robust climate change financially.

37. The rationale for this final evaluation is directly informed by the findings and lessons from the project's Mid-Term Review (MTR, 2024). The MTR highlighted strong overall relevance and progress toward climate-resilient livelihoods but also identified several areas requiring deeper assessment, including delays in watershed rehabilitation, limited community engagement in insurance services, and gaps in gender-responsive targeting and data disaggregation. Building on these insights, the final evaluation will further examine how these gaps were addressed during the final implementation phase and assess the extent to which adaptive management measures improved performance and sustainability.

3.2 SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION

38. This evaluation is a decentralized exercise that will assess project implementation, progress, overall management, and the achievement of results/contributions against expected outcomes.

39. The evaluation will cover the full implementation period (Feb 2021–Feb 2026) and focus on activities implemented in Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa districts of Tete Province. It will assess all three project components: climate-resilient agriculture, integrated risk management tools, and climate information services, against the GCF and OECD-DAC evaluation criteria. The evaluation will also examine gender equality, inclusion, and accountability to affected populations. The scope will be further defined during the inception phase, taking into account evaluability considerations and stakeholder feedback.

40. The evaluation will not include activities or results outside the scope of the GCF-funded project. Similarly, activities implemented independently by government entities or other organizations without WFP oversight will not be assessed, although relevant synergies or coordination efforts may be referenced where they influence project performance.

4. Evaluation approach, methodology and ethical considerations

4.1 EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

41. The evaluation will assess project implementation, its progress, overall management, and achievement of results and/or contributions towards impacts. The evaluation will apply the GCF evaluation criteria[6] set out in the GCF Evaluation Policy and further defined in the Evaluation Guidelines (See link to the guidelines in Annex 9).

42. The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluation team will review all relevant sources of information including documents prepared during the implementation phase (i.e. the project documents, project reports including annual project reviews, project budget revisions, ESS tools and instruments applicable, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the team considers useful for this evaluation).

43. The final evaluation report should describe the full evaluation approach and its rationale making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths, and limitations about the methods of the evaluation.

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

45. The evaluation will address the key questions in Table 3, which will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the evaluation questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the Simplified Approval Process (SAP) 011 Climate Resilience Food Security for women and men smallholders through integrated system-based risk management, with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions.

46. The evaluation should analyse how gender, equity, disability and wider inclusion objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

Table 3: Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation questions		Criteria
EQ1 – To what extent was the project relevant for beneficiaries and communities targeted?		**Relevance**
1.1	To what extent are the planned project inputs, outputs, outcomes, components, and strategies realistic, relevant, and adequately aligned with the ToC to meet the needs of the target groups?	Relevance
1.2	To what extent does the GCF project align with current or emerging national sector development priorities and plans in Mozambique, and what are the potential positive or negative implications of this alignment?	Relevance
1.3	To what extent have the project's underlying assumptions held true throughout implementation, and what are the implications of any deviations for future planning and decision-making?	Relevance

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

Evaluation questions		Criteria
1.4	Validate whether the risks identified in the project document, Annual Performance Reports (APRs) are the most important and whether the risk ratings applied are appropriate and up to date. If not, explain why.	Relevance
1.5	What revisions have been made in the interventions, outcomes and components over time, and in what ways have these changes influenced progress towards the overall project objectives?	Relevance
1.6	How were exclusion margins reduced to create inclusive participation of all beneficiaries/affected and interested parties not limited to women, men and vulnerable people involved in the project design and how can they influence any changes in the design and implementation?	Relevance
1.7	How well do women and men as beneficiaries understand their rights and the benefits available to them through project activities and interventions?	Relevance
EQ2 – To what extent did the project effectively and cohesively deliver its components in alignment with climate change actions undertaken by other multilateral entities?		**Coherence**
2.1	To what extent, are the M&E tools aligned or mainstreamed with national systems?	Coherence
2.2	To what extent is the intervention coherent with the climate finance delivery of other multilateral entities, climate funds, and with other partners initiatives, capacities and commitments?	Coherence
2.3	To what extent is the project coherent and complementary with other climate finance mechanisms, multilateral and bilateral initiatives, and ongoing local, national, and international efforts, particularly those focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation such as agricultural insurance?	Coherence
2.4	To what extent have partnerships and coordination mechanisms been effective in promoting synergies and minimizing duplication across related initiatives and stakeholders?	Coherence
2.5	How transparent and inclusive is the decision-making process, particularly in ensuring the meaningful participation of both women and men (and persons with disabilities)?	Coherence
EQ3 – To what extent has the project efficiently used resources and aligned with GCF-funded programs and local climate initiatives?		**Efficiency**
3.1	How timely and cost-effective were the delivery of outputs , what were the negative or positive contributing factors? Is this achievement supportive of the ToC and pathways identified and how to efficiently improve?	Efficiency
3.2	To what extent have coordination, management, and financing arrangements supported timely and cost-efficient project delivery, and how have governance factors influenced or mitigated any implementation delays?	Efficiency
3.3	To what extent have project resources been utilized in an economical, effective and equitable ways possible, considering absorption rates, financial commitments versus disbursements, and projected funding flows?	Efficiency
3.4	How timely and cost-effective were revisions to project design and implementation in addressing emerging challenges and opportunities?	Efficiency

Evaluation questions		Criteria
3.5	How is co-financing being used strategically to help the objectives of the project? *Comment on the use of different financial streams (in-kind, parallel, leveraged, mobilized finance), as applicable in the context of the project – see GCF policy on co-finance. Discuss whether co-finance related conditions and covenants, as listed in the FAA, have been fulfilled, as applicable. If co-finance is not materializing as planned, what has been its impact on the project and results on the ground?*	Efficiency
EQ4 – How effective has the programme been in its implementation?		**Effectiveness**
4.1	Through quantitative analysis, how do the final values of the project's logframe indicators compare with the baseline and/or midterm indicator values and targets? *Disaggregate results by sex, age, disability and other variables of interest wherever applicable. Also suggest specific amendments/revisions to the targets and indicators as necessary particularly focusing on the attainability of the targets set, both in the sense too easy or too difficult.*	Effectiveness
4.2	How has the progress so far led to or could in the future catalyze beneficial development effects (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance etc.) that should be included in the project results framework and monitored on an annual basis? *Disaggregate results by sex and other variables of interest wherever applicable.*	Effectiveness
4.3	To what extent has the project adapted or is able to adapt to changing external conditions (risks and assumptions) in order to ensure benefits for the target groups?	Effectiveness
4.4	What has worked well under each component and what has not? Recommendations for improvements? How can the value of each component be maximized by strengthening and optimizing synergies between the different project components? *(Wherever appropriate and applicable, disaggregate results by sex and other variables of interest).*	Effectiveness
4.5	Is a grievance and feedback mechanism in place, and how effectively has it resolved cases and ensured protection for affected individuals?	Effectiveness
4.6	To what extent have lessons learned been documented, shared with key stakeholders, and internalised to inform decision-making and improve project implementation?	Effectiveness
4.7	To what extent have communication and feedback mechanisms with stakeholders been frequent and effective in informing project decisions and fostering collaboration?	Effectiveness
4.8	Are gender aspects of the project being monitored effectively?	Effectiveness
4.9	To which extent do the target groups, including the most vulnerable groups and women, have equal access to the project's results/services?	Effectiveness
4.10	How are financial resources/project activities explicitly allocated to enable women to benefit from projects interventions?	Effectiveness
4.11	To what extent does the project create opportunities for targeting innovative solutions (including agricultural insurance), new market segments, developing or adopting new technologies, business models, and/or processes that bring about a paradigm shift?	Effectiveness
4.12	What factors have contributed to the unintended outcomes, outputs, activities, results?	Effectiveness

