FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	Mozambique
Project Title:	Strengthening capacities of agricultural producers to cope with climate change for increased food security through the Farmers Field School approach (FFS)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/MOZ/112/LDF
GEF ID:	5433
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change (Adaptation)
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development -MADER (ex MASA) and Ministry of Land and Environment – MTA (ex MITADER)
Project Duration:	5 years
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	*This section should be completed by:* *-Projects with 1st PIR* *-Projects could re-submit the coordinates if they have changed, or if the PMU now has more updated coordinates*

Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	19 May 2015
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	10 February 2016
Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	30 June 2019
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) [2]	31 October 2021
Actual Implementation End Date[3]:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 9,000,000.00

[1] As per FPMIS

[2] In case of a project extension.

[3] Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[4]:	Accelerate Progress towards MDG1c in Mozambique – FAO/EU/MDG - USD 22,400,000 (in cash) Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza project – GCP/MOZ/116/BEL- USD 2,500,000 (in cash) Accelerate Progress towards MDG1c in Mozambique – FAO/EU/MDG - USD 22,400,000 (in cash) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE -Government Support USD 770,000 (in kind) -PRONEA Support Project (PSP) USD 1,274,657 (in cash) MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT USD 400,000 (in kind) Subtotal Co-financing: USD 27,344,657
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	*USD 8,387,094*
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021[5]	**27,657,348 USD**

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	N/A
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	N/A
Actual Mid-term review date:	MTE (16 August to 5th September 2018) report approved by December 2018
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)[7]:	**No**
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	**31.07.2021**
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	**YES**

[4] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

[5] Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

[6] The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

[7] Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

Tracking tools/ Core indicators required[8]	**Yes**

Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	*S*
Overall implementation progress rating:	*S*
Overall risk rating:	*L*

Status

Implementation Status ***(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):***	Final PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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[8] Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s)[9]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[10]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating [11]
Objective(s): Enhance the capacity of Mozambique's agricultural and pastoral sectors to cope with climate change, by up scaling farmers' adoption of CCA technologies and practices through a network of already established Farmers Field Schools (FFS), and by mainstreaming CCA concerns and strategies into on-going agricultural development initiatives, policies and programming						
Outcome 1: Awareness and knowledge of national, provincial and district level managers and farmers increased to include CCA best practices and measures into on-going rural development programmes	1.1 Number and type of targeted institutions with increased adaptive capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability (describe number and type)	Institutions currently have low capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate variability, specifically for rural communities	30 Managers and technicians at all levels trained in SHARP 40 DPA/SPER 75 SDAE 12 Provincial managers of agricultural programs trained in strategies and processes for mainstreaming	30 Managers and technicians at all levels trained in SHARP 10 MASA/DNEA, 10 DNSV 10 MITADER, 7 Academic partners 40 DPA/SPER, 75 SDAE 5 National Managers of	Approximately 1463 (cumulatively) farmers facilitators in CCA, which corresponds to 98%. The training included managers at district, provincial and central level from MADER, MTA, academy, and NGOs whereby 781 extension workers trained. The amount of critical mass has increased significantly compared to the situation before the project interventions, resulting in more technicians and farmers exposed to trainings and improved knowledge. Awareness and knowledge of national, provincial and district level managers and farmers increased to include CCA best practices and measures into ongoing rural	**Highly Satisfactory** (HS)

[9] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

[10] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

			CCA practices and measures in rural development 5 IIAM staff 5 Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica staff trained in soil analysis	agricultural programs 12 Provincial managers of agricultural programs trained in strategies and processes for mainstreaming CCA practices and measure in rural development 5 IIAM staff 5 Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica staff trained in soil analysis Multi-year work plan and FFS-based building strategy developed	development programmes. The KAP survey conducted during 2019 under the Food Security and Nutrition in Gaza (FAO Project) indicates that the awareness and knowledge of CCA has increased to about 88.5%. Through Direct observation, case studies, and monitoring visits to the implementation sites, illustrate the skills acquired as well as the success stories collected. Actually, more farmers (as per KAP survey) use and adopt CCA options, measure and practices. The CCA practices most used are: soil and water conservation practices (mulching, cover crops, organic compost production, construction of water reservoirs, drip irrigation systems), seed management practices (drought-tolerant varieties, short-cycle varieties and varieties adapted to low soil fertility , use of cassava cuttings, sweet potato vines, matuba maize, common bean variety (NUA 45); integrated pest management practices (organic pesticides); and livestock practices (hay production, mineral blocks, vaccination). The processing of vegetables, fruits, cassava and sweet potatoes was also one of the practices used the most. According to beneficiaries, those crops are multipurpose and are available even during dry seasons. It is important to emphasize that in many areas the introduction of those crops was mainstreamed through the project efforts as	

					a result the use of drought resilient crops and varieties in their production system is now extended and more diversified than before. The levels of adoption of the organic compost, as well as mulching is most appreciated by the farmers as an alternative to avoid use of inorganic fertilizers that, from the perspective of the users, are expensive. The training of farmers and technicians on the interpretation of agro-meteorological bulletins allowed greater adoption of CCA practices and options once they knew the rain pattern and the technical recommendations. The project is disseminating all information regarding the weather forecast and meteorology through community radio.	

	1.2 Number of targeted rural development programmes that include CCA measures	On-going agricultural development programmes targeted by this project, in particular the PSP and the FAO MDG1c and Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza projects do not incorporate CCA measures	By the end of the year three at least the two baseline programmes incorporate CCA measures	At least the two baseline programmes incorporate CCA measures List of adaptation options, measures and practices identified in FFS supported in year 3	The climate change measures are currently the concern of all government sectors and there is an increasing understanding and urgency for integrating these measures. Therefore, all projects implemented by FAO, include in their training packages the content about climate change. For example, in Gaza Province, at least 2 projects in implementation incorporated the CCA measures. Other projects being implemented in other geographic location include CCA practices in their plan. At the institutional level, there is also the integration of the climate change measures in all sectors of activities, particularly fishery, forestry, environment and agriculture. Additionally, the MADER, MTA, , Meteorology ministries already incorporate climate change actions into their strategies. It should be highlighted that the climate change unit established and trained with the project support, has evolved to become a Cabinet of Social and Environmental safeguards in the new MADER organizational structure, llowing for greater sustainability of project support and capacity building activities to influence the new Agriculture long term strategy (PEDSA II that includes CCA measures) and the Agriculture Investment Plan (PNISA II). These two key agriculture sector policies are been developed also with project technical	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

					support provided by consultants and FAO team. Support is also provided to the consultation and validation workshops. The project support is provided with a special attention to mainstream climate change as a cross cutting theme in these new policies. Clearly, as a result of the incorporation of CCA measures into FFS, beneficiary farmers are able to diversify their crop systems, adopting improved knowledge.	
Outcome 2: Adoption of improved CCA strategies, practices and a broader choice of adapted genetic material, in up to 15 districts covering at least three production systems (staple crops, vegetables, mixed tree/crop/animal production systems) through the FFS network that are assisted by FAO MDG1c and Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza	2.1 Number of staff trained on technical adaptation themes (disaggregated by gender)	FFS and non-FFS extension staff (master trainers and facilitators) are not trained on technical adaptation themes	50 Master trainers trained 500 FFS facilitators trained and equipped 100 non-FFS extensionists are trained	50 master trainers, 1.500 FFS facilitators and 200 non-FFS extensionists are trained on technical adaptation themes and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices. 30% of them are women	Actually the number of technicians trained is about 781. This is above the expected 650 technicians. A gender perspective is presented in the specific section at the end of this report. The FFS methodology is highly relevant, as it provides room for learning based on the demonstration and experimentation at field level. Data collected at FFSs experimental fields indicates that there are significant differences between traditional plots and technologies whereby the innovations have shown good results compared to traditional practices. At FFS level, the farmers have an opportunity to experiment and witness all events and results achieved in the 2 plots. The project team counts on the support from a Livestock specialist hired by the project. The major contribution was related to	**Highly Satisfactory** (HS)

projects and other partner programs					vaccinations against Newcastle disease which is around 94,9% of the population of Chickens and supplementary feeding using hay and mineral blocks. The adoption level of those 2 practices are significant within community members, meaning that their knowledge has increased as a result of the interventions. According to the beneficiaries, there are records of fewer animal deaths in communities where farmers accept vaccination campaigns. On the other hand, the adoption of supplementary feeding with hay and mineral blocks introduced and disseminated by the project allows higher probability of new birth survival and good body weight gain for cattle and goats, especially in dry land areas were mortality rates become a problem during the long dry season. Some farmers are adopting the production of hay as income generating activity, meaning that there are people buying from these farmers some of the product to feed their animals. With this established small business practice, the sustainability of this practice remains assured after the end of the project, with visible benefits to the, farmers and their families, as well to the animal. As per the Agrarian Research Institute (IIAM) report produced with project institutional support provided by an Letter of Agreement	

					with FAO, after assessing the soil profile in 5 FFS in Gaza province, the soil analyses indicated that all soils have improved in structure and fertility in FFS demonstration plots as compared to the Control plots. Also with the support of the LOAs, district SDAES have implemented and monitored CCA practices and produced success stories of farmers supported by the project. This is clear evidence that the farmers are adopting soil and water management practices and the improvement is due to the integrated implementation of climate change adaptation practices, producing a noticeable positive impact in the small farmers' resilience.	
	2.2 Percent of targeted groups adopting CCA strategies, practices and adapted genetic material (disaggregated by gender)	No CCA strategies, practices and adapted genetic material have been adopted yet	By end of year three 30% of the beneficiaries adopt promoted CCA strategies, practices and adapted genetic material	45.000 (50%) beneficiaries (13.500 (30%) women) adopt promoted CCA strategies, practices and adapted genetic material through the 3.200 FFS supported	As the project is becoming mature, the majority of FFS and beneficiary farmers are experiencing the adoption of CCA projects for consecutive years. After the 2nd and 3rd years, it is likely that the adoption rate has increased, as per the direct observation via monitoring visits conducted during the implementation period, and the adoption estimative is around 50%. The end line study under preparation using SHARP / TAPE FAO methodology should bring more specific adoption figures and conclusions. A gender perspective is presented in the specific section at the end of this report.	**Satisfactory (S)**

