



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	6/23/2022 - 6/23/2023
Project Title	Building Urban Climate Resilience in South-eastern Africa
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000109
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN-Habitat
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Regional (Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique)
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Cities of: Morondava (Madagascar), Zomba (Malawi), Chokwe (Mozambique) and Moroni (Comoros)
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Rafael Tuts, Director, Global Solutions Division, UN-Habitat

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	7/15/2019
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	10/22/2019
Start of Project/Programme	6/23/2020
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	2/22/2022
Original Completion Date	10/21/2023
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	10/21/2024

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

1. Inception report - submitted on 23 July 2020 (due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, a "Notification of Delay of Project or Programme Inception" AFB/B.34-35/6 was submitted on 16 April 2020 requesting to delay inception from 22 April 2020 to 23 June 2020 and subsequently approved) 2. Mid-term evaluation submitted on 27/02/2023 and subsequent management response submitted on 12/05/2023. 3.

Blanket no-cost extension submitted on 13/04/2023 and notification of approval received on 28/04/2023.

List the Website address (URL) of project

Inception/ first regional workshop material: <http://dimsur.org/adaptation-fund-launch-event-documents/>

Second Regional Workshop material: <http://dimsur.org/adaptation-fund-regional-workshop-2022/>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
Regional Project Manager	Fruzsina Straus - UN-Habitat, Regional Office for Africa	straus@un.org	6/23/2023
Government(s) DA	Mr. Lalason Aimé Marcellin - Autorité Nationale Désignée Fonds Adaptation- Bureau National des Changements Climatiques et de la Réduction des Émissions dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des forêts (BNCCREDD+)- Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable MEDD, Madagascar	lalasonm@yahoo.fr	6/23/2023
Government(s) DA	Mr. Nations Msowoya - Director, Debt & Aid - Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Malawi	sungambuto@gmail.com	6/23/2023
Government(s) DA	Ms. Emilia Dique Fumo - Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Land and Environment, Mozambique	emiliadiquefumo@gmail.com	6/23/2023
Government(s) DA	Mr. Fawaz Mohamed Moumini - Spécialiste négociations et financements climat - General Directorate of Environment (DGEF), Union of Comoros	fawaz.moumini@gmail.com	6/23/2023
Implementing Entity	Fruzsina Straus - UN-Habitat, Regional Office for Africa	straus@un.org	6/23/2023
Executing Agency	Silvia Testi - Oxfam Italia	silvia.testi@oxfam.it	6/23/2023
Executing Agency	ANDRIAMAHAFALY Rabearimanana Zaka - Directeur Général de l'Aménagement du Territoire DGATE - Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et des Services Fonciers MATSF, Madagascar	zaka.andriamahafaly@gmail.com	6/23/2023
Executing Agency	Mr. Charles Kalemba, Commissioner, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, P/Bag 336, Lilongwe 3, MALAWI	ckalemba@hotmail.com	6/23/2023
Executing Agency	Mr. Said Boina Abi - General Director of Equipment and Land Development (DGEAT) - Union of Comoros	saidabiboina1@gmail.com	6/23/2023
Executing Agency	Ms. Emilia Dique Fumo - Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Land and	emiliadiquefumo@gmail.com	6/23/2023

	Environment, Mozambique		
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Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$9,867,139.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$9,317,747.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	76.48
Project execution rate (%)	72.23
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	We received a total of USD 10,702,973 from AF being First, Second and Third Instalments as per signed agreement. Out of this, the amount disbursed to EEs by 15 August 2023 equals to USD 7,441,639.70 being; USD 7,141,559.70 to Oxfam Italia, USD 30,000 to Govt. of Malawi; USD 90,000 to Govt. of Mozambique, USD 90,000 to Govt. of Madagascar and USD 90,000 to Govt. of Comoros. Amounts still held in commitment for EEs amounts to USD 2,577,090.77.
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.1. Sub-projects implementation plans fully developed with communities and municipalities, including detailed engineering studies	\$0.00
Output 1.2. Priority sub-projects are implemented in the four target cities mainly through community involvement as labour-intensive manpower	\$1,535,044.20
Output 1.3. Municipal staff and community members mobilised, trained and equipped for ensuring the sustainable management and/or maintenance of the implemented priority sub-projects	\$510,312.13
Output 2.1 National tools, guidelines, policies and/or legislation for promoting urban climate adaptation developed	\$0.00
Output 2.2. National and local officers trained in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches	\$56,831.59
Output 3.1. Lessons learned and best practices captured and disseminated through the SADC DRR Unit in partnership with DiMSUR as regional knowledge management platform	\$0.00
Output 3.2. Cross-fertilisation activities among the participating countries are discussed and prepared	\$0.00
Output 3.3. Regional workshops for experience sharing among the different countries, and participation to global events	\$9,093.66
IE fee (\$)	\$241,173.64
Execution cost (\$)	\$311,889.61

Planned Expenditure Schedule		
Output	Projected Cost	Estimated

	(\$)	Completion Date
Output 1.1. Sub-projects implementation plans fully developed with communities and municipalities, including detailed engineering studies	\$0.00	6/23/2024
Output 1.2. Priority sub-projects are implemented in the four target cities mainly through community involvement as labour-intensive manpower	\$2,542,271.10	9/30/2024
Output 1.3. Municipal staff and community members mobilised, trained and equipped for ensuring the sustainable management and/or maintenance of the implemented priority sub-projects	\$662,488.00	9/30/2024
Output 2.1 National tools, guidelines, policies and/or legislation for promoting urban climate adaptation developed	\$150,000.00	9/30/2024
Output 2.2. National and local officers trained in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches	\$189,820.90	9/30/2024
Output 3.1. Lessons learned and best practices captured and disseminated through the SADC DRR Unit in partnership with DiMSUR as regional knowledge management platform	\$120,000.00	9/30/2024
Output 3.2. Cross-fertilisation activities among the participating countries are discussed and prepared	\$80,000.00	9/30/2024
Output 3.3. Regional workshops for experience sharing among the different countries, and participation to global events	\$77,190.13	6/23/2024
IE fee (\$)		\$320,728.98
Execution cost (\$)		\$13,296.57

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Financial and Institutional: Capacity constraints of municipal/ national	Moderate	- Four qualified National Project Managers (NPMs) recruited through competitive processes by UN-Habitat at project start, keep providing technical support to the execution of the overall project, with the specific responsibility for overseeing the national level activities in each country. Each NPM is working closely with national Executing Entities (in some countries their office is embedded within the premises of the EE) supporting them in

<p>institutions may limit the effective implementation of interventions under Components 1 and 2. Probability: 2 Impact: 3 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>		<p>prioritizing actions and developing the new 2-year work plans through working sessions and coordination meetings with key officials. The focal Points/ multisectoral teams for the project designated by the national Executing Entities continue to follow up the project activities. - Experienced City Project Managers (CPMs) hired by Oxfam at project keep providing technical support and capacity building. All major procurements, as well as city level activities are being managed by Oxfam using its policies, procedures and also in conformity with international, national and local procurement standards. Since the beginning of the project, they have been working in close cooperation with the municipalities. In Madagascar, a tax consultant is supporting the team to ensure the financial compliance of the project due to the complex tax requirements. No direct financial transfer to the municipalities has been done, however, municipalities have been engaged in decisions about financial management and their financial capacity has been enhanced through exercises on financial planning implemented in cooperation with Oxfam staff, with a view to improve accountability, capacity and ownership. - CPMs have been supported by Oxfam staff in the countries on communication, procurement, administration and monitoring. Consultants have been contracted to provide independent oversight over the project activities where necessary. In Madagascar, an office was opened in the capital Antananarivo to facilitate interactions with service providers. - For larger infrastructure sub-projects Oxfam has performed procurement processes of qualified sub-contractors. The contracts awarded have included conditions for construction such as adhering to environmental and social standards and for hiring community members directly in construction activities. COMPONENT 2: - In MADAGASCAR, the change of the decision makers and focal points in charge of the project at the ministry MATSF, implementing partner of the component 2, has affected the implementation since the signature of the amendment of the AoC concerning bank account and change of persons in charge of the project at the ministry took three (3) months. After this change, in-person meetings have been held to explain the project, the current advancement, the challenges, and the important next steps to achieve the objectives. We have complied with the procedures applied, so that it will be the Minister himself who will sign the amendment instead of the Director General of Territorial Planning and Equipment DGATE as done previously for the AoC in 2021. - In COMOROS, a change of the executive team at the local level (Municipality of Moroni) during this reporting period, led to changes in the municipality's relationship with the project but did not affect the implementation of activities. Meetings are regularly organised to involve the new local authority team more closely, and consultations are held with local councillors.</p>
<p>Financial: Complexity of financial management and procurement procedures under the UN Secretariat rules and regulations, which could delay the project execution. Probability: 2 Impact: 3 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>- The Executing Entities are engaged through standard Agreements of Cooperation (AoCs) that set out the general and project specific terms and conditions for timely disbursement of funds for project activities while at the same time ensuring provisions for good financial management. Bank accounts specific to the AoCs have been opened by the national Executing Entities to ensure high standards of financial accountability and oversight and procurement required by the single governments. Local procurement procedures are being used by the Executing Entities in the four countries for all procurements directly related to implementation of activities. Oxfam, following its own internal procedures, has internal formal agreement specific for this project to set out terms and responsibilities for the proper implementation of city level activities. Procedures such as Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets (PPDA) and others are known and followed. Payments are sent on time and after a proper process as detailed in the policies. - Oxfam,</p>

		<p>as Executing Entity, is ensuring close coordination with UN-Habitat to fasten the resolving of any disbursement issue impacting the contract with consultants or contractors. The presence of qualified and experienced procurement and logistics personnel guarantees strict adherence to procurement procedures, regulations, timing and standards. - At first, due to the risks involved in signing one contract for the entire duration and value of the project, UN-Habitat took the decision to divide the AoC with Oxfam Italia into two, so the original AoC only covered the first half of the project. However given that the project programmatically only consists of one phase of continuous activities undertaken for a 4-year duration and that the UN Secretariat procedures could be quite lengthy, it was necessary to avoid any substantive delay as the consequences on the ground would have severe reputational risk with the beneficiary communities and local and national government partners. Therefore, the decision was made to amend the existing AoC with Oxfam to cover the full remaining value and duration of the project instead of preparing and signing a new AoC. The ammended AoC which will cover the entire remaining duration of the project was signed by UN-Habitat and Oxfam Italia on 1 August 2023. COMPONENT 2: - In MADAGASCAR, an amendment of the AoC has been signed to reflect changes in bank account (bank account at MATSF and not the previous bank account of the AoC belonging to another ministry SENVH) and focal points and decision makers in charge of the project at the ministry MATSF.</p>
<p>Institutional and social: Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to adaptation measures. Probability: 2 Impact: 3 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>- The project has adopted a participatory approach since its conceptualization. The adaptation sub-projects were identified and planned involving the concerned communities and in collaboration with the municipalities. They were validated by the national government counterparts and continue to be reviewed and awarded based on clear and mutually agreed criteria, including community priorities, environmental and social risks as well as costs. At the regional, national and city/local levels, UN-Habitat is continuously liaising with executing partners on their needs and priorities through the established Project Steering Team (PST); in particular, at the local level gender-balanced City Project Teams (CPT) have been established in each one of the four cities as decision-making organs where different stakeholders are represented, from the municipality to the concerned communities to ensure constant coordination and communication. CPT meetings are called at any time whenever an important issue related to the project has to be discussed and an executive decision needs to be taken. - At the local level, all preparatory activities (recruitment of project staff, setting up of the office, setting up of operating procedures and preparation of workplans) were designed and executed in collaboration with the municipalities and with all the community groups. Where possible, co-creative methods were adopted. The selected adaptation sub-projects were reviewed according to clear and mutually agreed criteria, such as community priorities, environmental and social risks as well as updated costs. Suggestions and contributions were incorporated in the design plan. Continuous engagement of stakeholders and beneficiary communities on any emerging issue related to the project and on the development of the engagement strategy itself has been ensured, as well as the involvement of the CPT on all relevant issues, including the recruitment of staff and operation procedures. The sub-projects have been discussed with the CPT through mutually agreed criteria, such as community priorities, environmental and social risks and updated costs and suggestions have been incorporated in the design plans. Temporary technical sub committees to deal with specific localized issues have been promoted with the approval and support of CPT to help ease any disagreement with stakeholders and community. Organization of public consultations with the concerned</p>

