

Funding Proposal

SAP011: Climate-resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management

Mozambique | World Food Programme (WFP) | Decision B.24/09

4 December 2019



Simplified Approval Process Funding Proposal

Project/Programme title:	Climate resilient food security for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through integrated risk management
Country(ies):	Mozambique
National Designated Authority(ies):	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
Accredited Entity:	World Food Programme
Date of first submission:	2019/06/17
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If available, indicate GCF code:	



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Section A **PROJECT / PROGRAMME SUMMARY**

This section highlights some of the project's or programme's information for ease of access and concise explanation of the funding proposal.

Section B **PROJECT / PROGRAMME DETAILS**

This section focuses on describing the context of the project/programme, providing details of the project/programme including components, outputs and activities, and implementation arrangements.

Section C **FINANCING INFORMATION**

This section explains the financial instrument(s) and amount of funding requested from the GCF as well as co-financing leveraged for the project/programme. It also includes justification for requesting GCF funding and exit strategy.

Section D **LOGIC FRAMEWORK, AND MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION**

This section includes the logic framework for the project/programme in accordance with the GCF Results Management Framework and Performance Measurement Framework, and gives an overview of the monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements for the proposed project/programme.

Section E **EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA**

This section provides an overview of the expected alignment of the projects/programme with the GCF investment criteria: impact potential, paradigm shift, sustainable development, needs of recipients, country ownership, and efficiency and effectiveness.

Section F **ANNEXES**

This section provides a list of mandatory documents that should be submitted with the funding proposal as well as optional documents and references as deemed necessary to supplement the information provided in the funding proposal.

Note to accredited entities on the use of the SAP funding proposal template

- The Simplified Approval Process Pilot Scheme (SAP) supports projects and programmes with a GCF contribution of up to USD 10 million with minimal to no environmental and social risks. Projects and programmes are eligible for SAP if they are ready for scaling up and have the potential for transformation, promoting a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development.
- This template is for the SAP funding proposals and is different from the funding proposal template under the standard project and programme cycle. Distinctive features of the SAP funding proposal template are:
 - *Simpler documents*: key documents have been simplified, and presented in a single, up-front list;
 - *Fewer pages*: A shorter form with significantly fewer pages. The total length of funding proposals should **not exceed 20 pages**;
 - *Easier form-filling*: fewer questions and clearer guidance allows more concise and succinct responses for each sub-section, avoiding duplication of information.
- Accredited entities can either directly incorporate information into this proposal, or provide summary information in the proposal with cross-reference to other funding proposal documents such as project appraisal document, pre-feasibility studies, term sheet, legal due diligence report, etc.
- Submitted SAP Pilot Scheme funding proposals will be disclosed simultaneously with submission to the Board, subject to the redaction of any information which may not be disclosed pursuant to the [GCF Information Disclosure Policy](#).

Please submit the completed form to:

fundingproposal@gcfund.org

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

“SAP-FP-[Accredited Entity Short Name]-[yyymmdd]”

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY			
A.1. Has this FP been submitted as a SAP CN before?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
A.2. Is the Environmental and Social Safeguards Category C or I-3?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
A.3. Project or programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project <input type="checkbox"/> Programme	A.4. Public or private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector
A.5. Result area(s)	<p><u>Mitigation</u>: Reduced emissions from:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use <p><u>Adaptation</u>: Increased resilience of:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities, including women and girls <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security <input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services		
A.6. Total investment (GCF + co-finance)	<u>10</u> (million USD)	A.7. Total GCF funding requested	<u>9.25</u> (million USD)
A.8. Type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grant <input type="checkbox"/> Loan ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Equity <input type="checkbox"/> Guarantees <input type="checkbox"/> Others:		
A.9. Division of GCF funding by thematic funding window (if applicable)	_____ USD or _____ % Mitigation <u>9.25 million USD</u> or <u>100%</u> Adaptation		
A.10. Implementation period	March 2020 – February 2025		
A.11. Total project/ programme lifespan	10 years	A.12. Expected date of internal approval	<u>11/15/2019</u>
A.13. Executing Entity information	The Government of Mozambique acting through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER) and the World Food Programme (WFP)		
A.14. Scalability and potential for transformation (Eligibility for SAP, max. 50 words)			
The project will promote integrated climate risk management, leveraging the experience from R4 ² in six African countries. The project will also promote activities successfully tested in Mozambique, including watershed rehabilitation, climate-resilient agriculture, and micro-insurance. This intends to eliminate the barriers to climate adaptation among food insecure smallholders.			
A.15. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach (max. 250 words)			

¹ Senior loans and subordinated loans.

² R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4), information available at: <https://www1.wfp.org/r4-rural-resilience-initiative>

Mozambique is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The cyclones that hit the country in March and April 2019 are the most visible evidence of an increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. There are other impacts of climate change that are not in the headlines yet, but are equally disruptive to rural communities' livelihoods and to food systems. Climate change is leading to higher temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns, including increased incidence of prolonged dry spells. This results in reductions in water availability, variable and shorter growing seasons, and reductions in production potential³. In Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa districts of Tete province, the impacts are hardest felt, with the highest levels of rainfall inter-annual variability, as well as some of the lowest seasonal rainfall in the country, coupled with increasing temperatures⁴. Consequently, rain-fed reliant livelihoods are undermined, and with limited coping alternatives, government capacities are stretched to help meet recurring food needs. Climate projections show that these trends will continue and become more variable in nature⁵. To address these challenges, the project seeks GCF support to:

- 1 Reduce vulnerability to climate risks through promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, as well as watershed restoration and enhancement, for food insecure smallholder women and men.
- 2 Enhance and sustain adaptive capacity of smallholder women and men through a combination of context-specific, integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities.
- 3 Inform adaptation planning and decision-making across smallholders, communities and national/local authorities through the generation and use of climate information.

Together these components will strengthen individual, community, and government capacities to address climate risks and vulnerabilities according to national commitments.

³ WFP-IFAD, 2018, Mozambique: A climate analysis. See Annex 15.

⁴ IBID

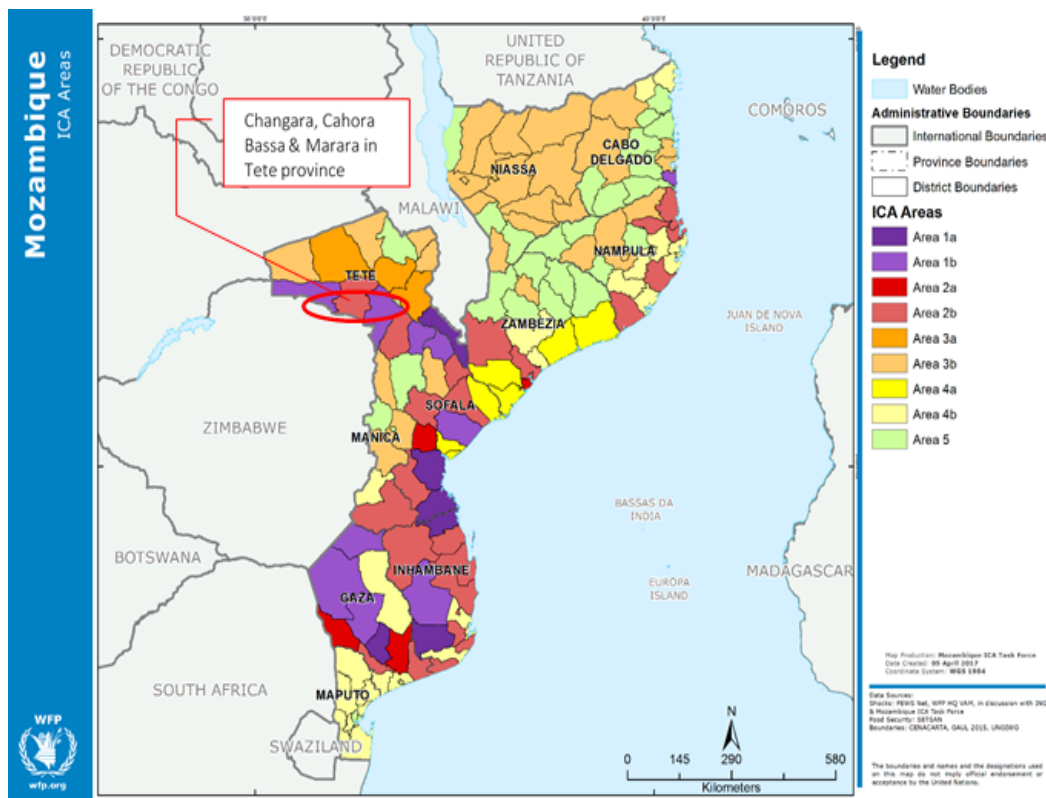
⁵ WFP, UKMO, 2018. Food security and livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique: preparing for the future. Pending publication. See summary in Annex 17.

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DETAILS

B.1. Context and baseline (max. 500 words)

WFP, working with partners, developed the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) for Mozambique to explore the historical trends of food insecurity across the country (WFP, 2017), looking at interactions with exacerbating factors like natural hazards and land degradation. The ICA output (shown below) indicated that the most food insecure provinces in the country include Tete, Sofala, Manica, Inhambane, and Gaza. Notably, when considering also natural hazards, the ICA indicates that these highly food insecure locations also experience high exposure to natural hazards, including drought, floods, cyclones, and tropical storms.