	2.3 Level of use of agro-meteorological information by targeted agro-pastoralists	Agro-meteorological forecasts are developed in Mozambique but the level of access and use of these forecasts by farmers are very low. Forecasts are not widely disseminated to agro-pastoralists in a timely and appropriate fashion	By year three 10% of participating FFS	20% of participating FFS and other beneficiary groups test agro-meteorological decision support tools that are developed by the project's activities	After benefiting from training and equipment provided by the project, INAM and MASA staff continue supporting the farmers on the interpretation of agro-met bulletins and also preparing the seasonal and regular agro met bulletins. In collaboration and close coordination with an FAO project (Flanders) implemented in Mabalane District, an Agrometeorological Bulletin (newsletter) is being produced every 10 days. Based on this, through field technicians and through community radio the information is disseminated to farmers. Information from the ground (beneficiaries), indicates that the majority of farmers take into consideration the information received during the preparation of the crop season and are more empowered to overcome extreme weather events. With this training, the farmers have improved their understanding and have the tools to improve the planning of their agricultural activities (use of short or long span variety, what crops to use, where to sow and selection of adaptation practices). The increase in access to meteorological information has helped to improve production planning since farmers have access to weather forecast information. Currently, planting, crop practices, harvesting and other practices are carried out based on scientific evidence that has	**Satisfactory (S)**

					resulted in the reduction of losses of agricultural inputs such as seeds, spraying, etc., and in many cases, the productivity and production have increased from 25% to 50%. LoA with ICS (Social Communication Institute) has been signed and has moved to implementation phase, to disseminate the information through community radios. The program is covering 11 districts out of 18. Through this platform, most farmers have easy access to information on time. Through this platform more that 50% of the farmers test agro-meteorological decision support tools that are being developed by the project The project contributed to an international FAO publication "Handbook on Climate Information for Farming Communities" and has managed to translate and launch the online Portuguese version, and online the printed English version. The project could report a Highly Satisfactory rate for this outcome, if it was not for the delays in the procurement process of Weather stations which had its constrains sorted out during the report period and is getting close to a conclusion.	

Outcome 3: Increased institutional capacity and cross-sector coordination for designing and implementing efficient extension/outreach approaches, strategies and mechanisms in support of mainstreaming CCA in the agricultural and animal production sector	3.1 Number of annual meetings held of the institutional inter-sectorial task force established	Inter-sectorial coordination regarding CCA issues is low No task force is in place at the national level	3 institutional task force meetings	A task force is established at national level and meets at least 3 times a year 10 MASA technicians 10 staff from CSO trained in climate change impact and vulnerability analysis LAP developed in 18 districts 1 workshop organised in Maputo on the Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure	The project works most closely with the Directorate of Planning and International Cooperation and has actively supported the establishment and implementation of Mozambique's NDCs, implementation and reporting of Malabo Declaration Goals, and in mainstreaming CCA into PNISA II (Agriculture Investment Plan) for the country. The Climate Change Unit, has been established as a task force and has been trained. As a result of increased capacity, the unit has improved reporting to national and international plans as the Malabo declaration using the tools TAAS, TAPE, RIMA and EXACT FAO, introduced by the project. It should be highlighted that the climate change unit, established and trained with the project support, has evolved to become a Cabinet of Social and Environmental safeguards in the new MADER organizational structure, allowing for greater sustainability of project support and capacity building activities to influence the new Agriculture long term strategy (PEDSA II) and the Agriculture Investment Plan (PNISA II). These two key agriculture sector policies are been developed also with project technical support provided by consultants and FAO team. Support is also provided to the consultation and validation workshops. The project support is provided with a special attention to mainstream climate change as a cross cutting theme in these new policies.	**Highly Satisfactory (HS)**

	3.2 Number of development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions	Currently no investment proposals are available for more effective extension strategies for mainstreaming and up-scaling CCA in the agricultural sector	By year three: Investment proposal supporting CCA mainstreaming and upscaling in the agricultural and pastoral sectors is drafted	A financial investment proposal is formulated and shared at national and provincial level A comparative assessment report on efficiency and cost-effectiveness of FFS and non-FFS extension methods in at least 2 selected districts of each province	During the implementation period, MTA and MADER were involved in three activities, namely: Planning the NDC Partnership Plan and design and implementation of new CCA projects; Regional NDC support TCP and the CAEP project; Tracking Adaptation in Agriculture Sector (TAAS) and the Tool for Agroecology Performance Assessment (TAPE) tools have been introduced in previous reporting period. As a continuation of the project's approach to build climate change unit capacity, during the reporting period the project accomplished two more trainings: 1- RIMA Resilience index measurement and 2- EX ACT carbon count tool. The tools provided to MADER the capacity to report on national, regional and international climate related policies, such as the Malabo declaration (which tracks the country resilience performance); Maputo declaration, which tracks the financial support on the agriculture sector; and the Paris Agreement on NDC setting the country's priorities and targets for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. A comparative assessment report on efficiency and cost-effectiveness of CCA practices implemented by the project is under production. Data was collected in the field, a database was created and populated in KOBO (this is a cohoort study that was conducted during crop season 2019/20 and	**Highly (HS)**

					2020/21 aiming to assess the effects of the adoption of practices on the costs of agriculture inputs and productivity), and a international consultant was hired and is currently working the in the statistics analysis and study production. This study should be complete before the end of the project in 31 July 2021.	
Outcome 4: Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operation facilitated	Fulfilment of planned M&E activities including establishing baseline values for all project indicators, yearly updating of indicators, a mid-term evaluation/review and a final project evaluation	Not applicable	30-40% progress in achieving project outcomes	Project outcomes achieved and showing sustainability	The implementation strategy emphasizes the existence of a core group (task force) composed by technicians with background on FFS, M&E, Climate change, gender and business who regularly conduct supervision visits to the implementation sites. Due to Covid 19 pandemic, the supervision at field level was randomized and reduced to a minimum. The project is conducting end line survey in order to assess the impacts of the project on the beneficiary livelihood.	**Highly Satisfactory (HS)**

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs[12]	Expected completion date[13]	Achievements at each PIR[14]					Implement. (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance[15] or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1st PIR	2nd PIR	3rd PIR	4th PIR	5th PIR		
Output 1.1 *A multi-stakeholders FFS-based knowledge building strategy is formulated and applied to foster CCA strategies and practices*	PY1 and PY2	During the reporting period, 30 managers and technicians from central, provincial and District level were trained in the SHARP methodology (Self Evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience of Farmers and Pastoralist). Therefore, at the provincial level 73 technicians (including SPER, District Extension Supervisors and Extensionist) attended a refreshment course. A multi stakeholders FFS based knowledge building strategy was formulated and approved to mainstream	The knowledge building strategy on climate change and adaptation was developed and approved. According to this strategy, in total 500 FFS will be reached until July 2019. From July 17 to June 18, 190 FFS out of 500 FFS started implementing CCA practices, of which 70 during the main crop season and 120 from April 18. In this regard, 4 Provincial Workshops were held to disseminate the strategy at FFS level The strategy continues being disseminated through training to the group of FFS facilitators	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Fully achieved

[12] Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

[13] As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

[14] Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[15] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		CCA in FFS context and 35 technicians were trained.						
Output 1.2 National, provincial and district-level managers of agricultural and pastoral programs are trained in strategies and processes to include CCA in rural development through FFS and other extension approaches	PY1 and PY2	45 technicians including FFS facilitators, FFS master trainers, extensionists, farmers from civil society organizations and policymakers from Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development attended the training on agroecology	During the reporting period 128 (22 women and 126 men) additional extension technicians were trained at national, Provincial, and district level of which 30 on FFS curricula development, 25 on Conservation Agriculture, 63 in strategies and processes to include CCA in rural development through FFS and other extension approaches and 10 in Syntrophic Agriculture (agroforestry).	N/A	Despite the fact that the project has already reached the desired target for people trained, during the implementation period the project management team noticed that there were some gaps on understanding of FFS methodology, Monitoring tools used in adaptation and resilience reporting. In order to boost the quality of intervention, 80 technicians were trained on CCA and FFS methodology, of which 30 in TAAS, 30 in TAPE and 20 in Communication techniques and products.	N/A	100%	Fully achieved