		<p>communities to increase involvement and commitment and to assess the relevance of the interventions/priorities, making particular attention to women and people with disabilities have been ensured. - As the project advances in the implementation of the activities, their resulting benefits are increasingly clear to both national and local governments, and also to the communities. Examples can be the case of Morondava (Madagascar) where in December 2022 the first evacuation centre of the country was inaugurated and already serving its purpose when during the first quarter of 2023 Cheneso and Freddy cyclones hit Madagascar. Another example is in Zomba, Malawi (a country where Freddy's impact was particularly strong), where the evacuation centres and new drainage have proven their utility to local communities.</p>
<p>Environmental & social: Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in implementation delays or undermine confidence in adaptation measures by local communities. Probability: 2 Impact: 3 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>- Because of this risk, the infrastructural interventions were planned during dry season. In situations where events disrupted the regular implementation, which happened during 2021/22/23, Oxfam staff managed to have virtual meetings to continue managing part of the activities. This was done in the case of the Batsirai cyclone (Madagascar) and tropical storms Ana, cyclone Gombe (Malawi) and Freddy (Malawi and Mozambique). Impacts of these event were very strong as they damaged the construction sites including loss of material (i.e. sand). When this happened in Malawi the contractor was engaged for extending the implementation and preparing acceleration plans with the monitoring of the project team and the independent consultant. In Mozambique, a strong collaboration with INGC was pursued to access INAM (National Institute for Meteorology) weather/climate information to inform the planning decisions. Also, a connection between low Limpopo early warning system management unit and communities enabled the flow of messages and the adoption of preventive measures and the strengthening of an effective early warning system in Mozambique. - Incentives are provided to municipalities/communities to cooperate towards resilience building through sub-project implementation as they are based on long-term climate change predictions. Within component 2, a capacity building of national officers and practitioners is planned and will increase their ability to reassure the communities about adaptation measures. - Despite the regular climate-related events affecting the project's target cities and countries, the proven utility of the infrastructure realised so far contributed to an increased confidence in adaptation measures by local communities, also making clear the need of more resilient infrastructure to be constructed.</p>
<p>Institutional and social: Communities may not adopt activities during or after the AF project, including infrastructure maintenance. Probability: 2 Impact: 2 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>- As much as possible, the adopted project implementation approaches/methodologies will be institutionalised within the ministries, local government bodies and communities to ensure sustainable delivery of (post-)project implementation, including agreements and arrangements for infrastructure maintenance at the city and community level. - Collaboration with the municipalities and with all the community groups has been ensured with a view to set up the necessary conditions to promote local involvement with and accountability for interventions. Where possible, co-creative methods were adopted and suggestions and contributions were incorporated in the design plan. Sustainability plans have been discussed with the municipalities and issues such as the institutionalisation of the approaches and methodologies that will be adopted have been agreed upon. The main contents of the capacity building components have been identified and it includes awareness and reflecting on the benefits of the activities and infrastructure maintenance. A bottom-up approach has been adopted in working with local communities with a view to ensure their ownership of the sub-projects and avoid that they feel excluded and do not adopt activities during and after the AF project. All community-level sub-projects are being implemented jointly with community members or community structures, with some of the required</p>

		<p>labour being sourced locally. The project also sought to link the communities to other livelihood activities including encouraging community savings and investment initiatives so that through such activities they can build their resilience and, in the process, maintain infrastructure being implemented under the project including continuation of afforestation activities. The project has also continued to collaborate and work with line ministries, departments and agencies responsible for different project interventions as policy holders including the Departments of Disaster Management and other Government agencies. They have continued to provide technical support to the project interventions and this has assured the project of future take over and infrastructure maintenance once the project closes. COMPONENT 2: - In COMOROS, some drainage infrastructure has been delayed due to land property issues. Local authorities conducted activities to raise awareness of the project among landowners, and the community's commitment has helped to solve this problem by raising awareness of the benefits of drainage.</p>
<p>Institutional: Different pace of project implementation in the different countries may delay overall project implementation and affect regional activities. Probability: 2 Impact: 2 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>- UN-Habitat has established necessary project management and quality control structures at regional, national and local/city levels to monitor, report on and discuss progress on a regular basis and take corrective action where needed to ensure that the project moves at the required pace in all four countries. At the national level, the different pace of implementation in the four countries - mainly due to administrative and bureaucratic reasons regarding the opening of the bank accounts for the National Executing Entities and the signature of the four AoCs - is not causing relevant project delays at the current stage, the four countries are currently largely at the same stage. Even COVID-19 delays were generally evenly spread across the countries and have not led to an imbalance in implementation rates. - Implementation plans have been developed for the four years to guide activities. - A coordination mechanism was created both within Oxfam and between Oxfam and UN-Habitat to closely monitor the progress of the project in the 4 countries and provide support where necessary to avoid that different pace of project implementation in the countries may delay overall project implementation. All the relevant updates as well as challenges have been reported and addressed. At country level, CPTs took place regularly to ensure that the project moves at the required pace and to seek coordination with the other countries at all stages. Through the joint coordination efforts of UN-Habitat and Oxfam, countries regularly and consistently engage with each other and continue to exchange ideas and status of implementation. Cross learning and knowledge sharing has also helped to stimulate countries to expedite implementation. - Regional activities have not been significantly affected by the different pace of implementation in the four countries (which was overcome by sharing the progress and lessons starting by the countries which were more advanced), but rather by general delays and administrative constraints (such as the issuing of new contracts with the EEs) which are delaying the organisation of the third regional workshop which will likely happen after the end of this reporting period. The MIE and the EEs are carefully planning for the regional workshop trying to minimise the delay while avoiding rushing its preparations in order to ensure the maximum quality of the activity.</p>
<p>Institutional: A lack of coordination between national governments. Probability: 2 Impact: 1 (1: low -</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>In each country National Project Coordination Teams (NPCTs) have been established and regular meetings have been held. While few challenges have been reported in the engagement of specific departments, the majority of key government departments are actively involved in project implementation. The project team is also utilizing existing coordination mechanisms for climate change and disaster risk management to update stakeholders on progress and share lessons learned. Regional coordination mechanisms, especially through</p>

5 : high)		the annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, mitigate this risk. COMPONENT 2: - In MADAGASCAR, during the last quarter of 2022, there was a change of board of decision makers at the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Land Services MATSF, including the key directors in the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) from this ministry but this did not impact the operation and support of the NPCT committee for the implementation of our project.
Institutional: Loss of government support to the project may result in lack of prioritization of AF project activities (e.g. elections during the project implementation period in 3 out of 4 target countries). Probability: 1 Impact: 3 (1: low - 5 : high)	Low	- The overall participatory project design has ensured ownership at the national and city levels, and thus enhanced government support for project implementation. Government staff is and will continue to be strongly networked into the project execution thanks to the coordination mechanisms established at the regional (PSC), national (NPCTs) and city (CPTs) levels. This has helped to ensure a continuous engagement at local level and support at national level. - The project has continued to promote strong project engagement locally by regularly liaising with relevant national and local stakeholders in consultations on the different interventions that the project intends to implement. Systematic engagement and collaboration between project team and government authorities to ensure alignment with government priorities has mitigated this risk area, especially through: courtesy meetings; quarterly CPCT Update & Hearing Meetings; community engagements (baseline+ Feedback Mechanism), and National Project Coordination Team Meeting. - The project has promoted media coverage in each country with a view to raise engagement and awareness on the project from the different policy levels, recognising its relevance to build the resilience of the countries to climate change and its alignment with national priorities. - So far, no change in government support to the project has been observed in the four countries, despite in some cases changes at the level of the minister and central directors in the current reporting period, for example in Madagascar.
Institutional: Political influence affects adoption of lessons learned into national and regional adaptation strategies. Probability: 1 Impact: 2 (1: low - 5 : high)	Low	The project partners worked together in a consultative manner with all stakeholders, relevant government departments and institutions to ensure that lessons learned from the project are considered and adequately incorporated in national and regional adaptation strategies. UN-Habitat has been liaising with national government partners on their priorities and needs, especially regarding Expected Outputs 2.1 and 2.2 and their alignment to national and local development frameworks, and will continue to do so.
Financial: Instability in currencies, market prices and availability of project funds. Probability: 1 Impact: 2 (1: low - 5 : high)	Low	- Mechanisms have been created to closely monitor the financial management of the project, such as similar working tools in each country and monthly monitoring of expenses based on forecasts, so that any difficulties can be addressed in time. In each country, budget estimations took into account the currency fluctuations to avoid possible shortfalls. Budgeting was done in dollars to mitigate local currency inflation. The delays caused by this issue were tackled through negotiation between Oxfam and UN-Habitat to expedite the process or re-prioritise high value sub projects so that they are implemented within the first phase to avoid the impacts of price escalations. Contractors have equally been engaged to expedite implementation of the sub projects under the awarded contracts to rid implementation of any possible market prices fluctuations. - Transactions were made with preferred suppliers through effective implementation of the procurement plan to mitigate the changes in prices. - As the project has reached its mid-term the mid-term evaluation has been conducted. It has been noted that the budget allocated to the project evaluations, both mid-term and final, was grossly underestimated.

		<p>In fact, according to both the Adaptation Fund and UN-Habitat's evaluation policies, the minimum to be provided for the project of evaluation is 0.5%, that is around 70,000.00 USD, while the total budget available for both mid-term and final evaluations as it now stands is 30,000.00 USD. The mitigation plan to address this issue is to seek additional funds to compensate for the underbudgeting of both the mid-term and the final evaluation, including approaching the Adaptation Fund secretariat to explore the possibility of having additional funds for the purpose as reallocation from other budget lines that are also stretched tight would not be ideal. COMPONENT 2: - In MADAGASCAR, to respect the budget for component 2, a negotiation of financial offer of the consultant for the updates of national strategy for urban climate change adaptation was made and resulted in the reduction of the cost of the consultation to fit the available budget. - In COMOROS, the national and international context has caused significant variations in current prices leading to a negotiation with the different consultants and contractors to minimise the impact of price variations.</p>
<p>Institutional: Limited coordination with other on-going adaptation initiatives in the target countries. Probability: 1 Impact: 1 (1: low - 5 : high)</p>	Low	<p>- A thorough review of on-going initiatives to identify synergies was conducted in the four countries at national and city levels. Bilateral meetings with entities implementing adaptation initiatives are regularly undertaken, and partners are constantly consulted to ensure that there is alignment and establishment of synergies with this project in the target countries and cities. UN-Habitat has been incorporated into national thematic groups/committees such as the Environment and Climate Change working Group in Mozambique and into the National Technical Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management in Malawi through which the NPMs are able to get a holistic overview on a regular basis of all relevant and related activities implemented in the country and share progress with stakeholders. Mozambique is now also part of the Development Cooperation Partners Structure on Coalition of the Willing for climate change and resilience. The regular meetings of the UN Country Teams in the four countries, in which the NPMs participate, has also been a useful tool for ensuring coordination. COMPONENT 2: - In MADAGASCAR, collaboration with relevant partners and other ongoing initiatives in the country is working very well through the UNSDCF UN Sustainable Development Framework by the UN system with government and the UNCT UN Country team coordinating development and humanitarian aids. - In COMOROS, the project team regularly keeps informed and exchanges information with other partners who are involved in similar areas. It takes part in the various coordination meetings organised within the UNCT and the government.</p>

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? Yes

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Project activities are delayed due to the Covid-19 pandemic-related preventive measures, such as travel	Moderate	- Restrictions in travel prevented Implementing and Executing Entities from taking official missions in the countries in most of 2021. The Regional Workshop however, although postponed to March 2022, took place in person. Coordination meetings have mostly been held virtually, and meetings at the national level, when in-person, are being held within the specific national rules - which varies in the four countries - and according to all the required safety and sanitary measures. The most significant effects of the initial

<p>restrictions, social distancing and restrictions for gatherings of people.</p>		<p>implementation delays caused by COVID-19 have been on staff costs as staff were recruited before the pandemic hit and the delays became inevitable. - Since travel restrictions began to be lifted, UN-Habitat (Project Manager) and Oxfam have been undertaking official monitoring missions to the target countries/ cities. So far, missions to Mozambique, Malawi and Comoros have taken place, while in Madagascar the air borders only recently opened up a monitoring mission is being planned for Q4 of 2022. - COVID-19 surges and mutations continued to threaten in-person meetings some of which were quite critical for implementation. Efforts have been undertaken to conduct hybrid meetings (a mix of virtual and physical) where possible including strict observance of preventive protocols as advised by the health authorities from time to time such as wearing masks, social distancing and use of sanitisers and soap when washing hands. Some budgetary issues especially with regards to health and security measures had to be addressed, namely that in-person meetings, such as the Regional Workshop required additional funds to provide items such as masks, COVID-19 PCR tests and sanitiser, none of which were originally budgeted for as the budget was prepared prior to the onset of the pandemic. Overall, the Covid pandemic did not affect significantly the implementation of activities during the current reporting period. - Although the MIE and the EEs made all necessary efforts to adopt adaptive management measures – for example by holding meetings/ workshops at the regional- and national-level using online and hybrid modalities – as well as accelerating project implementation in the post-COVID period at the city-level when possible, the project has never fully caught up the delay accumulated at the beginning. Therefore, a blanket no-cost extension of the implementation period has been submitted and approved by the Adaptation Fund to allow the completion of all project activities.</p>
<p>The war in Ukraine and other geopolitical developments has resulted in a severe escalation of construction material costs.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project team continues to practice adaptive management and monitor and record the changes in construction material costs, is prioritizing implementation sequencing accordingly, is negotiating with contractors to take this issue into consideration, and is exploring options for additional funding to cover potential gaps. A more thorough report is being prepared including forecasts of possible gaps due to this unforeseen risk.</p>
<p>There is need to take specific measures to enhance the project's visibility at all levels as highlighted at the the midterm project evaluation.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project visibility has been improved by setting up since October 2022 a quarterly newsletter regularly sent to a mailing list of more than 180 contacts directly or indirectly involved in the project and published on the DiMSUR website. Moreover, in occasion of the first finalization of the sub-projects works, during the handover ceremony but also during official visit of National and International Government Institutions, visibility and media coverage has been assured with the presence of local and national newspaper such as: the National in Malawi, Nacional in Mozambique, TV-plus in Madagascar, La Gazette des Comores and Al-Fajr quotidien in the Comoros. These measures assure to have the government bodies regularly updated and involved in the ongoing project activities and mitigate the risk of loss of support.</p>

Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

None in addition to the above.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? Yes

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

2.Access and equity

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage and 6. Mobility initiatives - Construction/rehabilitation and cleaning works may: create temporary physical impediment to the target communities; result in complaints and dissatisfaction; represent a skill development/job opportunity that is not accessible by or considered appropriate for all the groups, resulting in discrimination in accessing job opportunities; and not take into account local knowledge on building resilient infrastructure. There is also a potential risk that water & sanitation awareness campaigns and

	<p>related measures may not reach illiterate groups, persons with disabilities and older persons. - 2. Early warning systems (EWS) and 4. Safe havens - There is a risk that community groups are not adequately involved in the initial design and, consequently, early warning systems (EWS) do not address the different needs, constraints, capacities and problems through appropriate preparedness plans and special measures in response and pre- and post-emergencies phases. Communication measures and technical tools/systems may not be easily accessible to all community groups. - 3. Improvement of solid waste management (SWM) i) The creation of the waste committees and awareness initiatives could inadvertently exclude some groups such as young women and migrants; (ii) The locations selected for installing the waste containers/equipment may fail to address specific needs and recurrent WASH problems; (iii) Waste management/drainage maintenance plans may fail to represent a job/training opportunity for all; and (iv) Weak coordination among municipal departments may result in a poorly integrated social approach in waste management. - 5. Rehabilitation/ protection of ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - There is a risk to not sufficiently take into consideration the specific needs and/or to not actively involve specific community groups given traditional habits and stereotypes for women, low-educated people and seasonal migrant families. This may result in: (i) low participation in awareness-raising activities around ecosystem services, water sustainability, climate change and livelihoods; (ii) community conflict around environmental resources usage; and (iii) exclusion/discrimination of particular community groups from designing/benefitting from planting activities, green public spaces and rainwater harvesting systems. COMPONENT 2 - Training and related tools may not adopt a fully inclusive and participatory approach during design, implementation and production of final results. COMPONENT 3 - Planned cross-fertilisation and lesson-learned activities at the regional level may be weak in: (i) promoting sufficient exchange among countries on the social dimension of climate change; and (ii) adopting a fully inclusive approach to value the different countries' experiences and enabling all country representatives to actively participate and provide inputs.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Final drainage design plans will be presented to the different communities' groups and inputs/perceptions will be integrated in the plans; Works implementation plan (cleaning, rehabilitation/construction and maintenance) including an indicative timeframe will be presented</p>

and discussed openly with the concerned populations; this will include drafting strategies to avoid that the drainage works constitute a physical impediment to the target communities for too long; Grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned communities; Job descriptions and vacancies for the construction works will be tailored to allow women, youth and other marginalised groups to apply; Drainage maintenance will be carried out by assigning clear roles/responsibilities between the city and the concerned communities; Regular awareness-raising activities using images and other audio-visual means.

- Needs and constraints of the various community groups (especially the most vulnerable) in the target areas are mapped and profiled; Grievance/reporting mechanisms are set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned communities; Design of the safe havens and evacuation centres are discussed with all the community groups to integrate their inputs/concerns/suggestions; Flood EWS and related strategies are explained and discussed with community representatives, especially those from groups most at risk; Training sessions on EWS and related simulation exercises using escape routes are delivered by involving directly community members, especially the most vulnerable, ensuring that they respond to their needs and concerns - Detailed design and planning related to these interventions are presented and discussed with all community groups, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised such as women, youth and seasonal migrants; Grievance/reporting mechanisms are set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned communities; WASH needs of these groups are assessed and findings shared with the relevant municipal departments for integration and creation of synergies; Job descriptions and vacancies related to community SWM are tailored to allow women, youth and persons with disabilities to apply.

COMPONENT 2 - Different stakeholders will be mapped and their needs assessed while developing the training materials and tools. Training activities and related tools will take into consideration the social/economic impacts of climate change on these stakeholders. Synergy and cooperation among different sectors/departments at the national level will be developed. COMPONENT 3 - Emphasis on the social dimension of climate change will be put in the regional agenda. The importance of civil society in regional strategies will be highlighted. All countries will be stimulated to actively participate in regional activities.

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Regular meetings with key local stakeholders (monthly or when needed) - Progress reports; - Meetings' attendance lists, minutes and key documents presented/ discussed; - Grievance reports
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>COMPONENT 1 - In addition to the safeguard measures that were implemented during the previous reporting period, the community engagement strategy has allowed communities to participate in decision-making; all groups of communities in the targeted areas were consulted with appropriate timing to maximize participation. Local community representatives were involved, eliminating any misunderstandings in terms of dialect. Women and persons with disabilities were encouraged to freely express their opinions regarding the implementation plan in order to identify their interests. Meetings were summed up and read to the attendees in order to confirm their understandings. - All infrastructural interventions started with a site handover ceremony in which all stakeholders were invited to participate and this represented a good opportunity to sensitise both the contractors, the communities and other stakeholders on environmental and social management plans and on activity timeframes. - During the construction works, temporary alternative pathways were built to allow the passage of people with special consideration given to the needs of women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. - During the procurement processes, procurement standards were followed to avoid the exclusion of local contractors. For interventions using locally sourced materials, local community has been involved in assessing if the sourcing was in their capacity and this was positively received, increasing the participation. - The contractors were sensitized to share vacancies for the construction works with local communities to allow women, youth and other marginalized groups to apply. The announcement of vacancies was made through the local radio (in Mozambique) to disseminate the existing vacancies for the local workforce, focusing on the participation of women and people with disabilities. - Communities were invited to address the CPT if any issue should be raised or any further clarification needed in relation to implementation. Continuous engagement and negotiations with the community leadership and other stakeholders was able to resolve some of the issues regarding the challenges registered in terms of the residual impacts such that at the time of reporting, most of the issues were being amicably dealt with through consultations at various levels and other sub projects being smoothly implemented. - Consultations were carried</p>

	<p>out through the complaints committee to assess the level of satisfaction and dissatisfaction of the communities directly affected, complaint boxes were placed in accessible places to allow any kind of complaints and suggestions. - Confidential persons have been identified at the community level to receive complaints from vulnerable people (the elderly and people with disabilities); - The selection of candidates followed a transparency mechanism that involved all stakeholders through inclusive and transparent criteria. COMPONENT 2 - The development of policy and other instruments is being done through joint task force that have brought together different stakeholders from state and non-state actors. Further, the process will engage local authorities for their input in the process COMPONENT 3 - The emphasis on the social dimension of climate change remains focused on the regional agenda and will be included in the discussions at the Regional Workshop. All countries continue to be encouraged to contribute to the Regional Workshop, making their counterparts aware of their experience in their social inclusion actions, throughout the course of the project. The measures concerning the participation of older persons including informal leaders and women, which had been taken during the reporting period of PPR 2 were effectively replicated in the reporting period of PPR 3. There were no particular adjustments.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - The Covid emergency still had some impact by preventing people from attending activities because of the fear of being affected or because activities/meetings are on line; or excluding those who were not able to attend activities in person but able to connect on line. However, by the end of the reporting period, this residual impact was almost insignificant. - Specific needs and active involvement of specific community groups given traditional habits and stereotypes for women, low-educated people and seasonal migrant families still not sufficiently taken into consideration in all sub-projects. -Unfortunately, most of the employment positions in the sub project constructions required high technical qualifications and it has limited the integration of much local labors and therefore aroused greater complaints from local communities. On the other hand the gender barrier has also contributed to fewer women applying for the available positions and consequently there were fewer women who were locally hired. - The demand for applications for man local labor was higher than the existing vacancies, which caused a certain dissatisfaction of the targeted communities. COMPONENT 2 - none at the moment. COMPONENT 3 - Cross-fertilization is limited by a financial limitation, with regard to the possibility of</p>

	<p>carrying out activities in person. The activities learned at the regional level are disseminated through the use of the DiMSUR website and through the publication of news of the results obtained in the countries, however, it would be necessary to strengthen the face-to-face interaction, where the countries, through their governments and communities, can make the dissemination of the lessons learned, more effective. -There has been a slight increase in the participation of elder persons, informal leaders and women which all country teams believe is due to the increasing capacity in community engagement. The relationship between the project teams and community representatives, as well as the relationship between the project team and older persons, informal leaders, and women has improved over the course of the project due to increased mutual knowledge and experience of working together.</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Constant attention is being paid to different implementation approaches for increasing the participation of groups that face difficulties being involved and for reaching those who are not able to attend the meetings; representatives of the different groups will be asked to report back to the all communities-group. The participation of older persons (like informal leaders) and women will be further encouraged. Visual material will be produced to reach illiterate groups. Engagement of more women and young people will be promoted during the operationalization of the Sub projects. The possibility to define a fixed quota of women to be integrated into the maintenance and management committees will be explored within the CPT.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2 - Appropriate safeguard measures will be implemented for the development of any new training material and tools, and for the delivery of any workshop and meeting.</p> <p>COMPONENT 3 - Appropriate safeguard measures are being implemented gradually, taking into account the experiences lived in previous events but mainly, considering the positive impacts that the project has left at national and local level. The regional workshop will make it possible to extend the experiences regionally, so that the countries can exchange experiences regarding their ability to anticipate and prepare</p>
<p>3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups</p>	
<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable</p>	<p>Yes</p>

impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>'COMPONENT 1 1. Drainage and 6. Mobility initiatives - For women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities: the perceptions, constrains and needs of those living close to the construction areas may not be prioritised; women may experience temporary impediments in accessing informal income-generation activities on the streets or along the river during construction, rehabilitation and cleaning works; older persons, children and persons with disabilities: construction and rehabilitation work may temporarily limit their physical movements, impeding access to play grounds and public facilities such as markets and hospitals; unskilled youth: presence of contracted skilled workers for the construction/rehabilitation works may create unbalanced power relationships and dynamics, especially in relation to young women. 2. Early warning system (EWS) and 4. Safe havens - EWS and related action/contingency plans may fail in fully recognising the role, constrains, needs and perceptions of women; marginalised people like the disabled, older persons, leprosy survivors and migrants may be excluded from EWS; illiterate and/or low-skilled women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons may be excluded from: (i) the design of the safe havens; and ii) the definition of activities and organisational aspects of the multipurpose centres during non-emergency times; seasonal migrants may not be involved in community decisions and activities related to the safe havens; awareness campaigns and preparedness measures may fail to reach and involve older persons, persons with disabilities & women. 3. Improvement of solid waste management (SWM) - Persons with disabilities and older persons may have problems in accessing/benefitting from SWM facilities/services; young mothers/single parents with children may not be consulted on the waste containers, resulting in inappropriate locations for children; unskilled youth may not be prioritised for job opportunities in waste collection; migrants may not be consulted and not benefit from waste management training and awareness campaigns; waste management activities may increase health risks for the communities, especially for children and older persons. 5. Rehabilitation/ protection of existing ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - In Morondava, poor women/youth working close to the areas where greening activities will be carried out may be negatively affected. Single mothers, female heads of families that are dependent on mangroves for livelihoods may not be adequately: (i) involved in mangroves plantation and maintenance-related works; or (ii) consulted on awareness-raising</p>

	<p>activities and in identifying sustainable alternative livelihood activities (such as fishing, cooking, heating, etc.). Power relations between local NGO workers (external to the community) and vulnerable youth, especially young women, may result in social tensions. Migrants may be excluded from the mangroves plantation and afforestation activities. Children and youth may be excluded from awareness-raising activities on the importance of maintaining the targeted ecosystems. Green areas, afforestation activities and rain water harvesting systems may not be easily accessible for older persons and the disabled. COMPONENT 2 - Developed training and tools may not sufficiently promote understanding and linkages between climate change, marginalisation/vulnerability and poverty. COMPONENT 3 - Cross-fertilisation and lessons-learned activities at the regional level may fail to take sufficiently into account the needs of the vulnerable and marginalised groups.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Community representatives, grass-root organisations, municipal officials, construction companies and other local stakeholders will be sensitised on the importance of capturing the perceptions, constraints and needs of all concerned community groups living close to the construction sites when planning/implementing these initiatives, in particular the marginalised and vulnerable including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities; this will be done through training and awareness-raising activities; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned community groups; Alternative measures for minimising the negative impacts of temporary interruption of informal income-generation activities during construction, rehabilitation and cleaning works will be identified in a participatory manner with the concerned community members under the leadership of local officials; Alternative access routes for older persons, children and persons with disabilities to access key amenities will be identified and duly communicated; Job descriptions and vacancies related to these sub-projects will be tailored to allow low-skills and uneducated youth, especially women to apply. - Needs, constraints and capacities of the marginalised and vulnerable groups will be mapped and profiled; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned community groups; The detailed design, planning and organisation of EWS and safe-havens will discussed with all concerned community groups, especially women, the most vulnerable and marginalised; Simulation exercises involving</p>

vulnerable groups will be organised; Job descriptions and vacancies related to these sub-projects will be tailored to allow seasonal migrants, vulnerable and marginalised to apply; Awareness raising campaigns and preparedness measures will be designed/delivered to reach older persons, persons with disabilities and women. - Community representatives, grass-root organisations, municipal officials and other local stakeholders, when planning/implementing these initiatives, will be sensitised on the importance of capturing the perceptions, constraints and needs of the marginalised and vulnerable including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities; this will be done through training and awareness-raising activities, especially to actively involve them in the implementation of waste activities; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned community groups; Job descriptions and vacancies related to these sub-projects will be tailored to allow local unskilled youth, migrants, vulnerable and marginalised to apply; To minimise health risks and safety/security concerns, protective measures for waste related works will be developed and disseminated through appropriate channels to reach young mothers, children, older persons, etc. - Community representatives, grass-root organisations, municipal officials and other local stakeholders, when planning/implementing these initiatives, will be sensitised on the importance of capturing the perceptions, constraints and needs of the marginalised and vulnerable including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities; this will be done in a participatory/ consultative way, including through training and awareness-raising activities, especially to actively involve these groups in the planned activities and identify alternative livelihood options; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture complaints, feedback, inputs and updates from the concerned community groups; Job descriptions and vacancies related to these sub-projects will be tailored to allow local vulnerable youth, especially young women, migrants and other vulnerable/marginalised groups to apply; Awareness raising campaigns will be designed/delivered to reach children, youth and the marginalised/vulnerable through the use of appropriate platforms, approaches, languages, tools and materials; Green areas, mangroves conservation and afforestation activities will be designed in a participatory manner to allow access/involvement of the marginalised and vulnerable groups.

