



## FAO-GEF Project Implementation Review

### 2019 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019



## 1. Basic Project Data

### General Information

<b>Region:</b>	Africa
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Mozambique
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening capacities of agricultural producers to cope with climate change for increased food security through the Farmers Field School approach
<b>FAO Project Symbol:</b>	GCP/MOZ/112/LDF
<b>GEF ID:</b>	GEF/LDCF/SCCF Project ID: 5433
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change (Adaptation)
<b>Project Executing Partners:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Food security (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE) and Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT)
<b>Project Duration:</b>	4 Years

### Milestone Dates:

<b>GEF CEO Endorsement Date:</b>	05/19/2015
<b>Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :</b>	02/10/2016
<b>Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE<sup>1</sup>:</b>	06/30/2019
<b>Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) <sup>2</sup></b>	12/31/2020
<b>Actual Implementation End Date<sup>3</sup>:</b>	N/A

### Funding

<b>GEF Grant Amount (USD):</b>	USD 9,000,000.00
<b>Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc<sup>4</sup>:</b>	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)

<sup>1</sup> as per FPMIS

<sup>2</sup> In case of a project extension.

<sup>3</sup> Actual date at which project implementation ends/closes operationally -- only for projects that have ended.

<sup>4</sup> This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

	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
<b>Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2019 (USD m):</b>	<b>USD 4,922,477</b>
<b>Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2019<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>USD 11,588,664</b>

### Review and Evaluation

<b>Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee:</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> June 2019
<b>Mid-term Review or Evaluation Date planned (if applicable):</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Mid-term review/evaluation actual:</b>	MTE (16 August to 5th September 2018) report aproved by December 2018
<b>Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2019 – June 2020).</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Terminal Evaluation Date Actual:</b>	N/A
<b>Tracking tools/ Core indicators required<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>No</b>

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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

## Ratings

<b>Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project is contributing to increase the capacity of agriculture and livestock sectors to deal with climate change. The project CCA strategies are not yet fully included within the national agricultural development initiatives, policies and programming (for example, new - National Agriculture Investment Plan - NAIP). The outputs obtained to date are generally contributing to achieve the expected outcomes from the first and second component. At this stage it is not possible to assess the level of achievement of the outcomes from the third component
<b>Overall implementation progress rating:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The number of FFS facilitators, extensionists and FFS Farmers trained by the project is satisfactory and the number of Master trainers trained is higher than initially expected. So far, no research activities on water, soil and crop management have been implemented.
<b>Overall risk rating:</b>	Medium	