					As a result of the trainings, capacity has improved, new 89 FFS group were established through field workers efforts and leadership, technicians are currently able to apply tools and products developed by the project to support farmers to adapt to the effects of climate change in their crop system. Now they are in better position to act as CCA focal points in their institutions and were able to meet reporting requirement in order to report to Malabo declaration and other relevant obligations using TAAs and TAPE methodology.			
Output 1.3 Integrated local adaptation options, measures and practices, specifically suited to support the CCA strategies promoted by the FFS network	PY2, PY3 and PY4	Through SHARP tool the project identified the gaps in the current programs (Curricula) of the FFS, to mainstream the identified measures into the already	The Project managed to formulate the CCA Curriculum for FFS which include about 50 options and practices in 5 main areas (Soil and water management, seeds, integrated pest	408 FFS out of 500 available FFS, of which 28 FFS from January to June 19 through a participatory process, implemented the list of options, measures and adaptation practices identified in FFS. The option	Through extension institutions at national, province and district level and with engagement of field workers, all	510 FFS, of which 265 in Manica-Sofala, 145 FFS in Tete and 100 in Gaza provinces through a participatory	100%	Fully achieved

under Component 2, are participative identified		established FFS programs. Additionally, through a participatory methodology which began in middle of June in 70 FFS community adaptation plans will be developed to guarantee that targeted rural development programmes include CCA measures	management, diversification and livestock The main crop season which began in October 17 were mainly characterized by the training of FFS facilitators and implementation of CCA options, measures and practices through establishment of trials at field level to assess the advantages of new technologies being introduced as coping mechanisms In the meantime, 190 FFS, of which 70 FFS from June 2017 and 120 FFS from April 2018 are implementing climate change adaptation options and measures	identification process requires the training of extension workers and agricultural managers on FFS methodologies Following the MTR recommendation, the Project managed to develop and elaborate 116 FFS adaptation plans of which 56 FFS during the current implementation period The project signed a letter of agreement with Maringue SDAE to support the implementation of the local adaptation options, measure and practices, other 15 LOAs with SDAEs are ready for approval and signature.	FFS were supported in preparation of the 2019/2020 crop season, and as a result, 515 FFS have developed and implemented the Curricula and FFS adaptation plan. The FFS adaptation plans describe the climate vulnerabilities and local capacities to cope with climate change as well as the limitations on local adaptation and mitigation capacities that the plans must seek to solve. 515 FFS implemented Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) practices during the main season and dry season. The most adopted practices are: production of organic pesticides, mulching, organic compost, rainwater	process implemented the list of options, measures and adaptation practices identified in FFS. The majority about 90% of FFS managed to develop the local adaptation plans. these allowed the participatory identification at the FFS level of integrated local adaptation options, measure and practices, including the use of agroecology practices, The project monitored the implementation of activities through a letter of agreement with 17 SDAEs to support the FFS and build technical and operational		.

					harvesting system and animal husbandry. The formal engagement of SDAE in project implementation (district agriculture Directorate) has improved so far. The project has signed letters of agreement with 17 SDAEs to technically support the FFS, build capacity of field extension technicians and promote peer- to peer exchange visits and field days to disseminate and promote wider use of promoted CCA practices. About 100 FFS were selected to implement the income generation activities. This is an alternative to climatic and economic risks, preventing families in case of production failure	capacity of field technicians The diversification of livelihood was the main outcome from the participatory process, whereby 131 FFS got their grants funded, therefore increasing the coping mechanism .		

					or increase of market prices as they have profitable activity that is not greatly impacted by climate variability and therefore increasing their resilience to economic and climatic stress.			
Output 1.4 Improved soil, water and crop management practices piloted in selected areas of the targeted districts	PY2, PY3 and PY4	Meetings with High Polytechnique Institute of Manica (ISPM); and Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique representatives to discuss the joint work plan. These meetings were conducted to discuss the lab equipment needed and, involvement of experts from both institutes. Meetings with District agricultural Directorate of Tsangano and Angónia to discuss the installation of a demonstration site through the planting of nodular and mycorrhizal tree legumes	The project, in coordination with the food security project, the cassava value chain in GAZA and MDG1c in Manica, Sofala and Tete, is promoting the use of natural pesticides in all FFS. During 2017, 70 FFS facilitators were trained in the formulation of BIOL (an organic insect repellent, as a more sustainable and less risky practice) based in local available material. The additional 120 FFS facilitators were trained as well. The project delivered the other components of the kit (barrel, sugar) which are not available locally Pesticide risk management practices disseminated in FFSs. In	The Lab equipment has been purchased and allocated. 130 extensionists (cumulative) were trained in pesticide management. Best practices of pesticide management widespread in the FFSs focused on organic insecticide. 408 FFS implemented the soil and water management practices such as mulching, drip irrigation system, water harvesting system, cover crop, syntropic agriculture, conservation agriculture 23 IIAM staff training in agroforest, syntropic agriculture, conservation agriculture 1 on-station demonstration field on Syntropic Agriculture in an area of 0.5 hectares was established and 1 hectare through the planting of nodulated and mycorrhizal legumes trees to prevent	Pilots supporting resilient soil and water management practices are being implemented in about 20 FFS, including the sites for conservation Agriculture. The comparison between technology and traditional trials show good results on the use of technology practices (composting and cover crops) and a significant number of FFS members is replicating the practices on their own fields. The KAP survey conducted in Gaza province	Pilots supporting resilient soil and water management practices are being implemented in about 500 FFS, including the sites for Conservation Agriculture. The most common practices are composting, mulching, drip irrigation and rotation and intercropping 131 Microprojects started implementation with support of LOAs signed with 4 NGOs.	90%	achieved

		Elaborated the first draft of LoU between FAO and District Agricultural Directorate mainly for coordination, supervision and technical support. Hired the pesticide risk management Finalized the TORs for the National soil and water management expert	the meantime, 130 extensionists and Provincial officers from Gaza, Manica and Sofala and Tete provinces were trained on Pesticide Management Soil and water management practices such as: Mulching, Cover cropping, composting, and contours lines are being implemented at FFS level. The crop diversification is being implemented. The majority of the FFS are practising conservation agriculture whereby a number of Leguminous species such as beans, pigeon pea, Cow pea, *Mucuna pruriens*, are being used as cover crops. Almost 40 FFS out of 70 FFS are adopting these practices.	water runoff and further deterioration of a gully in Tsangano project was established 30 FFS members and 26 Extensionists participated in hands on training on Agro-forestry (syntropic agriculture). An awareness session on the importance of arborization and planting was held and about 60 farmers attended. During the period, 20 water harvesting systems with 4.500 litres of capacity each were built in Gaza province. Additionally, 11 water harvesting system were built by farmers on their own. These infrastructure increases the availability of water for households for at least 4 months and some home garden plots were established 9 demonstration fields on conservation agriculture out of planned 18 reached the phase of harvesting.	shows that 29% of farmers adopt the practices. Additionally, under this component the project has succeeded in promoting the use of living fence using multipurpose species of tree. According to farmers feedback, the fields are no longer suffering from strong wind, animal invasion and also is a source of firewood, fruits, medicines and fodder usage in agro-pastoral areas creating a sustainable agroforestry system. Under water management, 80 solar drip irrigation kits were distributed and installed in 80 FFS in Manica, Sofala, Tete and Gaza provinces. As a result, the	80 FFS are making use of the solar drip irrigation. 450 FFS are implementing pesticide risk management practices, especially botanical pesticides to fight against Fall Army Worm 2 nurseries were established for the production of seedlings of fruit and forest species, one in Tsangano district and the other in Angonia district. 2 agroforestry demonstration sites were established with support of the LOA with IIAM in Tsangano and Sussundenga district.		

					number of FFS growing during all the year has increased about 25% due to an increase of water availability, and the variability of food diet is noticed as the FFS members no longer rely only on single grain consumption and some FFS are earning money because they sell the surplus production. 515 FFS are implementing Pesticide Risk management practices. The project has been promoting the use of botanical pesticides as a potential strategy for fall armyworm population control and other pests under small scale production systems, because of their local availability, low cost, easy access and preparation.			

					Small scale farmers in the country have been using *Bixa Orellana* leaves and other plant extracts and reported success in controlling FAW and other infestation. The FAW technical team (from another FAO project), successfully tested, under laboratory and field condition and found out that botanical extracts and planting dates effectively controlled FAW population and prevented yield loss at the same level as applying synthetic insecticides. Demonstration sites to prevent water runoff and improved soil fertility were established during the implementation period. Through coordination with			

					SDAE, 2 nurseries were established for production of fruit seedlings and forest species, one in Tsangano district and the other in Angonia district. Under the LoA with Angonia SDAE, 5000 seedlings were produced, of which 2500 were distributed to 9 FFS. The results of this intervention are noticed through improvement of soil structure as nitrogen fixing trees were planted, increasing knowledge on the importance of agroforestry, environmental protection and increase of biomass. The prevention of water runoff and further deterioration of a gully at Tsangano district will be established in the near future as the plants grow.			

