

## ADSWAC PROJECT

# RESILIENCE BUILDING AS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN DROUGHT-STRUCK SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICAN COMMUNITIES ANGOLA AND NAMIBIA



Resilience building  
as climate change adaptation  
in drought-struck South-western  
African communities (Angola, Namibia)

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### MONITORING & EVALUATION SPECIALIST

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## 1. Introduction

Angola and Namibia are experiencing severe food and water insecurity due to high drought occurrence. Increasing temperatures and rainfall variability have led to more frequent occurrences of floods and droughts resulting in negative effects for populations and ecosystems. The climate change (CC) impacts that both Angola and Namibia are experiencing are significant and include changing weather patterns, drops/rises in water levels, and increased frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods, whose socio-economic repercussions are making communities even more vulnerable.

The transboundary area of Cuando-Cubango and Kavango faces environmental stress in meeting the livelihood needs of the increasing human population leading to food insecurity; water pollution from fertilizer and pesticide application upstream along the Cuito, Cubango and Okavango rivers; soil erosion and siltation of rivers; unsustainable subsistence fishing; uncontrolled harvesting of forest resources for timber, charcoal and fuelwood energy causing deforestation with minimal replanting; and uncontrolled anthropogenic fires. Under projected CC in the two countries, it is inevitable that such environmental stresses render the communities in the transboundary area highly vulnerable to floods and droughts. Human land use activities such as crop and livestock farming are increasingly placing the river basin under environmental stress, raising concerns about its future sustainability. The long-term fate of the Cubango-Okavango Basin (CORB) and its delta depends upon the sustainable management of its water resources.

As the populations in the area suffer from impacts induced by CC, most notably in the form of prolonged dry spells, long periods of drought conditions, and floods, prospects will not improve without interventions to build resilience to CC impacts. Deliberate efforts aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities and ecosystems to such impacts are imperative. A unified cross-border approach will not only help the populations to adapt to changing conditions but also encompass a key contribution to avoid further natural resource degradation such as encroachment of the protected areas. Sustainable utilization and ecosystem services provision of agricultural soils, surface and groundwater resources, forests and other terrestrial ecosystems will be achieved.

## 2. Project Information

The Sahara and Sahel Observatory as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE), Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) Angola acting as the Regional Executing Entity (REE) and National Executing Entity (NEE) as well and Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Namibia as a NEE in partnership with the Angola and Namibia Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Water & Energy are executing a regional project financed by the Adaptation Fund in southern Angola and northern Namibia. The overall objective of the ADSWAC Project is to enhance adaptation capacity and resilience of communities to climate change impacts and variability in the transboundary region between Angola and Namibia. The specific objectives are to:

- Enhance local, sub-national and regional capacities to adapt and respond to climate change risks in the cross-border area of Angola and Namibia;

- Build organizational and technical capacity for climate-resilient production and water management;
- Improve food security in response to climate change impacts amongst rural and vulnerable communities in Cuando Cubango Province and the Regions of Kavango East and Kavango West.

To achieve these specific objectives, the ADSWAC project will be based on three main components:

- Component 1: Strengthening awareness, knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change and variability at community-, district-, national and regional level;
- Component 2: Organizational and technical learning for production and water management; and
- Component 3: Improving resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through the implementation of community adaptation actions to improve food security in response to climate change and variability.

### 3. Description of the Position

The overall objective is to provide strategic and technical leadership for the ADSWAC project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) arrangements, which should provide a regular overview of the progress of implementation of activities in terms of input delivery, work schedules and planned and achieved output/targets. The position involves leading data collection and information gathering, analysis and reporting to partners and stakeholders. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be conducted according to the AF's methodologies for reporting on core impact indicators, and other AF guidelines.

The M&E Specialist will work closely with the RPMU and the National Executing Entities. (S)he will be stationed in Luanda, at ADPP's national office. Regular travel will be required to the project areas in Cuando Cubango, Angola and the Kavango Regions, Namibia.

The M&E Specialist will be instrumental in ensuring the execution of the initial project baseline, capacity needs assessment and KAP survey, and from there will develop and execute the project M&E framework, plans, and refine indicators to capture project performance results and provide effective, accurate and timely monitoring, evaluation and reporting of all project activities.