Looking ahead, climate model projections by WFP-UK Met Office 2018 predict an increase in daily maximum temperatures of 1.5-3°C by 2050 and more variable rainfall, with the climate zone of Tete province as one of the most affected. Through national and sub-national consultations, given the lack of district level climate and weather data, the semi-arid districts of Cahora Bassa, Changara, and Marara in Tete have been identified as the most vulnerable to climate change and variability, principally due to the reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods for subsistence. In these locations, it is estimated that drought-sensitive crops could be reduced as much as 45% in the next 40 years and that over 50 years the main river, the Zambezi, flow will reduce by 15%. Accordingly, the project focus is on the three districts of Tete province. Annex 2 provides more details on the selection process.



Climate risks and impacts on livelihoods:

- Increase in mean temperatures during the growing season start, resulting in higher water evaporation and poor planting conditions;
- Decrease rainfall amounts during the growing season, with increased variability, resulting in dry spells and shorter growing seasons;
- Increase in flash flood incidence, when rain events do occur, promoting rainwater run-off and decreased infiltration;
- Decrease in the production of food staples, including maize, with yield reduction of up to 30-45 percent; and
- Loss of biomass reducing grazing areas and livestock health.

Key vulnerabilities of targeted populations:

- Low yields due to poorly adapted farming practices and reliance on rain-fed systems with limited access to climate-resilient inputs.
- Restricted horticulture potential due to limited water, suitable land, and shading, being driven by climate change.

- Loss of livestock (quantity and quality) due to reduced availability of drinking water, forage, and shade, as it is a rain-fed system affected by the changing climate.
- Degraded watersheds from the overexploitation of agricultural land and water resources, as a result of a changing climate, driven also by deforestation, as forest resources are exploited for alternative sources of income, especially charcoal-making.
- Reduced financial capacities from the loss of income, undermining investment in livelihoods and their adaptation to the changing climate.
- Market outlets missing, aggravated by poor post-harvest handling practices/technologies, which limits livelihood diversification.

Adaptation challenges identified:

- (1) Increased exposure of natural resources, food security, and livelihoods to more frequent climate risks
 - ➔ Agricultural practices and extension support not adapted to climate sensitivities (present/future).
 - ➔ Watershed management guidelines non-existent, and thus, principles not promoted nor employed.
- (2) Limited climate adaptation opportunities to transition to resilient livelihoods and food security
 - ➔ Access to suited technologies limited, because they are not readily available in the market, especially within the financial capacities of vulnerable smallholders.
 - ➔ Limited financial services that are suited to the context, risks, and needs of vulnerable smallholders, including structured saving, loans, and insurance.
- (3) Limited awareness and information about the climate/weather for decision-making
 - ➔ Limited institutional capacity to generate, translate, and disseminate climate/weather information for decision-making.
 - ➔ Limited understanding of climate change, risks, and drivers of vulnerability, as well as no access to climate/weather information among smallholders, with women most affected.
 - ➔ Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) do not include information on climate trends (present/future), related impacts on livelihoods, and key vulnerabilities to identify suitable adaptation measures.

The project fosters linkages with national adaptation and mitigation policies and programs, as well as disaster risk reduction, gender, and agricultural priorities, mapped out in Annex 2, while leveraging regional WFP experience.

Climate action supported by the GCF is crucial as Mozambique has yet to recover from the economic downturn from 2015 that nearly halved the past decade's economic growth. The situation has been exacerbated by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, resulting in close to US\$ 3 billion in recovery needs. The impacts of these recent events on food systems highlight the urgent and immediate adaptations needs in the country.

B.2. Project/programme description (max. 1,000 words)

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

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

Through an integrated approach, which includes both Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation, the exposure and vulnerability to climate risks will be reduced. Exposure to climate risks will be mitigated by protecting and enhancing relevant environmental functions and improving agricultural practices (Disaster Risk Reduction). At the same time, vulnerability to these risks will be decreased by the adoption of climate change adaptation measures at the household, community, and watershed levels (Climate Change Adaptation). Firstly, climate-resilient agricultural (CRA) practices, like Minimum Soil Disturbance, Retention of Crop Residues, Crop Diversification, and Intercropping will be promoted among 16,000 farming households, through trainings, demonstrations, and provision of government-approved farming implements, which delimits the use of GMOs⁶. This will be done by establishing farmer clubs (activity 1.1.1), with 2 lead farmers and 30/40 follower farmers. Secondly, clubs engaging in CRA activities will be eligible for similar support in related sectors, including forestry, livestock, and horticulture, focused on the creation and rehabilitation of assets (activity 1.3.1). As a minimum, each club will be required to engage in CRA activities and at least one alternative sector. Purposely, CRA activities are done at the club and individual plot levels, while alternative sector activities are done at the community and watershed levels for greater disaster risk reduction (DRR) impact. Another intended distinction is that while CRA activities aim to protect and promote prevailing livelihood activities, through suited adaptation measures, alternative sector activities aim to encourage the transition to other viable livelihoods, considerate of prevailing market and climate conditions. For example, under forestry, assessments indicate the viability of green charcoal, baobab, amarula, honey, and moringa production coupled with reforestation and afforestation activities. On livestock, with technical support and advice from FAO to trainings and demonstrations, the project intends to help the establishment of fodder banks, the production of supplementary feed using by-products (baobab seeds), the creation of grazing lands, and set up of watering points. For horticulture, production of vegetables for sale to the national School Feeding menu will be promoted through practices that are adapted to water- and heat-stress conditions, using shading, multi-story gardening, and rainwater irrigation. This component will be guided by watershed physical assessments (activity 1.2.2) and community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises (activity 1.2.1) to further tailor the CRA and watershed activities to the local context. A breakdown and description of activities under 1.1.1 and 1.3.1 is provided below. For further details and a map of the watershed, please refer to Annex 2, section 2. Notably, no transfers, food, cash, or vouchers, will be offered as part of activities 1.1.1 or 1.3.1.

Sub-activities eligible under 1.1.1 and 1.3.1 are provided below. The community-level activities (mainly 1.3.1 activities) will be defined during the implementation of the project, through CBPPs. To make sure that these activities are of low environmental and social risk, two measures are in place:

- (1) WFP and co-EEs propose a menu of 'eligible' activities for implementation at community level (activities for which WFP has expertise and that are likely to be low risk), as well as 'excluded' activities. These 'eligible' and 'excluded' activities are listed in Annex 13: section 1.1; and
- (2) Once the communities have selected and defined the community-level activities, they will be screened before implementation, using the WFP screening tool, to identify environmental and social risks. Medium/high risk activities will either be excluded or redesigned.

For more information about the environmental and social risks, screening, and risks management, refer to Annex 13.

Eligible activities for Component 1, activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1		
Activity category	Description	Intervention level
Project setup	Farmers' Clubs	Community
Project setup	Village Saving and Loan groups	Community
Agriculture	Conservation Agriculture techniques	Household/ Community
Agriculture	Preparation and application of compost	Household/ Community
Agriculture	Introduction of new cash crops or drought-resistant crops	Household/ Community

⁶ See Annex 13 for more details on GMO policies by the project.

Agriculture	Creation of additional vegetable gardens at household level	Household
Agriculture	Creation of additional vegetable gardens at community level	Community
Agriculture	Construction of community post-harvest structures (surface<25m ²)	Community
Agriculture	Training	Community
Forestry	Introduction of energy saving stoves	Household
Forestry	Introduction and cultivation of fruit trees	Household/ Community
Forestry	Reforestation with native vegetation	Community/watershed
Forestry	Production of green charcoal	Household
Forestry	Training	Community
Land reclamation	Stabilization of land with vetiver	Community/watershed
Land reclamation	Reclamation of gullies with Brush Check dam (height<2m)	Community/watershed
Land reclamation	Reclamation of gullies with sand bags, dry stone, or gabions	Community/watershed
Land reclamation	Protection of river bank with sand bags, dry stone, or gabions	Community/watershed
Land reclamation	Land demarcation	Community/watershed
Land reclamation	Training	Community
Water management	Community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (volume<1000m ³)	Community
Water management	Water tanks for irrigation/livestock use (volume<20m ³)	Community
Water management	Small-scale irrigation using river or stream diversion (withdrawal<100m ³ /day AND diversion<10% of water flow)	Community/watershed
Water management	Rock catchments or dams in gullies and small rivers (<2m in height)	Community/watershed
Water management	Hand-dug water wells for irrigation and/or livestock (depth<5m and withdrawal<100m ³ /day)	Community
Water management	Creation of <i>zai</i> and planting pits	Community/watershed
Water management	Training	Community
Livestock	Creation of forage and fodder production sites	Community
Livestock	Creation or rehabilitation of animal handling (cattle crush) facilities established	Community
Livestock	Creation of feed storage facilities (surface<20m ²)	Community
Livestock	Training	Community

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

The farmer clubs (including all its members) have to adhere to the CRA and asset creation calendar of activities in order to be eligible to have access to the activities under component 2. This will be tracked through monthly, project process and output monitoring by partners, including MASA and MITADER, for which WFP is ultimately responsible, including validation through regular field visits. Adherence to Component 1 practices will be promoted through integrated risk management tools that help address evolving climate risks and market-based opportunities that remunerate climate adaptation action. Firstly, farming households benefitting from Component 1 (16,000) will be supported to conduct savings through village saving and loans groups⁷ (VSL), as a means to develop buffers to shocks (idiosyncratic and covariate). Building on these, and the improved/adapted livelihood practices, the groups will be supported to have access to formal loans from financial institutions for productive investments. The loans can be

⁷ Where possible, existing groups will be supported under this component. Otherwise, new groups will be formed. However, given this practice, the VSL groups may not always closely align to the club structure.