					In general, the practices most adopted are mulching, cover crop using beans, lab lab, Mucuna and crotalaria and use of permanent planting holes with organic compost that has proved to be most appropriate for areas where shortage of rainfall are registered. Construction of demonstration rainwater harvesting systems has also proven to be a successful practice in semi-arid areas.			
Output 1.5 Seeds of a more diverse set of crop/pastures varieties identified from existing climate stress tolerant cultivars/varieties made available in local seed systems and piloted in different ecosystems and production systems in the targeted districts	PY2, PY3 and PY4	During the period, the project received 2 backstopping missions from seed specialists, visited 1 FFS in Manica in regard seed production, attended meeting at IIAM where was discussed the local systems for seed production.	The three activities that ensure the achievement of output 1.5 have been started but not enough to guarantee the achievement of the output. Nevertheless, with support of seed specialists from other FAO projects and Technicians from IIAM,	Letter of Agreement with APROSE and IIAM signed and under implementation. 01 seed study produced 18 demonstration plots of the cowpea IT 18 variety Installed Established 4 fields (1 ha each) of maize, beans, and rice pre-basic seed multiplication in Tete, Manica, Maputo and Gaza.	Along the reporting period the project has designed and implemented LoAs established with three key project partners, namely APROSE (seed dialog platform), GenBank, Basic Seed Units.	Total production of 4 Tons of pre-basic seeds (common beans- 1.5 ton and maize- 2.6 ton) 82 farmers were trained on local seed production in Gaza province.	80%	achieved

		The Seed Expert was appointed. This is a cost share position between this project and MDG1c.	the project conducted training for 73 Extensionists of which 30 were from Manica and Sofala, 27 from Gaza and 16 from Tete Province. With this the project has paved the ground to start the support to seed production by farmers. The Project supported the National Seed Platform by providing technical backstopping during a national seed conference and by funding a half time technical support position to the platform. During the project implementation process the national seed platform has evolved to a legally recognized institution (Association for Seeds Sector Promotion, APROSE acronyms in Portuguese). The project support has contributed to this achievement. In Gaza Province during reporting period in order to assure the widening use of improved and local climate resilient seed varieties 44.000 cassava cuttings, 8.500	5 new cassava cuttings multiplication fields and 4 hectares of sweet potatoes vine established. 3 tons of different vegetables seed distributed to 408 FFS In Gaza, 14.700 cassava cuttings and 6 ton of sweet potatoes vine, 20.000 small plant of pine-apple were distributed to 446 farmers Through APROSE the Seeds dialogue meeting was conducted	Through these LoA implementation the project managed to: a) Promote the multiplication of basic seed and farmers seed productors were trained to produce improved seeds. As a result, in Gaza and Manica Province, 3 hectares of maize seed and 2 hectares of common bean seed were established (pictures attached) Higher availability of seed for the farmers Is foreseen in near future. b) 8 farmers were trained on local seed production in Gaza province. In this course IIAM staff had	In this course, IIAM staff had provided the ability to farmers in producing certified/improved seeds in their own villages Established 12 fields to produce orange sweet potato vines and 2 fields for cassava vegetative material production, 3.7 hectares of pineapple. The cassava and pineapple has shown strong stress tolerance among the other crops and a comparative assessment report on efficiency and cost-effectiveness was created An LoA with IIAM MozambiqueAgricultural		

			cashew nut seedlings and 4.000 papaya seedlings were distributed.		provided the ability to farmers in producing certified/improved drought tolerant seeds in own villages. With support from the LTO the project delivered training on Local seed banks and farmer seed conservation practices to 50 technical staff from all four partners' institutions and also a shorter training section to FFS master trainers. This training has built capacity of partner institutions to support local seed producers to promote field seed banks at community level. As part of the implementation of CCA practices, 3 hectares in 12 fields for the multiplication of	Research Institute under department of Genebank is in the final stages of implementation to allow the strengthening of the GENEBANK technical and operational capacity to collect, describe and protect local adapted varieties, most preferred by small farmers.		

					orange-fleshed sweet potato vines and 2 hectares for cassava cuttings were established. The immediate result is the availability of cassava and sweet potatoes cuttings for multiplication in new areas, the second is the variability of diet as for both crops the leaves and roots can be eaten.			
Output 2.1 Training material on CCA best practices developed and integrated into extension curricula, including FFS curricula	PY2, PY3 and PY4	Updated the existing FFS number - Available the SHARP Survey report which is the one of the main reference document for the project - Available the FFS guideline in Portuguese - Available the agroecology training manual and tools - Available training material on conservation Agriculture	During the reporting period, the project mainstreamed CCA into FFS curricula and training manuals in the existing and planned FFS. Through the SHARP Survey and process for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in FFS which were conducted in 60 FFS, gaps were identified and CCA technologies such as conservation agriculture practices, use of compost, IPPM, erosion control measures, integration of crop-livestock	The 408 FFS already trained on CCA received a FFS facilitator guideline, posters, banners to be used as reference. CCA adaptation material was produced and needs FAO publication authorization. 3 field visits performed where in all 270 farmers attended.	In regard to the development of training tools and training material on strategies and process to include CCA in rural development, about 515 FFS received all key field material to implement the activities during the crop season 2019/2020. This material is composed of a facilitators guide manual, FFS Curriculum development Plan, and	The project, during the implementation period, produced and delivered the training material and visibility material for all FFS. The project video and CCA practices and also the production of project success stories are under production and nearing completion.	100%	achieved.

			production, use of adapted seeds of major crops and seeds adapted to animal use, etc integrated into extension curricula. Based on these information. CCA training tools and manuals for FFS master trainers and facilitators were developed 10 field visits exchanges involving 569 FFS members, of which 51 in Gaza, 78 in Tete and 440 in Manica and Sofala. The objective was to disseminate the practices and promote peer to peer (farmer to farmer) knowledge exchange		templates for data recording. During the implementation period, in coordination with other FAO projects, a pastoralist field guide manual was elaborated and distributed to FFS facilitators to fulfil the gap of training material related to livestock. As a result, all FFS have access to training material and tools that include CCA in rural development to use during the crop season. Some FFSs have also been disseminating the results of these practices through the field-day technique (peer to peer) and exchange visits. About 3 496 people from 136 FFS groups were exposed to improved soil, water and crop			

					management practices. The field days have played a good role for farmer interaction. They easily understand each other as they practise and share the results based on their own experience and observation. As a result: the adoption of improved soil and water management practices are being replicated among the farmers, working together guarantees the sustainable impact through behaviour change and creation of critical mass thinking. This also promoted a sense of unity and a positive competitive spirit among the groups; A COVID 19 package with awareness materials (poster and guiding			

					principles for FFS) to prevent COVID 19 during their activities was developed and disseminated to all FFSs. (please see COVID 19 material attached)			
Output 2.2 At least 1.500 FFS facilitators (30% women) trained in CCA and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices in 3.200 FFS	PY3 and PY4	-Identified so far, the list of 60 FFS and FFS facilitators to be trained. - Elaborated and approved the list of equipment - Procured the equipment	During the reporting period, 38 master trainers (12% women) at national-level were trained in CCA and ecosystem resilience practices. As mentioned in output 1.3 the Curriculum that integrates CCA has been developed and based on its content, 190 FFS are implementing the options, measures and practices. From July to December 17, 402 FFS facilitators were trained. In addition, from Jan to July 2018, 146 FFS facilitators were trained on CCA as well in CCA and ecosystem resilience practices. Therefore, during this reporting period the project managed to train 548 FFS out of 1.500 FFS expected	During the implementation period, the management team decided to train all field workers- extensionists - that provide technical support to farmers. Thus, 139 extensionists were trained on FFS methodology. Cumulatively 177 extensionists and FFS masters were trained. Cumulatively, 1036 farmer facilitators out of a target of 1.500 were trained on Climate change and adaptation and food processing tools.	During the implementation period, 161 farmers facilitators from FFSs were trained on climate change and adaptation related matters. Cumulatively, 1197 farmer facilitators have been trained out of 1500 expected on Climate change and adaptation. The topics referred to pest and disease control, post harvesting practices and business plans. Through this training, farmers were able to conduct the experiments following the standard procedures,	Cumulatively, 1463 farmer facilitators, of which 49% are women have been trained. In order to consolidate and post project sustainability, about 91 local community members were trained as community vaccination partners during the reporting period and others went through refresh training based on hand on sessions. Through this activity, the % of death of chickens and cattle were reduced	98%	Achieved

			until the end of the project.		record the data and observation. During the supervision visits held during the implementation period was noted that the quality of implementation has improved from one supervision to another and less constrains are registered. So far, the project has reached 60500 beneficiaries out of 80.000 expected.	significantly. The vaccination against the common disease is a strongly recommended, coping mechanism, as the farmers rely on livestock for security and source of income in case of emergency		
Output 2.3 At least 200 non-FFS extensionists (government, NGOs, private providers, etc.) (30% of women) are trained in climate change adaptation and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices and support 10,000 additional farmers (30% women)	PY2	-Identified so far the list of 200 non FFS extensionists	Trained 123 extension technicians from other NGOs in Climate Change and adaptation. Through this group of trained technicians in Gaza province, 1.565 farmers out of 10.000 farmers expected are being supported, Prosul is working with 35 groups of 25 members each. Save the Children in Mabalane covered a total of 107 farmers and 48 in Mapai. UNAC, a total of 273 in the	123 non-FFS extensionist (cumulative) trained on CCA in four provinces and 2.638 (cumulatively) farmers supported	During the first 2 years of the project implementation, all existing non-FFS extensionists were trained. With the remaining budget, more FFS technicians were trained. See details in output 1.2	During the implementation period, the project continued to strengthen relations with organizations working in the area of climate change and conservation agriculture. The project supported the conference on climate change and	100%	Fully achieved