Evaluation questions		Criteria
4.13	To what extent has the project contributed to an enabling environment? What is the strength of evidence for this finding based on the scorecard assessment?	Effectiveness
4.14	To what extent have unexpected outcomes arisen in the climate resilience project and what factors led to these results?	Effectiveness/ Unexpected results, both positive and negative (GCF criteria)
EQ5 – To what extent did the intervention implementation consider sustainability?		**Sustainability**
5.1	Were the modes of deliveries of the outputs appropriate to build essential/necessary capacities, promote national ownership and ensure sustainability of the result achieved? Which modes of delivery were most or less appropriate for sustainability?	Sustainability
5.2	What role has the project played in the provision of "thought leadership," "innovation," or "unlocked additional climate finance" for climate change adaptation/mitigation in the project and country context?	Sustainability
5.3	What is and what could be the role of local stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of the different project components? What opportunities and risks exist and how can local stakeholders be engaged to assume these roles?	Sustainability
5.4	What actions and capacity-building efforts are needed to strengthen local ownership and support the scaling of project outcomes in the medium and long term?	Sustainability
5.5	How do key stakeholders perceive the value of sustaining project benefits, and what factors influence their commitment to long-term outcomes?	Sustainability
5.6	To what extent is the public and are stakeholder aware of the project's long-term objectives, and what strategies could strengthen their understanding and support?	Sustainability
5.7	To what extent of ownership of the programme by national public and governmental entities and considerations of sustainability, replication and scalability?	Sustainability/ Country ownership (GCF criteria)
5.8	To what extent have the GCF interventions led to paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate resilient development pathways?	Sustainability/ Innovativeness in result areas (GCF criteria)
EQ6 – To what extent has the GCF-funded programme generated, or is expected to generate, significant positive or negative impacts?		**Impact**
6.1	To what extent did the project/programme have a potential of contributing to a paradigm shift? What is the strength of evidence for this finding based on the scorecard assessment?[7]	Impact
6.2	To what degree has the project generated (or is expected to generate) significant positive or negative, intended, or unintended, higher-level effects? Provide examples on individual, household, group regional/national level.	Impact

[7] The scorecard assessment will be guided by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Evaluation Operational Procedures and Guidelines (2021), particularly pages 55–56, which provide the framework and criteria for assessing paradigm shift potential.

4.2. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

47. The evaluation will apply a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to assess the performance and results of the GCF-funded project. It will follow a theory-based design and structured through an evaluation matrix that links each evaluation question to indicators or measures, data collection methods and sources, and analytical strategies. Additionally, the matrix will outline triangulation approaches and include the evaluation team's assessment of data availability and reliability for each evaluation question. Participatory methods will ensure stakeholder engagement at national and local levels, and triangulation will be used to validate findings. The evaluation team will expand the methodology presented in the ToR and develop a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase based on stakeholder consultations and evaluability assessment. It is strongly encouraged to propose context-appropriate, innovative and participatory methods—beyond those listed in the ToR—to deepen qualitative inquiry (especially on gender and inclusion), e.g., outcome harvesting, Most Significant Change (MSC), participatory rural appraisal/social mapping, photovoice/digital storytelling, time-use diaries, journey mapping, community scorecards, and safety/accessibility audits.

48. While designing the evaluation methodology, the ET should consider the following:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria and propose a clear evaluability assessment.
- Develop an evaluation matrix linking questions, indicators, data sources, and methods, considering data availability, budget, and time constraints.
- Apply mixed methods and systematic triangulation across sources, methods, locations, and stakeholder groups.
- Critically review and, if needed, refine the theory of change, testing key assumptions that underpin pathways from outputs to outcomes.
- Provide criterion ratings (e.g., effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, coherence, country ownership), substantiated by explicit evidence.
- State limitations and mitigation measures (e.g., data gaps, access constraints, seasonality).

49. The suggested methodological tools and approaches may include:

- Document and data review: Funding proposal, FAA, inception documents, MTR, APRs (2021–2024), partner reports, COMET/monitoring extracts, baseline (2021) and outcome monitoring/outcome survey datasets (2022–2024). The ET will compile a data inventory, assess quality/coverage, and agree access timelines with WFP.
- Key informant interviews (KIIs): Semi-structured interviews with national/provincial/district authorities (e.g., INAM, Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA); Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), the National Designated Authority (NDA) WFP, cooperating partners, technical providers, private sector (e.g., insurance), and community leaders, also including private sector partners such as Phoenix Seed (distribution channel for bundled insurance) and Blue Marble (technical service provider for index-based insurance design).
- Focus group discussions (FGDs): Separate FGDs with women and men smallholders (and, where feasible, youth and people living with disabilities) participating in cash-for-assets/asset creation, climate-resilient agriculture, climate services (e.g., PICSA users), and micro-insurance.
- Field observation / site visits: On-site validation of tangible outputs (e.g., assets/rehabilitated sites, demo plots, community structures) and of service delivery touchpoints (climate information dissemination, training sessions, VSL meetings).
- Light quantitative triangulation (if needed): The ET may use short spot-check checklists or brief structured beneficiary mini surveys (non-representative) solely to verify records or close specific evidence gaps identified during inception.
- Participatory and gender-responsive approaches such as outcome harvesting; Most Significant Change (MSC) storytelling; participatory rural appraisal (including social/resource mapping); photovoice/digital stories; time-use diaries; journey mapping; community

scorecards; and safety/accessibility audits. Tools should be adapted for women, men, youth and persons with disabilities as feasible.

- Validation workshop(s): Presentation of preliminary findings to the EC/ERG and key stakeholders to test interpretations and strengthen use.

50. The methodology will be gender-responsive and inclusive. It should describe how safe, culturally appropriate spaces (e.g., women-only FGDs/youth sessions) and accessibility measures (e.g., sign-language interpretation, easy-read materials, mobility support) will be ensured throughout data collection and validation. Primary data tools will be designed to elicit women's and men's perspectives (and, where feasible, youth and people living with disabilities). Primary data will be sex- and age-disaggregated where possible; any constraints will be documented. The evaluation will examine intended/unintended gender and equity effects and reflect them in findings, conclusions, and recommendations. Additionally, the evaluation will draw on WFP's people-centered framework (Reach, Benefit, Empower, Transform) to assess the project's contribution to people's empowerment and support.

51. Recommendations should provide concrete, practical, feasible and targeted recommendations directed to the intended users of the evaluation about what actions to take and decisions to make. The recommendations should be specifically supported by the evidence and linked to the findings and conclusions around key questions addressed by the evaluation.

52. The final evaluation report (ER) should also include lessons that can be taken from the evaluation, including best practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success that can provide knowledge gained from the circumstance (programmatic and evaluation methods used, partnerships, financial leveraging, etc.) that are applicable to other GCF and WFP interventions. When possible, the evaluation team should include examples of good practices in project design and implementation.

53. It is important for the conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned of the ER to incorporate gender equality and empowerment of women and safeguards.

54. The evaluation team will need to expand on the methodology presented in the ToR and develop a detailed evaluation matrix in the inception report. The inception report will set out the approach to how the evaluation questions will be answered and a credible evaluation report will be delivered. Once a draft inception report has been submitted, an inception meeting will be organized to review the contents of the inception report in greater detail and allow for exchange and discussion on any differences of view between the commissioner and the evaluator.

55. The evaluation findings interlinked with conclusions and recommendations must reflect evidence of application of ESS tools and instruments at design and implementation phases as per the project.

56. The final evaluation report should describe the full evaluation approach and its rationale making explicit the underlying assumptions, challenges, strengths, and limitations about the methods of the evaluation.

4.3. EVALUABILITY ASSESSMENT

57. There is substantial quantitative evidence available for this project, including: a household baseline survey (December 2021) for the three target districts in Tete (Changara, Cahora Bassa, Marara); multiple rounds of outcome monitoring/outcome surveys conducted during implementation (e.g., 2022–2024 cycles, including Tete outcome surveys and the ICRM outcome survey); and Annual Performance Reports (2021–2024) and the Mid-Term Review (2024) that report progress against logical framework indicators. Given this evidence base, the evaluation will not implement a new statistically representative household survey. Rather, quantitative analysis will rely on secondary datasets (cleaned and made available by WFP/partners) to describe "what changed," while primary data collection will focus on qualitative methods to explain the "how and why", validate findings, and explore unintended effects and sustainability.

58. The following sources will be made available in a document library and/or as datasets. During inception, the ET will verify coverage and quality and propose mitigation if gaps are identified.