(S)he will report to the Regional Coordinator and Project Director, and will work in close collaboration with and report to ADPP's national Project Coordination, Partnership and Economy and Administration teams. The national ADPP teams will provide oversight and backstopping support.

### 4. Tasks and Responsibilities

- Ensure the overall responsibility for the M&E framework of the ADSWAC project, including training and formative supervision of the two NEEs;
- Ensure successful execution of baseline study, capacity needs assessments, KAP survey mid-term project review, impact assessment, final evaluation and validation of data quality with partners;
- Review the quality of existing data in the project subject areas, the methods of collecting it, and the degree to which it will provide good baseline statistics for impact evaluation;
- Develop project Performance Monitoring Plan with relevant data collection systems.;
- Execute the M&E Plan to capture project performance and results;
- Work closely with ADPP technical support team to develop data collection, treatment, analysis and dissemination tools;
- Coordinate collection, treatment, analysis and dissemination of data and information;
- Ensure proper verification, management and processing of data;
- Support project progress reporting, project mid-term review and final evaluation and prepare presentations based on M&E data as required;
- Undertake monitoring visits where appropriate to the field in Cuando Cubango, Angola and the Kavango East & West Regions, Namibia for monitoring, reporting and verification;
- Undertake field visits to gather information on the perception of community members or beneficiaries and other local stakeholders;
- Develop a plan for project-related capacity-building on M&E and for any computer-based support that may be required;
- Organize and undertake training with collaborating partners on M&E as required;
- Follow-up of the project's annual work plan and budget execution;
- Ensure compliance with Gender Action Plan and Environment and Social Risk Management Plan;
- Record, manage and preserve monitoring and evaluation data and indicators
- Provide technical support on M&E and evidence-based recommendations to the relevant Project Manager and Partners;
- Participate actively in project planning process and budgeting of the activities;
- Monitor implementation of the project's grievance procedures
- Responsible for identification of emerging issues related to achievement of results and prepare recommendations for corrective action to the coordinator(s);
- Prepare and consolidate the quarterly activity reports, annual progress reports, and other as required;
- Ensure key data is made available to ADPP, DAPP and OSS for public consumption and communication efforts;

- Facilitate and work closely with OSS when undertaking monitoring missions and mid-term and final reviews; and
- Support the RPMU team with any other tasks assigned/as may be required

## 5. Reporting

Programmatic and financial reporting to the RPMU coordinator and the Regional Project Director.

## 6. Required Experience and Qualifications

- Proved experience and qualification in Environment Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Development studies, Climate Change, Agriculture or related fields aligned to the ADSWAC framework or equivalent by experience.
- At least 5 years of demonstrable experience in a comparable role, including developing M&E frameworks, overseeing monitoring and evaluation, data management, communication skills, ability of managing complex studies, results-based management and ability to manage consultants.
  - *Demonstrable experience in the reporting to Development Partners;*
  - *Expertise in data collection, management, sharing, and visualization is required*
  - *Demonstrated experience in developing and operationalizing a comprehensive M&E plan and systems is required; experience doing this for Climate Finance projects is preferred;*
  - *At least 3 years of experience in the monitoring and evaluation of similar program/intervention in the region.*
- Knowledge of Climate Change Adaptation and rural livelihood development in arid and semi-arid areas is an added advantage
- Ability to work independently with a minimum of supervision.
- Ability to work under time pressure and meet deadlines.
- Ability to work in diversified environments
- Proficiency in spoken and written Portuguese and English language is required
- Preference given to Angolan or Namibian national, or resident.
- References required.

## 7. Remuneration

Monthly remuneration between USD 1,300 and USD 1550 (includes social security, taxes and legally bound bonuses) served in local currency based on the exchange rate of the date of processing and in compliance with the ADSWAC budget as approved by the Adaptation Fund.

## 8. Contract Duration

1 year duration performance-based contract with possible yearly renewable for up to 5 years.

## 9. Work Station

The M&E Expert will be stationed in Luanda, Angola with regular travels to project sites on both sides of the border.

## 10. Application process

Please send your application including a letter, a CV and 3 references to [recrutamento@adpp-angola.org](mailto:recrutamento@adpp-angola.org) no later than 3<sup>rd</sup> February 2023.