## Status

<b>Implementation Status</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> PIR, 2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR, etc. Final PIR):	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR
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## Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Affiliation	E-mail
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Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Objective(s):</b> 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						
<b>Outcome 1:</b> 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 CCA practices and measure in rural development 5 IIAM staff 5 Instituto	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 agricultural programs 12 Provincial managers of agricultural programs trained in strategies and processes for mainstreaming CCA practices and measure in rural development	Out of the targeted 650 technicians, 548 were trained on climate change and adaptation. Therefore, the number of technicians exposed to CCA training increased 84% compared to baseline period.  The knowledge and awareness of national, provincial and district managers improved to include CCA practices and measures. As a result, the number of farmers supported and practicing CCA is increasing, as well as the number of practices adopted. 408 FFS were trained which represents 1036 famers facilitators trained, whereby 12.240 farmers benefit directly.  Currently, the project relies on the trained	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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)**.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
			Superior Politécnico de Manica staff trained in soil analysis	5 IIAM staff 5 Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica staff trained in soil analysis Multi-year work plan and FFS-based building strategy developed	public extension technicians and farmers to disseminate and scale up the CCA knowledge to new areas. Farmers are able to reduce vulnerability to climate variability, since about 116 FFS went through the methodology of climate risk and developed local adaptation plans to identify problems and solutions that enable to better identify, options, measures and adaptation practices and knowledge of local producers on the impact of climate change.	
	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	As known the CCA project was designed based on the assumption that the baseline project such as Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza, PSP and MDG1C would create 3.200 FFS in 4 provinces. In reality there are 500 FFS and therefore project adjusted the target (result of the MTR).  In all, the project is working with the same FFS communities that are being supported by the baseline projects incorporating CCA measures.  During the implementation period, an exhaustive review exercise was carried out in order to finalize the CCA FFS manual (Climate Change and Adaptation Curriculum). It has LTO clearance and is	Satisfactory (S)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
					<p>currently to FAO edition approval and printing and is actually being used along the country specially by baseline projects.</p> <p>Clearly as a result of the incorporation of CCA measures into FFS, beneficiary farmers are able to diversify the crop system, adopt improved knowledge on alternative fertilizers, practices for soil moisture retention, plantation, agro processing.</p> <p>The CCA practices most used are: mulching, cover crops, organic compost production, planting in pits, water harvesting system, drop irrigation with bottles, drought-tolerant varieties, short-cycle varieties and varieties adapted to low soil fertility - Maize, cassava cuttings, sweet potato vine, matuba maize, Integrated pest management practices (organic pesticide); and livestock practices.</p>	
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Adoption of improved CCA strategies, practices and a broader choice of adapted genetic material, in up to 15 districts covering at	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	199 Extension service technicians trained in CCA. Of which 38 Master trainers, 169 technicians from Gaza, Manica, Sofala and Tete trained on the FFS methodology and CCA.  Additionally 30 Extension service technicians from Nampula and Zambezia provinces were trained on CCA (financed	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
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 projects and other partner programs				ecosystem resilience strategies and practices. 30% of them are women	<p>by co-financing projects using the training tools developed by the project).</p> <p>408 FFS groups, 1.036 FFS facilitators trained on technical adaptation themes and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices. Directly 12.240 farmers (FFS members) were trained.</p> <p>123 non-FFS extension staff from other NGOs within the 4 provinces were trained in CCA.</p> <p>The trainings have built capacity of extensionists to provide support to farmers in the adoption of improved CCA strategies, practices and broader choice of adapted genetic material.</p>	
	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	<p>Currently the project is directly assisting 12.240 farmers through 408 FFS groups; and 61.200 indirect beneficiaries households.</p> <p>The FFS methodology is highly relevant as it provides a room for learning based on the demonstration and experimentation at field level. Thus, the results from the CCA demonstration fields and trails already established show positive results</p>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
					<p>compared to traditional practices.</p> <p>The CCA practices at FFS level are presenting good results, with even some FFS members having initiated the practices individually in plots or fields.</p> <p>While most beneficiaries have practiced CCA at FFS level, the challenge is still to increase adoption at Household, Farmers association and Community level. Evidence on the ground indicates that the adoption by the project beneficiaries (i.e., use of CCA practices in their own fields) is still low mainly due to the fact that these practices have been introduced recently (one/two cropping seasons).</p> <p>It is estimated that at least three cropping seasons are necessary through observation and experimentation so that an appropriate and correct conclusion may be drawn.</p> <p>The organic compost, organic pesticides, as well as mulching, and rain water harvesting are CCA practices most appreciated by the farmers.</p>	



Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
	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	<p>The level of access and use of agro meteorological information by extension technicians and farmers has increased significantly. Access and use of forecast is increasing as well.</p> <p>During the implementation period, 525 beneficiaries (radio operators, observers, extension technicians farmers) were trained, on interpretation, use and dissemination of agro-meteorology bulletins.</p> <p>Additionally, 6 technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture, Meteorology Institute and Agrarian research Institute are concluding in August 2019 a 4 month training on GIS and agro meteorology. It is expected that during the next implementation period, government ability to generate seasonal agro-meteorological forecasts at the provincial and district level will be improved for farmers' benefits.</p> <p>Nonetheless, producing and dissemination of relevant agrometeorological bulletins on a 10-day basis during the cropping season is still a challenge to be addressed.</p>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Outcome 3:</b> 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	<p>The previous PIR reported that 155 technicians were trained in CCA and were able to develop 12 local adaption Plans at district level. An additional 90 technicians were trained in climate change impact and vulnerability analysis and elaboration of FFS adaptation plan using MITADER/project adapted methodology.</p> <p>The project is confident that institutional capacity has increased for designing and implementing strategies and mechanisms in support of mainstreaming CCA. So far the project has developed 116 FFS adaption plans and 12 District adaptation plans. Therefore, during the next implementation period, the project in coordination with MITADER and MASA trained staff will develop an additional 200 FFS adaptation plans until September.</p> <p>At the central level, inter sectorial coordination meetings regarding CCA issues were held at least 3 times. The consultant hired is playing a positive role in mobilizing the institutions to fulfil the need of regular meetings.</p>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
<b>Outcome 4:</b> Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operation facilitated	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	The climate change Unit in MASA was established and supported to develop one new NAMA project and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its action plan.	Satisfactory (S)
	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	During the reporting period 2 PIR and 1 PPR were developed, submitted and approved.  All content of report was presented and approved by the National steering committee and executing partners.  The mid-term Review was conducted in the second half of 2018 and final report released in December 2018. One of the recommendations was to request a 2 years extension. Project Task Force agreed and requested a non-cost extension of 18 months already submitted	Highly Satisfactory (HS)

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s) <sup>7</sup>	Baseline level	Mid-term target <sup>8</sup>	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2019	Progress rating <sup>9</sup>
					for approval.	

**Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU rating <sup>10</sup>**

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
<b>Outcome 2:</b> 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 projects and other partner programs	To continue the timely implementation of the CCA strategy developed under outcome 1.  Support Government and NGOs to increase ownership on implementation, monitoring and reporting on CCA practices through LOAs	CTA M&E and project team	Along next implementation period
<b>Outcome 3:</b> 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	Strengthen the MASA climate change unit to mainstream climate change into national agriculture strategies and plans	CTA LTO	By end of 2019

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<sup>10</sup> To be completed by Budget Holder and the Lead Technical Officer

## 2. Progress in Generating Project Outputs

Outputs <sup>11</sup>	Expected completion date <sup>12</sup>	Achievements at each PIR <sup>13</sup>			Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments. Describe any variance <sup>14</sup> or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 <sup>st</sup> PIR	2 <sup>nd</sup> PIR	3 <sup>rd</sup> PIR		
Output 1.1 <i>A multi-stakeholders FFS-based knowledge building strategy is formulated and applied to foster CCA strategies and practices</i>	Q2 Y1 (Jan 17-June 17)	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	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	N/A	100 %	N/A

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

<sup>13</sup> 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)

<sup>14</sup> Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		<p>Extension Supervisors and Extensionist) attended a refreshment course.</p> <p>- A multi stakeholders FFS based knowledge building strategy was formulated and approved to mainstream CCA in FFS context and 35 technicians were trained.</p>	<p>April 18.</p> <p>In this regard, 4 Provincial Workshops were held to disseminate the strategy at FFS level.</p> <p>The strategy continues being disseminated through training to the group of FFS facilitators.</p>			
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	Q2 Y1 (Jan 17-June 17)	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	100 %	N/A

<p>Output 1.3 Integrated local adaptation options, measures and practices, specifically suited to support the CCA strategies promoted by the FFS network under Component 2, are participative identified</p>	<p>Q3,4 Y4</p>	<p>Through SHARP tool the project identified the gaps in the current programs (Curricula) of the FFS, to mainstream the identified measures into the already 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</p>	<p>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 management, diversification and livestock).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the meantime, 190 FFS, of which 70 FFS from June 2017 and 120 FFS from April 2018 are implementing climate change adaptation</p>	<p>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 identification process requires the training of extension workers and agricultural managers on FFS methodologies</p> <p>Following the MTR recommendation, the Project managed to develop and elaborate 116 FFS adaptation plans of which 56 FFS during the current implementation period.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>82%</p>	<p>During the reported period the project was expected to reach 498 FFS and effectively reached 408. Unfortunately, about 159 FFS were harmed by the effect of IDAI cyclone in Manica and Sofala provinces. It is important to highlight that 90 FFS were not able to recover from the cyclone so far. Efforts are being made to re-allocate seeds and agricultural tools to recover the adaption activities in affected FFSs.</p> <p>FAO, under emergency projects, managed to distribute 2.5 ton of bean seeds to affected FFS, which correspond to 50 Kg to each FFS.</p>
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			options and measures.			
Output 1.4 Improved soil, water and crop management practices piloted in selected areas of the targeted districts	Q6, Y3 (July 19- Dec 19)	<p>Meetings with High Polytechnique Institute of Manica (ISPM); and Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique representatives to discuss the joint work plan. Under these meetings was discussed the lab equipment needed and, involvement of experts from both institutes.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Elaborated the first draft of LoU between FAO and District Agricultural Directorate mainly for</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Pesticide risk management practices disseminated in FFSs. In</p>	<p>The Lab equipment has been purchased and allocated.</p> <p>130 extensionists (cumulative) were trained in pesticide management. Best practices of pesticide management widespread in the FFSs focused on organic insecticide.</p> <p>408 FFS implemented the soil and water management practices such as mulching, drip irrigation system, water harvesting system, cover crop, syntropic agriculture, conservation agriculture</p> <p>23 IIAM staff training in agroforest, syntropic agriculture, conservation agriculture</p> <p>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 water runoff and</p>	50%	<p>The majority of activities in this output have been proposed to be performed through letter of agreement with academic and research institutions. The project failed to achieve the desired result due to delay in the execution of procurement and operational procedures.</p> <p>Once more, the IDAI cyclone was very destructive whereby 159 FFS had their fields completely lost. This comprises mainly soil, water and crop management practices, including conservation agriculture practices and loss of all equipment, FFS records and agriculture tools.</p>