COMPONENT 2 - While developing these trainings

	<p>and related tools, special attention will be paid to the social impact of climate change on the most marginalised and vulnerable categories. Social understanding will be strengthened across the different sectors/departments at the national level based on principles of equity and social justice, especially for the most marginalised and vulnerable people. While developing national policies/guidelines, transparent decision-making processes will be advocated, ensuring the inclusion vulnerable and marginalised people. COMPONENT 3 - These regional activities will ensure that vulnerable and marginalised groups are included and their voice is heard. Special attention will be paid to solutions/initiatives that effectively address their needs and reduce their vulnerability to climate change. This will also be an occasion to strengthen regional policies to better take into account the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised in the climate change agenda.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>- Regular meetings with key local stakeholders (monthly or when needed) - Progress reports - Meetings' attendance lists, minutes and key documents presented/ discussed - Grievance reports</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Community representatives, grass-root organisations, municipal officials, construction companies and other local stakeholders have been sensitised on the importance of capturing the perceptions, constraints and needs of all concerned community groups living close to the construction sites when planning/implementing these initiatives, in particular the marginalised and vulnerable including women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. - The project team, the leaders of the target communities and the municipal officials involved in the project have been sensitized and requested to map vulnerable and marginalized people within their communities for better understanding the nature and type of marginalization in each context; the baseline study contains this information; the mapping is indeed still ongoing. This helps to monitor along the implementation how the project can concretely reduce climate risks for them; as well as to better understand how best to involve them in the implementation. During the baseline exercise, site visits have been conducted and it has been discussed - with all the stakeholders- how the project can contribute to reducing their structural vulnerabilities and causes of marginalization through capacity building, training and skills development as in the approved project. - The project has also seen persons with disabilities being drafted in the various</p>

	<p>committees that have been set up for the different sub projects. During the public consultations, the most vulnerable and marginalized people were encouraged to be involved in the meetings and took part in the discussions. Their thoughts were noted. Follow up meetings were held with the CPT-City Project Team to map their interests in the project activities. Associations of people with disabilities were mapped and involved in the community meetings and CPT when possible. - Job descriptions and vacancies related to the sub-projects have been tailored to allow for local vulnerable youth, especially young women, migrants and other vulnerable/marginalised groups including unskilled people to apply. - Following the sensitisation of the community leaders in the targeted beneficiary wards and the municipal official the messages on involvement and consideration of marginalised and vulnerable groups have been cascaded down to all the stakeholders including the communities and the contractors. - In terms of employment, consideration has been made by the contractors to ensure balance between women and men in terms of engaging them in employment both as skilled and non skilled labourers. The sensitisation was further extended to advising the contractors to ensure that they prioritise employment of disadvantaged groups including job flexibility for those that have disabilities. - Use of protective gear was emphasised to ensure health and safety of the people particularly women and persons with disability engaged in the construction works. - The Grievance committees hold meetings in each neighborhood to collect complaints and suggestions from different groups of people including vulnerable groups; COMPONENT 2 - none at the moment. COMPONENT 3 - The situation of vulnerable groups is being given special consideration when preparing knowledge products and compiling best practices stemming from the implementation of Activities in component 1 and for dissemination regionally.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Marginalised people like persons with disability, older persons, leprosy survivors and migrants may still be excluded from sub-projects such as EWS due to the complexity of their finalisation that is still ongoing. Illiterate and/or low-skilled women and children may be excluded as well, for the same reason. The work is however still ongoing as sub projects are under implementation and awareness raising and monitoring the needs of marginalised and vulnerable groups is part of the agenda of the CPT. -Most people with disabilities are less likely to work on construction sites due to the physical nature of the construction work. In addition, there are few women applying to work on the</p>

	<p>constructions sites, which makes the process less comprehensive for women; -Many youth from local communities who have been hired have difficulty understanding the rules of monthly salaried work because they assume that they must be paid at the end of each working day. COMPONENT 2 - none at the moment. COMPONENT 3 - The Annual Regional Workshop should bring attention to the activities carried out for the inclusion of the most vulnerable and will allow countries to exchange experiences on this topic in person, demonstrating the work it has carried out to allow the implementation of a participatory strategy, at all levels . - The risk of climate change and the vulnerability of communities have been debated at the regional level with a strong focus on including the disadvantaged, but there is also a great deal of work to be done by governments in their readiness to welcome the impacted and financial contribution to disaster risk reduction strategies.</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Continuous monitoring and engagement to ensure that needs of vulnerable and the marginalised people are not left out of the implementation of the various sub-projects. - Continuous engagement with community leaders and the city council officials to better understand the different contexts in which vulnerabilities can be manifested in the course of project implementation. - Community leaders and CPT further encouraged to raise these issues in the meetings. - Trainings are being held prior to the commencement of the infrastructure works to ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalized people are reasonably considered. - Strengthen the community's ability to disseminate early warning messages in an inclusive manner, using specific needs identified.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2 - Appropriate safeguard measures will be implemented for the development of any new training material and tools, and for the delivery of any workshop and meeting. COMPONENT 3 - Ensure that the third Regional Workshop captures the most relevant aspects and best practices of inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups. - Ensure that all solutions/initiatives that effectively address their needs and reduce their vulnerability to climate change are fully discussed and exchanged between local, national and regional levels. - Continue to build on established relationships with relevant regional stakeholders to promote policy strengthening to better take into account the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized in the climate change agenda. - Promote the dissemination of new legislation, making the most vulnerable aware of their important contribution to the package of solutions aimed at reducing the real impact of climate</p>

	change.
4.Human rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5.Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	'COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage and 6. Mobility initiatives - The final design and construction plans may fail to consider women's' needs and constraints; Construction works may limit women's' ability to access livelihoods and hamper their mobility; Women could be considered as not 'fit' for any construction/ maintenance works due to their perceived status, role and/or lack of skills; Awareness campaigns may not reach all women and, as a result, exclude them from a better understanding of the relation between waste, the risks of flooding, sanitation and public health. - 2. Early warning system and 4. Safe havens - EWS and awareness activities may fail to recognise and take into consideration existing negative gender dynamics, especially GBV; The development and design of a safe haven and its management may continue to unintentionally discriminate women and/or reinforce

	<p>existing gender dynamics; Women's roles as custodians of the household and responsible for families may prevent them from participating in external activities and events such as community consultations and vocational training. - 3.</p> <p>Improvement of solid waste management - Women are responsible for household management and have limited time for other activities; waste is often considered inappropriate for them to handle; this may result in failing to involve them in these sub-projects and result in loss of job opportunities for them.</p> <p>Maintenance, sanitation and awareness-raising activities may exclude or not reach less educated and marginalised women; as a result, they may be excluded from a better understanding of the relationship between waste, flooding risks, sanitation and public health. - 5.</p> <p>Rehabilitation/ protection of ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - Women's opinions may not be considered sufficiently relevant in the design of these green spaces; Women may not be encouraged to participate in awareness-raising activities and to apply for job opportunities related to the maintenance of these green areas; The implementation of the activities may reinforce existing discriminatory practices against women, which may result in: (i) women not being consulted; (ii) difficulty in taking part in mangroves plantation and maintenance related works; and (iii) not fully benefitting from the outcomes of the activities.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2 - Trainings and tools to be developed and delivered may not take sufficiently into consideration gender issues in climate change. There is also a risk that women do not participate in national level activities equally as men.</p> <p>COMPONENT 3 - Cross-fertilisation and lesson-learned activities may not sufficiently adopt a gender lens in addressing climate change at the regional level, e.g. by including women's perspective in decision-making.</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Training activities will be delivered to key local stakeholders on women's needs and constraints, especially through existing women's associations; Consultations and participatory approach on the detailed sub-projects' design and implementation strategies to integrate a gender perspective, minimise negative impacts and actively involve women in the construction works; Job descriptions and vacancies related to these sub-projects will be gender-sensitive to encourage women's applications; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture women's complaints, feedback, inputs and updates; Awareness raising campaigns will be designed and delivered in a gender sensitive manner to reach a maximum number of women. - Existing gender dynamics within the</p>

community will be assessed leading to critical recommendations to be integrated in the design of EWS and safe havens; Women's needs and concerns, especially those of young women, single mothers, women living with HIV/AIDS, GBV victims and female migrants will be integrated in EWS and safe havens design and operationalization/construction; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture women's complaints, feedback, inputs and updates; Gender will be mainstreamed during community consultations and vocational training, paying special attention in organising these activities according to a time table that respects women's responsibilities within the target communities. - Existing gender dynamics within the community will be assessed leading to critical recommendations to be integrated in solid waste management (SWM) strategies and trainings; Specific tasks, roles and responsibilities in SWM will be assigned to women; Meetings, trainings and awareness raising activities will be held at appropriate times and locations for women, and designed in a gender-sensitive manner; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture women's complaints, feedback, inputs and updates. - Communities will be sensitised on the importance of adopting a gender lens and approach in the design and implementation of ecosystem rehabilitation/ protection initiatives; this will be done in a participatory and consultative manner; Specific tasks during implementation and maintenance of the targeted green areas will be assigned to women; adequate protective measures and job time tables will be applied consequently; Training and awareness activities will include and be designed according to a gender approach; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture women's complaints, feedback, inputs and updates.

COMPONENT 2 - Activities under this component will ensure that women are fairly included and represented in training workshops, and their voice considered in the development of guidelines. Further, in developing training/capacity building activities, related tools and policies/guidelines, particular attention will be paid to incorporate gender-related aspects and empower women as agents of change and innovation to address climate change's negative impacts. COMPONENT 3 - While implementing this component, it will be ensured that the voices of women are included and heard. Gender equality and women's empowerment will be highlighted as a key aspect in experiences' sharing. Discussions at regional level will be held on the importance of carrying out women-focused impact assessments in order to adopt gender-sensitive measures to respond to climate change issues.