*ADSWAC Project encourages female candidates to apply for this position.*

## 11. Annexes

1. ADSWAC Project Document, including Environmental and Social Management Plan and Gender Action Plan <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/angola-and-namibia-resilience-building-as-climate-change-adaptation-in-drought-struck-south-western-african-communities/>
2. ADSWAC Results Framework, below

Annex B – ADSWAC Results Framework

| Result   | Indicators  | Baseline  | Milestones (After 3 years)   | End of Project Targets  | Means of Verification   | Responsible Parties   | Risks and Assumptions  |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Impact</b>  |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |
| To enhance adaptation capacity and resilience of communities to climate impacts and variability in the transboundary region between Angola and Namibia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of direct beneficiaries of CC adaptation measures (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>Number of indirect beneficiaries of CC adaptation measures (disaggregated by sex)<sup>40</sup></li> <li>Increased income, or avoided decrease in</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0</li> <li>0</li> <li>0</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 3,250 HHs (2,400 in A; 850 in N) (50% women) directly benefiting from concrete adaptation measures with tangible benefits</li> <li>At least 70,000 people (50% women) are members of communities benefiting from adaptation measures (40,000 in A; 30,000 in N)</li> <li>1,500 HHs (50% women) with average</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 6,500 HHs (4,800 in A; 1,700 in N) (50% women) directly benefiting from concrete adaptation measures</li> <li>At least 140,000 people (50% women) are members of communities benefiting from adaptation measures (80,000 in A; 60,000 in N)</li> <li>3,900 HHs (50% women) with average &gt; 20% increase in</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey</li> <li>External evaluation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>O S S , A D P P , DAPP</li> <li>In cooperation with F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , W a t e r , Environment and Education</li> </ul> | <p>(assumptions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are no exceptional natural disaster events such as drought, floods or pest attacks.</li> <li>There are no major macro-economic shocks (high inflation, currency devaluation)</li> <li>Adequate bio-security (covid-19) to enable project implementation</li> <li>There are no community-level conflicts/ clashes over</li> </ul> |
| <b>Objectives</b>  |   |   |  |   |   |   |  |

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| <p>1. To enhance local, sub-national and regional capacities to adapt and respond to climate change risks in the cross-border area of Angola and Namibia;</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Percentage of the targeted population aware of the adverse impacts on climate change foreseen and the adequate responses (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>1.2 Knowledge, Dissemination and communication<sup>40</sup></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0</li> </ul> <p>Small percentage of the target population information and knowledge able in drought management issues and interventions</p> <p>Most smallholder</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 45% of the target population (50% women) is aware of the adverse impacts on climate change foreseen and the adequate responses</li> <li>At least 30% of the targeted actors participating in regional information sharing platforms</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 90% of the target population (50% women) is aware of the adverse impacts on climate change foreseen and the adequate responses</li> <li>At least 80% of the targeted actors participating in regional information sharing platforms</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey</li> <li>1. Baseline, mid-term and end of project knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey</li> <li>External</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , DAPP</p> <p>In cooperation with Focal Ministries of Agriculture, Water, Environment and Education</p> |
| <p>2. To strengthen organizational and technical capacities for climate-resilient production and water management</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Number of community-based organizations with increased capacities for climate-resilient water management and agriculture production;</li> <li>2.2 The capacities to extend climate-resilient agricultural</li> </ul>            | <p><i>(to be determined in the baseline study)</i></p> <p>Inadequate capacity of institutions, farmers, and pastoralists to undertake drought adaptation measures</p>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>320 organizations (240 in A; 120 in N) established, and members trained in climate-resilient water management and agriculture production</li> <li>160 POs (120 in A; 40 in N) have gained access to model plots for CRA and CRA extension services</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>320 organizations (240 in A; 120 in N) established and members trained in climate-resilient water management and agriculture production</li> <li>160 POs (120 in A; 40 in N) have gained access to model plots for CRA and CRA extension services</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>External</li> </ul>   |  |