		<p>coordination, supervision and technical support.</p> <p>Hired the pesticide risk management</p> <p>Finalized the TORs for the National soil and water management expert</p>	<p>the meantime, 130 extensionists and Provincial officers from Gaza, Manica and Sofala and Tete provinces were trained on Pesticide Management.</p> <p>Soil and water management practices such as: Mulching, Cover cropping, composting, contours lines are being implemented at FFS level.</p> <p>The crop diversification is being implemented. The majority of the FFS are practising conservation agriculture whereby a number of Leguminosas species such as beans, pigeon pea, Cow pea, <u>Mucuna pruriens</u>, are being used as cover crops. Almost 40 FFS out of 70 FFS are adopting these practices.</p>	<p>further deterioration of a gully in Tsangano project was established.</p> <p>30 FFS members and 26 Extensionists participated in hands on training on Agro-forestry (syntropic agriculture).</p> <p>An awareness session on the importance of arborization and planting was held and about 60 farmers attended.</p> <p>During the period, 20 water harvest systems with 4.500 litres of capacity each were built in Gaza province. Additionally, 11 water harvest 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</p> <p>9 demonstration fields on conservation agriculture out of planned 18 reached the phase of harvesting.</p>		
Output 1.5 Seeds of a more diverse set of	Q6, Y3 (July 19-	During the period, the project received 2	The three activities that ensure the achievement	Letter of Agreement with APROSE and IIAM signed and under	40%	The delay in approval of the letter of agreement with

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	Dec 19)	<p>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.</p> <p>The Seed Expert was appointed. This is a cost share position between this project and MDG1c.</p>	<p>of output 1.5 have been started but not enough to guarantee the achievement of the output.</p> <p>Nevertheless, with support of seed specialists from other FAO projects and Technicians from IIAM, the project conducted training for 73 Extensionists of which 30 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.</p> <p>The Project supported the Nacional 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,</p>	<p>implementation.</p> <p>01 seed study produced</p> <p>18 demonstration plots of the cowpea IT 18 variety Installed</p> <p>Established 4 fields (1 ha each) of maize, beans, and rice pre-basic seed multiplication in Tete, Manica, Maputo and Gaza.</p> <p>5 new cassava cuttings multiplication fields and 4 hectares of sweet potatoes vine established. 3 tons of different vegetables seed distributed to 408 FFS</p> <p>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.</p>	APROSE and IIAM contributed to low performance.
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			<p>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.</p> <p>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 cashew nut seedlings and 4.000 papaya seedlings were distributed.</p>			
Output 2.1 Training material on CCA best practices developed and integrated into extension curricula, including FFS curricula	Q5, Y3 (July 18-Dec 18)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Updated the existing FFS number</li> <li>- Available the SHARP Survey report which is the one of the main reference document for the project</li> <li>- Available the FFS guideline in Portuguese</li> <li>- Available the agroecology training manual and tools</li> </ul>	<p>During the reporting period, the project mainstreamed CCA into FFS curricula and training manuals in the existing and planned FFS.</p> <p>Through the SHARP Survey and process for Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>3 field visits performed where in all 270 farmers attended.</p>	82%	In spite the fact that procurement process was delayed, the majority of proposed training material were produced and distributed. The remaining material had LTO technical clearance and is now under FAO publication authorization process. A communication consultant was hired to support and speed up

		<p>- Available training material on conservation Agriculture</p>	<p>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 productions, 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.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>publication and visibility material production.</p> <p>The CCA FFS curriculum is the main guideline document for all trained FFS. From time to time and based on the local adaptation plans the content will be updated.</p> <p>Provincial and district field days were delivered to disseminate and promote the wider adoption of CCA practices.</p>
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<p>Output 2.2 At least 1.500 FFS facilitators (30% women) trained in CCA and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices in 3.200 FFS</p>	<p>Q5, Y3 (July 18- Dec 18)</p>	<p>-Identified so far, the list of 60 FFS and FFS facilitators to be trained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaborated and approved the list of equipment</li> <li>- Procured the equipment</li> </ul>	<p>During the reporting period, 38 master trainers (12% women) at national-level were trained in CCA and ecosystem resilience practices.</p> <p>As mentioned in output 1.3 the Curriculum that integrates CCA has developed and based on its content 190 FFS are implementing the options, measures and practices.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Cumulatively, 1036 farmer facilitators out of a target of 1.500 were trained on Climate change and adaptation and food processing tools.</p>	<p>69%</p>	<p>Due to the IDAI cyclone impact, the training for Manica and Sofala provinces were postponed; therefore 90 FFS could not be trained</p> <p>Manica and Sofala provinces both represent (10 out of 18 district) of the project interventions. That's why, the disturbance in these two provinces seriously affected the project.</p>
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			expected until the end of the project.			
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)	Q4, Y2 (Jan 18-June 18)	-Identified so far the list of 200 non FFS extensionists	<p>Trained 123 extension technicians from other NGOs in Climate Change and adaptation.</p> <p>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 Guijá district, Mabalane, Mapai and Chicualacuala.</p> <p>The Red Cross supports 6 Food Security Committees, 4 in Guija and 2 in Chibuto, with a total of 60 members.</p>	<p>123 non-FFS extensionist (cumulative) trained on CCA in four provinces and</p> <p>2.638 (cumulatively) farmers supported</p>	<p>62%</p> <p>26%</p>	<p>Tete Province did not manage to perform the training due to overlap of planning.</p> <p>The project has trained in previous years Non FFS extensionist from CBOs/NGOs. The next step is to engage with these institutions on LoAs so that Non FFS extension technicians trained by the project are able to support the project to achieve the 10.000 targeted beneficiaries.</p>