- Project foundational documents: FAA; Project Inception Report; Subsidiary Agreement between WFP and the Government of Mozambique, approved budget/revisions; and the project's Gender Action Plan developed under the GCF requirements

- Performance reporting: Annual Performance Reports (2021, 2022, 2023, 2024/2025), including logical framework reporting and narrative updates.
- Baseline and outcome monitoring: Baseline Report (December 2021) for Changara, Cahora Bassa and Marara; Outcome monitoring/outcome surveys conducted during implementation (e.g., ICRM Outcome Survey 2022; Tete Outcome Surveys 2023 and 2024).
- Mid-Term Review (2024) and related management responses.
- Implementing Partner/Cooperating Partner reports and COMET completion/monitoring extracts.
- Government/context documents: relevant national and provincial policies/strategies and administrative statistics (e.g., INAM climate information), as referenced in the project documents.
- Outcome indicators: The baseline (2021) and subsequent outcome monitoring rounds (2022–2024) cover core project outcomes (e.g., climate information access/use; livelihood/resilience practices; food security-related outcomes) and beneficiary reach. These datasets—together with APR figures—provide a time series to describe "what changed" across the three districts.
- Disaggregation: Most monitoring and Annual Performance Reports (APRs) figures include sex disaggregation and, where feasible, other relevant breakdowns available in the raw datasets.

59. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to perform an in-depth evaluability assessment and critically assess data availability, quality and gaps expanding on the information provided in Section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data during the analysis and reporting phase. Table 4 below highlights the limitations and mitigation actions.

Table 4: Limitations and mitigation actions

Limitations	Mitigation / Approach
1. **Data availability/timing**. Not all outcome indicators may have the same frequency/rounds, and endline consolidation may lag APR timelines.	Early data-sharing agreements; data inventory and access plan in the inception report; align qualitative fieldwork timing with the latest available outcome datasets; explicitly document any indicators without endline values and triangulate qualitatively.
2. **Indicator definitions and frame of reference**. Some indicators in APRs/partner reports may use differing denominators or operational definitions; COMET tags and reporting structures can be rigid and not always aligned with evaluation questions.	Reconstruct an indicator reference sheet at inception (definitions, formulas, sources, disaggregation's); replicate a sample of APR calculations from raw data; agree on a consistent frame of reference for trend analysis; use contribution analysis rather than causal claims where definitions diverge.
3. **Data quality/consistency**. Possible gaps include missing records, inconsistent district/activity tagging, or partial sex/age disaggregation in specific rounds.	Apply a light data quality assessment (DQA) checklist (completeness, accuracy, consistency, timeliness); maintain a data issues log; perform plausibility checks across sources (baseline vs. outcome vs. APR vs. CP reports); use spot-checks/mini-surveys only to verify critical gaps (non-representative).
4. **Coverage and representativeness**. Outcome monitoring may not equally	Purposive sampling for qualitative work to include a range of sites (by activity mix and progress level) and

cover all intervention packages/sites or the most marginalized groups.	dedicated FGDs with women/men and, where feasible, people living with disabilities and youth.
5. **Attribution and external shocks**. Absence of counterfactual and concurrent shocks (e.g., weather/market events) constrain attribution.	Adopt a contribution analysis lens; triangulate with administrative/context data (e.g., INAM), implementation timelines, and stakeholder narratives to test the plausibility of project contribution.
6. Lack of **harmonized approach and methodology** to measure and monitor rural resilience, particularly climate resilience.	Apply WFP's corporate outcome indicators—Food Consumption Score (FCS), Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), Livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index (LCSI), Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS), Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS), and Climate Service Score (CSS)—and align with GCF M&E guidelines; ensure consistency with baseline, outcome surveys, and the MTR.

60. The ET will ensure sex- and age-disaggregated analysis where possible; explain any gaps; integrate GEWE and disability inclusion across tools and analysis; and align with environmental and social safeguards. Findings, conclusions and recommendations will transparently state any remaining data limitations and how they affect confidence in the evidence.

4.4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

61. The evaluation must conform to UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation. Accordingly, the selected evaluation firm is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of respondents, ensuring cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups) and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.

62. The ET will follow WFP and GCF ethical standards, informed consent, do-no-harm, and protection protocols; reference environmental and social safeguards in the inquiry; and ensure secure handling of any personal data. The evaluation firm will be responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought by ET where required.

63. The team and evaluation manager will not have been involved in the design, implementation or monitoring of the WFP GCF project titled "SAP011 Climate-Resilient Food Security for women and men smallholders through Integrated System-based Risk Management" nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the 2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines, including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct as well as the WFP technical note on gender. The evaluation team and individuals who participate directly in the evaluation at the time of issuance of the purchase order are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct. These templates will be provided by the country office when signing the contract.

4.5. QUALITY ASSURANCE

64. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on a set of Quality Assurance Checklists. The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation, and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.

65. The WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice. This quality assurance process does not interfere

with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

66. The WFP evaluation manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the DEQAS Process Guide and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.

67. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed:

- The nomination of an evaluation manager with no involvement in the design or implementation of the evaluation.
- Set up of an internal Evaluation Committee (EC) (Annex 3), chaired by the Deputy Country Director;
- Set up of an Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), including external partners;
- The use of external consultants with no conflicts of interest for the conduct of the evaluation.

68. To enhance the quality and credibility of decentralized evaluations, the WFP Office of Evaluation reviews the draft ToR, inception report, and final evaluation report, providing a systematic assessment of their quality from an evaluation perspective along with actionable recommendations.

69. The evaluation manager will share the assessment and recommendations from the quality support service with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the UNEG norms and standards,[1] a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.

70. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency and accuracy) throughout the data collection, synthesis, analysis and reporting phases.

71. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in the WFP Directive CP2010/001 on information disclosure.

72. WFP expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation firm in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to WFP.

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

5. Organization of the evaluation

5.1. PHASES AND DELIVERABLES

74. Table 5 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. Annex 2 presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 5: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible

[1] UNEG Norm #7 states *"that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability"*

1. Preparation	**[August – November 2025]**	Preparation of ToR Selection of the evaluation team & contracting Document review	Evaluation manager
2. Inception[8]	**January 2026 – March 2026**	Literature review Inception mission Inception report	Evaluation team
3. Data collection	**March 2026**	Fieldwork Exit debriefing	Evaluation team
4. Pre-reporting	**April - May 2026**	Data analysis and report drafting	Evaluation team
5. Drafting reports	**May – July 2026**	Draft evaluation report Comments process Final evaluation draft report submission to GCF (without MR) GCF review (process)	Evaluation team
6. Complete reporting	**August 2026**	Final evaluation report Summary evaluation report (2-pager) Clean datasets Learning workshop (All deliverables, shall be submitted in English & Portuguese)	Evaluation team
7. Dissemination and follow-up	**September - October 2026**	Management response Final evaluation report including management response submission to GCF GCF review of management response Final evaluation report Dissemination of the evaluation report	Mozambique CO management Evaluation manager with support from ESARO/HQ and Communications

[8] The inception mission will be the responsibility of the Evaluation Team (ET). It will be conducted in a hybrid format, combining both physical and remote participation, to ensure the effective engagement of international and national evaluators that comprise the team

5.2. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION

75. The evaluation team will comprise three members: a senior international team leader, one international evaluator, and at least one national evaluator. The team will be gender balanced and geographically/culturally diverse with the skills needed to assess gender, safeguards and climate adaptation programming as outlined in the scope and methods. Experience evaluating WFP implemented (or similar UN implemented) climate adaptation interventions is desirable (asset).

76. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who, together, include an appropriate balance of technical expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:

- A good understanding of climate adaptation programming
- Good knowledge and experience in financial analysis of programs and projects
- Good knowledge of gender, equity and wider inclusion issues
- Experience on the design of qualitative and quantitative data collection tools
- Good knowledge of assessment methodologies, including sampling, data collection, analysis techniques, and report writing
- Good working knowledge of English spoken and written.
- At least one member of the team should speak one local language (Portuguese) as both the inception report and evaluation report must be written in English and Portuguese
- Experience with WFP, and in evaluating projects in Southern Africa region and/or in Mozambique will be an asset.
- All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience with a track record of written work on similar assignments, and familiarity with Mozambique and/or Southern Africa.