			Guijá district, Mabalane, Mapai and Chicualacuala. The Red Cross supports 6 Food Security Committees, 4 in Guija and 2 in Chibuto, with a total of 60 members.			conservation agriculture involving all the actors of the climate change and conservation agriculture national platform.		
Output 2.4 Methods developed and MITADER's CDS (Centros de Desenvolvimento Sustentável) and INGC's CERUM (Centers of Resources and Multiple Use) officers trained to monitor progress towards more sustainable and climate-proof production systems	PY4	Identified so far the list of 30 CERUM staff	Not so much done in this output. Only a meeting with INCG and CERUM Director were the project was presented. Their request is to have project support to develop a Drought early warning system. Even though this is a legitimate country need, it is not in line with what is proposed by the project	CERUMs and CDSs are not operational structures in government. Thus, at MASA level, the project supported the establishment of the climate change unit and developed the capacity building plan and workplan. A consultant was hired to support the project management filling the gap of a focal point to lead the output.	2 training sessions for Climate Change unit were held on TAAS and TAPE methodology. The objective of the training was to train agriculture sector technicians on assessing the agroecology performance and improving monitoring and reporting capabilities. 60 staff members of the Ministry of agriculture and food security, Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of State administration, National Institute of Meteorology, attended the	During the reporting period the project supported the MADER in consolidating the Climate change Unit (CCU). This group is composed of 30 technicians from the Ministry of agriculture and food security, Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of State administration, National Institute of Meteorology and academy. 3 training content modules were addressed to	100%	achieved

					training. The technicians are able to monitor progress towards more climate-proof production systems to ensure the long term sustainability and adoption of CCA practices and measures in the agricultural sector	them in order to reinforce and enhance the capacity to monitor progress towards more sustainable and climate-proof production systems. The CCU went through the SIBIT, RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and analysis) and EXACT (Carbon count measurement analysis). The technicians are able to report under Malabo declarations and NDC implementation .		
Output 2.5 Agro-meteorological decision support tools for farmers, developed in coordination with Instituto Nacional de Meteorología, PPCR and other partners, are tested with 20% of participating FFS and other beneficiary	PY2, PY3 and PY4	Discussed the Operational planning with INAM -The ToRs for International Agrometeorology Expert prepared -Composed the multi-sector team (INAM and IIAM) and prepared the ToR to assess the needs in	The Agro meteorology consultant was hired and the needs assessment in terms of meteorology equipment and infrastructure was concluded. The procurement process for equipment purchase started	From July to December 2018, 525 beneficiaries (extension staff, community radio operators, observers, farmers) were trained in interpretation, use and dissemination of agro-meteorology bulletins. 6 technicians from MASA, INAM and IIAM trained on GIS and agro meteorology	101 extension workers/farmers (cumulatively 626) attended training on Risk analyses, Climate Change and adaptation, agrometeorological information interpretation. As a result they use	Procurement process of agromet stations was much delayed, but it has progressed well and waits for a final decision of selected company and	90%	achieved

groups in 3 provinces and 8 districts.		agrometeorology equipment - Initiated the Discussion process to conduct long professional training for INAM and IIAM staff	In preparation the training of extensionists on analysis of meteorological information and bulletins to generate seasonal agrometeorological forecasts at district level was conducted. Arrangements for training national agrometeorology technicians have been established	Procurement process of meteorological equipment in progress.	the agrometeorology information in their agriculture system. Examples of behaviour changed noticed due to training are: farmers based on the information of rainfall decide on adopting short cycle varieties seed, plantation dates and intercropping. 20 provincial technicians from MASA were trained on communication techniques and products related to agro metereology. As a result, the technicians are able to develop products (radio, Tv spots and radio messages) which is being disseminated through local radios in local languages to farmers. From July to December 2019,	for the delivery in the country. LoA with ICS (Social Communication Institute) has been signed and has moved to implementation phase, to disseminate the information through community radios. The program is covering 11 districts out of 18. Through this platform most farmers have easy access to information on time In coordination with the Resilience Project from FAO, the project implemented in Mabalane district, one of the target sites, some meteorological equipment were installed and training provided to farmers. As a		

					six government technicians from MADER (02 staff, one woman), IIAM (02 man) and INAM (02 man) concluded their participation in the agrometeorology course held in IBIMET – Florence, Italy, a World Meteorology Organization – Regional Training Center. During the training, a video was produced and is available in the following link https://youtu.be/YAX5l9x7QQE. The objective was to build capacity to support farmers in the development of agrometeorological products. After benefiting from training and equipment provided by the project, INAM staff was able to prepare and release monthly agro-met bulletins and	result, the meteorological infrastructure and equipment provide accurate information-data which is being used to produce the agro meteorology Bulletin and the crop season is based on this information.		

					strongly support their institutions. 10 rain gauges were installed and specific training for observers was done. The rain gauge helps to enhance the meteorological infrastructure, improve the quality and accuracy of information in benefit of planning and decision making.			
Output 3.3 Joint MASA/MITADER coordination mechanisms strengthened in support of the implementation and monitoring of extension/ outreach strategies for CCA	PY1, PY2 and PY4	The institutional working group composed of MASA, MITADER and Civil Society staff for better institutional coordination on AMC is created and operational. Some coordination meetings among members were held during the reporting period (namely meetings to assess the readiness of each institution to support project implementation and coordinate the implementation of	During the implementation period, the inter-ministerial Group did not hold regular meetings. To overcome this situation, MITADER hired a consultant to assist in the reactivation of the groups. Using a standardized template, the provincial facilitators and the supervisors have started assessing the adoption level and the benefits of CCA practices for farmers to cope with the climate risk.	The project, in coordination with MITADER and MASA achieved 3 products: 1- developed 12 district adaptation plans; 2- design and implementation and monitoring of NDCs; and 3- Developed and submitted to NAMAs Facility a project proposal. The project in coordination with the MITADER/MASA held three meetings of the climate change group. For M&E, the Gaza province data on the adoption level and benefits of CCA practices for farmers was collected. The analysis and interpretation is in process.	Through the Climate Change Unit strengthened at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, a coordination mechanism is being supported for the implementation of extension strategies for CCA and CC mainstreaming in national and international policies (PNISA II, PEDSA II have been discontinued by	During the year, MADER and MTA worked together, as both are part of CCU. The coordination mechanism has been strengthened in support of the implementation and monitoring of extension strategies for CCA. MTA conducted the first national seminar on climate change	100%	achieved

		project activities reported i.e. Trainings, SHARP and Agroecology).			new government but the NDC continues) MADER has been a major beneficiary and actively involved in Climate change related trainings. During the implementation period, the Ministry was involved in three activities, namely: Planning the NDC Partnership Plan (NDC PP) and coordinated regional FAO TCP-activities plan preparation and project inception workshop; Tracking Adaptation in Agriculture Sector (TAAS) and Agroecology Performance Assessment Tool (TAPE). The trainings provided to MASA have improved the capacity of the Ministry/country to report on climate related compromises such as Malabo	and adaptation with support of the project. This seminar raises awareness to all counterparts about the impact of the climate change, especially on agriculture activities. MTA and MADER are now using the international procedures for data collection and reporting of Malabo declaration and NDCs At the district level, the MTA is providing guidance to MADER technicians on LAP elaboration, implementation and monitoring, therefore establishing strong interdependence among the institutions.		

					declaration (which tracks the country adaptation performance); Maputo declaration, which tracks the financial support on the agriculture sector and the Paris Agreement on AFOLU sector (mentioned as country priority for adaptation and mitigation of climate change). During a meeting held during the implementation period, the role of Climate change Inter ministerial coordination group (GIMMC) in NDC implementation process was discussed, as well as, the NDC PP annual report and proposed actions for a better coordination mechanism for the NDC implementation process.			

					Additionally, the Climate Change Unit's capacity was built to ensure CCA is integrated into government planning processes, medium/long term policies and include indicators to be tracked by the use of TAAS and TAPE tools in alignment with Mozambique NDC and National development plans.			
Output 3.4 Comparative assessments of the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of FFS and non FFS-based extension approaches for up-scaling CCA, carried out in selected districts	PY4	Revised the ToR for the international Extension services expert	Not done	Evaluation (study) not performed The consultant selection process is under way and a suitable consultant has been identified	During the implementation period the project prepared the template and provided training for enumerators and data collection exercise is underway. This dataset will be used to conduct the comparative assessment. In view of travel and meetings limitations imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic, all	A comparative assessment report on efficiency and cost-effectiveness of CCA practices implemented by the project is under production. Data was collected in the field, a database was created and populated in KOBO, and a international consultant was hired and is	60%	In Progress

					training was conducted to small groups and with hygiene material and practices provided by the project. Data collection exercise was conducted by extension workers under the Letter of Agreement the project has with district and province extension services. FAO project staff could not monitor and provide technical support during the data collection exercise.	currently working the in the statistics analysis and study production. This study should be complete before the end of the project in 31 July 2021.		
Output 3.5 Good operational technologies and approaches for enhanced adaptation to climate risk of the agricultural sector are developed, disseminated and replicated at national level in support of sound CCA policy making and programming	PY2, PY3 and PY4)	NA	Not done	The project, in coordination with MITADER and MASA supported the design approval and implementation of Mozambican Nationally Determined Contribution to UNFCCCs. One NAMA Facility proposal was developed.	At present the project is supporting implementation of technologies and approaches for enhanced adaptation. Through LOAs with key research institutes (Agrarian research institute	During the period, the project supported implementation of technologies and approaches for enhanced adaptation. For instance, the project participated in the facilitation of the REPETE (a	80%	In progress

					(IIAM), National Irrigation Institute (INIR) and Gaza polytechnic institute (ISPG) designed and implemented along the reporting period, the project will produce studies on the CCA practices and dissemination material and present it in REPETE meeting scheduled to take place next November 2020. All those activities have delayed in view of limitations imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic. LOAs results and products are likely to be achieved if depending on how situation evolves in the country. In view of this situation LOAs have been granted a no cost extension.	agriculture sector meeting promoted to disseminate best practices for adoption of rural extension services throughout the country). LOAs with IIAM and ISPG, will produce technical guidance documents and reports on CCA practises promoted by the project.		
Output 3.6			N/A	N/A	The previous support of the	In the reported period, the	100%	achieved

Draft investment proposals formulated for the financing of more effective extension strategies for mainstreaming and up-scaling CCA in the agricultural and pastoral sectors					institutional task force achieved a significant result with approval and release by the government of Mozambique's National Determined Contribution (NDC). The project supported implementation of some NDCs activities along the reporting period. The project is supporting MADER in the consolidation and capacity building of a Climate Change Unit to mainstream climate change into national agriculture strategies and plans as well as improved the monitoring and reporting capacity. In previous reporting periods the project managed to support elaboration and	project CTA has supported the development of two new projects in the hardpipeline with FAO and UNHABITATand FAO and UNDP.		