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| <p>3. to improve food security in response to climate change impacts in rural and vulnerable communities in Cuando Cubango Province and the Regions of Kavango East and Kavango West;</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Proportion of food secure households (HHs). (Definition of food secure HHs is those with enough food to eat during a year, adequate diversity of diet and carry over food stocks from agriculture and non-farm income.) (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>3.2 Number of HHs</li> </ul> | <p>(to be determined in the baseline study)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 30% increase in the number of targeted HHs (50% women) that are food secure</li> <li>1,500 HHs (50% women) with average &gt;20% increase in income.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least a 70% increase in the number of targeted HHs (50% women) that are food secure</li> <li>3,900 HHs (50% women) with average &gt;20% increase in</li> </ul> | <p>evaluation</p> <p>2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with farmers and com.</li> </ul> |  |  |
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**Component 1: Strengthening awareness, knowledge and capacity to adapt to climate change and variability at community-, district-, national and regional level**

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| <p><b>Outcome 1.1</b><br/>Awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes of the target population</p>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of operational CCACs coordinating regions/municipalities</li> <li># of schools are integrated in the Green</li> </ul>                | <p>There is inadequate capacity among institutions and small-scale farmers to undertake climate change adaptation measures</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 functional/operational CCACs (4 in A; 2 in N) coordinating regions/municipalities</li> <li>20 schools integrated in the GSP (10 in A; 10 in N)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 functional/operational CCACs (4 in A; 2 in N) coordinating regions/municipalities</li> <li>40 schools integrated in the GSP (20 in A; 20 in N)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , W a t e r , E n v i r o n m e n t and Education</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CCACs and Authorities and other institutions are functional</li> <li>Small-scale farmers are willing to participate in CC and risk reduction awareness</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Output 1.1.1</b><br/>Communities and local and district level stakeholders in the target area have participated in climate</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building/training reports</li> <li>Training manuals developed</li> <li># of stakeholders trained (disaggregated by</li> </ul> | <p>Inadequate knowledge and skills climate adaptation and risk reduction</p> <p>Inadequate planning on CCA at community</p>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Annual Capacity building/training reports</li> <li>1 training manual</li> <li>30 (5 per municipality district) staff trained (at least 12 women)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Annual Capacity building/training reports</li> <li>1 training manual</li> <li>90 (assuming same staff trained multiple times, but may be some</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture</p>             | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>Cooperation among partners and partner countries runs smoothly</p> <p>No major disruptions</p>   |

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| <p><b>Output 1.1.2</b><br/>Climate change awareness and sensitization to communities</p>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of awareness campaigns in communities and schools</li> <li>• # of students reached with the GSP (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• # of knowledge products e.g., documents on lessons and best practices from project</li> </ul> | <p>Community-level</p> <p>Limited information on successful cases studies and documentations of lessons learned from implementation of drought management projects in the region</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 8 campaigns in 70% of targeted communities and schools</li> <li>• Students of 30 schools reached with the GSP (15 in A; 15 in N) (50% girls/women)</li> <li>• 2 brochures, 2 publications (documents) on lessons and best practices from project interventions</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 16 campaigns in 70% of targeted communities and schools</li> <li>• Students of 38 schools reached with the GSP (19 in A; 19 in N) (50% girls/women)4 brochures, 4 publications (documents) on lessons and best practices from project interventions</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews with small scale farmers and</li> </ul> | <p>Water, Environment and Education</p>  | <p>disruptions (environmental, economic, political)</p> <p>Barriers of cultural and traditional nature are sufficiently taken into account during activity design and planning</p> |
| <p><b>Outcome 1.2</b><br/>Capacity at sub-national, national and regional level to adapt to climate change risks and</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of institutions at sub-national, national and regional level with enhanced capacity in food security</li> </ul>  | <p>Institutional capacity for coordinated climate responsive agriculture and water management that reinforce food and water</p>  | <p>At least 40% of targeted institutions at sub-national, national and regional level actively participate in the implementation of the project in climate responsive agriculture and water</p>   | <p>At least 80% of targeted institutions at sub-national, national and regional level actively participate in the implementation of the project in climate responsive agriculture and</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E</li> </ul>  | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Willingness to participate in climate regional, national and local level climate responsive capacity building in the agriculture and water sectors.</p>                         |