77. The team leader will have expertise in one of the key competencies listed above as well as demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations, including designing methodology and data collection tools. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing, synthesis and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; and iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.

78. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; and iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

79. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with Eder Lafaurie (WFP Evaluation manager). The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

5.3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

80. The WFP Mozambique Country Office management (Director or Deputy Director) will take responsibility to:

- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation: Eder Lafaurie, M&E Officer.
- Compose the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group
- Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports
- Approve the evaluation team selection
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including establishment of an evaluation committee and a reference group

- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team
- Organize and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.

81. The evaluation manager manages the evaluation process through all phases including: drafting this ToR; identifying the evaluation team; preparing and managing the budget; setting up the evaluation committee and evaluation reference group; ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used; consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team; ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders; supporting the preparation of the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required; organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required; and conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products. The evaluation manager will be the main interlocutor between the team, represented by the team leader, the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process.
82. An internal evaluation committee is formed to help ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. Annex 3 provides further information on the composition of the evaluation committee.
83. An evaluation reference group (ERG) is formed as an advisory body with representation from key internal and external stakeholders for the evaluation. The evaluation reference group members will review and comment on the draft evaluation products and act as key informants in order to contribute to the relevance, impartiality and credibility of the evaluation by offering a range of viewpoints and ensuring a transparent process. Refer to Annex 4 for the composition of the ERG.
84. As co-executing entities, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) and the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) will actively participate in the evaluation process through the ERG. Their responsibilities include providing contextual and technical inputs, facilitating access to national and sub-national data, and supporting coordination with provincial and district authorities. They will also review and comment on evaluation deliverables, contribute to the validation of findings, and take part in the formulation and follow-up of the management response to the evaluation recommendations to ensure national ownership and use of the evaluation results.
85. The regional office (ESARO) will be responsible for the following:
    - Advise the evaluation manager and provide support to the evaluation process where appropriate
    - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required
    - Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports
    - Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
86. While the regional evaluation technical team (RETT) will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional office-relevant technical staff may participate in the evaluation reference group and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
87. Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions (PPGR Project Design and Management Climate Finance Team) will take responsibility to:
    - Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and subject of evaluation.
    - Comment on the evaluation TOR, inception and evaluation reports, as required.

- Ensure alignment of the evaluation process and deliverables with GCF requirements and operational guidelines for final evaluations.

88. The Office of Evaluation (OEV). OEV is responsible for overseeing WFP decentralized evaluation function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, publishing as well submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the Regional Evaluation Officer, the Evaluation manager and evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the regional evaluation officer and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk (wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines.

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

5.4. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

90. Security clearance where required will be obtained through the WFP Mozambique Country Office.

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

92. If any risks are identified in GCF implementation areas, WFP will advise on mitigation measures such as adjusted travel plans, accompaniment by field staff, or alternative data collection modalities to ensure the safety and comfort of all.

5.5. COMMUNICATION

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

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

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

96. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP—through transparent reporting—and the use of evaluation. Furthermore, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring that both the final inception report and the final evaluation report are translated into Portuguese to enhance accessibility for local stakeholders. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, it will be made available on WFP's public website and disseminated via email to all stakeholders. Additionally, the evaluation team will draft a summary evaluation report, which WFP will finalize to support the effective dissemination of key findings and recommendations among stakeholders and partners.

5.6. PROPOSAL

97. The evaluation will be financed from GCF funds.

98. The offer will include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, etc.).

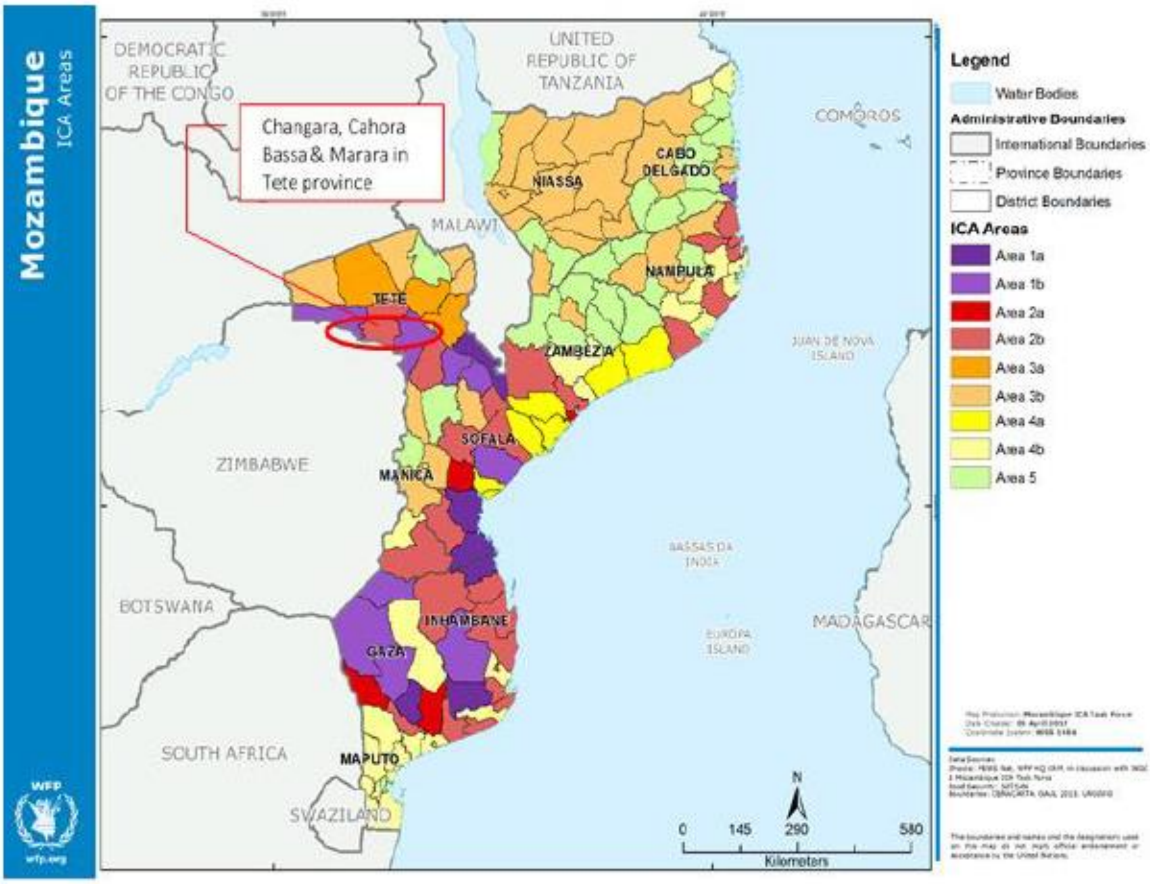
99. Travel from international evaluator origin to the WFP country office in Mozambique (whether international or domestic), subsistence and other direct expenses should be accounted for in the proposed budget. Exits debrief presentations after the data collection mission can be held on WFP office.