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Regular meetings with key local stakeholders (monthly or when needed) - Progress reports - Meetings' attendance lists, minutes and key documents presented/ discussed - Grievance reports
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Women's community based organizations have been mapped and invited to take part in the meetings with the communities and the project team. In communities where the leader is a male, it has been agreed to include a woman representative to make sure that the voice of the women is heard and taken into consideration.;</p> <p>- A gender needs assessment has been conducted and it has been agreed to set-up a system for continuous monitoring; different age and socio-economic situations of the women in each community have been noted with a view to involve them in activities accordingly. Gender dynamics are also considered for ensuring an implementation approach that does not destabilize the communities while it is transformative. - Grievance mechanisms, included whistleblowing, are being established. - Women's committees have been established to ensure that opinions, needs and feedback from women are taken into consideration while implementing the sub-projects (in Mozambique, a meeting was held with a group mostly composed of women to gather their opinions on the implementation of sub-projects with focus on the early warning systems during the commencement of radio rehabilitation; in Malawi, considering that issues of water and sanitation hinge much on women's empowerment, women have been involved in the consultation process on the location of water and sanitary facilities for the multi-purpose evacuation centres, and their input has been incorporated in the design reviews; same happened in Malawi for the forestry sub-project). - In Malawi, the project has stressed the need for a 60/40 women/men balance as stipulated in Malawi's gender policy law and this has been fully achieved with some committees seeing women and the youth outnumbering men. - In Mozambique, the project has allocated a quota of more than 50% of women participating in EWS activities who will participate in solid waste management and drainage maintenance. - Communities were consulted on the effective grievance mechanism for safeguarding issues. - Throughout the implementation of the sub projects so far and through working with the various stakeholders including the city council officials, the contractors and the community leaders, emphasis has been on ensuring that in all the consultation processes, there is a balance of women and men also in accordance with international and national</p>

	<p>legal instruments on gender equality. The result has been that women have been part and parcel of the decision making as far as design and implementation of the sub projects currently underway is concerned. - Women's empowerment has been regularly raised in all the meetings with different stakeholders.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2 - Meetings and workshops are gender-balanced, where approximately 45% of the attendants are women with an outstanding figure for Madagascar achieving 60% of women's participation in some activities. COMPONENT 3 - Ensuring appropriate gender balance is given high priority in all activities of this component, and the gender dimension is considered in all research outputs/ knowledge products.</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Women considered in some cases as not 'fit' for any construction/ maintenance works due to persistent gender stereotypes, their perceived status, role and lack of skills. - Gender stereotypes still may prevent women from participating in external activities and events such as community consultations and vocational training. - All women still not reached by awareness campaigns, excluding them from a proper understanding of the relationship between waste, the risks of flooding, sanitation and public health. - Women's empowerment still negatively influence by the grievance mechanism still not being finalised. COMPONENT 2 - none at the moment. COMPONENT 3 - none at the moment</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Continuous monitoring to ensure that training activities are delivered to key local stakeholders on women's needs and constraints, that all activities adopt a gender lens, that activities are organised according to a timetable that respects women's responsibilities within the target communities and that if necessary, women's and men's consultations are held separately. - Train more community groups on gender equality and broadcast radio messages in the local language on gender and inclusive social issues. - Active involvement of existing women's associations. - Attention is being paid to establish safe grievance/reporting mechanisms to capture women's complaints, feedback, inputs and updates; Awareness raising campaigns are being designed and delivered in a gender sensitive manner to reach a maximum number of women. - Existing gender dynamics within the community are monitored leading to critical recommendations to be integrated in the implementation of the sub-projects. COMPONENT 2 - Appropriate safeguard measures will be implemented for the development of any new training material and tools, and for the delivery of any workshop and meeting. COMPONENT 3 - While implementing this component, it will be ensured that</p>

	the voices of women are included and heard. Gender equality and women's empowerment will be highlighted as a key aspect in experiences' sharing. Discussions at regional/DiMSUR level will be held on the importance of carrying out women-focused impact assessments in order to adopt gender-sensitive measures to respond to climate change issues.
6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	COMPONENT 1 - All sub-projects These initiatives entail construction works and labour contracts will be established in the four countries. Since national labour laws do not clearly regulate and enforce the ILO standards and principles -especially those related to social security and occupational safety and health- it may result in unfair treatment concerning compensation (living wage), gender equity, health and security standards in relation to dangerous and unhealthy work. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	In agreement with the local authorities and concerned communities, minimum social security, occupation safety and health (as per the ILO standards and principles) will be included in labour contracts and sub-contracts. Employment contracts will be written documents and registered according to the country's labour law and conditions; Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be set up to capture local workers' complaints, feedback, inputs and updates.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Regular meetings with key local stakeholders (monthly or when needed - Progress reports - Key documents - Grievance reports
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	COMPONENT 1 - One of the primary considerations for the selection of winning bids for the various construction works that were commissioned was the test of core labour rights which was administered through the L16 Supplier Code of Conduct which stipulates the basic/minimum Oxfam expected ethical behaviours on suppliers including accepting responsibility for labour conditions which include openness and transparency about labour K16 recognition of worker's rights, conformance with labour standards, including free association, safe and hygienic conditions, avoidance of child labour, non-discrimination and avoidance of other unfair labour practices. - These have also been monitored on the ground to ensure that all the minimum standards were

	<p>being adhered to in practice by the contractors including occupational safety and health standards but also ensuring that workers are supplied with protective gear and that acceptable working hours and other conditions are being adhered to. - The Grievance committees conducted several visits to all subprojects and had discussions with contractors staff to assess whether local labor laws are being followed by the contractors and to assess the level of compliance with workers rights. - In all the construction works, it was monitored that workers had safety gear and that all safety procedures were being followed and the same was confirmed on sites during the monitoring visits and review meetings. - Technical designs of the sub-projects are all aligned with national and international labour laws. - Occupational Health, Safety and Environmental aspect has been analysed and set as one of the requirements from the constructions contractors. - Presence of first aid kits on worksites is mandatory. Evacuation Procedures in case of accidents have been defined (permanent ambulance or an evacuation vehicle at worksites). COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - The severe escalation of construction material costs that has been recognised during the reporting period could potentially bring a violation in economic and social rights due to emerging socio-economic challenges: contractors have sometimes given excuses - The implementation of an effective HSE- Health Safety and Environmental policy has proven to be challenging; the onsite behaviour of some laborers might be risky and unskilled labourers are potentially exposed to the risks of being harmed while executing tasks. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Continuous monitoring for minimum social security, occupation safety and health (as per the ILO standards and principles) to be included in labour contracts and sub-contracts. - Risks that might lead to labourers payment delays will be considered. - Local authorities to always be involved in discussions and issues concerning labour rights. - Safe grievance/reporting mechanisms will be finalised to capture local workers' complaints, feedback, inputs and updates. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>7.Indigenous people</p>	
<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	

List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard	COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage - In Moroni, the

<p>measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>drainage network discharges directly into the Channel of Mozambique without passing through a water treatment plant, hence potentially harming the marine ecosystem (NB: the impact will be highly diluted considering that the Channel of Mozambique is part of the Indian Ocean); In Morondava, the drainage network discharges directly into the Hellot Channel which separates the city from the mangroves, a sensitive critical habitat, before going into the Indian Ocean; In Zomba the improved drainage system may risk increasing the level of discharge of dirty water with waste into the Likangala River. - 5. Rehabilitation/ protection of ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - Only sub-project 5.2.5 in Zomba presents a risk since the planned river rehabilitation involves protecting sections of the river banks with gabions to reduce flooding and erosion. This intervention may affect the health and functioning of the Likangala riverine ecosystem (NB: the impact will be minimal considering that the Likangala River is 50 km long and that gabions have been installed only in a limited number of spots in Zomba and will not harm the connectivity of the ecosystem). COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>- Organise awareness-raising activities targeting the concerned local communities to highlight the importance of keeping the drainage ditches clean and the relationship between waste dumping and clogging of ditches, flooding and diseases (see also the Sustainability section of the referred sub-project fiches in Annex 5); Where appropriate, metal grids can be used to protect drainage ditches to be clogged with waste; in fact, by minimising the storm water pollution the impact on critical habitats will be reduced (NB: this is also linked to sub-projects 5.4.3; 5.1.8 and 5.2.4 on solid waste management); Monitoring regularly the state of the identified critical natural habitats - The design of the river rehabilitation intervention will pay particular attention to ensure that the connectivity of the ecosystem is not affected. The design will be done in collaboration with experts from the Department of Environment of the city council and relevant stakeholders as the Botanic Garden in Zomba and the University of Malawi in Zomba, in close coordination with the national authorities; Activities will be organised in collaboration with these entities to protect the riverine ecosystems around the hotspots where gabions will be installed; Awareness-raising campaigns will be carried out to increase the level of understanding regarding the negative impacts of sand mining in the river banks; By-laws to prevent informal sand mining in the targeted areas will have to be enforced in a stricter manner, including</p>

	<p>payment of penalties; involving the riparian populations in this process through awareness-raising and surveillance/reporting mechanisms will be crucial; Alternative livelihood options will have to be identified for the sand miners.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>- Meetings' attendance lists and minutes - Progress reports Specific indicators on Drainage: - Monitoring of the identified critical ecosystems at risk every 4 months with local authorities; - Monitoring of the state of the drainage channels every 2 months. Specific indicators on Ecosystems and natural resources: - Monitoring of the intervention on a regular basis (weekly) during implementation - Monitoring of the state of the river ecosystem and possible impacts by the mentioned entities every 4 months</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Discussions with the municipalities and the communities to monitor the impact of sub-projects on the specific natural habitat contexts have been continuous, taking into consideration: (i) the actual status of the ecosystem (ii) the regulations which are currently in place to protect the environment and the ones that the municipality would like (or it is in process) to apply (iii) the perceptions and suggestions of the communities for the protection of the local ecosystem. - In Malawi, the design of the river rehabilitation intervention has paid particular attention to ensuring that the connectivity of the ecosystem is not affected. The design has been done in collaboration with experts from the Department of Environment of the city council and relevant stakeholders in Zomba and in close coordination with the national authorities. - All activities have been organised in collaboration with the local authorities to protect the ecosystems around the hotspots and awareness-raising campaigns have been carried out to increase the level of understanding regarding the negative impacts of sand mining in the river banks and of waste habits. - Maintenance committees have been established to ensure that both communities and municipalities are fully aware and involved in the protection of natural habitats. - In Madagascar, the risk of old machineries of the contractor company causing incident and/or harm to the natural habitat in case a huge amount of fuel accidentally released in the water has been recognised and prevented. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - In Malawi, construction and rehabilitation works were disrupted by the adverse weather conditions occasioned by the persistent and heavy rains as a result of tropical Storm Anna and</p>

	<p>Cyclone Gombe which swept away some of the construction materials including sand which might have disrupted some natural habitats in the River Likangala. - In Madagascar, the current drainage network discharges directly into a channel and the system could be impacted in case the technical design fails to consider all aspects of the drainage. - Day-to-day implementation of the activities and any possible involuntary and/or slowly and/or not visible action may impact negatively on the natural habitat even outside the project (slow-onset risk). COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Constant monitoring mechanism for avoiding any possible small and progressive negative impact. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A - Alternative livelihoods were identified: promoting small scale agriculture by building the resilience and productivity of small scale farmers. The project could contribute to this matter by influencing the government to support a favourable local policy for small scale farmers and by developing concept notes that have been shared with donors.</p>
<p>10.Conservation of biological diversity</p>	
<p>Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage - In Moroni, by discharging directly into the Channel of Mozambique, the drainage to be built can harm the marine ecosystem and impact on its coastal biodiversity (NB: the impact will be highly diluted considering that the Channel of Mozambique is part of the Indian Ocean); In Morondava the improved drainage may impact on biodiversity because of the mangroves, by discharging directly into the Hellot Channel; In Zomba the improved drainage may discharge dirty water with waste into the Likangala River and impact on the riverine ecosystem, including its flora and fauna (NB: the water quality along the Likangala River today, i.e. before starting the project, varies due to existing pollution points and non-points along the river – see: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Likangala_River) - 5. Rehabilitation/ protection of existing ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - Only sub-project 5.2.5 in Zomba presents a risk of biodiversity reduction since the planned river rehabilitation involves protecting sections of the river banks with gabions to reduce flooding and erosion. This intervention may affect the biodiversity of the</p>

	Likangala riverine ecosystem (NB: the impact will be minimal considering that the Likangala River is 50 km long and that gabions will be installed only in a limited number of spots in Zomba). COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>'- 1. Drainage - Organise awareness-raising activities targeting the concerned local communities to highlight the importance of keeping the drainage ditches clean and the relationship between waste dumping and clogging of ditches, flooding and diseases (see also the Sustainability section of the referred sub-project fiches in Annex 5); Where appropriate, metal grids can be used to protect drainage ditches to be clogged with waste; in fact, by minimising the storm water pollution the impact on critical habitats will be reduced (NB: this is also linked to sub-projects 5.4.3; 5.1.8 and 5.2.4 on solid waste management); Monitoring regularly the state of the identified critical natural habitats. - 5.</p> <p>Rehabilitation/ protection of existing ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - The design of the river rehabilitation intervention pays particular attention to ensuring that the connectivity of the ecosystem is not affected. The design is being done in collaboration with experts from the Department of Environment of the city council, the Botanic Garden and the University of Malawi in Zomba, in close coordination with the national authorities; Activities are being organised in collaboration with these entities to protect the riverine ecosystems around the hotspots where gabions are being installed; Awareness-raising campaigns are being carried out to increase the level of understanding regarding the negative impacts of sand mining in the river banks; By-laws to prevent informal sand mining in the targeted areas will have to be enforced in a stricter manner, including payment of penalties; involving the riparian populations in this process through awareness-raising and surveillance/reporting mechanisms will be crucial; Alternative livelihood options will have to be identified for the sand miners.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>- Meetings' attendance lists and minutes - Progress reports Specific indicators on Drainage: - Monitoring of the identified critical ecosystems at risk every 4 months with local authorities - Monitoring of the state of the drainage channels every 2 months Specific indicators on Ecosystems and natural resources: - Monitoring of the intervention on a regular basis (weekly) during implementation - Monitoring of the state of the river ecosystem by the mentioned entities every 4 months (NB: the existing inventory of species of the Likangala River will serve as baseline)</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>