“targeted” (tailored input package loan for CRA) for access to technologies needed for adopting Component 1 activities, or can be “open” (small-scale business loan) for other productive purposes. Micro-insurance against extreme weather events will protect these investments (12,000 farmers), especially in the context of covariate shocks that surpass the individual coping capacity. The premium will be paid by the project initially, as farmers develop the capacity to pay and are transitioned to cash-payment schemes⁸. Market outlets for the products generated under Component 1 will be identified and promoted to make climate-resilient livelihoods viable enterprises, supported by post-harvest loss management trainings and technologies, that help protect the productivity gains achieved. All activities under Component 2 will be conditional on adherence to Component 1 activities and will be made accessible through Rural Centers of Excellence (RCEs), which are set up in districts by the Government to operationalize the Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agrarian Sector. RCEs act as a one-stop shop for farmers to interact with service providers (public and private) and vice versa⁹. The project will support the strengthening of RCEs as a means to institutionalize and ensure long term sustainability of the intervention.

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

Recognizing that to effectively employ these adaptation and risk management strategies for resilient livelihoods and greater food security, there is a need to grow awareness and understanding of the changing climate and weather, as well as its impacts on livelihoods and food security, the project will support the generation and dissemination of tailored information and advisories for communities and authorities. As the point of departure, national meteorological capacities will be strengthened to effectively monitor and forecast drought events. Leveraging on this, as well as historical and future climate trend analysis, climate awareness campaigns will be designed and operationalized, reaching 80,000 beneficiaries. To enhance the use of climate information for decision-making, Component 3 will promote the integration of this into the development of Local Adaptation Plans for the target districts (3). In addition, through the co-production of climate services, downscaled seasonal forecasts and in-season updates will be shared with 16,000 households (same for Component 1 and 2) through extension services, and other suited channels, to help inform livelihood planning¹⁰. This will be done through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach that aims to facilitate farmers to make informed decisions based on accurate, location specific, climate and weather information and locally relevant crop, livestock, and livelihood options through the use of participatory planning tools. Finally, Component 3 will also support the Government to generate guidance intended to enhance capacities required for the upscaling of climate change adaption practices and the development of relevant policies and programs. Key to this Component is the strengthening of national capacities to produce, disseminate, and make use of these products.

The table below provides an overview of the project components, outputs, and activities, as well as target beneficiaries and responsible EEs. For more technical details, please see Annex 2, Section 2.

⁸ Please see Annex 3 with more details on the cash-payment scheme.

⁹ In the target districts, there is 1 (Changara) RCE and 2 more are needed, which the project will support. RCEs help institutionalize the activities promoted through the project, ensuring long-term access to risk management strategies and market based opportunities that make adherence to Component 1 activities possible.

¹⁰ Co-production of climate services refers to the interactions between scientists and information users to ensure that the climate services are accessible, understandable, and able to be acted upon by the end-user.

Activity	Description of each activity	EEs	Beneficiary eligibility criteria	Legal agreement with EEs	Beneficiary	Co-financing
<p>1.1.1 Promote CRA through the establishment of 550 farmer clubs with access to dedicated trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements.</p>	<p>CRA promoted using international and regional guidance through the establishment of farmer clubs (with lead and follower farmers) that are provided with trainings, demonstrations, and farming implements through MASA extension officers supported by service providers hired by WFP</p>	<p>WFP and MASA</p> <p>MASA already promoting CRA but at a limited scale, WFP through R4 in Zambia has regional relevant experience</p>	<p>Criteria for the selection of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be in the “eligible activities list” provided in Annex 13 (ESS) - be of low environmental and social risk (this will be confirmed and ensured by the activity-level E&S screening to be done after CBPP, once the exact activities are identified) - be in line with MASA CRA principles and relevant international/regional standards <p>Principal criteria for the selection of beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chronically food insecure - Practices rainfed agriculture - Affected by climate hazards, mainly drought - Non-labor constrained - Over 18 years of age <p>Additional criteria for consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - households with high (5 or more) family size - households who have members with disability or illness - households with pregnant women, adolescent girls, and children under two years of age - Women-headed households 	<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)</p>	<p>16,000 farmers in the farmer clubs</p>	<p>Government of Flanders (FICA)</p>

<p>1.2.1. Conduct 6 community-based (2 per district) participatory planning exercises to guide watershed rehabilitation and management activities.</p>	<p>MITADER and WFP facilitate a community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise as per established WFP methods to select the asset rehabilitation and creation activities to be done by the communities in each location based on their priorities and needs</p>	<p>WFP and MITADER WFP as per its corporate Resilience Policy has to apply the CBPP and applies this worldwide, working with the Government, as has been in the case of MITADER in Mozambique.</p>	<p>None. All community members welcomed to participate in the CBPP</p>	<p>MOU</p>	<p>Community members</p>	<p>Not applicable (N/A)</p>
<p>1.2.2. Conduct 1 watershed assessment covering the 3 targeted districts to inform the watershed enhancement and rehabilitation activities.</p>	<p>WFP to hire and orient with MITADER a consultant to conduct a watershed assessment for the 3 targeted districts to complement the CBPP in the selection of asset rehabilitation and creation activities, based on the physical and social dynamics of the watershed, considering future climate trends</p>	<p>WFP and MITADER WFP in the context of R4 Malawi led efforts with national stakeholders to conduct watershed assessments to help the design and planning of asset creation and rehabilitation work. MITADER provides technical advice on water and land management in all government projects.</p>	<p>None. All community members welcomed to input into the assessment</p>	<p>MOU</p>	<p>Community</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>1.3.1. Support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation</p>	<p>WFP to hire and orient with MITADER a service provider to provide trainings, demonstrations, and implements for the</p>	<p>WFP and MITADER WFP in the context of R4 Malawi led efforts with national stakeholders to</p>	<p>1.1.1 farmer clubs Criteria for the selection of activities: - be in the “eligible activities list” provided in Annex 13 (ESS)</p>	<p>MOU</p>	<p>16,000 farmers in the farmer clubs</p>	<p>FICA</p>

<p>activities through asset creation across forestry, livestock, and horticulture sectors to complement CRA activities in 3 districts, reaching 16,000 farming households.</p>	<p>creation and/or rehabilitation of assets. FAO will provide technical support to the component of livestock and will do so as a service provider through a UN to UN agreement.</p>	<p>support watershed enhancement and rehabilitation through asset creation. This is further informed by WFP's work in Ethiopia specifically in the MERET project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be of low environmental and social risk (this will be confirmed and ensured by the activity-level E&S screening to be done after CBPP, once the exact activities are identified) - be in line with the results and recommendations from the watershed assessment (activity 1.2.2) - be identified as priority by the community during the CBPP exercise (activity 1.2.1) 				
<p>2.1.1. Support the establishment and function of 3 RCEs to enable access to IRM tools and market-based opportunities.</p>	<p>Set up RCEs as a one-stop-shop for farmers to access the goods and services they need through market-based approaches with WFP supporting on climate risk management good and services and MASA as the technical and operational lead of RCEs</p>	<p>WFP and MASA MASA has been supporting RCEs nation-wide</p>	<p>All farmers in the 3 districts will have access to the RCEs. Project subsidized goods and services, such as the insurance, will only be available to farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.</p>	<p>MOU</p>	<p>All farmers in the 3 districts, especially the 16,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>2.1.2. Establish 550 village saving and loans (VSL) groups among the farmer clubs to act as shock buffers</p>	<p>WFP to map VSL groups in targeted areas and based on this either create or revamp groups that are supported by a service provider to save and make</p>	<p>WFP WFP through R4 has been doing this work since 2011 in countries like Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and</p>	<p>Farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>VSL group members, especially the 16,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.</p>	<p>FICA</p>	

and promote financial literacy.	internal loans informed by financial literacy and management skills provided	Zimbabwe. WFP has also started this work in Mozambique through FICA support.				
2.1.3. Facilitate farmer access to formal loans in the 3 target districts for productive investments in CRA and diversified livelihoods.	WFP to map out and select service providers (micro-finance institutions, MFIs) and loan products that are suited to the targeted farmers	WFP WFP through R4 has been doing this work since 2011 in countries like Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe. WFP has also started this work in Mozambique through FICA support.	Farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	N/A	Loan recipient, especially the 16,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	N/A
2.1.4. Facilitate farmer access to micro-insurance to protect productive investments against climatic shocks.	WFP and select service providers (Hollard Insurance and IRI) to design and provide farmers with access to weather-index micro-insurance	WFP WFP through R4 has been doing this work since 2011 in countries like Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe. WFP has also started this work in Mozambique through FICA support.	Farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	N/A	Insurance recipient, especially the 12,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	FICA
2.1.5. Promote Post-Harvest Loss Management Techniques and Technologies for Greater	WFP will train and facilitate MASA extension officers to promote PHL management techniques and technologies among farmers	WFP and MASA WFP has a Global Post Harvest Knowledge & Operations Centre (KNOC) that orients the work WFP does worldwide on PHL,	Farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	MOU	The 16,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	Cartier Foundation