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| <p><b>Output 1.2.1</b><br/>National and regional centres and networks to respond to extreme weather events have been established, reinforced and supported in their operation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of transboundary mechanisms established</li> <li># of meetings of transboundary mechanism that have taken place</li> <li># of coordination meetings among 6 CCACs that have taken place</li> </ul> | <p>Cross-border centres/networks to respond to extreme weather events are either weak, dysfunctional or lacking</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 transboundary mechanism established</li> <li>At least 3 meetings of transboundary mechanism have taken place</li> <li>At least 3 meetings</li> <li>At least 30% of targeted farmers and pastoralists reached with trainings (750 women; 1,250 men)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 transboundary mechanism established and operational</li> <li>At least 8 meetings of transboundary mechanism have taken place</li> <li>At least 8 meetings</li> <li>At least 60% of targeted farmers and pastoralists reached with</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Meeting minutes</li> <li>Interviews with small scale farmers</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>Cooperation among partners and partner countries runs smoothly</p> <p>No major disruptions (environmental, economic, political)</p> <p>Barriers of cultural and traditional nature are sufficiently taken into account during activity design</p> |
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**Component 2: Organizational and technical learning for production and water**

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| <p><b>Outcome 2.1 :</b><br/>Community-based and farmer-based organizations for production and water management have been established and strengthened</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of Producer Organizations (POs) established and operational</li> <li># of Water User Associations (WUAs) in the target areas that are operational</li> <li>Proportion of targeted farmers with</li> </ul> | <p>Agricultural production is vulnerable to climate change due limited CC adaptive production systems, low-income/limited alternative sources of income for small scale farmers. These challenges impede small scale farmers from collective</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>160 POs established (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>80 Water User Associations (WUAs) are operational in the target area representing 45 % of target population (60 in A; 20 in N)</li> <li>At least 40% of targeted farmers have increased knowledge and skills in opportunities for agriculture and water management</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>160 POs are operational (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>160 Water User Associations (WUAs) are operational in the target area representing 95 % of target population (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>At least 90% of targeted farmers have increased knowledge and skills in opportunities for agriculture</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with small scale farmers and communi</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Willingness to participate in local level climate responsive capacity building in the agriculture and water sectors.</p> |
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| <p><b>Output 2.1.1:</b></p> <p>Capacities of extension services and institutions needs are strengthened</p>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of partnership agreements or MOUs developed with subnational extension services</li> <li>• # of training plans developed</li> <li>• # of extension agents and Farming</li> </ul>  | <p>No outstanding POs; Small-scale farmers cannot easily engage in climate responsive agricultural production due to lack of collective bargaining for credit and limited decision</p>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 partnership agreements/ MOU per country</li> <li>• 1 training plan developed</li> <li>• 20 extension agents (10 in each country) (5 women) and 34 Farming instructors (8 women) trained</li> <li>• At least 4</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 partnership agreements/ MOU per country</li> <li>• 1 training plan developed</li> <li>• 40 extension agents (20 in each country) (10 women) and 34 Farming instructors (8 women) trained</li> <li>• At least 4</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews with small</li> </ul>                                     | <p>O S S , A D P P , DAPP and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>No major disruptions (environmental , economic, political)</p> |
| <p><b>Output 2.1.2:</b></p> <p>Communities are organized to adopt and mainstream climate-resilient practices</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of POs established</li> <li>• # of POs participating/ engaged in climate resilient agricultural (CRA) production</li> <li>• # of POs governance structures supported</li> <li>• # of POs trained (storage facilities, business, and climate adaptive agriculture)</li> <li>• # of WUAs established</li> </ul> | <p>No outstanding and adequate and efficient water management structure at community level yet be crucial in managing the impacts of CC in the targeted areas , where water scarcity will be a key adaptation challenge.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 POs established and supported (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 160 POs participating/ engaged in CRA production (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 160 POs governance structures supported (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 160 POs (120 in A; 40 in N) are participating in trainings (storage facilities, business, and climate adaptive agriculture)</li> <li>• 160 WUAs established/ supported (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• At least 80 functional</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 POs established and supported (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 160 POs participating/ engaged in CRA production (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 160 POs governance structures supported (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 160 POs (120 in A; 40 in N) have completed training programmes (storage facilities, business, and climate adaptive agriculture)</li> <li>• 160 WUAs established/ supported (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , DAPP and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>No major disruptions (environmental , economic, political)</p> |