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	Q4, Y2 (Jan 18- June 18)	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.	25%	MITADER went through a restructuring process on which the CERUM and CDS are no longer operational. Therefore, the project management will be working with MASA climate change and adaptation unit as approved by Project Steering Committee.
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 groups in 3 provinces and 8 districts.	Q4, Y2 (Jan 18- June 18)	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 agrometeorology equipment - Initiated the Discussion process to conduct long professional training for INAM and IIAM staff	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  In preparation the training of extensionists on analysis of meteorological information and bulletins to generate seasonal agrometeorological	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  Procurement process of meteorological equipment in progress.	70%	The variance is explained due to the fact that the training for government technicians has started only in January 19 and is still on going.  Along next implementation period, INAM, DNSA-DCAP will be able to increase capacities to develop agrometeorological forecasts at district and provincial level and guarantee that decision are tested.



			forecasts at district level was conducted.  Arrangements for training national agrometeorology technicians have been established			
Output 3.3 Joint MASA/MITADER coordination mechanisms strengthened in support of the implementation and monitoring of extension/ outreach strategies for CCA	Q2,3 Y1	<p>The institutional working group composed of MASA, MITADER and Civil Society staff for better institutional coordination on AMC is created and operational.</p> <p>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 project activities reported i.e. Trainings, SHARP and Agroecology).</p>	<p>During the implementation period, the inter-ministerial Group has not held regular meetings. To overcome this situation, MITADER hired a consultant to assist in the reactivation of the groups.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The project, in coordination with MITADER and MASA achieved 3 products: 1-developed 12 district adaptation plans; 2- design and implementation and monitor of NDCs; and 3- Developed and submitted to NAMAs Facility a project proposal.</p> <p>The project in coordination with the MITADER/MASA held three meetings of the climate change group.</p> <p>For M&amp;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.</p>	65%	A formal inter-ministerial group has not been created as there is no political will to do so. Nonetheless, the project managed to achieve concrete output results.
Output 3.4 Comparative assessments of the efficiency and cost-	Q4,Y2 (Jan 18-June 18)	Revised the ToR for the international Extension services expert	Not done	<p>Evaluation (study) not performed</p> <p>The consultant selection process is under way and a suitable consultant</p>	10%	The project struggled to perform the output within given time due to the fact the preparation of terms of

effectiveness of FFS and non FFS-based extension approaches for up-scaling CCA, carried out in selected districts				identified		reference and selection process took longer than expected.
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	Q4, Y2 (Jan 18- June 18)	NA	Not done	The project, in coordination with MITADER and MASA supported the design approval and implementation of Mozambican Nationally Determined Contribution to UNFCCC's.  One NAMA Facility proposal was developed.	70%	Project is well-positioned to mainstream climate change into national agriculture strategies and plans in 2019.
Output 4.1 Project monitoring system operational and providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets	Q1, Y1 (July 16- Dec 16)	Performance framework developed  Monitoring and evaluation matrix developed Data flow developed Reporting and supervision tools developed	The Project is being monitored and the implementation is on track	2 monitoring visits to province by a multidisciplinary team conducted	75%	M&E On track
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	75%	Reporting on track

Output 4.3 Midterm review/evaluation and final evaluation conducted	Q3, Y2 (July 17-Dec 17)	NA	<p>In preparation for Mid Term evaluation for August 18.</p> <p>The ToR draft has already been submitted, comments received and adjustments done. Consultant identified and under contract.</p>	Mid Term Review Report approved	50%	<p>MTE Reporting on track</p> <p>Final evaluation still to be conducted in second half 2020</p>
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## Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on project implementation.

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

### **Outcome level:**

The project contributed to increase the capacity of agriculture and livestock sectors to plan and implement climate change adaptation practices through design of a strategy and climate change practices identification, capacity building of government extension service to support farmers to pilot and adopt those practices through the Farm Field School rural extension methodology. The process to mainstream climate change national agriculture development plans has been designed and is under implementation. So far the project played a leadership role and supported to mainstream climate change to the Agriculture National Determined Contribution (NDC) of Mozambique, approved by Mozambique government in December 2018