Marketability of Component 1 Products.		including the work in Mozambique, which already piloted this approach through funding from the Cartier Foundation.				
2.1.6. Identify and Promote Market Outlets Helping Make Investment in CRA and Diversified Livelihoods More Remunerative.	MASA will be technical and operational co-lead to create and disseminate market information using their established SIMA system. WFP to support technically and operationally to ensure that the information reaches farmers, as well as to broker linkages to output markets	WFP and MASA WFP and MASA have been supporting this work through the project called “Accelerate progress towards MDG 1 c in Mozambique”. However, this work has so far focused on other parts of the country.	Farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	MOU	The 16,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	N/A
3.1.1. Downscale National Climate Analysis to Government and Civil Society in 10 Workshops	WFP to generate downscaled climate analysis and MITADER to host workshops for dissemination, with WFP support as needed	WFP and MITADER WFP generated the climate analysis for the country and is the only one in the position to downscale this to the province level.	None. Individuals across the province, especially from the 3 targeted districts.	MOU	80,000 individuals across the province, especially from the 3 targeted districts.	FICA
3.1.2. Disseminate Climate Awareness Campaign Reaching 80,000 People	WFP to co-disseminate with MITADER a climate awareness campaign informed by climate and weather information historical, present, and future	WFP and MITADER WFP with the Government of Mozambique lead one of the largest awareness campaigns on malnutrition, this	None. Individuals across the province, especially from the 3 targeted districts.	MOU	80,000 individuals across the province, especially from the 3 targeted districts.	N/A

		experience is leveraged for this project and adapted to the project objectives.				
3.1.3. Facilitate the Development of 3 LAPs	MITADER will be responsible with support from WFP to host the LAP planning exercise consisting of primary and data collection regarding the adaptation priorities for each district based on broad stakeholder consultation	WFP and MITADER MITADER for the last year has been working on the LAPs for the country and WFP has assisted in these efforts for other provinces.	None. Individuals across the 3 targeted districts	MOU	80,000 individuals across the province, especially from the 3 targeted districts.	N/A
3.1.4. Develop and Disseminate 1 National Climate-Smart Standard for Watershed Rehabilitation	WFP to lead through the procurement of consultancy services and by supporting technically in the content creation and dissemination. MITADER to input technically into the content and operationally its dissemination. Standards to be based on a scan of successful practices in-country and abroad and the identification of set steps to follow and requirements to meet for climate-	WFP and MITADER WFP in many country contexts has helped with watershed guidelines, much like this one, based on the own corporate guidance that WFP has, and in-country implementation experience acquired by working with the Government, like was the case of R4 Malawi	None.	MOU	National stakeholders	N/A



	smart, watershed rehabilitation						
3.1.5. Produce and Disseminate Lessons Learned (6), Case Studies (6), Technical Reports (4), and Guidelines on Rural Financial Inclusion for Climate Innovations	WFP will hire a consultant dedicated to knowledge management that will generate this content, engaging MITADER and MASA technically	WFP, MASA, and MITADER WFP through the R4 WFP through R4 has been doing this work since 2011 in countries like Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Zimbabwe.	None	MOU	National stakeholders	N/A	
3.2.1. Support National Capacities to Generate Downscaled Seasonal Forecasts and In-Season Weather Updates with Tailored Advisories for Targeted Users in 3 Districts (Changara, Marara,	WFP will support technically national capacities (targeting the National Meteorological Institute, INAM) to generate downscaled forecasts through dedicated trainings, support to enhance the observational network, and streamlined systems for data management	WFP WFP through the Global Framework for Climate Services of the World Meteorological Organization started implementation of PICSA in Tanzania and Malawi, based on the good results this has been scaled up in these countries, and others like Zimbabwe, through WFP support. This work included the generation of downscaled seasonal forecasts.	None	N/A	INAM and 80,000 individuals across the province, especially from the 3 targeted districts.	N/A	



Cahora-Bassa)						
3.2.2. Facilitate PICSA roll out reaching 16,000 farming households providing access to climate and weather information with advisories.	Service Provider (UoR) procured by WFP will support MASA with PICSA roll out, while WFP will also support help host trainings for MASA staff on PICSA. MASA will provide technical inputs into the climate services generation and facilitate role out through extension officers.	WFP and MASA WFP through the Global Framework for Climate Services of the World Meteorological Organization started implementation of PICSA in Tanzania and Malawi, based on the good results this has been scaled up in these countries, and others like Zimbabwe, through WFP support.	Farmers who participate fully in activities 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	MOU	The 16,000 targeted farmers from 1.1.1 and 1.3.1.	FICA

B.3. Implementation / institutional arrangements (max. 750 words)

WFP, through its Johannesburg Regional Bureau and Rome HQ units, will perform the AE functions including project supervision, financial oversight, reporting and evaluation.

WFP, through its Mozambique Country Office, will act as a co-Executing Entity (EE) with MASA and MITADER. Co-EEs will be responsible for the day-to-day project execution functions ensuring that the objectives and outcomes of the project are delivered effectively. Role of various co-EEs and service providers by activity are noted in the table above and further details in Annex 2, section 5. Both co-EEs have been assessed by WFP on their capacities to effectively fulfill their roles and responsibilities and were deemed capable to do so (Annex 19).

At national level, MASA will provide technical guidance to the project through its National Agrarian Research Institute (IIAM) and National Directions. At provincial level, the Agricultural Directorate will coordinate technical and operational input into project activities leveraging the extension officer network. At district level, the Directorate of Agrarian Extension Services will provide trainings, technical assistance, and practical advice to the implementation team and targeted communities.

At national level, MITADER will provide technical guidance to the project and the promotion of synergies to MITADER's projects on climate adaptation. At provincial level, the Directorate will support multi-stakeholder coordination through the facilitation of planning, including the LAPs. MITADER at provincial level also plays a critical role in guaranteeing that the environmental and social risks of the project are well managed and mitigated through technical oversight. At the district level, through the Services of Economic Activities, MITADER will lead on the production of natural resource management plans, including contributions to CBPPs and watershed assessments, including also the monitoring of the related activities.

Together, MASA, MITADER, and WFP, under the guidance of the National Designated Authority (NDA) the Ministry of Finance, will have a Project Coordination Committee (PCC) at the national level to provide technical and operational oversight to the project, develop operational plans and tools for effective implementation, and ensure collaboration and coordination all aimed at guaranteeing that the project is successful in meeting its objectives. This will meet bi-annually and will benefit from provincial level representation.

A project implementation committee (PIC) comprised of the same co-EEs and contractors/service providers, including FAO, will meet on a monthly basis to coordinate the implementation of operational plans. The Co-EEs will have equal decision-making power and will make joint decisions for the overall project implementation within the PIC. This means that MASA, MITADER, and WFP will jointly agree on annual workplans and budgets and input into reporting processes, including the Annual Performance Reports (APRs). WFP will, in its capacity as AE, review and provide a no-objection to the Annual Work Plan (AWP). In case of disputes, the PCC will be asked for advice, though as AE, WFP will have the final say. Subsidiary agreements between WFP and each of the co-EEs will be signed to formalize and establish these implementation arrangements.

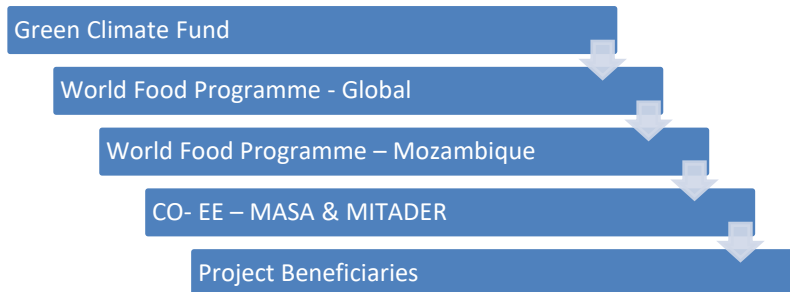
Building on ongoing collaboration nationally and internationally, and in order to take advantage of the experience and expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) on livestock, WFP will also enter into an adapted UN to UN agreement with FAO.

At the community level, leveraging on the Local Disaster Management Committees (CLGRC), the committees will be engaged to act as intermediaries between the communities and the Project Team. The committees will accordingly assist with tasks such as community mobilization, planning, targeting, and will also offer a structure for building community ownership of the project even beyond the implementation cycle. Whole implementation structure depicted below.

After the project, the PCC and PIC will be dissolved, as the project activities will be integrated into the operations of the co-EEs. Interactions across co-EEs will be maintained under the guidance of the NDA and through post-project Memorandums of Understanding (MoU).

STRUCTURE	PARTICIPANTS	PURPOSE	LEVEL & FREQUENCY
<p>Project Coordination Committee (PCC)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Project Implementation Committee (PIC)</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Local Disaster Management Committees (CLGRC)</p>	<p>Chair: NDA, MEF Committee: MASA, MITADER, WFP Others: Representatives of other Line Ministries or Institutions</p> <p>Chair: WFP Committee: MASA, MITADER, Province Gov. Others: Representatives of other Line Ministries or Institutions</p> <p>Chair: CLGRC chair Others: CLGRC members, community leaders, implementation teams from CO-EEs & service providers, as needed</p>	<p>Project Oversight</p> <p>Project Operationalization</p> <p>Community engagement only – No project-specific responsibilities</p>	<p>Head of technical teams, with Heads of Agency, as needed</p> <p>Bi-annual</p> <p>Implementation teams</p> <p>Monthly</p> <p>Community representatives</p> <p>Monthly/ as needed</p>

Related to financial flows, WFP assumes responsibility for effective management of project funds, including financial disbursement, oversight, and reporting (annual, mid-term, and final evaluations/audits). WFP will be the only EE to procure goods and services and will use its procurement procedures, which were approved by the GCF during WFP's accreditation. Funds channeled from GCF to WFP will be disbursed to co-EEs and service providers/contractors based on successful capacity assessments and workplans within established agreements, which will be closely monitored to ensure compliance and fulfilment of responsibilities. Flow of funds detailed below. For more details on implementation and institutional arrangements, please see Annex 2, section 5.