<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Drainage - Awareness-raising activities targeting the concerned local communities have been organised to highlight the importance of keeping the drainage ditches clean and the relationship between waste dumping and clogging of ditches. - The state of the identified critical natural habitats has been monitored regularly. - Rehabilitation/ protection of existing ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. The design of the river rehabilitation intervention has paid attention to ensuring that the connectivity of the ecosystem is not affected. The design is done in collaboration with experts from the Department of Environment of the city council, in Zomba, in close coordination with the national authorities. - For the mangroves rehabilitation, a consultant specialist in mangroves rehabilitation management was hired and produced a diagnosis of the current state of mangroves in Madagascar. - In Malawi, processes for proceeding to reforestation were developed. Locations to implement the initiative were already identified with the municipality, communities and stakeholders. - In Malawi, the declaration by the Government of Malawi that all public buildings should be constructed not using burnt bricks has been strictly observed and no construction or rehabilitation under the project has ever used burnt bricks which is helping to conserve biological diversity. This helped to set an example to the public about the need to conserve biodiversity. - The Project has encouraged communities to prepare by-laws to guide and sustain the interventions including solid waste management and afforestation programs so that the biodiversity is maintained in the city particularly in the most environmentally sensitive, fragile and marginal spaces. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - The different aspects of residual impact identified during the preparation of the proposal has not been fully avoided yet as sub-projects are still in the implementation phase. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Drainage: the project will continue to promote awareness-raising activities targeting the concerned local communities to highlight the importance of keeping the drainage ditches clean and the relationship between waste dumping and clogging of ditches, flooding and diseases. - Monitoring regularly the state of the identified critical natural habitats and to avoid any obstacle to conservation of biological diversity - Rehabilitation/ protection of existing ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources - Activities will be organised in collaboration with local and national authorities and relevant stakeholders to protect the riverine ecosystems around the hotspots where</p>

	gabions will be installed. - Awareness-raising campaigns will continue to increase the level of understanding regarding the negative impacts of sand mining in the river banks. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	COMPONENT 1 - N/A COMPONENT 2 & 3 - This project component does not include any physical interventions, hence none of the sectors considered key causes of GHG emissions are involved. However, flights and transportation needed for meetings and missions will result in GHG released. The impact can be considered marginal.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	COMPONENT 1 - N/A COMPONENT 2 & 3 - Greening and reforestation sub-projects under Output 1.2 can be considered as mitigation measures through carbon offsetting.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	N/A
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	N/A
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	COMPONENT 1 - N/A COMPONENT 2 & 3 - Now that in the majority of countries the COVID-19-related restrictions are being lifted, more travels are being organised compared to the previous reporting period. Nevertheless, whenever a travel is organised, close attention is paid to combine activities making the most of each mission to avoid any unnecessary travels. As an example for Component 2, the National Project Manager (NPM) in Madagascar participated online from Antananarivo to regular City Project Team (CPT) meetings in Morondava; field missions in Morondava for National Project Coordination Teams (NPCTs), NPM and UN-Habitat, Oxfam and DiMSUR managerial team were combined with important inaugurations and meetings in Morondava (in December 2022).
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	COMPONENT 1 - N/A COMPONENT 2 & 3 - Flights and transportation needed for meetings and missions will result in GHG released although the impact can be considered marginal
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	COMPONENT 1 - N/A COMPONENT 2 & 3 - Attention will continuously be paid to the decision to take flights and other transportation. As an example for Component 2, in Madagascar UN-Habitat, Oxfam

	and DiMSUR traveled by road from Antananarivo to Morondava and only took the flight back Morondava to Antananarivo to reduce carbon footprint.
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<p>COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage - Over-use of resources: In Morondava and Zomba sand is usually extracted in an uncontrolled manner from the beach and/or river banks. Pollution: planned activities related to drainage may pollute soil and water due to discharge of dirty water with waste. In Moroni: the direct discharge into the Channel of Mozambique may pollute the sea water and the fragile coastal ecosystem due to the presence of waste in the drainage network (NB: the impact will be highly diluted considering that the Channel of Mozambique is part of the Indian Ocean); Morondava, Chokwe and Zomba: improvements of the drainage system may cause the direct discharge of dirty water with waste into rivers and sea, thus increase the polluting effect and lowering the water quality of these ecosystems. - 3. Improvement of solid waste management (SWM) - Over-use of resources: For Zomba the construction of waste sorting/recycling centres leads to potential risks of over-use of resources (sand for concrete). However, this is a small scale construction, so there is minor risk. Pollution: minor pollution of soil and water may occur in some cities, as follows: Morondava: there may be minor soil and ground water pollution in case of waste overflow and leakage from the containers, in case of irregular waste collection; Chokwe and Zomba: community waste sorting/recycling centres are planned; if the ground is not impermeable, leachate may pollute the soil and groundwater. - 4. Safe havens - Sub-projects belonging to this thematic group include construction activities and, similarly to group 1 (drainage improvement), may present some level of risk of over-use of sand only for Morondava and Zomba. However, the construction of safe havens can be considered to be of relatively small scale. - 6. Improvement of urban mobility - The rehabilitation of roads and bridges may lead to an over-use of resources. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the	'- A mitigation plan to avoid over-use of sand in the planned construction activities (and to be rigorously followed) has been drafted for sustainable provisioning of sand before starting the construction

safeguard measures by activity.	<p>phase; the plan includes, among other measures: (i) a detailed design of the drainage channels avoiding the over-use sand (e.g. substitution of sand with other construction materials); (ii) purchase of sand from non-impacting sources; etc. To minimise the pollution of surface waters mitigation measures are the same as for Principles 9 and 10 to avoid negative impacts on critical natural habitat and biodiversity. - Similarly to the drainage thematic group of sub-projects, a mitigation plan to avoid over-use of sand in the planned construction activities as been drafted for sustainable provisioning of sand before starting the construction phase; To minimise the risk of pollution there is need to include a waterproof ground (e.g. using cement or underground plastic sheet) during the design phase to avoid leachate percolation that may affect the soil or ground water quality; Ensuring timely and regular collection of waste by the local authorities in collaboration with the concerned communities will be crucial; awareness-raising activities are also being carried out for this purpose; See more mitigation measures under the Sustainability section of the referred sub-project fiches. - Similarly to the drainage thematic group of sub-projects, a mitigation plan to avoid over-use of sand in the planned construction activities is being drafted for sustainable provisioning of sand before starting the construction phase.</p>
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	<p>- Regular monitoring (weekly) of the intervention and adherence to the mitigation plan during the construction phase - Meetings' attendance lists and minutes - Progress reports Specific indicators on Drainage: - Monitoring of the identified ecosystems at risk every 4 months with local authorities - Monitoring of the state of the drainage channels every 2 months Specific indicators on SWM: - Sub-projects' detailed design plans - Monitoring of the state of soil and ground water every 6 months with local authorities</p>
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	<p>COMPONENT 1 - All the initiatives are considered against the pollution that they might create (or increase) during their implementation as a non-intentional result of it (implementation). In this regard, the service providers for conducting the technical designs are in process to be evaluated against - among other things- the pollution prevention measures that they put in place and the adoption of a resources efficiency approach (in implementation). Current pollution considerations are also taken into consideration. - The project has continued to intensify awareness raising targeting all the stakeholders including the communities on issues of pollution prevention through encouraging</p>

	<p>regular collection and proper disposal of waste and avoiding discharging dirty water and other waste in the drainage. - In Malawi, the sand for the major construction works by the contractors has also been sourced out of Zomba City where mining is sustainable and causes little damage to the environment. In addition, the project has encouraged use of cement blocks and cement for construction which has drastically reduced use of sand for the construction and rehabilitation works.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	<p>COMPONENT 1 The residual impact is related to the progressive implementation of the sub-projects that might entail pollution risk that are not initially considered. In Malawi, the unprecedented rains received which were ocasioned by the impacts of Tropical Storm Anna and Cyclone Gombe overwhelmed the capacity to manage the waste which eventually got discharged into the river Likangala polluting the river. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	<p>Constant implementation monitoring. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	<p>Yes</p>
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	<p>Yes</p>
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	<p>COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage - As mentioned in Principle 12, the discharge from improved drainage systems may represent a pollution risk. Even though none of these water bodies represent a drinking source, they are fishing grounds and sources for agricultural irrigation, or places where people play and swim. This implies that the pollution of these water bodies may have a direct or secondary impact on public health. - 3. Improvement of solid waste management (SWM) - The planned activities may lead to some level of pollution of the soil and/or ground water (see Principle 12) with direct and indirect impacts on health. If ground water is polluted (as explained under Principle 12, this is a very minor risk) and then consumed as drinking water, it may affect the health of people. In addition, for all cities, in case of irregular waste collection from the installed containers or inefficient management of the waste sorting/recycling centres, waste may attract mosquitos and increasing the risk of malaria or water-borne diseases in case of rainfall among the communities living nearby. - 5. Rehabilitation/ protection of ecosystems and sust. use of natural</p>

	resources - The only potential risk may be represented by the river rehabilitation intervention in Zomba (sub-project 5.2.5) as the use of gabions, if not properly conceived and managed, may harm the natural habitat, which is one of the public health determinants. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	- As impacts on public health depend on potential water pollution, the mitigation measures to be applied are the same as for Principle 9, 10 and 12 (2nd bullet related to pollution) for this thematic group of sub-projects. - To minimise the risk of ground water pollution there is need to include a waterproof ground (e.g. using cement or underground plastic sheet) during the design phase to avoid leachate percolation; Ensuring timely and regular collection of waste by the local authorities in collaboration with the concerned communities will be crucial; awareness-raising activities will also be carried out for this purpose; See more mitigation measures under the Sustainability section of the referred sub-project fiches in Annex 5. - As impacts on public health depend on the quality of the Likangala River, the mitigation measures to be applied are the same as for Principle 9 (1st and 2nd bullets) for this thematic group of sub-projects.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	- Meetings' attendance lists and minutes - Progress reports Specific indicators on Drainage: - Monitoring of the identified ecosystems at risk every 4 months - Monitoring of the state of the drainage channels every 2 months Specific indicators on SWM: - Weekly monitoring of waste collection - Sub-projects' detailed design plans - Monitoring of the state of soil and ground water every 6 months with local authorities Specific indicators on Ecosystems and natural resources: - Weekly monitoring of the intervention during implementation - Monitoring of the state of the river ecosystem every 4 months
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	COMPONENT 1 - Public health issues and risks related to each particular context have been discussed, including the persisting Covid situation (compliance with the national Covid preventive measures have been ensured in all countries). - Activities foreseen by the sub-projects have been considered against other public health risks that they might unintentionally create (or increase) during the implementation. - In Madagascar, engagement with local communities on public health has raised the issue of sexual education. However, this subject has not been further analysed due to cultural resistance. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	COMPONENT 1 - Heat might discourage the employees to regularly use facemasks in the

	worksites. - Newcomers for the construction works might be the vectors to harm the public health. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	COMPONENT 1 - Constant implementation monitoring. - Continue to stimulate discussion about sexual education, HIV/AIDS although generically throughout all sensitization activities to increase awareness among community members. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15. Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	COMPONENT 1 - 1. Drainage - in Moroni: some level of risk associated to the marine ecosystem due to uncontrolled discharge of dirty water with waste through the improved drainage system; this discharge impact, in a highly diluted manner, only on the sea waters; in Morondava: identified valuable lands may be at risk because of the impact of the uncontrolled discharge of dirty water with waste through the improved drainage system on the mangroves and the Hellot Channel; in Chokwe: soil degradation is

	<p>currently observed along the existing drainage channels' banks; in Zomba: uncontrolled discharge of dirty water with waste through the improved drainage system may affect the ecosystem functions of the river and its banks. - 5. Rehabilitation/ protection of ecosystems and sust. use of natural resources - Only the river rehabilitation intervention in Zomba (sub-project 5.2.5) including the use of gabions may affect the river ecosystem and may, therefore, represent a risk in terms of soil degradation and for the identified valuable lands, i.e. the river itself and its banks.</p> <p>COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A</p>
<p>List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.</p>	<p>- To minimise the degradation of the identified valuable lands and avoid any negative impact on ecosystem services provisioning due to water pollution as described in the risk assessment, the mitigation measures to be adopted are the same as under Principles 9 and 10 (2nd bullet) for this thematic group of sub-projects; Drainage improvement works in Chokwe will be accompanied by planting vegetation activities along the banks to reduce soil degradation. See more mitigation measures under the Sustainability section of the referred sub-project fiches. - The same mitigation measures proposed under Principles 9, 10, 12 and 13 proposed for this thematic group of sub-projects may be applied.</p>
<p>List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.</p>	<p>- Meetings' attendance lists and minutes - Progress reports Specific indicators on Drainage: - Monitoring of the identified ecosystems at risk every 4 months - Monitoring of the state of the drainage channels every 2 months Specific indicators on Ecosystems and natural resources: - Weekly monitoring of the intervention during implementation - Monitoring of the state of the river ecosystem every 4 months</p>
<p>State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period</p>	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Land and soil conservation issues have been included in the eco-system and biodiversity conservation analysis. In this regard, the service providers had identified possible risks leading to land and soil degradation. - For the bridges, river banks protection by revegetation was conceived to reduce soil degradation and prevent erosion. Right of way construction might pass through a removal of top soil which will be stored at designated area and fenced with geotextile to avoid spoil from scrambling for later use. - ESMP measures to which the contractors signed for have safeguards meant to reduce harm to the environment including land and soil conservation which have been strictly followed by the contractors and closely monitored. Within the contracts are clauses for restoration of the environment after the construction works have been</p>

	completed which is also being monitored by the project. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	The residual impact is related to the fact that the progressive implementation of the Initiatives may lead to a lower attention towards land and soil protection. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Constant implementation monitoring. COMPONENT 2 & 3 - N/A