					validation and launch of the NDC, with specific CCA activities and related financing needs. It was also elaborated and validated a NAMAs project concept note submitted to NAMAs facility but not shortlisted for grant allocation. The NDC partnership opened a funding opportunity (CAEP) and with support from the project a proposal was developed and approved, validated for implementation with funds provided but the NDC partnership. (USD 316,048) Along the reporting period the project managed to validate and launch at national level a Regional FAO African Union, TCP, which			

					is now in full implementation phase in support of country (MADER and MITA) The country also is part of a FAO Global project with GEF CBIT funds with FAO CBC. The project supported the national validation process which lead to a support request letter from government to FAO to become one of the countries beneficiaries to the project. The climate change unit with MADER and MITA technical team has continued to beneficiate of technical assistance and training provided by FAO CBC team.			
Output 4.1 Project monitoring system operational and providing systematic information on progress in meeting	Q1, Y1 (July 16-Dec 16)	Performance framework developed Monitoring and evaluation matrix developed Data flow developed	The Project is being monitored and the implementation is on track	2 monitoring visits to province by a multidisciplinary team conducted	4 monitoring visits to province by a multidisciplinary team conducted before COVID 19. In view of travel	Although the project experienced travel restrictions from central MADER level to	100%	On track

project outcome and output targets		Reporting and supervision tools developed			and meetings limitations imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic future impact is anticipated and the project has started to make use of KOBO application as a measure to bring technology in favor of M&E activities.	continue with joint FAO MADER field monitoring visits, the supervision role was trusted to SDAE technicians and Provincial FAO level. No major concerns were reported other than some provincial and district level LOAs delays in final report. About 92% of the planned activities were implemented accordingly		
Output 4.2 Timely biannual project progress reports available for adaptive and results-based management	Q1, Y1 (July 16-Dec 16)	PPR developed and approved PIR submitted	Already submitted 2 PPRs	Prepared and approved the PIR and PPR reports	Prepared and approved the PIR and PPR reports	Submission and approval of 5th PIR and 5th PPR	100%	On Track
Output 4.3 Midterm review/evaluation and final evaluation conducted	Q3, Y2 (July 17-Dec 17)	NA	In preparation for Mid Term evaluation for August 18. The ToR draft has already been submitted, comments received, and adjustments done. Consultant identified and under contract.	Mid Term Review Report approved	During the next implementation period the FAOMOZ in coordination with OED will start the preparation of the final Evaluation	Ongoing the end line evaluation and final evaluation. The presentation of the report is scheduled for the end of July	80%	On track

4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

- 131 FFS microprojects started implementation through 4 LOAs with National NGOs.
- 81 new microprojects started implementation through 2 LOAs with National NGOs
- 131 FFS established the Save and Credit microfinance mechanism via 4 LOAs with National NGOs
- 68 technicians were trained on CCA and 43 in Pastoral Field Schools PFS methodology, with a total of 776 technicians trained.
- 25 technicians were trained in a weeklong training on FAO EX ACT Carbon count tool;
- 30 technicians were trained in a weeklong training in RIMA - Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis tool.
- About 10 technicians from Mabalane district went through a refresher course on agrometeorology products.
- 500 FFS have developed the Curricula and FFS plan to guide the implementation of the activities
- The project management launched during the implementation season, a crop diversification initiative whereby 131 FFS were selected as beneficiaries.
- Construction of 37 underground water reservoirs and 80 solar drip irrigation systems had a positive impact. The reservoir helps to retain and save about 5000 liters of water which lasts for 3 months
- A pastoralist field guide manual was elaborated and distributed to FFS facilitators to fulfil the gap of training material related to livestock
- A CCA field guide manual in Portuguese was finally published and distributed to field workers.
- 175 farmers facilitators from FFSs (1463 farmers facilitators) were trained on climate change and adaptation related matters and seed production.
- Strong relation between INAM, MASA, community radios under preparation and dissemination of agro-meteorological information;
- 4 tons of certified seed (C1) were produced by farmers. Therefore, improved seed is more available at local levels
- The increase in access to meteorological information has helped to improve production planning since farmers have access to weather forecasting.
- Manica, Tete, Sofala and Gaza provinces hosted monitoring visits conducted by a multidisciplinary team composed of FAO and government staff at provincial and district levels.
- Increasing the number of field workers with knowledge of climate change adaptation theme by capacity building and training provided by the project
- 30 formal partnership agreements (LoAs) formalized and under implementation between project and government institutions at national and subnational levels;
- Strengthened partnership between project and research institutes.

- Awareness and knowledge on CCA increased resulting in more beneficiaries exposed to improved knowledge on CCA practices;
- The trained extension technicians are currently able to support implementation of CCA by farmers to reduce the effects of climate change in their cropping systems.
- Distribution of Covid19 awareness and hygiene kits for 510 FFS
- Data collected to conduct cost benefit analysis of CCA practices.
- End line Survey data collection finalized
- In progress the final evaluation of the project~
- More availability of local improved seed
- CCA incorporated into Programs and government sectors
- Reduced rate of Newcastle disease, with a 94.9% of vaccination coverage
- More availability of animal supplementary feeding
- Improved soil structure as result of adoption of soil and water management

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

- Poor compliance of Implementing Partners to fulfil LoA reporting requirements
  Although all 17 SDAES have received orientation on LoA management, poor compliance on the management was noted. The project team dedicated time and efforts to guide the implementation partners in order to overcome this poor reporting but still LOAs are delayed. Project management prepared reporting products templates and field FAO staff have worked together with partners to provide them with technical and administrative support needed for LOA management and reporting.

- Delay in procurement processes to the selection of partner institutions for provision of services of Microprojects and saving and credit diversification practices. Project management works together with FAO procurement team to streamline the processes, but still, this is an issue that is out of project direct management capacity. Senior management has been informed. This caused a delay in LOAs to be signed and implementation was finally initiated.

- Late allocation of inputs and equipment to selected farmers on diversification component in view of procurement delays.

- Cyclones Chalene and Eloise and floods in three out of four project provinces impacted activities in the field and caused losses to FFS groups and to microproject initiatives. The project quantified these losses and when needed LOAs have been amended to include additional funds to allow a quick recovery of microprojects under implementation.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating[16]	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating[17]	Comments/reasons[18] justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period

[16] **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[17] **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

[18] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Project Manager / Coordinator	**Satisfatory (S)**	**Satisfatory (S)**	The project is contributing to reduce threats from Climate Change, through identification, demonstration and adoption of CCA practices and measures. Also, the project has shown that is achieving most of its major objectives as detailed in section 2 of this report. For example, the population's livelihoods are experiencing some improvement in over all resilience level as they are coping against climate change threats. Despite the long period needed for their demonstration and adoption, the majority of practices seem to be sustainable and show positive impacts on medium to long term. The knowledge gained (estimated at 88.5% KAP Survey) reinforces the likelihood of the project results to persist after the end of the project, which is very high. Preliminary results, in average show Climate Change Adaptation practices promoted by the project increased yields in 25% when compared to traditional practices. The beneficiaries are committed to overcome the previous situation using the new techniques learned. In addition, good experiences, lessons learned, and success stories were collected and are being replicated and scaled up on much larger scale along the 18 districts. For example, the use of botanic pesticides, water harvest system, use of cassava, mulching, composting and use of permanent hole for planting and FFS groups that have become formal farmers association or cooperative. All point to the sustainability of project practices and impact after project ends.

Budget Holder	**Satisfatory (S)**	**Satisfatory (S)**	Despite some challenges encountered during 2019 and the impacts of sanitary protocols related to Covid-19 applied during the State of Emergency in the country that limited some field activities, overall, major targets and corresponding objectives are likely to be achieved during the extension period until July 2021 and sustained in the longer term. The global impact of international movement and sanitary protocols under COVID 19 pandemic is one major challenge to the normal activities of the project (teleworking, travel and meetings restriction). Following results of the Presidential elections and the change from Ministry of Agriculture and Food security (MASA) to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER) with a new incoming minister, the ministry is undergoing restructuring exercise and introduction of new policies and approaches. In these contexts, the project managed to swiftly adjust to these changes for policy alignment with the new government plan and minimized implementation delays.
GEF Operational Focal Point			*Optional Ratings/comments*
Lead Technical Officer[19]	**Satisfactory (S)**	**Satisfactory (S)**	*Despite a slow start to the project and a workplan and budget revision following the MTR, the project has continued to move forward and achieve its objectives and outputs, as can be seen from this PIR, with very high uptake indicators. Even though COVID and continuing cyclones and floods occurred during this reporting period, the project continues to reduce threats from climate change both on the ground, via FFS, as well as by mainstreamining it into the ministry at many different levels. If nothing else, these continued climactic threats show the continued need and relevance for projects like this. Moreover, the uptake of the technologies for CCA by the farmers shows their desire for interventions and the promise of the sustained usage of these tools and knowledge once the project has finished.*

[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	**S**	**S**	The project is likely to achieve its overall objective with the granted extension - subject of verification by the on-going final evaluation. The project does not have an exit strategy, it will therefore be of utmost importance to conduct a final workshop with key policy decision makers, in particular from the newly established Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER). The workshop shall be used to inform stakeholders and MADER officials about the project's results with emphasis on the FFS/APFS as suitable rural participatory advisory service to mainstream CCA at larger scale. The results of the TAPE survey as well as from the final evaluation should be included in the meeting.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain**.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	**Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20].** If not, what is the new classification and explain.
M	Yes, the M classification is still valid