C. FINANCING INFORMATION					
C.1. Total financing					
(a) Requested GCF funding (i + ii + iii + iv + v + vi)		9.25		million USD (\$)	
GCF Financial Instrument		Amount	Currency	Tenor	Pricing
(i)	Senior loans	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter %
(ii)	Subordinated loans	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter %
(iii)	Equity	Enter amount	Options		Enter % equity return
(iv)	Guarantees	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter %
(v)	Reimbursable grants	Enter amount	Options		
(vi)	Grants	9.25	million USD (\$)	5 years	
(b) Co-financing information		Total amount		Currency	
		0.75		million USD (\$)	

Name of institution	Financial instrument	Amount	Currency	Tenor	Pricing	Seniority
Cartier Foundation	Grant	0.15	million USD (\$)	1 year	Enter%	Options
Government of Flanders	<u>Grant</u>	0.60	million USD (\$)	1 year	Enter%	Options
Click here to enter text.	Options	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter%	Options
Click here to enter text.	Options	Enter amount	Options	Enter years	Enter%	Options
(c) Total investment (c) = (a)+(b)	Amount		Currency			
	10		million USD (\$)			
(d) Co-financing ratio (d) = (b)/(a)	0.75/9.25 = 0.076 = 7.6 %					
(e) Other financing arrangements for the project/programme (max ½ page)	Not applicable					

C.2. Financing by component

Component	Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
			Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
Component 1	Output 1	3,467,300	3,167,300	Grants	300,000	Grants	Government of Flanders
Component 2	Output 2 - Activities 2.1.1-2.1.4	3,051,194	2,882,194	Grants	169,000	Grants	Government of Flanders
Component 2	Output 2 - Activities 2.1.5-2.1.6	835,800	685,800	Grants	150,000	Grants	Cartier Foundation
Component 3	Output 3	2,099,630	2,006,130	Grants	93,500	Grants	Government of Flanders
Evaluation	Project Evaluation	110,000	110,000	Grants	0	Grants	
Component 4	PMC	440,476	402,976	Grants	37,500	Grants	Government of Flanders
Indicative total cost (USD)		\$ 10 million	\$ 9.25 million		\$ 0.75 million		

More detailed information on the costs of the activities is provided in annex 3 (budget).

C.3. Justification for GCF funding request (max. 500 words)

Mozambique is a shock-prone country, affected by drought, floods, cyclones, and tropical storms, which are becoming more intense, frequent, and variable due to the changing climate. These hazards have historically driven food and income insecurity, as the majority of the population, especially the rural poor, mainly women, depends on rain-fed agriculture for their subsistence. This negative trend is due to persist, and even worsen, due to climate change and variability, if left unaddressed.

Given the vastness of the problem (80 percent of the population is reliant on agriculture) and complexity due to the multiple perils, the Government's capacity to help meet chronic and acute food needs of the most vulnerable has been surpassed with recent, multiple shocks. Prioritization of limited resources has also meant that investments have been made for immediate, live-saving actions, over long-term climate adaptation. This trend is also common at the household level, where negative coping strategies are prevalent, which are undermining long-term climate adaptation potential. This, coupled with macro-economic instability, has meant that there is a great need for global, climate finance, especially for long-term adaptation action, supporting livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable.

Cyclone Idai made landfall on March 14, resulting in 600 deaths, 1600 people injured, and over 1.8 million affected people. Cyclone Kenneth made landfall on April 25, adding to the destruction, as the strongest cyclone to ever hit the African continent. The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) estimate the recovery needs at over 2.9 billion USD.

This only covers the costs of rebuilding and rehabilitation as a result of the losses and damages. There is still a great need for financing to adapt to the changing climate.

Given the GCF's focus on the most vulnerable and adaptation to climate change, and Mozambique's active engagement in the UNFCCC as a Least Developed Country, the GCF was deemed the best fit donor for this initiative, with others contributing to parts of this Project, like the Government of Flanders and the Cartier Foundation. Accordingly, GCF funds will contribute to:

- Reaching the most vulnerable and building national capacities. With hotter and drier conditions, driven by more variable and concentrated rainfall patterns, the growing season has been shortened, making it harder for smallholder producers to realize a harvest that will allow them to meet their food needs for the year, yet alone to market a surplus for greater income. While the target locations have been recipients of relief assistance, there is a need to move toward climate-resilient development, so that the cycle of food insecurity can be broken. By embedding this to national plans/initiatives, and through the joint implementation across line ministries and WFP, the tools, systems, and capacities for long term change will be developed and rolled out.
- Promoting scalable innovations and paradigm shift. This project is unique as it targets the key drivers of food insecurity and the emerging climate risks through innovations not yet trailed in-country, such as watershed management, climate services, and weather-index insurance, as part of an integrated risk management package. This offers the opportunity to generate learnings and best practices that can be scaled up to enable paradigm shift.
- Ensuring cost effectiveness. The contribution by the GCF has unlocked other financing supporting the achievement of GCF objectives in Tete, but also the expansion of a similar approach to other locations affected by climate change and variability. This is seen as a positive trend that will continue to be leveraged to further grow the reach and impact of the project across targeted locations.

C.4. Exit strategy and sustainability (max. 250 words)

Sustainability is pursued at all stages of the project cycle. For planning, multi-stakeholder, participatory planning processes have been followed to ensure consensus-building and buy-in at national, provincial, and community levels. This was further informed by climate and weather information to ensure that the project is fitting with current and future climate trends. On implementation, joint implementation is sought with the government and local partners to ensure they have the tools, capacities, and systems to continue with the initiative beyond the project cycle. The PCC and PIC will be the key vehicles for this. On monitoring, the project will implement a rigorous system from which insights will be gained to inform the development of a strategy to scale up and handover. Finally, institutionalization will be pursued to ensure that the activities continue beyond the project cycle. The imperative will be to embed the project in national commitments and policies. This is done through ensuring project alignment to national priorities. To this end, the proposed project is aligned to: (i) Initial National Communication to UNFCCC, (ii) National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy, (iii) National Adaptation Programme of Action and (iv) Nationally Determined Contribution Plan. The production of LAPs will help institutionalization at the provincial and district levels. Sustainability is also embedded in the implementation approach. For example, through the establishment of farmer clubs will be done such that they will carry over beyond 5 years. Another example, is the strengthening of RCEs capacities, with from MASA to sustain their support and reach to farmer clubs through. Also will the setting up of VLS groups that sustain saving activities beyond the project lifecycle and allow for continued linkages to MFIs. Finally, dedicated trainings and handover strategies will be implemented to clarify and strengthen the roles of local stakeholders (public and private) by Component. Sustainability is detailed by project component in Annex 2, section 3.8.

C.5. Financial management/procurement (max. 300 words)

The project will utilize WFP financial management and procurement systems in-line with its accreditation. All financial management and procurement, including financial accounting, disbursement methods, and auditing will be specified under the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) and will be aligned with the process and method agreed in the Accreditation Master Agreement (AMA).

The GCF will transfer funds annually to WFP on the basis of a disbursement schedule, as outlined in the project proposal and relevant agreements. WFP's Finance and Treasury Division at Headquarters level certifies annual financial statements of relevant expenditures. The financial reporting will be done in accordance with clause 17 of the AMA, WFP will be responsible for ensuring that project funds are spent according to the funding project proposal and the above mentioned agreements that will be entered with the GCF.

WFP shall be responsible for all project procurement of goods and/or services in accordance with WFP's rules, policies and procedures. WFP follows a competitive and transparent process when procuring goods and services from suppliers.

Internal reviews or audits will take place at the end of project implementation in accordance with established WFP guidelines. Audit arrangements will be as per Clause 16 of the AMA. WFP's financial accounting, disbursement methods and auditing are compliant with UN rules and regulation as well as with the requirements of all major donor agencies worldwide.

D. LOGIC FRAMEWORK AND MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

A project-level logical framework, with specific indicators, baselines and targets, means of verification and assumptions are provided as part of Annex 2.

D.1. Paradigm shift objectives

Increased climate-resilient sustainable development	<p>The project objective is to contribute to building climate-resilient food security and livelihoods for women and men smallholders in Mozambique through an integrated risk management approach. The approach is innovative and capable of a paradigm shift because it tackles in tandem the drivers of food insecurity and the emerging climate risks exacerbating the situation. This is done through three components that build on each other to achieve the common objective at individual, community, and government levels. Component 1 reduces exposure to climate risks and supports adaptation through CRA and watershed restoration and rehabilitation. Component 2 enhances and sustains adaptive capacity of participants through integrated risk management tools and market-based opportunities. Component 3 generates and disseminates climate/weather information to stimulate a demand for climate adaptation and also help inform related decisions for adaptation action at the individual, community, and institutional levels. Joint implementation across MASA, MITADER, and WFP will guarantee that the tools, systems, and capacities to implement and scale up this approach are generated and operationalized, contributing to benefits beyond the project cycle, especially through the embedding of this approach in national policies and programmes.</p>
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D.2. Impacts measured by GCF indicators

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline ¹¹	Target ¹²		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	

¹¹ The baseline for the project has not been conducted. This will be done closer to the start of the project to allow for the baseline to be fully representative of the context prior to the start of the project activities. The baseline will be done in quarter 1 of year 1, 3 months prior to the start of activities. All the baseline values shown here are purely indicative and will be revised based on the baseline findings from quarter 1 of year 1. Currently, the baseline figures are informed by prevailing assessments from the target area.