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	<p>Starting from the the first regional workshop UN-Habitat presented the project's ESMP to all Executing Entities and partners during the first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting to discuss and agree on related strategies for the operationalisation of the project. During the event, four working groups (one for each country) were organised to discuss the dissemination/publicizing/disclosure of environmental and safeguards instruments at the national and local level. The ESMP is discussed at regular team meetings led by UN-Habitat and was revisited at the second Regional Workshop as well. Monitoring missions include review of ESMP compliance. The project ESMP keeps being widely available to all Executing Entities and partners to make sure to implement the required ESP safeguard measures for each project activity accordingly. Moreover, UN-Habitat is constantly available to support the partners and discuss about ESP safeguard measures implementation whenever required. The formal change for the implementing entity for Component 3 from the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to Oxfam during this period has not had any impact on the implementation of the ESMP as Oxfam was part-and-parcel of developing the ESMP and in</p>
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	practice has, since the beginning of the project implementation, managing both Components 1 and 3 and is fully invested in and capable of ensuring ESMP compliance for both components.
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	<p>Oxfam - In all the Countries, initiatives have been presented to all the groups. Meetings were held in suitable time and day; allowing the access of the majority of the people and language friendly. Sharing of the steps taken to finalise the technical designs with municipalities and communities. Safe space to provide feedbacks have been provided. Maximum involvement of the Municipality and continuous coordination with them. MOUs and agreements of cooperation with municipalities include reference to ESMP and GP. Community sensitisation on ESMP.</p> <p>Madagascar - The 2 executing entities with UN Habitat established close collaboration to key actors having similar actions at national level. The 2 executing entities will be reminded of the key measures safeguards already identified in the project document prior the implementation of the AoC for component 2. The safeguards measures on access and equity, on vulnerable groups, on gender and on climate change will be particularly respected during the implementation of the AoC for component 2.</p> <p>Mozambique - The ESMP as per the project document is discussed regularly through the National Project Coordination Team (NPCT) and the City Project Coordination Team. Besides, the National Project Manager discusses and assesses the measures in place and the extent of compliance with the developed ESMP for the project.</p> <p>Comoros - The two national execution entities, DGEAT and DGSC as part of component 2 of the project, were made aware of ESP measures. They were mentioned during the meetings of the national project committee. A member of the committee has been designated to monitor these ESP measures in collaboration with the beneficiary communities.</p> <p>Malawi – The Department of Environmental Affairs is part of the oversight agencies within the project coordination structures.</p>
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)?	

Please provide details.	
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes

List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
Mozambique: (1) Workers' complaint about the misconduct of one of the workers who treated the workers inhumanely.	Mozambique - (1): The Grievance Committee decided to meet with the workers to hold a hearing and to compare the statements of the engineer in charge with the information from the workers. After gathering information from all the people involved, a friendly discussion was held among them to clarify what attitudes to adopt in order to respect all other colleagues. From this moment on, no such incidents have occurred.	Resolved
Mozambique: (2) Complaint of a worker who did not receive his wages for one month and 17 days in the months of February and March (17 days).	The payments have been regularised. A meeting was organised with the company to analyse the cases raised by the workers and the employer assured that payment would be made. It is now confirmed that pending payments have taken place.	Resolved
Mozambique: (3) Complaint from the local carrier that provided transportation services to the construction company and was not paid in the agreed time. The total amount outstanding was 6000 meticais.	The payments have been regularised. A meeting was organised with the company to analyse the cases raised by the workers and the employer assured that payment would be made. It is now confirmed that pending payments have taken place.	Resolved
Mozambique: (4) Workers' complaints about the lack of work equipment in one of the	Mozambique: (4) The Grievance committee followed the case and the company provided the work equipment for all workers.	Resolved

construction work.		
Mozambique: (5) Complaint of local labors due to the delay of payment of wages by the contractors.	Mozambique: (5) The Grievance committee met with the contractor to follow up on the case and is still on track.	Resolved
Madagascar: (1) Local laborers complained about the significant presence of feces in the drainage ditches, so they refused to work and came to Oxfam's office.	Madagascar: (1) When the municipality received a notification, the department of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, community leader, and Oxfam MEAL officer decided to call a meeting of the concerned residents to educate them of the public hygiene guidelines and the applicable law. The following day, the workers returned to their jobs once locals in the targeted areas demonstrated that they had understood the guidelines and committed to honoring them.	Resolved
Madagascar: (2) The design concept for the drainage rehabilitation in the city center included the reconstruction of two wooden bridges across the drainage system to improve locals' mobility. Even if an alternative deviation path had been provided, an informal community leader has expressed concern that a safe temporary bridge should be built before removing the current bridges to prevent their children from falling into the ditches.	The two temporary wooden bridges have been built while waiting for the permanent footbridges to be rebuilt. The cost was covered by the project's budget. Furthermore, the contractor was assessed against social and environmental impacts of the project and ESP compliance was included in its contract.	Resolved
Madagascar: (3) Unofficial community leaders have submitted completed grievance templates on behalf of groups of individuals residing in the northern part of the city-center. The issue was requesting that drainage system improvement initiative be extended to their location as well, citing that their place is always flooded during the rainy season, causing various health issues for their children and increasing their vulnerability.	Madagascar: (3) With the assistance of the Oxfam MEAL officer, the President of the City Project Team (the Mayor) had written formal letters underlining the funding limits hampering the project team to address the concern.	Resolved
Madagascar: (4) Construction of a multi-purpose safe-haven: a resident complained about a coconut tree that he planted in the multiple-purpose safe-haven construction area years before.	Madagascar: (4) The first solution was suggested to address the concern, replacing his coconut tree with five, however this did not solve the issue. The grievance handler committee then gently dug it out with its roots and placed it to his preferred location, as agreed with him.	Resolved
Comoros: a grievance was received concerning the	Comoros: the grievance was addressed directly with the district chief and the traditional regulatory body (known as	Pending

<p>drainage system on the Dzahani-coulée section from the owners of the land. Most of the land is privately owned, as work progressed, these owners had forbidden Oxfam to cross their land to open up access roads for company machinery or to build drainage infrastructure, due to a lack of understanding of the project's interventions on their property.</p>	<p>the notabilité), as these two authorities were involved in the project since the very beginning. Meetings were organized immediately in order to discuss about the grievance. As complaints on the same issue came from different owners at different times, several meetings took place in the site and sometimes in the homes of these landowners, who were not close to the site. These different conditions led to the organization of different types of meetings depending on the case: (a) meetings at the office set up by the company at the site, for community residents; (b) virtual meetings for the owner in mainland France; (c) meetings on the work site at the request of certain people to possibly propose other things with a view to diverting the watercourse; (d) interventions during certain weekly site meetings; (e) meetings at the homes of certain owners who do not yet reside on their land; (f) meetings at the mosque for specific communities; (g) unannounced meetings at appropriate times. All these meetings were intended to show the communities availability to discuss and explain the project to them and find realistic solutions, so that they feel safe and reassured. When someone was a little resistant, it was agreed that the community representatives may authorize Oxfam to go ahead despite the owner's dismay, but it is preferable to stop the work temporarily to find an amicable solution so that the owner doesn't feel contradicted, even if it's in the general interest. The grievance was solved in all the above mentioned cases through amicable solutions.</p>	
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Comments

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
COMPONENT 1 - Gender equity and justice are promoted at city level through the	Outcome	% of women who— at different levels in the city — have actively participated to	0	60% of the women in each of the 4 cities	Good

active involvement of women in the design and implementation of the sub-projects. An environment that recognises the role of women and enables their empowerment is created.		the implementation of the sub-projects			
COMPONENT 1 - Gender equity and justice are promoted at city level through the active involvement of women in the design and implementation of the sub-projects. An environment that recognises the role of women and enables their empowerment is created.	Outcome	% increased of women who - at different level and different sector – are actively engaged in socioeconomic development of the city	0	60% of the women in each of the 4 cities	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 1 - Gender perceptions, capacities and skills are taken into consideration and gender needs addressed in the cities sub-projects implementation plan.	Output	Nr. of sub-projects implementation plans that have a gender approach which clearly define the role and 'reasonability' of the women in the execution and the gender needs addressed	0	NS	Good
COMPONENT 1 - Gender perceptions, capacities and skills are taken into consideration and gender needs addressed in the cities sub-projects	Output	% women satisfied with the sub-projects implementation plan as responding to their need and enhancing their role	0	NS	Good

implementation plan.					
COMPONENT 1 - Women are actively involved and engaged in the implementation of the cities sub-projects and make sure that that gender needs and perspective are concretely addressed.	Output	Nr. of women who have a leadership position in the implementation of the sub-projects' implementation plan	0	60% women/youth	Good
COMPONENT 1 - Women are actively involved and engaged in the implementation of the cities sub-projects and make sure that that gender needs and perspective are concretely addressed.	Output	% of the women who agree that gender needs (as in the sub-project implementation plan) are addressed	0	60% women/youth	Good
COMPONENT 1 - Women's role, capacities and skills are enhanced and are included into the sustainability plan of the Cities priority sub-projects.	Output	At least 50% of the women among the municipal staff and community members have been trained and capacitated to ensure proper management/maintenance of the realised priority actions	0	50% women/youth	Good
COMPONENT 1 - Women's role, capacities and skills are enhanced and are included into the sustainability plan of the Cities priority sub-projects.	Output	% of women whose capacity has been recognized and is reflected into the sustainability plan	0	50% women/youth	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 1 - Women's role, capacities and	Output	% of women who have been trained to have	0	50% women/youth	Good

skills are enhanced and are included into the sustainability plan of the Cities priority sub-projects.		an active role in the priority sub-projects			
COMPONENT 2 - Climate resilience approach and decision making is gender based informed.	Outcome	% of women who are actively part of high-level climate resilience decision making processes and platforms	0	NS	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 2 - National tools/guidelines/policies/legislation for promoting urban climate resilience are developed and adopted.	Output	% increased of climate resilience policies that are gender sensitive	0	NS	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 2 - National and local officers are trained in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches and have increased their understanding on the importance of climate resilience measures/approaches.	Output	No. of female officials who take actively part in the training	0	NS	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 2 - National and local officers are trained in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches and have increased their understanding on the importance of climate resilience measures/approaches.	Output	% increased awareness on the need to take gender informed decisions on climate resilience	0	NS	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 3 - Local and national governments of	Outcome	% increased interest and availability in jointly managed	0	NS	Satisfactory

the 4 countries have learned from each other appropriate and gender sensitive urban climate adaptation practices and are better prepared to face common transboundary climate-related natural hazards and related impact.		climate change transboundary risks and impact, included gender			
COMPONENT 3 - Local and national governments of the 4 countries have learned from each other appropriate and gender sensitive urban climate adaptation practices and are better prepared to face common transboundary climate-related natural hazards and related impact.	Outcome	No. of policies on gender sensitive climate resilience that have been developed/ revised (for incorporating the good practices)	0	NS	Poor
COMPONENT 3 - Lessons learned and best practices on gender sensitive climate resilience are captured and disseminated through the SADC DRR Unit in partnership with DiMSUR as regional knowledge management platform.	Output	% increased of gender-sensitive good practices shared	0	NS	Satisfactory
COMPONENT 3 - Cross-fertilisation activities among the participating	Output	No. of exchange mission with a focus on gender and climate change	0	NS	Poor

countries are discussed and prepared and space is specifically allocated for the sharing of gender and climate change.					
COMPONENT 3 - Cross-fertilisation activities among the participating countries are discussed and prepared and space is specifically allocated for the sharing of gender and climate change.	Output	No. of participants to the missions (gender disaggregated)	0	NS	Poor
COMPONENT 3 - Regional workshops for sharing of experience on gender sensitive climate resilience are organized among the different countries, and participation to global events (such as conferences organized for agencies and/or the academia).	Output	No. of participants (gender disaggregated) who actively participated to the workshop	0	NS	Poor
COMPONENT 3 - Regional workshops for sharing of experience on gender sensitive climate resilience are organized among the different countries, and participation to global events (such as	Output	No. of bilateral meeting among the countries on gender sensitive climate resilience measures	0	NS	Poor

conferences organized for agencies and/or the academia).					
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Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
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Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	UN-Habitat presented the AF Gender Policy to all Executing Entities and partners highlighting the importance of its compliance at all stages of the project promoting, among other things, adequate representation of women in trainings and events. Special attention has been paid to gender balance in every activity, from recruitment processes to the invitations to workshops and meetings.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	Oxfam - The following arrangements have been taken during the period (i) in all the documents produced and in the trainings, local gender power dynamics have been included and how they are influenced by cultural behaviours considered (ii) discussion and ongoing monitoring of how these power dynamics can influence the project and - at the same time - how the project can be an entry point for a progressive transformative change towards better access to resources for women; raising women's voice for decision-making, the right to be involved in traditionally male dominated areas and strengthening control over resources in a climate change context (iii) discussions are ongoing on how the Project can provide data and info for building robust gender-responsive environmental policymaking and programming at national and local level (connection with national component). In addition, in all the Countries MOUs and agreements of cooperation with municipalities include reference to GP. Based on the findings of the initial gender assessment, the CPTs have paid great attention while implementing activities to specific issues, in order to comply with GP: (i) reducing the vulnerability of women while building their resilience to climate risks; and ii) empowering women by promoting an enabling environment where they are not considered as vulnerable individuals but as powerful agents of change. Four outcomes have been identified as