### **Outputs**

- During the implementation period the project contributed to increase the capacity of agriculture and livestock sectors to deal with climate change through training of 199 Extension service technicians on FFS methodology and CCA.
- The knowledge and awareness of national, provincial and district managers improved to include CCA practices and measures as a result, the number of farmers supported and practicing CCA is increasing, as well as the number of practices adopted. The project cumulatively trained 408 FFS which represents 1036 famers facilitators trained, whereby 12.240 farmers benefit directly. Beneficiary farmers are able to diversify the crop system, adopt improved knowledge on alternative fertilizers, practices for soil moisture retention, plantation, agro processing.
- INAM, DCAP and IIAM capacity to develop Agro-meteorological decision support tools for farmers has increased. During the period 6 technicians attended a four month international training on Agro meteorology and GIS. Based on the knowledge acquired, 525 beneficiaries (radio operators, observers, extension technicians farmers) were trained, on interpretation, use and dissemination of agro-meteorology bulletins.
- The seed related product has started with project supporting the national seed production unit on production of adapted varieties and strengthening the seed dialog platform and training farmers and extension technicians in seed production

- Institutional capacity has increased for designing and implementing strategies and mechanisms in support of mainstreaming CCA. So far the project has developed 116 FFS adaption plans and 12 District adaptation plans. Based on this information farmers are implementing
- The climate change Unit in MASA was established and supported to develop one new NAMA project and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its action plan.

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

- As recognized during the Mid term evaluation the overall target of 3200 FFS was over estimated and reduced to 500 FFS to be directly supported by the project.
- While most beneficiaries have practiced CCA at FFS level, the challenge is still to increase wider dissemination and adoption.
- Producing and dissemination of relevant agrometeorological bulletins on a 10-day basis during the cropping season is still a challenge to be addressed.
- Support Government and NGOs to increase ownership on implementation, monitoring and reporting of Climate change adaptation (CCA)
- About 159 FFS were seriously affected by IDAI cyclone in Manica and Sofala provinces and lost all material and practices supported by the project. It is important to highlight that 90 FFS were not able to recover from the cyclone so far. Efforts are being made to re-allocate seeds and agricultural tools to recover the adaption activities in affected FFSs, both with project support and co-financing from other FAO projects including emergency projects.
- The project CCA strategies are not yet fully included within the national agricultural development initiatives, policies and programming (for example, new - National Agriculture Investment Plan - NAIP) is still in design phase and a set of capacity building activities planned by the project will allow to achieve this result.

## Development Objective Ratings, Implementation Progress Ratings and Overall Assessment

	<b>FY2019 Development Objective rating<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>FY2019 Implementation Progress rating<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Comments/reasons justifying the ratings for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>Project Manager / Coordinator</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	<p>As stated in the project Mid Term Evaluation report (Dec/2018), the delays accumulated during the project start-up period have been progressively recovered. The project managed to work with 408 FFS out of a total 500 FFS revised target during the extension period, until Dec/2019.</p> <p>The adoption of technologies is a long process, each FFS needs at least 2 crop seasons to practice and learn about the advantages of using the CCA technologies instead of traditional practices. With extension period the project has one more crop season to consolidate and bring the diversification of CCA practices.</p> <p>During the reporting period, IDAI cyclone hit Tete, Manica and Sofala provinces where more than 60% of the total project operations are located, 159 FFS were seriously affected by floods, heavy rains and wind and lost all project supported practices, agriculture tools/equipment and the FFSs CCA records.</p> <p>Even though the recovery of emergency situation imposes additional challenge, the project is well positioned to achieve the targets and objectives during the no cost extension period.</p>

<sup>15</sup> **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.

Ratings can be Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U) or Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<sup>16</sup> **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

<b>Budget Holder</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The recent Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) was positive, considered the project overall rating marginally satisfactory, and concluded the delays accumulated during the project start-up period have been progressively recovered. The MTE recommended the project 2 years extension, the project task force agreed with a shorter period and therefore the project applied for an 18 Months Non Cost Extension. Overall, major targets and corresponding objectives are likely to be achieved during the extension period and sustained in the longer term.
<b>Lead Technical Officer<sup>17</sup></b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Although the project got off to a slow start owing to a variety of issues, it is recovering nicely and is effecting Climate Change Adaptation at a variety of levels throughout the project area. Numerous delays have come about as a result of different initial priorities of the government, but it appears that coordination with the government and its desire to better mainstream issues of Climate Change into Agricultural planning and investment strategies is on track and holds great potential. Unfortunately, the cyclones affected FFS in numerous provinces, but extant FFs seem to be mainstreaming CCA strategies well. It is hopeful that in the next 18 months, the project will really take off, the agro meteorology focus will become operationalized, FFS will benefit from procurement of seed and an operationalized training manual, and the government's involvement will continue to be solidified, brining sustainability.
<b>GEF Funding Liaison Officer</b>	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	The project is progressing well in overcoming initial delays as reflected in the mid-term review. The impact of cyclone IDAI poses a serious set-back to the project's achievements/foundation to date. However, it is expected that the revised targets can be achieved within the requested no-cost extension period. It will be important to update the manual (Climate Change and Adaptation Curriculum) in an adaptive and demand based manner and even explore options to align it with government efforts to restore the (cyclone) affected agricultural land/production as well as possible future damage control measures for the project's longer term sustainability.