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

101. Please send any queries to Eder Lafaurie, Evaluation manager (edermanuel.lafaurie@wfp.org).

6. Annexes

Annex I: Operational Map



Annex II: Timeline

	Phases, deliverables and timeline	Key dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		**Up to 9weeks**
EM	Desk review, draft ToR and quality assurance (QA) by EM and REO using ToR QC	(3 weeks) Aug. 20- September 12)
EM	Share draft ToR with REO for in-depth QA review	(2 weeks) Sep. 15- 26
EM	Review draft ToR based on REO QA feedback and share with draft 2 with ERG	(3 days) Sep. 29 – Oct 1
EM	Start identification of evaluation team	(2 weeks) Oct.
ERG	Review and comment on draft ToR	(2 weeks) Oct. 3-16
EM	Review draft ToR based on comments received and submit final ToR to EC Chair	(1 week) Oct. 21-27
EC Chair	**Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders**	(1 week) Oct. 28- Nov 3
EM	Assess evaluation proposals and recommends team selection	(3 days; after 3-week mini-bid) Nov.25- 27
EM CO Procurement	Evaluation team recruitment/contracting	(4 weeks) Nov 28, 2025 - Jan 2, 2025 (this takes into consideration the Christmas break)
EC Chair	**Approve evaluation team selection and recruitment of evaluation team**	(1 week) Jan 5-9
Phase 2 - Inception		**Up to 7 weeks**
EM/TL	Brief core team	(1 day) Jan. 12
ET	Desk review of key documents	3 days Jan. 13-15
ET	Inception mission in the country	(1 week) Jan. 16-23
ET	Draft and submit draft 1 inception report (IR) to EM	(1 week) Jan. 28 - Feb 4
EM	Quality assurance of draft 1 IR by EM using QC and share feedback with evaluation team to produce revised draft 1 IR	(3days) Feb. 5–9
EM	Share draft 1 IR with the REO for an in-depth QA review	(1 week) Feb. 10–16
REO	In-depth quality assurance review by REO	Feb. 17– 24
ET	Review draft 1 IR based on feedback received from, EM and REO and submit draft 2 to EM	(1 week) Feb. 25–Mar. 3)
EM	Share revised IR (draft 2) with ERG	(1 week) Mar. 4–10
ERG	Review and comment on draft 2 IR	(2 weeks) Mar. 11- 24
EM	Consolidate stakeholder comments on draft 2 and share with evaluation team	(1 days) Mar. 25

ET	Review draft 2 IR based on feedback received and submit draft 3/final revised IR	(1 week) Mar. 26–Apr. 1
EM ET	Review draft 3/final IR. Note to ET that there may be additional iterations to the IR before submitting the final IR to ensure that all stakeholder comments are fully addressed.	(1 week) Apr. 2–8
EM	Submit final IR to the evaluation committee for approval.	Apr. 9
EC Chair	**Approve final IR and share with ERG for information**	**(1 week) Apr. 10– 16**
Phase 3 – Data collection		**Up to 3 weeks**
EC Chair/ EM	Brief the evaluation team at CO	(1 day) Apr. 17
ET	Data collection	(3 weeks) Apr. 20–May 8
ET	In-country end of fieldwork debriefing(s)	(1 days) May 11
Phase 4 –Reporting		**Up to 11 weeks**
ET	Draft and submit draft 1 evaluation report (ER) to EM	(3 weeks) May 12–Jun. 2
EM TL	Quality assurance of draft 1 ER by EM using the QC TL to address first level QA feedback from EM and submit revised draft 1 ER to EM	(3 days) Jun. 3– 5
EM	Share draft 1 ER with REO for in-depth QA review	(1 week) Jun. 8-15
REO	In-depth quality assurance review of draft 1 ER	(6 working days) Jun. 16– 23
ET	Review draft 1 ER based on REO QA feedback and submit draft 2 ER to EM	(1 week) Jun. 24–Jul. 1
EM	Circulate draft 2 ER for review and comments to ERG, RETT and other stakeholders	(1 day) Jul. 2
ERG	Review and comment on draft 2 ER	(2 weeks) Jul. 3–17
EM	Consolidate comments received from ERG members and share with ET	(2 days) Jul. 20– 21
ET	Review draft 2 ER based on feedback received and submit draft 3 revised ER.	(1 week) Jul. 22–29
EM	Review revised ER (draft 3) and share any outstanding stakeholder comments with ET	(1 week) Jul. 30–Aug. 6
ET	Address outstanding stakeholder comments and submit final ER to EM	(2 days) Aug. 7–Aug. 10
EM	Submit final ER to the evaluation committee for clearance	(1 day) Aug. 11
PPGR	Submit final evaluation report to GCF	(1 day) Aug. 12
GCF	GCF review of the report	(3 weeks) Aug. 13–Sep. 3
ET	Make adjustments to the final evaluation report according to feedback from the GCF and submit amended final ER together with a draft-2-pager summary evaluation report to EM	(1 week) Sep. 4–11
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report and share with key stakeholders for information	(1 week) Sep. 14– 21
ET	Learning workshop	(1 day) Sep 22.
Phase 6 - Dissemination and follow-up		**Up to 10weeks**

EC Chair	Prepare management response (this includes QA review of MR by the RETT)	(2 weeks) Sep. 23–Oct. 7
PPGR	Final evaluation report submission to Green Climate Fund including management response	(1 day) Oct. 8, 2026
GCF	GCF review of management response	(3 weeks) Oct. 9–Oct. 30
ET	Adjustments to the management response according to feedback from the GCF	(1 week) Nov. 3– 10
PPGR	Final submission to GCF	(1 day) Nov. 11
ET	Presentation of the final result of the evaluation	(1 day) Nov. 12
EM	**Share final evaluation report and management response with the REO and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call**	(1 day) Nov 13

Annex III: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Committee

Purpose and role

102. The Evaluation Committee (EC) is a temporary group responsible for overseeing the evaluation process. The purpose of the EC is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation in accordance with the WFP Evaluation Policy 2022 and the WFP Evaluation Strategy 2022. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (TOR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them for approval by the DCD who is the chair of the committee. It helps ensuring due process in evaluation management and maintaining distance from programme implementers (preventing potential risks of undue influence), while also supporting and giving advice to the Evaluation Manager. Key decisions expected to be made by the EC relate to the evaluation purpose, scope, timeline, budget and team selection as well as approving the final TORs, inception report and evaluation report.

Membership of the Evaluation Committee

103. As per the approved terms of reference for the evaluation, the EC is comprised of the following members:

- Deputy Country Director (EC Chair)
- Evaluation Manager (EC Secretariat)
- Head of Programme
- M&E Team Lead:
- Resilience/Livelihoods Manager
- Gender Officer
- Procurement Officer
- Regional Evaluation Officer (ESARETT)
- Programme Policy Officer - Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR), Project Design and Management team

Annex IV: Role and Composition of the Evaluation Reference Group

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

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

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

106. Members are expected to review and comment on draft evaluation deliverables and share relevant insights at key consultation points of the evaluation process. The main roles of the evaluation reference group are as follows:

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

Country office
Deputy Country Director (Chair)
Evaluation Manager (Secretary)
Head of Programme
M&E Team Lead
Resilience/Livelihoods Manager
Gender Officer
M & E officier
Programme Associate - Resilience
Head of Field Office
Project Team
Regional office
Regional Evaluation Officer, ESARETT
Evaluation Officer, ESARETT
Regional Programme Policy Officer - Gender
Regional Monitoring Advisor
Regional Programme Policy Officer - Climate risk
Regional Programme Policy Officer- Environmental and Social Safeguards
Headquarters
Climate and Resilience Service (PPGR), Project Design and Management team:
Programme Policy Officer, PPGR M&E Lead Programme Policy Officer, PPGR Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (PPGR)
Programme Policy Officer,PPGR Inclusive Risk Financing
Programme Policy Officer, PPGR Asset creation and livelihoods
External Stakeholders

Project Coordinator (CP – ACEAGRARIOS)
Program Officer (CP – CCM) Project Coordinator (CP – KULIMA)
Director (Government – SDAE Changara)
Director (Government – SDAE Cahora Bassa)
Director (Government – SDAE Marara)
Ponto Focal do GCF (Government – DPAP)
Ponto Focal do GCF (Government – SPA)
Ponto Focal do GCF (Government – SPAE)
Chef. Dep. Pecuaria (Government – DPAP)
Director (Government – Directorate of Climate Change and Environment)
Project Focal Point (Government – Directorate of Planning and Policies)
Director (Government – National Designated Authority, NDA)
Head of Research Division (Government – INAM)

