• We see no red flags with this proposal, and we believe it has some promising features including participatory monitoring, use of local knowledge and technology, a multiple benefit approach and gender-responsive project and budget integration.

• The proposal is a good example of community-based adaptation since it makes communities not only the beneficiaries of the projects, but also involved them at the early conceptual stages, according to the project documentation, with multiple proposals received that were publicly ranked and evaluated.

• The project does integrate gender considerations, including in setting aside a portion of the overall project funds for women farmers and women traders. It also attempts to bring women into leadership roles and commits that men and women benefit equally from job creation through the project. That said, accountability for the gender equality outcomes of the projects could be improved by integrating the gender dimension better in project indicators.

• The proposal outlines the national and local governance structure and promises the inclusion of community stakeholders including women, thus making an effort to implement a participatory monitoring approach, which is to be recommended.

• The projects lists as an indirect financing component the in-kind contribution of the work that members of the affected communities will provide in the maintenance of the infrastructure of the project. This highlights that “leveraging” can be more than just bringing finance into a project and that engagement of the beneficiaries is necessary to ensure the sustainability of the project after the project formally ends.

• We challenge the equation of small scale with low ambition – in fact this is quite a complex undertaking because it seems that robust multi stakeholder engagement is at the core. In sum, this project goes very much in the right direction especially in terms of process, and speaks well to how direct access can work well for the GCF.