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
N/A

[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	High-probability of increased occurrence of extreme weather events which may affect crop and livestock cycles and increase food/nutritional insecurity.	H	Mitigated by supporting the implementation of CCA policies and measures to strengthen pro-active and coordinated responses. Developing adaptation plans for rural development and by linking with on-going emergency/post-emergency initiatives that are implemented by the government. Community-level field observation capacities will be fostered to anticipate climate-change-related disruptions. Finally, the project will support the access and use of climate data which allow better planning and availability of drought tolerant varieties	131 FFS groups were selected to benefit from the income generation activities and save and credit group practices to allow for improved self-capacity to recover after extreme events.	N/A

[21] GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

[22] If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation. For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	The limited experience in project coordination between MITADER and MASA may constitute a challenge	M	MTA and MADER will benefit from several trainings and an inter-sectoral task force including both ministries and the civil society will be set up under Component 3 in order to ensure a good project coordination.	MADER and MTA benefitted from several trainings related to Climate Change and adaptation. The knowledge and experience have increased. Both Institutions supported the development of FFS adaptation plans and 12 District Adaptation Plans. The project supported the consolidation of a Climate Change Unit in MADER that allows mainstreaming of CC in the National Agriculture Investment Plan (PNISA II) and long term strategy PEDSA II)	N/A
3	Partnership-building capacities to ensure mainstreaming into on-going initiatives may constitute a challenge	L	Since the LDCF-funded activities and management will be closely linked to the MDG1c, PSP and Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza projects, this risk is considered to be limited The project is also expected to build additional partnerships with other agricultural development and agricultural services provision projects country-wide	The project is working under the community structures created by other FAO projects. Additionally, the project signed 30 LoAs with academic, research and government institutions. Also, the project partnered with NGOs that compose the Conservation agricultures forum and promoted two national conservation agriculture conferences. The CA forum is composed by government, NGOs, and development partners and is promoting the institutionalization of Conservation agriculture in the country.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Climate change shocks and/or pest and diseases outbreaks may cause seeds shortages that may negatively influence new varieties distribution.	M	The project will address this risk by fostering community-level field observation capacities to reduce seed multiplication failures, and by closely linking with the MDG1c project and other initiatives working on seed production and inputs distribution schemes.	A letter of agreement with APROSE and USEBA was successfully implemented, and the seed dialogue platform is reinforced; farmer and technicians were trained in seed multiplication and basic and pre-basic seed multiplication were supported. New LOA with Genebank allowed to strengthen national conservation of genetic material of most preferred seeds and adapted varieties.	N/A
5	Reluctance to endorse and participate in the project activities by stakeholders and reluctance/ slowness of local institutions to agree on project activities	L	The risk of reluctance of stakeholders is low. Nevertheless, it will be addressed through local participation in project implementation. Achievements on the ground that bring benefits to local producers will be demonstrated during the project to overcome skepticism. Regarding local institutions, common objectives will be established by giving emphasis on local ownership of the process as well as capacity.	The participation of farmers and institutions is considered higher than te rate at the bigining of the project implementation. Both participate in exchange visits and joint supervision visits. Additionally, quarterly, there is a coordination meeting called by the project whereby all key partners and stakeholder attend. Also, quarterly the multi stakeholders team conduct joint supervision.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
6	Risk of management change in local institution	M	A medium risk of ongoing modification within the framework of the local institutional settings is present. The risk will be addressed by strongly involving local institution at all level, and building appropriate programmes for the involvement of relevant officers and institutional sectors	All of MADER experienced management changes. The situation was overcome by developing a provincial and district core team approach. All technicians are involved in the project implementation and are well informed about the progress. In case of staff turnover, no major constrains are registered. Focal points were nominated at provincial and district level in order address the risk of regular management turnover.	N/A
7	Lack of adequate human and material resources for the implementation of this project could disturb the implementation of the various activities of the project.	L	Government capacity is not likely to represent a high risk for the project because the capacity for climate resilient development exists in the country (but is not systematically geared towards explicit and specific CCA goals). However the risk of lack of capacities will be mitigated by mobilizing and articulating the capacity of different actors, projects, programs and bilateral agencies to work intensively with government and gradually transfer skills to government counterparts.	The project provided training to government staff to build their capacity to assume a leadership role on implementation.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
8	Local populations do not see the benefit of resilient practices.	L	The project will ensure a high level of ownership from the population through the participative FFS approach. This model encourages farmers to actively get involved in order to try out and adopt CCA practices and technologies, and gain experience through a learning-by-doing process. Trainings are given by local facilitators in order to ensure the continuity and appropriation of the learning process by the local population.	The project designed a participatory approach on which the FFS members come together and elaborate the implementation plan with local solutions. About 500 FFS have their own FFS adaptation plan. Also, the exchange visits and field days held are a good opportunity to see the benefit of resilient practices and help their dissemination.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
9	Difficulty to perpetuate the equipment provided for the functioning of the soil analysis laboratories because of a lack of long-term financing and involvement from the IIAM and Instituto Superior Politecnico de Manica.	M	The project will conduct an intermediation process with these 2 institutions incentivizing them to include in their respective budget equipment maintenance, staff remuneration and supply of necessary soil analysis input.	The project supported the purchase of soil, forestry and Genebank Lab equipment and reagents. During this implementation period, three LoAs for soil, forestry and water component were implemented. IIAM, ISPG and ISPM are fully engaged.	N/A
10	3,200 existing FFS established under FAO MDG1c and Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza projects	L	There was an assumption at the time of the project design that the baseline projects would achieve 3.200 FFSs. Only 500 FFS are in place.	The MTE recommended the project to work with the available 500 FFS	PTF and PSC agreed to MTE recommendation and target was reduced from 3200 to 500 FFS. Number of Beneficiaries adopting CCA also adjusted from 45.000 to 30.000

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
11	COVID 19 pandemic is one major challenges, with teleworking, travel and meeting limitations imposed by the COVID 19 pandemic which is still evolving in early stages in the country.	H	Project to invest in awareness raising of project beneficiaries to risks and mitigation measures related to COVID19	Awareness raising and hygiene material prepared and disseminated to project team, beneficiaries and partners. FAO Mozambique has designed a COVID 19 response plan (project staff contributed to the plan) and many of the project supported activities have become a part of the plan as important activities to respond to the pandemic. While FAO staff is teleworking, travel and presential meetings limitations impose a big challenge to project implementation. The project approach to build partnerships via Letters of Agreement is proving to be an alternative way to continue some implementation at field level. The use of IT technologies such as KOBO to collect and process date may be another opportunity to be explored to conduct some of the projects activities, such as the online training to delivery project planned activities link end line studies and final project evaluation.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating[21]	Mitigation Action	Progress on mitigation actions[22]	Notes from the Project Task Force
12	DNAAF ex DNEA is no longer supporting farmer field school approach as extension methodology	L	FAO Moz and Regional level brought mechanisms to build more awareness and joint existence of FFS approach and SUSTENTA (the new core business of the MADER)	project has managed to mainstream CCA into the agriculture development plan (PNISA), and produced practical effect as the new government plans PNISA II and PEDSA II are been produced with support of the project, among other partners.	N/A

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	L	The project management unit (PMU) managed to put in place all mitigation action in order to reduce the impact of the risk. As the project is reaching its phase out/ mature phase many risks have been controlled and their negative impacts are minor. Therefore, the likelihood to achieve the desired outcome is much more than expected taking in consideration the adaptative management of project.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy –

Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
R 1: Considering the delays in the project implementation due to the late recruitment of the Project coordination staff and the challenges that still remain to achieve the Project objectives,	The PMU Request to GEF one years and six months of no-cost extension of the Project implementation period to reinforce CCA practices through the existing 500 FFS network and to ensure that CCA issues are fully mainstreamed. Through many platforms the Project promoted the dissemination of CCA practices within farmers organizations. At operational level, the project improved the project efficiency by enhancing the support given to the Provincial teams. LoA with SDAEs were signed as well and more and close monitoring visits. On a quarterly basis, Project implementation Committee (PIC) was established were on a regular basis a cost expenditure analysis by component/outcome were presented.
R2 Given the unbalanced level of collaborations and capacities between the Extensionists and the FFS Facilitators in providing climate resilient strategies and practices to the farmers, the MTR suggests that the Project Coordination intensifies support to the targeted FFS monitoring mechanisms	PMU and DNEA carried out for the Extensionists training for newly recruited Extensionists and refresh courses for those attend the previous session on the CCA practices and FFS approach. This action resulted in the increase of the FFS established and improve knowledge on CCA. In each province of intervention, the project reactivated the multisectoral coordination platform between the provincial extension (SPERs), the district extension (SDAEs), and other entities such as local NGOs and Community Based Organization (CBO). A provincial and district project focal point were designed. LoAs with 17 Districts and 4 DPSAs were signed off to enable the provision of resources for field visits by the Masters trainers in order to better support and supervise the Farmers Facilitators and monitor the FFS twice per agricultural season. All training and day-to-day material (Curriculum with the CCA measures and the FFS Facilitator Manual) were produced and published and delivered to all Master Trainers, Project Districts Extensionists and FFS facilitators. To measure the achievements in CCA practices PMU established the use of capacity building

	assessment tool, whereby improvement was noticed from one supervision mission to other.
R3 Considering that very few outputs have been achieved in the research component, the MTR recommends to the Project Coordination and the MASA the following action	To boost the implementation and delivery in this component, 4 LoAs with Instituto de Investigaçao Agraria de Moçambique, Instituto Superior Politecnico de Gaza and DNEA were signed. Additionally, close monitoring at field level were accomplished.