Annex V: Communication and Knowledge Management Plan

When (evaluation phase)	What (product)	From whom (creator / lead)	To whom (target audience)	How (communication channel)	Why (communication purpose)
Preparation	Draft ToR	Evaluation Manager (EM)	ERG	E-mail; ERG meeting	Request review and comments on ToR
	Final ToR	EM	EC & WFP Mozambique Management; ERG; GCF Secretariat (if requested)	E-mail	Inform stakeholders of the agreed purpose, scope, timeline and governance of the evaluation
Inception	Draft Inception Report	EM	ERG	E-mail	Request review and comments on IR
	Final Inception Report	EM	ERG; WFP staff; WFP Evaluation Cadre; GCF Secretariat	E-mail	Inform key stakeholders of the detailed evaluation plan (milestones, sites, data sources)
Data collection	Debriefing presentation (PowerPoint)	Team Leader (shared via EM)	ERG; key Government & partner contacts	Virtual/physical meeting	Discuss preliminary findings and verify emerging issues
Reporting	Draft Evaluation Report	EM	ERG	E-mail	Request review and comments on ER
	Evaluation Report (pre-final)	EM	ERG; WFP Mozambique Management; GCF; evaluation community (UNEG, ALNAP); WFP workforce	E-mail; WFPgo; WFP.org; evaluation networks	Inform stakeholders of the near-final product; invite last factual checks
	Evaluation Report for GCF feedback	HQ – PPGR/PROC (Climate Finance)	GCF Secretariat	E-mail	Obtain GCF feedback to finalise the report

	Final Evaluation Report	WFP Mozambique Country Office	National Designated Authority (Ministry of Land & Environment); Public	E-mail + upload to WFP & GCF websites	Publish the final report and meet GCF disclosure requirements
Dissemination & Follow-up	Draft Management Response	WFP Management & EM	ERG; CO programme staff; CO M&E staff	E-mail and/or webinar	Discuss proposed actions to address the evaluation recommendations
	Final Management Response	EM	ERG; WFP Management; relevant WFP employees	E-mail	Ensure staff are informed of commitments and make the response publicly available
	Summaries of findings (brief, slide deck, etc.)	EM	WFP Management; WFP workforce; donors & partners; national decision-makers	Meetings; E-mail	Disseminate key findings and lessons; support evidence-based policymaking

Annex VI: Acronyms

AE	Accredited Entity
ABI	Asset Benefit Indicator
ACEAGRARIOS	Associação de Extensionistas Agrários (Association of Agricultural Extension Workers)
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
APR	Annual Performance Report
BSAFE	Basic Security in the Field (UN mandatory online course)
CABS	Climate Adaptation Benefit Score
CARI	Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security
CBPP	Community-based participatory planning
CCM	Christian Council of Mozambique
CD	Country Director
CO	Country Office
COMET	Country Office Monitoring & Evaluation Tool
CRA	Climate-resilient agriculture
CRCS	Climate Resilience Capacity Score
CSS	Climate Service Score
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DAMC	Directorate of Environment and Climate Change
DEQAS	Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System
DPP	Directorate of Planning and Policies (MADER)
DPAP	Direcção Provincial da Agricultura e Pescas (Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries)
DCD	Deputy Country Director
EC	Evaluation Committee
EM	Evaluation Manager
ER	Evaluation Report

ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ESARO	WFP Eastern and Southern African Regional Office
ESARETT	Regional Evaluation Officer
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Safeguards
FAA	Funded Activity Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS-N	Food Consumption Score – Nutrition
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCI	*(delete if not used; otherwise spell out)*
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GRM	Grievance and redress mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HQ	Headquarters
ICRM	Integrated Climate Risk Management
INAM	Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia (National Institute of Meteorology)
INGD	Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres (National Institute for Disaster Risk Management and Reduction)
IR	Inception Report
IRM	Integrated Road Map (WFP)
IRMF	Integrated Results Management Framework
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
LCSI	Livelihood-based Coping Strategies Index
LAP	Local Adaptation Plan
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (former name)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MF	Ministry of Finance
MTA	Ministério da Terra e Ambiente (Ministry of Land and Environment)
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NDA	GCF National Designated Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OEV	WFP Office of Evaluation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PPGR	Policy, Programme and Government Division (WFP)
PROC	Programme – Climate Finance (WFP)
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality Checklist
QS	Quality Support (outsourced review)
R4	Rural Resilience Initiative
RCE	Rural Centre of Excellence
rCSI	Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index
REO	Regional Evaluation Officer
RETT	Regional Evaluation Technical Team
RMF	Results Management Framework
SSAFE	Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments
SDPI	Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-Estruturas (District Planning and Infrastructure Service)
SDAE	Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas (District Economic Activities Service)
SPAE	Serviço Provincial das Actividades Económicas (Provincial Economic Activities Service)
SAP	Simplified Approval Process (GCF; project code SAP 011)
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework

ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis & Mapping
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
WFP	World Food Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Annex VII: GCF Project Logical Framework

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions	Number of males and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis will collect data on WFP's corporate Asset Benefit Indicator[9] (ABI) and Livelihood Coping Strategy Index[10] (LCSI). This will be reported in monitoring reports, as well as the formative mid-term and final evaluation reports which are verified by third party sources	0 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	32,000 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (50% women, 50% men)	48,000 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (50% women, 50% men)	Targeted households are interested in the project and engage continuously through the 5-years of programming across the different interventions EEs are able to sustain the timely, adequate, and reliable provision of support There will be no major weather-related shocks that affect the target area of intervention during the length of the program No weather-related shocks, or other types, (not limited to

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security	Number of food secure HH in areas at risk of climate change impacts (reduced food gap) disaggregated by sex of household head	**Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis will collect data on:** **Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security**[11] **(CARI)** and on the Food Consumption Score - Nutrition[12] (FCS-N) disaggregated by sex of household head.	2,400 HH at risk of climate change impacts are food secure	4,800 HH at risk of climate change impacts are food secure (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	9,600 HH at risk of climate change impacts are food secure (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	project area) that reduce EEs capacity to implement the project
Project outcomes	**Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts**					
A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	Use of climate information services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis	0 HHs in the targeted communities using climate information services for decision-making in agricultural related planning and actions.	6,400 HHs in the targeted communities using climate information services for decision-making in agricultural related planning and actions.	9,600 HH in the targeted communities using climate information services for decision-making in agricultural related planning and actions.	Information and technology continue to be available and to function effectively, enabling the co-production and dissemination of

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
				(33% female headed; 67% male headed)	(33% female headed; 67% male headed)	climate/weather information Other risks (plagues, wildfires, civil unrest, etc.) to agricultural production do not interfere and reduce the use and trust of climate information services
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	Use by vulnerable households of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 vulnerable HHs in the targeted communities use at least three fund-supported strategies to respond to climate change and variability[13]	4,800 vulnerable HHs in the targeted communities use at least three fund-supported strategies to respond to climate change and variability (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	9,600 vulnerable HHs in the targeted communities use at least three fund-supported strategies to respond to climate change and variability (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	Insurance continues to be possible based on technology, information, and distribution channels, as assessed Financial capacities and trust are fostered sufficiently to enable access to and use of financial tools
Project outputs	**Outputs that contribute to outcomes**					
1.1. Increased use of Climate Resilient Agriculture techniques	Number of people practicing CRA through clubs (disaggregated by sex)	Quantitative Surveys at household level	0 people practicing CRA through clubs	7,000 people practicing CRA through clubs (50% women, 50% men)	16,000 people practicing CRA through clubs (50% women, 50% men)	Farmers are interested and engage in the trainings offered

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
through CRA clubs with trainings, demonstrations and access to inputs		conducted on bi-annual basis.				
1.2 Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available	Number of watershed assessments and conducted CBPPs used to inform asset creation decisions	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 watershed assessments and 0 CBPPs inform asset creation decisions	1 watershed assessment and 6 conducted CBPPs inform asset creation decisions	1 watershed assessment and 6 conducted CBPPs inform asset creation decisions	Inputs received from the CBPP and the assessment are useful for asset creation decision making
1.3 Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity	Number and type of assets created/rehabilitated by targeted households	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 assets[14] created/ rehabilitated by targeted households (disaggregated by type)	600 assets created/ rehabilitated by targeted households (disaggregated by type)	800 assets created/ rehabilitated by targeted households (disaggregated by type)	Farmers see the benefit of the assets created and undertake asset creation activities
2.1. Increased access to integrated risk management tools and sales from market-based opportunities by CRA practicing farmers	Number of households that access financial instruments Increase in income from increased crop production and sales	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 households access financial instruments 0% Increase in income from increased crop production and sales amongst CRA practicing farmers	4.800 households access financial instruments (33% female headed; 67% male headed) 5% Increase in income from increased crop production and sales	9.600 households access financial instruments (33% female headed; 67% male headed) 15% Increase in income from increased crop production and sales	Farmers benefiting from 1.1. also join 2.1 Farmers sign up for financial activities and maintain these activities Enhanced production from project-supported