<sup>17</sup> The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

### 3. Risks

#### Environmental and Social Safeguards (Under the responsibility of the LTO)

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid <sup>18</sup> . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Still valid

Please make sure that the below risk table include also Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans.

#### Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
The following table summarizes risks identified in the <b>Project Document</b> and reflects also <b>any new risks</b> identified in the course of project implementation. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, <b>as relevant</b> .

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action (as per approved PRODOC)	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
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<sup>18</sup> **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.

<sup>19</sup> GEF Risk ratings: Low, Medium, Substantial or High

<sup>20</sup> 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 <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action (as per approved PRODOC)	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	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	In fact the 3 out of 4 intervention provinces where impacted by a severe tropical cyclone IDAI. FAO, government and other partners coordinated emergency response and people are recovering from the crisis. The project role is to support the FFS group to consolidate and diversify adaptation practices.	N/A
2	The limited experience in project coordination between MITADER and MASA may constitute a challenge	M	MITADER and MASA 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.	MASA and MITADER benefitted from several trainings related to Climate Change and adaptation. The knowledge and experience has increased. Both Institutions supported the development of 116 FFS adaptation plans and 12 District Adaptation Plans. The project will support the consolidation of a Climate Change Unit in MASA to allow mainstream of CC in the National Agriculture Investment Plan	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action (as per approved PRODOC)	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	Notes from the Project Task Force
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 communities structures created by other FAO projects. Additionally, the partnership which enables synergies with other agricultural services such as DPSA, SDAE, academic and research institutes and local NGOs is very strong	N/A
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 signed. The seed dialogue platform is reinforced, farmer and technicians were trained in seed multiplication and basic and pre-basic seed multiplication were supported	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. 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. Recently the steering committee recognized the involvement of key stakeholders has improved	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action (as per approved PRODOC)	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	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	During the planning and implementation process local institutions are fully involved. Focal points were nominated at central, provincial and district level in order address the risk of regular management turn over. The project is also supporting institutionalization by supporting Government partners ownership via LoAs.	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 projects provided training for government staff to build their capacity to assume a leadership role on implementation in the second half of the project. For subjects that are not the area of expertise consultant were hired to support the project.	N/A
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.	Exchange visits and field days among groups of FFS and success histories written and disseminated. The FFS implement and experiment solutions drawn from the local context of the FFS. The FFS adaptation plan is one of the evidences. About 408 FFS are trying out the difference between traditional and innovative practices	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating <sup>19</sup>	Mitigation Action (as per approved PRODOC)	Progress on mitigation actions <sup>20</sup>	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 Lab equipment and reagents.	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 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

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

<b>FY2018 rating</b>	<b>FY2019 rating</b>	<b>Comments/reason for the rating for FY2019 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period</b>
<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	N/A

## 4. Adjustments to Project Strategy

Please report any adjustments made to the project strategy, as reflected in the results matrix, in the past 12 months<sup>21</sup>

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
<b>Project Outcomes</b>	YES	PTF and PSC agreed to MTE recommendation and target was reduced from 3.200 to 500 FFS. Number of Beneficiaries adopting CCA also adjusted from 45.000 to 30.000
<b>Project Outputs</b>	YES	(see above)

### 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, evaluations 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
<b>Project NO cost extension</b>	<p>Original NTE: 30.06.19                      Revised NTE:31.12.2020</p> <p>Justification: The MTE recommended a non-cost extension of 24 months to allow the project to consolidate the work done so far. Project task force and National project Steering committee agreed to a reduced 18 months extension which was submitted for approval.</p>

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<sup>21</sup> Minor adjustments to project outputs can be made during project inception. Significant adjustments can be made only after a mid-term review/evaluation or supervision missions. The changes need to be discussed with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, then approved by the whole Project Task Force and endorsed by the Project Steering Committee.

## 5. Gender Mainstreaming

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

During the current reporting period it is possible to highlight following gender approaches:

The **Gender, Environment and Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan** (2014 – 2019) is being used by the project to mainstream gender issues in all project interventions by promoting gender considerations in FFS (Farmers Field School) curricula and by ensuring women's representation among the master trainers and FFS facilitators as well as their participation in FFS training. So far the output that best illustrate strong women's involvement are:

- Conservation agriculture

The project established 17 field demonstrations of the practices of conservation agriculture, of which seven fields in Gaza, 5 in Manica and Sofala, Tete 5. The project trained in service 302 people, including 20 technicians (1 woman) and 282 farmers (including 84 men and 198 women).