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| <p><b>Outcome 2.2</b><br/><b>10,000</b></p> <p>Smallholder farmers (50% women) have been trained and technically supported to adopt and mainstream</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of smallholder farmers undertaking climate resilient agricultural practices (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Proportion of</li> </ul>            | <p>Due to limited budget and capacities, there are currently insufficient government extension agents to reach all farmers in the targeted municipalities</p>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50% of smallholder farmers trained and supported of which 50% are women</li> <li>• At least 70% of extension staff engaged in training smallholder farmers.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 90% of smallholder farmers trained and supported of which 50% are women</li> <li>• At least 90% of extension staff engaged in training smallholder farmers.</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interview</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Willingness to participate in local level climate responsive activities in the agriculture and water sectors.</p> |
| <p><b>Output 2.2.1</b></p> <p>160 model plots (Farmer Field Schools) for climate-resilient and water-efficient agriculture practices (Conserva</p>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of model field plots established</li> <li>• # of lead farmers trained (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Proportion of targeted farmers applying</li> </ul> | <p>Community based Model plots (Farmer Field Schools) need to be identified and supported to facilitate filed based learning and adoption of climate-resilient</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 model plots/FFS established (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• At least 500 lead farmers trained, of which 50% are women (375 in A; 125 in N)</li> <li>• At least 40% of targeted farmers (50% women) applying new</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 model plots/FFS established (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• 700 lead farmers trained, of which 50% are women (525 in A; 175 in N)</li> <li>• At least 80% of targeted farmers (50% women)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interview</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , D A P P and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>No major disruptions (environmental, economic, political)</p>              |

**Component 3: Improving resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods through the implementation of community adaptation actions to improve food security in response**

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| <p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Resilience of populations and ecosystems is improved through concrete adaptation measures</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of targeted farmers accessing and using efficient water for production technologies (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Percentage of targeted farmers with diversification of farming systems to include at least one legume or vegetable crop (disaggregated by sex)</li> </ul> | <p>There are limited opportunities and options for undertaking drought adaptation actions farmers by small-scale farmers</p>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 30% of targeted farmers (50% women) accessing and using efficient water for production technologies</li> <li>• At least 25% of targeted farmers (50% women) have diversified their farming systems to include at least one legume or vegetable crop</li> <li>• 1,500 farmers (750 women) have increased their crop production by at least 30%; (1,125 in A; 375 in N)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 60% of targeted farmers (50% women) accessing and using efficient water for production technologies</li> <li>• At least 60% of targeted farmers (50% women) have diversified their farming systems to include at least one legume or vegetable crop</li> <li>• 4,500 farmers (2,250 women) have increased their crop</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation</li> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Willingness to participate at local level in climate responsive activities in the agriculture and water sectors.</p>   |
| <p><b>Output 3.1.1:</b> Target farmers and population access and use of water during the dry season are increased</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of model water capture and retention systems at farmers' fields established</li> <li>• # of model water collection facilities for human consumption established</li> <li>• # of solar powered water pumps and small-scale</li> </ul>   | <p>Farmers are constrained by limited access to safe water, and high-water losses due to limited technologies for water storage especially during drought.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 model water capture and retention systems at farmers' fields established (60 in A; 20 in N)</li> <li>• 6 model water collection facilities for human consumption per country</li> <li>• 80 solar powered water pumps and small-scale irrigation systems provided (60 in A; 20 in N)</li> <li>• At least 5 community campaigns for safe water use and water demand</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 160 model water capture and retention systems at farmers' fields established (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>6. model water collection facilities for human consumption per country</li> <li>7. 160 solar powered water pumps and small-scale</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews</li> </ul>   | <p>O S S , A D P P , F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>No major disruptions (environmental, economic, political)</p> <p>Cooperation among partners and partner countries runs smoothly</p> |