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
	amongst CRA practicing farmers			amongst CRA practicing farmers	amongst CRA practicing farmers	activities (assets and trainings) is not countered by other shocks
3.1. Awareness campaigns on local climate change impacts and good practices on adaptation measures are disseminated	Number of people aware of local climate change impacts (disaggregated by sex) Number of representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts (disaggregated by sex)	Surveys at end of campaigns and knowledge products	0 people aware of local climate change impacts 0 representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts	70,000 people aware of local climate change impacts (50% women, 50% men) 150 representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts (50% women, 50% men)	80,000 people aware of local climate change impacts (50% women, 50% men) 300 representatives of local government and civil society aware of how to access the knowledge products created by the project for operations/planning to mitigate climate impacts (50% women, 50% men)	People are interested, trust and will actively listen to the information. Sufficient women represent the local government and civil society and are sent to achieve the targeted gender balance
3.2 Households have access to climate information services	The number of HHs in the targeted communities receive climate information services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions	Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis.	0 HH receive climate services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions	12,000 HH receive climate services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	16,000 HH receive climate services to make agricultural related planning and actions related decisions (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	Sustained interest and engagement of national stakeholders to develop tailored climate information products People trust and are interested in making

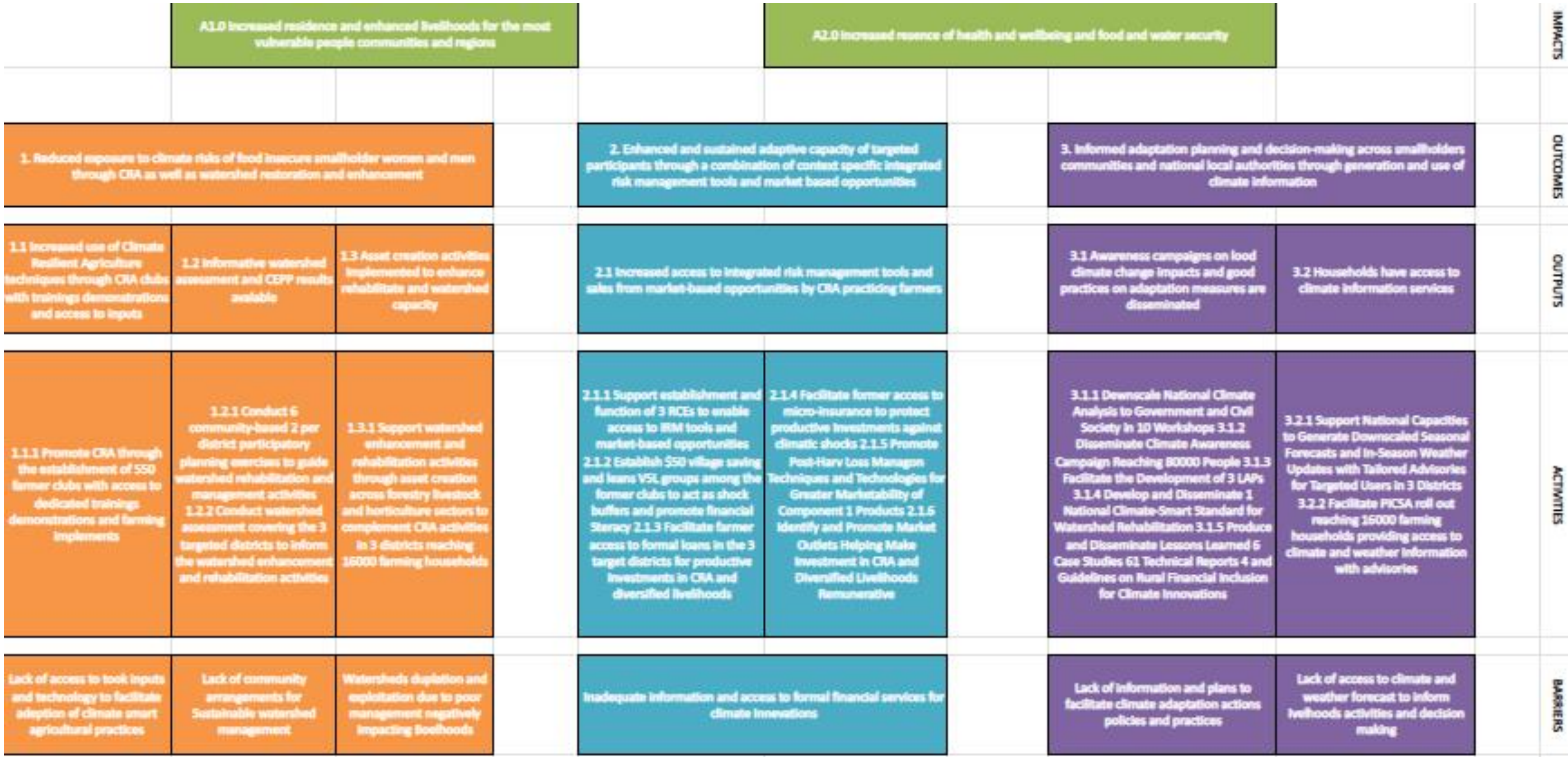
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
	disaggregated by sex of household head.					use of the tailored climate information products

Activities	Description	Inputs
1.1.1. Promote CRA through the establishment of 550 farmer clubs (targeting 16,000 farming households, across 3 districts) with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.	Set up farmer clubs with lead and follower farmers through which trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements are channelled. These are regularly monitored for adherence to adapted agricultural practices.	Trainers, technical experts and farming implements.
1.2.1. Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities.	Communities in targeted districts mobilized to participate in a representative manner in the planning for the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities, resulting in the prioritization of assets that will be developed across livestock, horticulture, and forestry sectors. 2 community-based planning exercises will be conducted by district for a total of 6 plans.	Facilitators, planning workshops, community mobilization.
1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities.	Natural assessment of the physical characteristic and capacities of the watershed to inform the participatory planning exercise, particularly the selection of assets to be created/rehabilitated.	Technical experts and terms of reference for the assessment.
1.3.1. Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households.	Creation/rehabilitation of assets at the watershed and community levels across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors as per technical assessment and community-based planning outcomes, which are supported by trainings, demonstrations, and provision of tools, as needed.	Construction material, equipment, engineering and agricultural extension officers, trainers, technical experts, district/community workshops