- Recovering of a Gully

Specific activity for Tsangano district, Tete province. The seminar launched the initiative of erosion risks evaluation results in agriculture in Djuma community, Ntengo Wambalame administrative post was attended by 60 participants, including 38 women and 22 men.

In Tsangano district, Tete province, 30 participants (Members of FFS) of which 19 were women and 11 men participated in on the job training on Agro-forestry (syntropical agriculture).

- Rain Water Harvesting

Activity developed in Gaza Province, hands on training conducted for a total of 27 participants (23 men and 4 women) from the Gaza districts, during which 15 tanks were dug and built. Even though the number of woman direct beneficiaries is low the rain water harvest practice is highly gender sensitive as reduces the time of woman to walk long distances to meet daily water needs.

### Training on Climate Change and Adaptation

Trained about 178 farmers facilitators (67 women) from 18 districts.

- Credit and Savings

In 2 districts of Manica Province, 120 FFS members trained and adopted, of which 80 are women, from Pfungwa Dzakanaka (Manica), Hama Maoko (Barue),

- Agro-processing

Trained 162 people from Manica, Sofala and Gaza Provinces, including 15 technicians (6 women and 9 men) and 147 farmers (96 women and 51 men).

- Agro-meteorology

Trained 525 people, of which 302 were farmer facilitators (69 women and 233 men) and the remaining extensionists and radio operators (206 men and 17 women).

## 6. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

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

Not applicable

## 7. 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
<b>INAM</b>	Research institutions	Steering committee member and beneficiary
<b>IIAM</b>	Research institutions	Steering committee member and beneficiary
<b>MITADER</b>	Project Executing Partners	Steering committee member and beneficiary
<b>MASA</b>	Project Executing Partners	Steering committee member and beneficiary
<b>SDAEs</b>	Project Executing Partners	Beneficiary Participatory planning exercise
<b>ISPM</b>	Academic & research institutions,	Beneficiary and partner
<b>UNIZAMBEZE</b>	Academic & research institutions,	Partner
<b>Estação Agraria de Chokwe</b>	Academic & research institutions,	Beneficiary
<b>Aprose</b>	Project Executing Partners	Beneficiary - Seed dialogue and seeds study



## 8. Knowledge Management Activities

**Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval**

Please refer to link below for a success story of the project published.

[https://home.fao.org/fao\\_communications/country\\_stories/detail/c/68902/,DanaInfo=intranet.fao.org+](https://home.fao.org/fao_communications/country_stories/detail/c/68902/,DanaInfo=intranet.fao.org+)

List of FAO publications reproduced by the project

Curriculum de Adaptação as Mudanças Climáticas para EMCs	Pen drive hand over
Guia de Campo RRC na África Austral_ Sementes apropriadas para pequeno agricultores	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3768o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3768o.pdf</a>
Guia de Campo RRC na África Austral_ Diversidade culturas	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3767o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3767o.pdf</a>
Guia de Campo RRC na África Austral_ Gestão Risco	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-as937o.htm">www.fao.org/3/a-as937o.htm</a>
Guia de Campo RRC na África Austral_ EMCa	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3766o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3766o.pdf</a>
Guia de Campo RRC na África Austral_ Sistemas Apropriados de Armazenamento de Sementes e Cereais para Pequenos Agricultores	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3769o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3769o.pdf</a>
Redução de Risco de Calamidades para a Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (FAO) Práticas Fundamentais para Implementadores	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3775o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3775o.pdf</a>
Guia de Campo RRC na África Austral_ Irrigação Agricultores pequena escala	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3765o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3765o.pdf</a>
Melhorar Governança de Terras	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5771o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5771o.pdf</a>
Proteger Crianças de pesticidas	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3527o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3527o.pdf</a>
Documento de orientação para EMC Planificação para melhoria de qualidade de programas	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5296o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5296o.pdf</a>
Funções do Solo_ Infographics	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/g-ax374o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/g-ax374o.pdf</a>
Leguminosas Segurança alimentar Infographics	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/b-c0063o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/b-c0063o.pdf</a>
Benefício leguminosas para saúde Infographics	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/d-c0336o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/d-c0336o.pdf</a>
Tendências e desafios futuro alimentação infographics	<a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6887o.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6887o.pdf</a>

## 9. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing <sup>22</sup>	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2019-	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	USD 10,861,195	N/A	USD 15,418,980
FAO Project funded by Belgium Development Cooperation	Food Security and Nutrition for Gaza project	Cash	USD 2,500,000	USD 727,469	N/A	USD 1,661,777
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 24,900,000</b>	<b>USD 11,588,664</b>		<b>USD 17,080,757</b>

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

<sup>22</sup> 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.