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Pleases note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs	No	N/A
Project Indicators/Targets	No	N/A

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change

Project extension	Original NTE: 30.06.19 Revised NTE: 31.10.21 Justification: The Mid Term Evaluation recommended and the project taskforce approved a non-cost extension of 18 months non cost extension.

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable)

List of stakeholders	Category	Engagement mechanism
INAM	Research institutions	Steering committee member and beneficiary
IIAM	Research institutions	Steering committee member and beneficiary
MITADER/MTA	Project Executing Partners	Steering committee member and beneficiary
MASA/MADER	Project Executing Partners	Steering committee member and beneficiary
SDAEs	Project Executing Partners	18 LOAs Beneficiary Participatory planning exercise
ISPG	Academic & research institutions,	Partner
Estacão Agraria de Chokwe	Academic & research institutions,	Beneficiary
Aprose	Project Executing Partners/NGO	LOA Beneficiary - Seed dialogue and seeds study
Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique	Project Executing Partner/NGO	LOA Income generating activities
ORAM	Project Executing Partner/NGO	LOA Income generating activities
Kubatsirana	Project Executing Partner/NGO	LOA Income generating activities

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

The Project Pro doc is clear about the involvement of women and men as it sets a target of at least 30% project beneficiaries to be woman. No qualitative targets where set on gender by the project document

All activities were designed in order to have balanced participation. Although at community level there some local habits and beliefs that hinder the women's participation but on the other side promote participation of women. But all activities are focused to promote CCA adoption equally by men and women.

By promoting the use of water harvesting system at community level, the project is reducing the time spent to collect water from other sources which last on average 2 hours daily and is a task for women and children. Having more time available, the women can perform other duties.

The use of mulching reduces the amount of labour required during the crop season. The women normally are responsible for the productive activities at family level. By reducing the labour, she has already more time available for other duties, such as participating in a community meeting, saving and credit groups and other family choirs.

The project is expecting to contribute to gender equality on outcome 1 and outcome 2.

In general, the project is contributing to generating socio-economic benefits or services that are gender balanced. The gender-disaggregated data collected during the implementation period is presented below

a) Training farmers facilitators in FFS Methodology

Trained about 184 farmer facilitators (53 women)

b) Training on RIMA

Activity developed in Gaza Province for a total of 30 participants (20 men and 10 women) from MASA, MITADER, INE, IIAM, INAM

c) Training on TAPE/SHARP

With support from LTO the activity delivered online training developed in 4 provinces for a total of 15 participants (14 men and 1 women) from MADER to collect data for end line survey

d) Training on Ex Act

Activity developed in Gaza Province for a total of 30 participants (20 men and 10 women) from MASA, MITADER, INE, IIAM, INAM

e) Training farmers facilitators in seed Production

Trained about 82 farmer facilitators in Gaza Province, of which 15 Women.

f) Refresher course on Agrometereology

10 Technicians (4 women and 6 men) were selected and attended refresher training on and dissemination of agrometereological information and interpretation of agro met bulletins, on Climate risk

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval
- Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far. Yes, the KMS of the project is based on the studies conducted at field level together with small farmers beneficiaries to the project, and with engagement of project staff and consultants, as well as Letters of Agreement with research institutions. - Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year. Yes, the project has developed a communication strategy which is been implemented along the project. This includes the production of technical guidelines, success stories, fact sheets and printed and TV media interviews. **Human-interest story from the project,** The short story below focus on how the project has helped the FFS to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected global environmental benefits. " Each of us produced little. We faced a lot of problems, each one of us did everything in their own way. We didn't think, for example, that working together we could produce quality and quality tomatoes, for our own or collective consumption, and sell in order to buy other goods that we lack" said Melodia Salomão, 59-year-old Farmer field facilitator

A1: Chicualacuala District

Compra de Capritos na EMC Khomanani Tchale B a partir da venda de produção do campo da EMC

Each one of us produced very few and some time spent some days without sufficient food. We had a lot of challenges, but each one of us tried everything in their own way to overcome the difficults. We didn't think, for example, that we could produce tomato in quality and quantity, for our own or collective consumption, and sell in order to buy other goods that we lacked.

We lost a lot of animals during the last dry season, as we didn't know that a grass could be harvested, processed and stored and be used during the dry season. Starting from 2017, with the introduction of the FFS methodology, we were able to overcome many problems. Said Ms. Melodia Salomão, 59-year-old Farmer field facilitator, single mother of 5 children.

30 FFS members participated in the collection of the present success story, of which three (03) men and 27 women from the community of Tchale B, Chicualacuala district in Gaza Province. Farmers described as successful the harvest of various vegetables, produced based on different CCA techniques. As a result this crop season, they were able to produce more than used to produce, allowing them to sell the surplus.

A partir desta altura organizaram um grupo de poupança e crédito rotativo (GPCR), o qual veio ajudar bastante aos membros a poupar, onde para além de cada membro ter conseguido responder com as preocupações escolares dos seus filhos/depedentes também com os lucros da venda das hortícolas foi possível a compra de quatro (04) cabras para a criação, que serão rodados pelos membros da EMC. De referir que actualmente o grupo tem 10 cabras. Escolherm cabras por estas serem resilientes a seca e também pelo facto de em menos tempo dar mais rendimento (crias). Na última ronda de crédito e poupança, cada membro recebeu em média 8 a 9.000,00 Mt.

From then onwards they organized themself to start the credit and saving scheme. As per they experience coming together on the Credit and Saving Group, they were able to save some amount of money (in average 9,000.00 Mt, equivalent to 150 USD) that allowed them to pay for school fees and invested in animal husbandry. Actually, the group has 10 goats. As per the FFS members declaration, they choose the goats due to the fact that this specie is resilient to drought and also multiply faster that other species.


Figura 1: EMC Chale B members displaying their goats after acquisition

Produção de hortas caseiras na EMC Thumba Uswa, vila *Eduardo Mondlane,* ***sede de Chicualacuala***

During long period, we didn't produce vegetables here in the village, we use to buy vegetable from Chokwe and Maputo City. We grew up knowing that the soils here are not suitable for the production

of vegetables. Additionally, the area is registering very often shortage of rainfall and low soil fertility rate. Nevertheless, from 2018, when started engaging in the Farmer Field school denominated "Thumba Uswa" things started changing and getting better, as they attended several training on CCA measures and practices. The most used and adopted CCA techniques are: composting, production of natural pesticide, home garden and drip irrigation

"Nowdays, we are able to produce vegetables in our home garden based on practices acquired in the FFS. At first it was hard to believe that these practices would change something in terms of vegetable production, but today we no longer need to go to Chókwè to buy lettuce, onions and tomatoes" Said Ms. Lourdes Salomão Mahur, 45 years old, FFS President Thumba Uswa,

Given the notorious impact, through experience on the ground and through hands on training other FFS members and people from the neighbouring villages were convinced on the positive effects of CCA measure adoption. From 30 active FFS members at the beginning, about 1331 people are growing vegetable in Eduardo Mondlane Village increasing therefore the availability of diet diversity and diversity of source of income. Some farmers are

supplying the local market with vegetables during fresh season.

Picture 1 and 2 (up): FFS Thumba Ussua horticultural plot in village of Chicualacuala produced using composting,

Picture 3 and 4 (down): Replica of Home Gardens and district authority receiving sample of vegetables from farmers

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.
N/A

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative[23] approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.
FAO's TAPE (Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation) is being used to collect endline data and is being implemented in a way to measure total sustainability and to compare endline data to baseline data with control and treatment (FFS) groups.

[23] Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptative measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

- Travel limitations from the Covid 19 pandemic hampered activities, monitoring and critical LTO technical backstopping support.

The management team reduced monitoring field missions and interaction with farmers. Covid 19 awareness leaflets and posters and hygiene kits (soup, basket, masks, disinfectant) for protection were distributed in all project activities to be used during the session. Additionally, the habitual joint supervision composed by at least 4 technicians from different entities was replaced by one technician.

- Reduced face to face support missions to FAO Provincial team
- Inability for LTO to provide backstopping mission due to COVID-19

The management team as well as the LTO continued providing support through a virtual platform in a regular basis but it was not the same. This allowed the team at Maputo to have regular feedback regarding the status of implementation at field level. On the other hand the impossibility to conduct monitoring visits to provinces and project sites and have project CTA and team members face to face interaction with implementing partners may have a negative impact on their reporting on LOAs which were much delayed.

Although the negative impact of the Covid 19 pandemic, the project adaptative management allowed the project outcomes and outputs to be achieved. There are few outputs to be achieved such as MTE, End Line on the last month of project implementation.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[24]	**Name of Co-financer**	**Type of Co-financing**	**Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval**	**Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021**	**Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure** (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	**Expected total disbursement by the end of the project**
FAO Project funded by European Commission	Accelerate Progress towards MDG1c in Mozambique	Cash	USD 22,400,000	USD25,059,198	USD25,059,198	USD25,059,198
FAO Project funded by Belgium Development Cooperation	Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza project	Cash	USD 2,500,000	USD2,598,150	USD2,598,150	USD2,598,150
		TOTAL	**24,900,000**	**27,657,348**	**27,657,348**	**27,657,348**

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

N/ A

[24] Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. DO **Ratings definitions: Highly Satisfactory (HS -** Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"); **Satisfactory (S -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS -** Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU -** Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U -** Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU -** The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions**: **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice". **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.