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Expected Result</th><th rowspan="2">Indicator</th><th rowspan="2">Means of Verification</th><th rowspan="2">Baseline</th><th colspan="2">Target</th><th rowspan="2">Assumptions</th></tr>
<tr><th>Mid-term</th><th>Final</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.1. Support the establishment and function of 3 RCEs (1 per district) to enable access to IRM tools and market-based opportunities.</td><td colspan="3">Support MASA’s efforts with the creation and/or management of RCEs, while also fostering linkages between private/public service providers and farmers on key IRM approaches and market opportunities.</td><td colspan="2">Pre-existing RCE network and capacities</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.2. Establish 550 VSL groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and promote financial literacy.</td><td colspan="3">Map out existing VSL groups and gaps and use this to carry out VSL activities, including support of saving and loan activities, as well a financial literacy training provision.</td><td colspan="2">Community awareness, community/VSL groups, and trainers,</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.3. Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.</td><td colspan="3">Identify microfinance service providers and products that are fitting with the local context and needs, while working to ensure farmers have access to these products, should their financial capacities allow</td><td colspan="2">Gross margins analysis, product design, and marketing of products</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.4. Facilitate farmer access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climate shocks.</td><td colspan="3">Design index based micro-insurance product against climate shocks leveraging agro-climatic data (satellite and ground data) as well as farmer input, which is made accessible through compliance with Component 1 activities.</td><td colspan="2">Historical climate and weather data as well as agricultural historical records</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.5. Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater marketability of Component 1 products.</td><td colspan="3">Through trainings, demonstrations, and facilitated access to technologies support post-harvest loss management activities among targeted households.</td><td colspan="2">Trainers, technical experts, funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2.1.6. Identify and promote market outlets helping making investment in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative.</td><td colspan="3">Identify market outlets, like local school meals programs, and marketing options that enable farmer sales of project supported products under Component 1</td><td colspan="2">Crop and market assessments available through the national agricultural survey</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.1.1. Downscale national climate analysis to government and civil society in 10 workshops</td><td colspan="3">Extract from available climate analysis the profile for the targeted provinces and districts, which are made available through workshops</td><td colspan="2">Historical climate and weather data as well as agricultural historical records</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Expected Result</th><th rowspan="2">Indicator</th><th rowspan="2">Means of Verification</th><th rowspan="2">Baseline</th><th colspan="2">Target</th><th rowspan="2">Assumptions</th></tr>
<tr><th>Mid-term</th><th>Final</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.1.2. Conduct climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people</td><td colspan="3">Based on the downscaled climate analysis generate key messages that can be disseminated through different channels to raise awareness on climate change and its impacts on food security, nutrition, and livelihoods.</td><td colspan="2">Climate information, technical experts, and funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.1.3. Facilitate development of 3 LAPs</td><td colspan="3">Support MITADER efforts to develop LAPs for the 3 targeted districts using the climate evidence generated</td><td colspan="2">Trainers, technical experts, facilitators, funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.1.4. Develop and disseminate 1 national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation</td><td colspan="3">Consolidate best practices in-country and globally to produce climate-smart standards for watershed rehabilitation</td><td colspan="2">Technical experts, facilitators, funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.1.5. Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6) and technical reports (4) and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations</td><td colspan="3">Document project achievements and lessons learned and use this to generate case studies, technical reports and guidelines on financial inclusion and climate innovations</td><td colspan="2">Technical experts, funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.2.1. Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for target users in 3 districts</td><td colspan="3">Support to data collection, management, analysis, and processing to enable the generation of downscaled seasonal forecasts and in season weather updates which can be complemented with advisories of use for target users through co-production approaches</td><td colspan="2">Trainers, technical experts, funding</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3.2.2. Facilitate PICSA roll out reaching 16,000 farming households providing access to climate and weather information with advisories.</td><td colspan="3">Create pool of experts to be trained in PICSA. Leverage pool of experts to train extension officers and other intermediaries on PICSA approaches. Support intermediaries in the roll out of PICSA and conduct planning and review sessions to improve PICSA implementation.</td><td colspan="2">Trainers, technical experts, funding</td></tr>
</table>

Annex VIII: Mozambique GCF Project Theory of Change



Annex IX: Reference documentation

- GCF funding proposal including the logical framework and theory of change
- APRs
- Monitoring data and information
- GCF Evaluation Policy
- GCF Evaluation Standards
- GCF Evaluation Operational Procedures and Guidelines
- GCF Integrated Results Management Framework Handbook
- GCF Environmental and Social Policy (Revised environmental and social policy | Green Climate Fund)
- WFP's Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000131965/download/)
- Environmental and Social Risk Screening results
- Environmental and Social Action Plans (including the stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanism reporting requirements)

- ***GCF Inception report sample outline***

I. Project/programme description including a brief description of the requirements of the TOR and evaluation audience

II. Evaluation questions

III. Evaluation approach including overall design, data collection methods and analytical procedures

IV. Ethical considerations

V. Stakeholder engagement and dissemination plan

VI. Quality assurance, risk management plan

VII. Roles and responsibilities

VIII. Detailed evaluation work plan indicating the activities at each phase, timing of delivery, key deliverables, and milestones

Annex: Evaluation matrix, draft data collection tools

- ***GCF Evaluation report sample outline***

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

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

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

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

V. Recommendations - see box 7 Evaluation Guidelines

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

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

ANNEX X: GCF PROJECT BUDGET

Component	Output	Activity	Financing source	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total USD
Component 1: Reduced exposure to climate risks of food insecure smallholder women and men through Climate Resilient Agriculture ("CRA") as well as watershed restoration and enhancement	1.1 Increased use of CRA techniques through CRA clubs with trainings, demonstrations, and access to inputs.	1.1.1: Promote CRA through the establishment of 6400 farmer clubs with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.	GCF	240 330	228 330	252 330	237 330	177 330	1 135 650
			Government of Flanders	150 000	-	-	-	-	150 000
	1.2 Informative watershed assessment and CBPP results available	1.2.1: Conduct six community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities.	GCF	43 030	13 030	13 030	13 030	13 030	95 150
		1.2.2: Conduct one watershed assessment covering the three targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and	GCF	25 000	-	-	-	-	25 000

		rehabilitation activities.							
	1.3 Asset creation activities implemented to enhance and rehabilitate watershed capacity	1.3.1: Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in three districts, reaching 16,000 farming households.	GCF	388 153	389 594.50	409 982.50	389 470	334 300	1 911 500
			Government of Flanders	150 000	-	-	-	-	150 000
Total Component 1									**3 467 300**
Component 2: Enhanced and sustained adaptive capacity of targeted participants through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities	2.1 Increased access to integrated risk management tools and sales from market-based opportunities by CRA practicing farmers	2.1.1: Support the establishment and function of three Rural Centers of Excellence (RCEs) (1 per district) to enable access to Integrated Road Map (IRM) tools and market-based opportunities.	GCF	54 000	54 000	54 000	24 000	24 000	210 000
		2.1.2: Establish 550 VSL groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers and	GCF	162 752.73	153 752.73	153 752.73	153 461.82	152 880	776 600

		promote financial literacy.	Government of Flanders	75 000	-	-	-	-	75 000
		2.1.3: Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.	GCF	18 030	18 030	18 030	18 030	13 030	85 150
		2.1.4: Facilitate farmer access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks.	GCF	245 929	356 809	447 449	405 429	350 429	1 806 045
			Government of Flanders	94 000	-	-	-	-	94 000
		2.1.5: Promote post-harvest loss management techniques and technologies for greater marketability of Component 1 products.	GCF	16 000	44 800	103 000	101 000	16 000	280 800
			Government of Flanders	150 000	-	-	-	-	150 000
		2.1.6: Identify and promote market outlets helping make investment in CRA and diversified livelihoods more remunerative.	GCF	84 000	84 000	84 000	84 000	69 000	405 000

Total Component 2									**3 882 595**
Component 3: Informed adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities, and national/local authorities through generation and use of climate information	3.1 Awareness campaigns on local climate change impacts and good practices on adaptation measures are disseminated	3.1.1: Downscale national climate analysis to Government and civil society in ten workshops.	GCF	24 400	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	40 400
			Government of Flanders	12 500	-	-	-	-	12 500
		3.1.2: Disseminate climate awareness campaign reaching 80,000 people.	GCF	80 200	40 200	40 200	-	-	160 600
		3.1.3: Facilitate the development of three Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs).	GCF	49 030	19 030	19 030	19 030	19 030	125 150
		3.1.4: Develop and disseminate one national climate-smart standard for watershed rehabilitation.	GCF	-	37 500	-	-	-	37 500
		3.1.5: Produce and disseminate lessons learned (6), case studies (6), technical reports (4), and guidelines on rural financial inclusion for climate innovations.	GCF	48 150	48 150	48 150	48 150	48 150	240 750

	3.2 Households have access to climate information services	3.2.1: Support national capacities to generate downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season weather updates with tailored advisories for targeted users in three districts (Changara, Marara, and Cahora-Bassa).	GCF	139 980	26 000	26 000	26 000	26 000	243 980
		3.2.2: Facilitate PICSA roll out reaching 16,000 farming households providing access to climate and weather information with advisories.	GCF	241 150	239 150	255 150	245 150	177 150	1 157 750
			Government of Flanders	81 000	-	-	-	-	81 000
Total Component 3									**2 099 630**
Final evaluation			GCF	-	-	-	-	110 000	110 000
Total Evaluation									**110 000**
Project management and coordination			GCF	50 595.20	88 095.20	88 095.20	88 095.20	88 095.20	402 976
			Government of Flanders	37 500	-	-	-	-	37 500
Total Project Management and Coordination (PMC)									**440 476**
GLOBAL TOTAL									**10 000 001**

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