¹² As the baseline of the project has not been conducted and this will only be done 3 months prior to the start of the project, the target values shown here are purely indicative and will be revised based on the baseline findings from quarter 1 of year 1. The targets are informed by prevailing assessments of the context and trends of similar interventions.

<p><i>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</i></p>	<p>Number of males and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options</p>	<p>Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis will collect data on WFP’s corporate Asset Benefit Indicator¹³ (ABI) and Livelihood Coping Strategy Index¹⁴ (LCSI).</p> <p>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</p>	<p>0 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options</p>	<p>32.000 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (50% women, 50% men)</p>	<p>48.000 people in targeted areas benefit from adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (50% women, 50% men)</p>	<p>Targeted households are interested in the project and engage continuously through the 5-years of programming across the different interventions</p> <p>EEs are able to sustain the timely, adequate, and reliable provision of support</p> <p>There will be no major weather-related shocks that affect the target area of intervention during the length of the program</p> <p>No weather-related shocks, or other types, (not limited to project area) that reduce EEs capacity to implement the project</p>
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¹³ The number of people in targeted areas reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base (including enhanced practices) disaggregated by sex

¹⁴ The Livelihoods-based Coping Strategies Index (LCSI) indicator measures the different types of livelihood-related coping strategies that households apply to ensure their food needs are met. It ranks these coping mechanisms by how costly it may be to their livelihoods and ability to cope with shocks in the future. Strategies are classified into three broad groups namely: 1.Stress strategies: such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts; 2.Crisis strategies: such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation; 3.Emergency strategies: such as selling one's land, affect future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse, or more dramatic in nature.

<p><i>A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security</i></p>	<p>Number of food secure HH in areas at risk of climate change impacts (reduced food gap) disaggregated by sex of household head</p>	<p>Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis will collect data on: Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security¹⁵ (CARI) and on the Food Consumption Score - Nutrition¹⁶ (FCS-N) disaggregated by sex of household head.</p>	<p>2,400 HH at risk of climate change impacts are food secure</p>	<p>4,800 HH at risk of climate change impacts are food secure (33% female headed; 67% male headed)</p>	<p>9,600 HH at risk of climate change impacts are food secure (33% female headed; 67% male headed)</p>	
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D.3. Outcomes measured by GCF indicators

Expected Outcomes	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
<p><i>A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making</i></p>	<p>Use of climate information services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors</p>	<p>Quantitative Surveys at household level conducted on bi-annual basis</p>	<p>0 HHs in the targeted communities using climate information services for decision-making in agricultural related planning and actions.</p>	<p>6.400 HHs in the targeted communities using climate information services for decision-making in agricultur</p>	<p>9.600 HH in the targeted communities using climate information services for decision-making</p>	<p>Information and technology continue to be available and to function effectively, enabling the co-production and dissemination of climate/weather information</p>

¹⁵ This is a combination of all/some: Food Consumption Score + Food Energy Shortfall + Food expenditure share + Poverty status + Livelihood coping strategy categories. Some of these were previously mentioned.

¹⁶ FCS-Nutrition (FCS-N) is calculated in a similar way as the FCS, but it zooms in on the consumption of three essential food groups: Vitamin A, Protein, and Iron. The FCS-categories for the FCS-N scores can be interpreted as following: when FCS-N is “acceptable”, it means the household consumes the nutrient daily (7 days per week). When FCS-N is “borderline”, it means the household consumes the nutrient sometimes (1-6 days a week). When FCS-N is “poor”, it means the household did not consume the nutrient at all (0 days a week).

				al related planning and actions. (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	in agricultural related planning and actions. (33% female headed; 67% male headed)	Other risks (plagues, wildfires, civil unrest, etc.) to agricultural production do not interfere and reduce the use and trust of climate information services
<i>A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</i>	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 ¹⁷	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

D.4. Arrangements for Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation (max. 300 words)

Project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be carried out in accordance with WFP procedures, under WFP supervision, and in coordination with MASA and MITADER. WFP will assume financial oversight of the project and provide information on a regular basis in conformance with GCF operational regulations. To facilitate coordination on outcome monitoring and evaluation, project management team meetings (of the PCC) will take place at least twice per year.

Several workshops will bring together all stakeholders for project implementation. Through these workshops, stakeholders will build project ownership and identify priorities for the first year of implementation. Clear workplans with the division of responsibilities will be developed as a result of such workshops.

¹⁷ The fund-supported strategies include: CRA, Asset creation, saving, credit, insurance, PHL, market access and climate information services. Through the surveys, making use of a list, the HH will be asked to note how many of these they access and practice.

WFP will compile the relevant information, including inputs from participative monitoring (questionnaires, surveys and group discussions) in annual performance reports (APRs) to be submitted to the GCF Secretariat at the end of each calendar year, for a total of five APRs. The first APR will be submitted one year after funds disbursement date, with the last report submitted six months after the end of project implementation. APRs will include: a narrative report on implementation progress based on the logical framework presented above and in Annex 2, including gender-disaggregated indicators (aligned to the GCF RMF and PMF for adaptation); and financial reports as specified in the FAA.

WFP will also submit an independent mid-term evaluation report six month after the end of the third year of project implementation and an independent final evaluation no later than nine months after the completion of the project. These reports will assess progress towards the project's outcomes and impacts defined in the logical framework as well as the overall project performance against the six GCF investment criteria. Final evaluation will include information on challenges and lessons learnt. The final evaluation will be formative. It will use panel data from households (both treatment and control) surveyed at the baseline and bi-annual outcome monitoring exercises and will use this and other quantitative and qualitative assessments carried out by a third party source to determine progress towards the project's outcomes and impacts (through independent significance tests). Annex 2 includes more details.

The costs of the M&E surveys and activities sum up to USD 300,000 over the course of the project, specifically USD 110,000 for the final evaluation, USD 40,000 for the mid-term evaluation, and USD 150,000 for baseline and bi-annual monitoring surveys. These costs are split over the project budget and the AE fee.

As per AMA section 17.02, the Accredited Entity shall provide to the Fund the required Financial Information in the form and means agreed with the Fund on a semi-annual basis within ninety (90) days after 30 June and 31 December of each year (or such other frequency agreed in the FAA).

E. EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA

E.1. Impact potential (max. 300 words)

E.1.1. Expected tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO ₂ eq) to be reduced or avoided (Mitigation only)	Annual	Click here to enter text. tCO ₂ eq
	Lifetime	Click here to enter text. tCO ₂ eq
E.1.2. Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender	Direct	80,000 ¹⁸ 51% of female ¹⁹
	Indirect	160,000 ²⁰ 51% of female
<i>*For both, Specify the % of female against the total number.</i>		
E.1.3. Number of beneficiaries relative to total population	Direct	0.25 % of National, 23.8% of targeted Districts
	Indirect	0.50 % of National, 47.6% of targeted Districts

The Project directly contributes to the GCF's strategic results areas for adaptation, namely: (i) increased resilience of health, water and food security to the impact of climate change, (ii) increased climate resilience of livelihoods of people, strengthening of institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development, (iii) increase in generation and use of climate information in decision making as well as strengthening of awareness regarding climate risks adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate threats. All components of the project that contribute to the GCF result areas aforementioned will reach an estimated 16,000 households, with average size of 5 people per household leads to 80,000 direct beneficiaries and 160,000 indirect beneficiaries, across the districts of Marara, Changara, and Cahora Bassa in Tete province. Indirect beneficiaries are calculated on the average participation of 1 in 3 households per community for previous WFP projects in the region.

¹⁸ The project will target 16,000 households. Each household will have one project participant. An alternate can be designated by the household, when the principal participant is not available. However, at any one time, there will only be one project participant per household.