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| <p><b>Output 3.1.2 :</b><br/>Climate resilient agriculture practices are promoted and adopted</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of farmers practicing /adopted CA practices (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li># of POs undertaking cropping practices resilient to climate change</li> <li>Proportion of farmers using of a range of drought-resistant crops and</li> </ul> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A least 3,000 farmers (1,500 women) practicing/ adopted CA practices (2,250 in A; 750 in N)</li> <li>160 POs undertaking cropping practices resilient to climate change (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>At least 20% of farmers using of a range of drought-resistant crops</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 6,000 farmers (3,000 women) practicing/ adopted CA practices (4,500 in A; 1,500 in N)</li> <li>160 POs undertaking cropping practices resilient to climate change (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>At least 40% of farmers using of a range of drought-resistant crops and seeds</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with small scale farmers</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , DAPP and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> |
| <p><b>Output 3.1.3</b><br/>Sustainable fisheries are supported</p>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent to which community members have gained access to fishing sites</li> <li># of fisherwomen/men that have participated in trainings on sustainable</li> </ul>   |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members have gained access to fishing sites</li> <li>250 fisherwomen/ men that have participated in trainings on sustainable fishing methods (125 in each country) (50 women)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community members have gained access to fishing sites</li> <li>500 fisherwomen/ men that have participated in trainings on sustainable fishing methods (250 in each country) (100 women)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews</li> </ul>                          | <p>O S S , A D P P , DAPP and F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> |

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| <p><b>Output 3.1.4:</b> Improved livestock production is supported</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of farmers accessing veterinary services and % of targeted farmers that vaccinate short-cycle livestock</li> <li>• # of farmers engaged in short-cycle livestock production (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Proportion</li> </ul> | <p>Limited access to veterinary services resulting from low capacity</p> <p>Poor quality of varieties of animal feeds</p> <p>Conflicts amongst neighbouring communities due to transhumance</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 30% of farmers accessing veterinary services and 20% of targeted farmers vaccinate short-cycle livestock</li> <li>• At least 30% of all PO member farmers (50% women) are engaged in short-cycle livestock production</li> <li>• At least 20% of targeted farmers (50% women)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 70% of farmers accessing veterinary services and 60% of targeted farmers vaccinate short-cycle livestock</li> <li>• At least 60% of all PO member farmers (50% women) engaged in short-cycle livestock production</li> <li>• At least 40% of targeted farmers (50%)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews with small scale farmers and community</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> |   |
| <p><b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Resilience of populations' livelihoods is increased and sustained through climate-resilient Income Generating Activities (IGAs)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of targeted HHs that has gained at least 1 additional climate-resilient income stream (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Percentage of targeted HHs that has</li> </ul>  | <p>There are limited opportunities and options for alternative income generation by farmers and communities</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% of targeted HHs (50% women) have at least 1 additional income stream</li> <li>• 30% of targeted HHs (50% women) is accessing village loans or formal micro-credits</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of targeted HHs (50% women) have at least 1 additional income stream</li> <li>• 75% of targeted HHs (50% women) is accessing village loans or formal micro-credits</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base line, mid-term and end of project survey and external evaluation</li> <li>• Project</li> </ul>   | <p>O S S , A D P P , F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Willingness to participate at local level in climate responsive activities in the agriculture and water sectors.</p> |



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| <p><b>Output 3.2.1:</b> Income generating options of 6,500 farmers are diversified</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of targeted farmers engaged in non-agricultural sources of income such as beekeeping, fishing, wild fruits and microenterprise development (disaggr. by sex)</li> <li>• # of saving groups among farmers</li> <li>• Proportion of farmers accessing micro-credits for farmers to adopt new income-generating activities (IGAs) (disaggr. by sex)</li> <li>• Proportion of farmers practicing post-harvest techniques, processing and</li> </ul> | <p>Inadequate opportunities and resources especially for farmers and women groups to increase agricultural production and undertake alternative sources of income / IGAs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 20% of targeted farmers (of which 50% women) engaged in non-agricultural sources of income</li> <li>• 80 saving groups among farmers (60 in A; 20 in N)</li> <li>• A least 20% of farmers (50% women) are accessing micro-credits for farmers to adopt new IGAs</li> <li>• A least 30% of farmers (50% women) practicing post-harvest techniques, processing and</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 40% of targeted farmers (of which 50% women) engaged in non-agricultural sources of income</li> <li>• 160 saving groups among farmers (120 in A; 40 in N)</li> <li>• A least 40% of farmers (50% women) are accessing micro-credits for farmers to adopt new IGAs</li> <li>• A least 60% of farmers (50% women) practicing post-harvest techniques,</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews with small scale farmers and community leaders</li> </ul> | <p>O S S , A D P P , F o c a l Ministries of Agriculture , Ministries of Water</p> | <p>Timely release of project funds</p> <p>No major disruptions (environmental, economic, political)</p> |
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