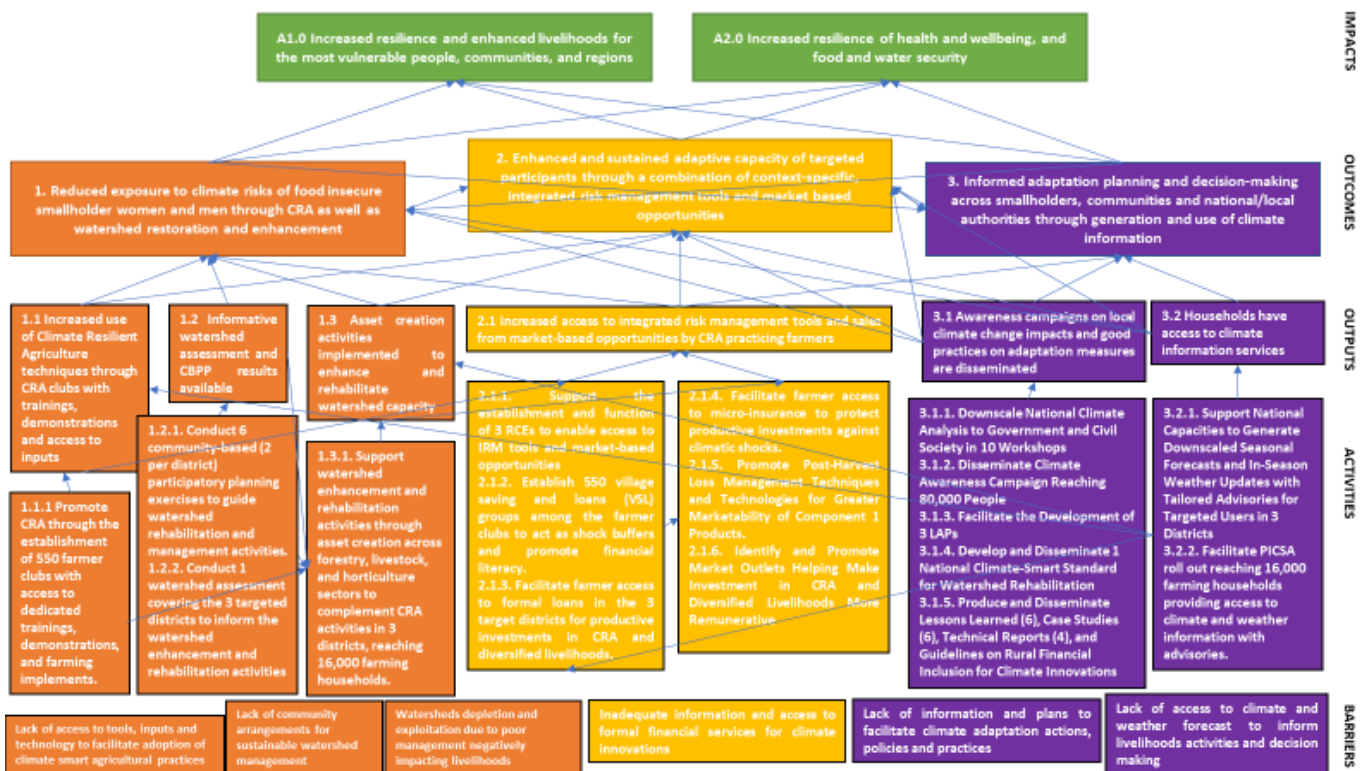
¹⁹ The most recent census is from 2017. This indicates that at the national level women account for 52% of the population, at the provincial level 51%, and at the district level it ranges from 49-52%. Based on this, the project is expected to reach at the very least 51% of women in the target areas.

²⁰ The project will target 16,000 households resulting in 80,000 beneficiaries. On average, 1 out of 3 households are directly targeted, making the indirect beneficiaries the other 2/3rds or 160,000.



E.2. Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

The project approach is based on the fact that currently livelihoods are highly vulnerable to disaster risk and there are limited adaptation alternatives, which limit the achievement of greater food security, especially as there is little information and awareness about climate change and variability. Vulnerability to disaster risks will be reduced by protecting and enhancing relevant environmental functions and agricultural practices, while simultaneously promoting adaptation for risks that cannot be mitigated, at the household, community, and watershed levels (Component 1). Adherence to these practices will be promoted through integrated risk management tools that help address evolving climate risks and market-based opportunities that remunerate climate-resilient practices adopted (Component 2). Recognizing that to effectively employ these adaptation and risk management strategies for greater food security, there is a need to grow awareness and understanding of the changing climate and weather and its impacts on livelihoods and food security, the project will also support the co-generation and dissemination of tailored information and advisories for communities and authorities (Component 3). The approach is illustrated in the theory of change below, including risks and assumptions.



Risks

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

Assumptions

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

The project will bring about a shift in the way smallholders and communities manage their resources, conduct their livelihoods, and meet their food security needs, making them more climate-resilient. The project will also cause a shift in planning for adapting to climate risks, affecting the way national, province, and district institutions operate. Furthermore, through the project, tools, systems, and capacities will be generated that will allow for these changes to be scaled up sustainably and recreated in other areas of the country. More specifically, project guidance and dedicated trainings will help bolster national stakeholder capacities. For example, the project has the potential for scaling-up to 4 neighboring districts in Tete facing the same climate risks and belonging to the same livelihood zone, reaching an estimated 650,000 people²¹. In addition, semi-arid districts of Gaza province²² could benefit from guidelines, standards, and lessons learned produced through the project, as well as other projects that are noted in Annex 2.

The project intends to achieve this by leveraging the lessons learned and good practices from the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative implemented by WFP in the region, as well as projects in-country that have proven successful, including those on climate-resilient agriculture, weather index micro-insurance, watershed management, among others. In addition, durable change is expected through the embedding of the project approach through national policies, especially those focused on agriculture, food security, and climate risk management as further explained throughout this proposal.

E.3. Sustainable development (max. 300 words)

The project has a strong sustainable development potential and will directly contribute to SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger), 13 (Climate Action), 5 (Gender equality) and 17 (Partnerships). In addition, the project will render co-benefits, as follows:

Environmental co-benefits. Work on watershed management will help conserve water, promote streamflow, support sustainable streams, rivers, lakes, and groundwater sources, as well as enables healthy soil for crops and livestock, and also provides habitat for wildlife and plants. CRA will lead to improved water availability, enhanced soil quality, reduced erosion, sustainable agricultural practices. This will result in a sustained increase of productivity, leading to food security and reducing the need for the expansion of agricultural land.

Economic co-benefits. Economic benefits are expected at the household level, through enhanced marketable surplus, production of quality that can be sold for greater prices. This will be further enhanced through the financial inclusion benefits from saving, credit, and insurance services. Beyond the household, market-wide benefits are expected as financial institutions can widen their reach, as well as input/technology providers.

Social co-benefits. Improved water access and availability are expected to have added health benefits. In addition, improved, diversified gardening, and processing technology, together with awareness-raising campaigns will improve nutrition and food security. Community plans, farmer clubs, RCEs, and targeted trainings will build human capacity and establish community institutional arrangement contributing to sustainability post-project. With enhanced food security and nutrition, as well as incomes, targeted households are also expected to be able to diversify their consumption into other areas that foster wellbeing, such as education, health services, and other services.

Gender. The project is expected to reduce gender inequalities through (i) diversifying sources of income and creating new income-generating opportunities, market linkages, and access to financial services, (ii) encouraging both women and men to take on roles and responsibility that are traditionally seen as not gender appropriate and have limited people's potentials, and (iii) distribute the work burden between both women and men through introduction of new techniques, income-generation, and financial services with gender transformative focus. See Annex 4 for more details.

Environmental and Social Risks. WFP engaged all stakeholders, including a sample of communities living in the project area, to jointly identify the risk level. The activities of component 1 and 2 are small-scale interventions at household or community level, with low environmental and social risks. Activities under component 1 and 2 will be further defined on the basis of consultations in the communities, once the implementation of the project has started. Any activities under component 1 and 2 that are further defined after the start of the project will also be screened by means of the WFP screening tool. No medium or high risk activities will be allowed. The activities of component 3 are intended to build the capacities of the national and local governments and are equally of low environmental and social risk. The agreed risk level is Category C – low risk. A detailed risk screening is available in Annex 13.

²¹; WFP-IFAD Climate Analysis, 2018; WFP ICA, 2017 FEWNET, 2014, Mozambique Livelihood Zone Description. Available here: <http://www.efd.org/media/uploads/2014/07/MZ-LHdescriptions-2013-en21.pdf>

²² The Government of Flanders, who is co-financing this project, will also fund the replication of the model in Gaza, allowing for geographical scale up.

E.4. Needs of recipient (max. 300 words)

Mozambique is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change, ranking 160 out of 181 countries in the ND-GAIN index. A full 80% of the rural population (of which the majority are women²³) depend on climate-sensitive sectors, including rain-fed agriculture, for their food security and income. Consecutive climate shocks have undermined livelihoods and food security and strained national capacities to help meet the food needs of the most vulnerable.

In Tete, climate change is causing: higher temperatures; reductions in water availability; prolonged dry spells; shorter growing seasons; and reductions in biomass²⁴. In Changara, Marara, and Cahora Bassa, the impacts are hardestfelt²⁵. In this context, traditional livelihoods are no longer suited to the changing climate and adaptation options need to be explored.

Due to limited resources, capacities, and knowledge, services from the public and private sectors that would contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation have been missing. Extension officer support has not been able to incorporate climate sensitivities into their advisories and trainings. LAPs have not been informed by down-scaled, context-specific climate information and its interactions with livelihoods and food security. Financial institutions and markets have not expanded to these areas as information is missing about the capacities and needs of the local population.

While the need is great, the resources to address this are limited. Mozambique has yet to recover from the economic downturn from 2015 which nearly halved the past decade's GDP. Most recently, cyclones Idai and Kenneth made landfall on Mozambique, including Tete province, resulting in \$ 1.4 billion in damages and \$ 1.39 billion in losses. This is the highest costs ever recorded and is beyond the capacity of the country. At the same time, it slowed down GDP growth by over 2%, limiting further the capacity of the government to respond to the needs.

E.5. Country ownership (max. 500 words)

The proposed project is aligned with the Government adaptation and mitigation policies, programmes, and priorities including (i) Initial National Communication to UNFCCC (2006), (ii) *National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (2013 – 2025)* calling for increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable people, and promoting mechanisms for planting of trees, and establishing forests for local use, (iii) *National Adaptation Programme of Action (MICOA, NAPA 2007)* that prioritized installing small-scale sustainable irrigation systems, and encourage the use of drought-tolerant crops and (iv) *Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Plan* that also calls for increasing the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable groups; and reducing soil degradation and promoting planting of trees for local use. Applying a gender lens will contribute to the Strategic Gender Plan (INGC, 2016-2020).

WFP and the National Designated Authority (NDA) met to discuss collaborating on a GCF project (Jan, 2017). To support the proposal development, WFP with the Government conducted: (i) Integrated Context Analysis (2017), (ii) Historical Climate Analysis (2018), and (iv) updated climate model projections (2018). In-country workshops presenting and validating results of the analyses were organized to support proposal development.

Subsequent stakeholder engagement included:

- Consultation meeting to present concept note (Feb. 2018) organized by NDA and attended by in-country experts from Ministry of Finance (MEF), National Directorate for Agricultural Extension (DNEA), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MITADER), Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentavel, and Ministerio das Obras Publicas Habitacao Recursos Hidricos (DNGRH);
- Consultation meetings with scientists at the Institute of Agricultural Research of Mozambique (IIAM-MASA), and National Institute for Irrigation (INIR-MASA) to verify the feasibility of the proposed components and activities (Feb-Apr. 2018);
- WFP-led integrated risk management feasibility study (Apr. 2018) that included focus group discussions with local communities and consultations with microinsurance providers, NGOs, Government, and other stakeholders to inform the rural financial inclusion strategy;
- Second consultation meetings with NDA and GCF Committee (April 2018) for feedback on GCF concept note before proceeding to issuing the non-objection letter;
- Consultation meetings at province, district and local communities, to inform geographical and beneficiary targeting and identifying vulnerabilities, barriers to adoption and possible adaptation priorities;

²³ Agriculture employs 90% of Mozambique's female labour force and women manage one quarter of all farming households (USAID, 2017).

In Gaza, 53% of small farms (below 5 ha) are managed by women.

²⁴ WFP-IFAD, 2018

²⁵ IBID

- Tete validation meeting for the project proposal with local stakeholders (Dec 2018); and
- Maputo validation meeting for the project proposal with the GCF Technical Committee, NDA, and national stakeholders. (Dec 2018)

Annex 2, section 6.1 contains an overview of all consultation done.

Country ownership at implementation stage is ensured through (i) joint WFP-MASA-MITADER project execution and coordination mechanisms at national, district and province level, and hand over to the Government from year 5, (ii) capacity building, and generating lessons learned and best practices in collaboration with co-executing entities and disseminating relevant findings, and (iii) community involvement in planning and project implementation, including the CLGRC. In addition, the project aims to influence national policies and strategies. For example, the new Development Policy for the Agricultural Sector and supporting National Agricultural Investment Plan for the country are being revised. The objective is for the integrated climate risk management approach of the project to be embedded in these policies. This is to be supported by the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation to Climate Change due to be revised within the project timeframe as well.

E.6. Efficiency and effectiveness (max. 1 page)

E.6.1. Estimated cost per t CO ₂ eq, defined as total investment cost / expected lifetime emission reductions (Mitigation only)	(a) Total project financing	US\$ _____
	(b) Requested GCF amount	US\$ _____
	(c) Expected lifetime emission reductions	_____ tCO ₂ eq
	(d) Estimated cost per tCO₂eq (d = a / c)	US\$ _____ / tCO ₂ eq
	(e) Estimated GCF cost per tCO₂eq removed (e = b / c)	US\$ _____ / tCO ₂ eq
E.6.2. Expected volume of finance to be leveraged by the proposed project/programme and as a result of the Fund's financing, disaggregated by public and private sources (Mitigation only)	(f) Total finance leveraged	US\$ _____
	(g) Public source finance leveraged	US\$ _____
	(h) Private source finance leveraged	US\$ _____
	(i) Total Leverage ratio (i = f / b)	_____
	(j) Public source leverage ratio (j = g / b)	_____
	(k) Private source leverage ratio (k = h / b)	_____

Cost: The total project is costed at 10 million USD. The GCF contribution is of 9.25 million USD. Donors like the Government of Flanders and the Cartier Foundation will contribute to the remaining project costs. With these funds, the project will reach 80,000 direct beneficiaries and 160,000 indirect beneficiaries in the districts of Marara, Changara, and Cahora Bassa in Tete province. This brings the total number of beneficiaries at 240,000.

Cost structure: The cost structure is derived from the budgeted costs of the project, which include component implementation, government/donor contributions, capacity building, personnel, goods, and services.

Project benefits: As per the theory of change, the benefits of components 1 and 2 are at the household and community level, while component 3 reaches these groups in addition to government authorities at national, provincial, and district levels. Components 1 and 2 enhance production and its diversification in a climate resilient manner, contributing to increases in income and access to food for the targeted households, which is further supported by tailored financial services and market opportunities. Component 3 enhance the generation and dissemination of critical information needed for adaptation planning and action, influencing the way that the government works across all levels. Component 3 also supports livelihood decision-making through tailored climate information services. The information under Component 3 helps guide investments under Components 1 and 2, helping make them fitting to the changing climate and most effective.

Value for money: For the project, the total investment in climate adaptation by direct beneficiary is of 125 USD over the five-year period, or 25 USD per year. When considering the indirect beneficiaries, the cost of adaptation falls to 62.5 USD per person for the 5 years and to 12.5 USD per person per year on average. Combining the direct and indirect beneficiaries, the total investment per person is 41.67 USD or 8.33 USD per year. This investment will have returns for the communities that are much greater. The project aims to introduce a combination of activities which help not only increased and improved production at the household and community level, it also helps mitigate the losses through risk transfer mechanism like micro insurance. Improved produce and horticultural practices help diversification of high value

crops as well as nutrition of the households. In addition, actionable weather information helps prevent losses in times of drought or in cases of variability of rainfall.

A study²⁶ found that in times of climate shocks, if local stocks are not sufficient, cost of provision of food aid for 3 months is approximately US\$1.013 per MT or US\$51 per beneficiary. In addition, treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition costs approximately US\$195/case; treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition costs approximately US\$31 per case.

For example, according to the Fill the Nutrient Gap Study for Mozambique a nutritious diet for a household of 5 in Tete costs about 54 USD per month. At present, this is out of the reach of 55 percent of the population in Tete. Horticulture activities, like those under this project, have the potential to minimize the cost of a nutritious diet by 6 USD (per household/per month). This, with enhanced post-harvest management, also promoted by the project, can translate to similar gains. Just two activities under this project can already match the per person investment, showing that the project has a great potential for value for money.

Cost Avoidance: Experiencing a weather-related shock event like drought without adequate risk management strategies in place can lead to a drop of up to 25–30 percent in per capita food consumption and around 0.4 fewer meals per day per person²⁷. This can result in a need for food assistance provision by the Government that can be costly. For example, for the 2018-2019 lean season, marked by the incidence of severe dry spells, 815,000 people (majority in Tete Province) are estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance at an estimated cost of 55.2 million USD²⁸. As previously noted, the recovery costs for cyclone Idai, which affected Tete province, is close to 3 billion USD. By contributing to individual and community resilience, as well as the capacity of the government to plan and address climate-related shock events, the project can help curve these costs in the future.

Concessionality: A grant-financing instrument is used for this project, with the Government of Mozambique seeking maximum concessionality to undertake the proposed adaptation investments. Without grant resources, the proposed interventions would not be financially sustainable in the long term for the following reasons:

- First, as a Least Developed Country and a Low-Income Economy, there is limited capacity in the country for concessional debt financing for its adaptation investments.
- Second, the project targets highly vulnerable, food insecure rural populations, more than half of whom are women, living in disaster prone and food insecure districts dependent on climate sensitive and marginal livelihoods. This segment of the population is significantly cash constrained, and therefore not yet interesting for more commercial initiatives (such as commercial insurance).
- Finally, the public good nature of the solution to address the current deficiencies in climate change awareness and information entails zero cost recovery from the proposed measures to save lives and livelihoods of vulnerable populations in the country.

Notably, the use of best available technologies and practices, including key innovations, like weather index micro-insurance, are intended to bring down the costs of the project. For more details, see Annex 2, section 6.

²⁶ H Schmuck, The Economics of Early Response and Resilience: Mozambique Country Study

²⁷ World Bank, Extreme Weather and Poverty Risk Evidence from Multiple Shocks in Mozambique, December 2018

²⁸ Humanitarian Country Team, 2018-2019 Humanitarian Response Plan.

F. ANNEXES

F.1. Mandatory annexes

- Annex 1 NDA No-objection Letter
- Annex 2 Feasibility study (including Theory of Change, project/programme-level log frame, timetable, map, and summary of stakeholder consultation and engagement plan)
- Annex 3 Budget
- Annex 4 Gender assessment and action plan
- Annex 5 Co-financing commitment letters
- Annex 6 Term sheet
- Annex 7 Risk assessment and management
- Annex 8 Procurement plan

F.2. Other annexes to be submitted when applicable/requested

- Annex 9 Legal due diligence
- Annex 10 Managing Risks to Agricultural Livelihoods: Impact Evaluation of the HARITA Program in Tigray, Ethiopia, 2009-2012
- Annex 11 Managing Risks in Smallholder Agriculture: The Impacts of R4 on Livelihoods in Tigray, Ethiopia, 2012-2016
- Annex 12 Impact Evaluation of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative in Senegal
- Annex 13 Environmental and Social Risk Screening & Residual Risk Management Plan
- Annex 14 Operational and Maintenance Plan
- Annex 15 Mozambique: A Climate Analysis
- Annex 16 Integrated Context Analysis Technical Paper Mozambique
- Annex 17 Food Security and Livelihoods under a changing climate in Mozambique: preparing for the future
- Annex 18 Hydrology study report
- Annex 19 Signed letter of co-EEs capacity assessment

** Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.*