	<p>crucial for advancing gender equality and justice and promoting the empowerment of women: 1. Access to resources; 2. Raising voice; 3. Right to choice; and 4. Control over resources. Arrangements put in place during the reporting period are specifically referred to the process of communities engagement, implementation of the baseline and realisation of technical designs of the 23 initiatives: (1) women's needs and perceptions have been systematically captured during the design phase. (2) Awareness-raising activities and training sessions have been organised at community level to sensitise on the important role played by women in society and on the need to actively involve them in sub-projects' implementation. (3) To encourage women's involvement, adequate security and safety conditions at the workplace have been ensured. In implementing the agreed arrangements and with a view to comply with GP, Oxfam has taken into account the feminist principles that have recently been adopted by the organisation. Madagascar - UN-Habitat has ensured the effective participation of the women from the 2 national executing entities MEDD and MATSF. Their access to resources : all the project documents and their ability to take decisions were particularly enhanced during the meetings and email exchanges throughout the implementation of the project. The 2 ministries MEDD and MATSF had women and men in their representation team for our project: MEDD: 3 women and 1 man, MATSF: 4 women and 2 men. Mozambique - UN-Habitat has reinforced the need of designating a woman as Project Focal Point, by the executing entity. The preparation of the training sessions pays close attention to the level of participation of woman. Comoros - UN-Habitat with the EEs will ensure to increase the role of women in urban resilience and in the fight against the effects of climate change. The focus will be on women's level of training and collaboration with women's associations. Malawi – The taskforce leading the development of the guidelines and policy instruments has 40% of its members as women. A core team leading implementation of the project is being chaired by a female Director from the Department of Urban Development.</p>
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	Yes

Section 4: Grievances	
Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and	Partially

complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	Yes

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme activities [6]	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process used	Provide the status/outcome
Malawi: (1) Some contractors have not been consistently paying their suppliers and labourers including women.	The grievance was submitted informally by the community representative to the Municipality. Namely, they have been alleged that some contractors have not been consistently paying their suppliers and labourers including women. The project adopted the City Council's existing Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Committee which comprises membership from ward development committees, representatives of people with disabilities, youth, community policing groups, and community based organisations (CBOs) in the communities. The community was heard in several sessions to ensure that all necessary information was gathered. The situation was then discussed within the committee, and it was indeed recognized that the payment had lagged far behind the information initially given to the workers. It was then decided to proceed with the payment immediately, and the community was informed promptly. The delay was due to administrative causes, but the Oxfam team recognized that the paperwork should have been handled more quickly.	Resolved
Mozambique: (1) The need to use local labor in the sub-projects with focus on the participation of women.	The need to prioritize recruiting members of the local community to access some non-technical vacancies was discussed with the contractor and the project also advised the contractor to include women applicants as a priority. At the same time the municipality appointed a woman councillor to lead the process of publicising vacancies and proposed the creation of an interview panel that includes women. As a result, the contractor recruited local women for labour in the started sub projects through a transparent process.	Resolved
Mozambique: (2) The need to select good managers for the community radio to avoid repeating what happened previously and also approach gender issues in the radio program.	The project challenged the Municipality to lead the process of choosing new radio managers, assigning a new name for the radio and prioritizing local women and youth in the management of the radio. As an outcome, this has been accepted informally by the Municipality and the project is in the process of formalising it.	Resolved
Mozambique: (3) The women complained against the decision that has been put in place to set up drainage passages close to their plots as they worried that after a heavy rain their	This grievance was in the process of being managed at the moment of the submission of the PPR. Subsequently, it was decided to bring the matter to the attention of the consultants in charge of the technical design of the drainage who assured that the risk highlighted by the community does not exist. The municipality communicated this information to those who had raised the grievance and the community.	Resolved

plots may be flooded.		
Mozambique: (4) Women and men also complained about the need for the project to intervene in other actions aimed to repair the dike with the aim to stop floodwater.	The Project involved the company ARA Sul to identify the key causes of the dike collapsing and propose solutions. The solutions have been adopted in the ongoing works and this has been duly communicated to those who had raised the grievance and the community.	Resolved

Comments

The rating “Poor” in some of the indicators of Component 2 and 3 relate to activities involving a wide range of actors such as governments and regional platforms. These activities suffered some delays due to the complexity of the activities and their significant variety and consequently this affected the active involvement of the female component of the various bodies, as described in column I of the GP compliance sheet for each specific indicator. It is worth noting that there were also logistical difficulties in organising the regional workshops and this did not allow the gender-related activities to be conducted properly. In this sense, we can say that the "Poor" rating is not so much related to the low participation of the female component in the activities, rather, that being that specific activity behind in terms of implementation, it has not yet had the proper conditions for female involvement as envisaged by the project. It is estimated that with the completion of the activities, the planned indicators will be achieved.

Rating

Implementing Entity				
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1: Preparation, implementation and sustainable management of priority sub-projects at the city level. Outcome 1: Municipal staff, communities and local stakeholders have successfully planned and implemented priority sub-projects for increasing the climate resilience of their city and have acquired the required capacity to manage and maintain the realised investments.	Outcome 2, Outcome 3, Outcome 4, Outcome 5	Expected outputs of Component 1: 1.1. Sub-projects implementation plans fully developed with communities and municipalities, including detailed engineering studies 1.2. Priority sub-projects are implemented in the four target cities mainly through community involvement as labour-intensive manpower 1.3. Municipal staff and community members mobilised, trained and equipped for ensuring the sustainable management and/or maintenance of the implemented priority sub-projects Milestones of Component 1: 1. Detailed sub-project documents developed (month 6) 2. In-depth assessments conducted (month 9) 3. Infrastructure/natural assets constructed/developed: month 24 - 10%, month 36 - 50%, month 48 - 100% 4. Municipal staff and communities trained (month 12 - 10%, month 24 -25%, month 36 - 50%, month 48 – 100 %)	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Component 2: Tools and	Outcome 2,	Expected outputs of Component 2: 2.1.	Ontrack	Satisfactory

<p>guidelines development and training delivery at the national level. Outcome 2: National governments have created enabling conditions for scaling up and replicating the same approach in other urban settlements.</p>	<p>Outcome 7</p>	<p>National tools, guidelines, policies and/or legislation for promoting urban climate adaptation developed 2.2. National and local officers trained in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches Milestones of Component 2: 1. National guidelines/ policies/ legislations developed or adjusted (month 36) 2. National guidelines disseminated (month 48) 3. Ministerial staff trained (month 12 - 10%, month 24 - 25 %, month 36 -50%, month 48 - 100%)</p>		
<p>Component 3: Inter-country experience sharing, cross-fertilisation and dissemination of lessons learned at the regional level. Outcome 3: Local and national governments of the 4 countries have learned from each other appropriate and gender sensitive urban climate adaptation practices and are better prepared to face common transboundary climate-related natural hazards and related impact.</p>	<p>Outcome 8</p>	<p>Expected outputs of Component 3: 3.1. Lessons learned and best practices captured and disseminated through the SADC DRR Unit in partnership with DiMSUR as regional knowledge management platform 3.2. Cross-fertilisation activities among the participating countries are discussed and prepared 3.3. Regional workshops organized for experience sharing among the different countries, and participation to global events Milestones of Component 3: 1. Good practice guides are developed and disseminated 2. Exchange missions conducted (4 by month 36, 4 by month 48) 3. Regional workshops organized (month 1, 13, month 25 month 37, month 49)</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p>Marginally Satisfactory</p>

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Fruzsina Straus - Project Manager	straus@un.org

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

During the current reporting period the positive impacts of the sub-project on the ground began to be seen in very concrete and powerful ways, especially in response to climate events, and these preliminary results are already demonstrating the effectiveness of an integrated and participatory approach to urban resilience building in developing countries. Many key sub-projects such as evacuation centers, community radio and drainage systems were finalised before the rainy season, therefore already lending safety and support to local communities before, during and after the emergency. For example, the drainage system and the evacuation centres in Morondava (Madagascar) and Zomba (Malawi) were crucial when Cyclone Cheneso and Tropical Storm Freddy hit the region in the first months of 2023. In Morondava, the construction of the first safe-haven of its kind has generated great enthusiasm of the local and national administration which expressed the need of constructing more of them across the country. The UN Resident Coordinator and high-level officials inaugurated the safe haven in December 2022 and committed to using it as a model for promoting the need for evacuation centers in all human settlements of the country, especially in disaster hotspots. Activities also proceeded well at the national level, for example with robust training being delivered in all four countries to build the capacities of local and national authorities on urban climate

adaptation and resilience planning. For example, in Comoros, the CityRAP participatory resilience planning methodology is being implemented in three cities (already finalised in one) leading to resilience action plans and the first version of a Guidebook on Resilience Building for Municipalities has been developed. At the regional level, the DiMSUR website has been upgraded and improved with online tools and platforms to aid with the wide and effective capturing, presentation, exchange and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices emerging from the project. Further knowledge and capacity building products are being developed. The Mid-Term Evaluation was undertaken during this period, and the results have shown the project is largely on-track and recommendations were made and have been taken on-board for improvements in the final year of the project to ensure optimal results and impact. However, the project is facing some delays due to multiple factors, both new and existing prior to the current reporting period, such as: extreme climate events hitting the region, changes in local conditions since project design, the significant escalation of material and fuel prices, and some administrative delays, also from UN-Habitat's side, such as the lengthy procedures for contracts renewal/ extension. The communication system that has been established with the different Executing Entities is still helping in properly implementing adaptive management and for all the three components. It is worth mentioning the excellent communication with Oxfam's management team and local personnel, and the reliable role of the National Project Managers in the four countries. Hence, it is expected that the delays will be overall manageable and that the blanket no-cost extension approved by the Adaptation Fund will allow to properly complete the activities at all levels by the new project end date. UN-Habitat is always committed to managing any delays and possible setbacks by putting the interest of the beneficiaries first, and aiming at delivering quality outcomes. It is for this reason, for example, that the project team decided not to rush the organization of the Third Regional Workshop, as the conditions did not allow for a proper organization before the end of this reporting period. It is clear that holding it in October 2023 will mean a delay, but the project team agreed on first having the necessary conditions for a sound organization. This being the first UN-Habitat multi-country project funded by the Adaptation Fund, lessons learned are constantly being extracted and passed on internally to the benefit of the development and implementation of similar projects. For the third year of the project, therefore, the overall performance can be rated as satisfactory.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 1: Preparation, implementation and sustainable management of priority sub-projects at the city level. Outcome 1: Municipal staff, communities and local stakeholders have successfully planned and implemented priority sub-projects for increasing the climate resilience of their city and have acquired the required capacity to manage and maintain the realised investments.	Outcome 2, Outcome 3, Outcome 4, Outcome 5	Expected outputs of Component 1: 1.1. Sub-projects implementation plans fully developed with communities and municipalities, including detailed engineering studies 1.2. Priority sub-projects are implemented in the four target cities mainly through community involvement as labour-intensive manpower 1.3. Municipal staff and community members mobilised, trained and equipped for ensuring the sustainable management and/or maintenance of the implemented priority sub-projects Milestones of Component 1: 1. Detailed sub-project documents developed (month 6) 2. In-depth assessments conducted (month 9) 3. Infrastructure/natural assets constructed/developed: month 24 - 10%, month 36 - 50%, month 48 - 100% 4. Municipal staff and communities trained (month 12 - 10%, month 24 - 25%,	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		month 36 - 50%, month 48 – 100 %)		
Component 3: Inter-country experience sharing, cross-fertilisation and dissemination of lessons learned at the regional level. Outcome 3: Local and national governments of the 4 countries have learned from each other appropriate and gender sensitive urban climate adaptation practices and are better prepared to face common transboundary climate-related natural hazards and related impact.	Outcome 8	Expected outputs of Component 3: 3.1. Lessons learned and best practices captured and disseminated through the SADC DRR Unit in partnership with DiMSUR as regional knowledge management platform 3.2. Cross-fertilisation activities among the participating countries are discussed and prepared 3.3. Regional workshops organized for experience sharing among the different countries, and participation to global events Milestones of Component 3: 1. Good practice guides are developed and disseminated 2. Exchange missions conducted (4 by month 36, 4 by month 48) 3. Regional workshops organized (month 1, 13, month 25 month 37, month 49)	Delayed	Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Silvia Testi	silvia.testi@oxfam.it	Oxfam Italia - Executing Entity

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

The overall rating provided for Component /Outcome 1 and 3 is Satisfactory (S): the project had a slow initial start but implementation progress has been significant during the last 12 months. Project activities planned for the current reporting period are progressing on track to achieve most major relevant outputs and milestones, with some shortcomings mostly due to the need to readjust some aspects of the project to the slightly changed local conditions and needs. In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic has still affected partially the capacity of the project teams in the four countries to set up the activities in line with the workplans, especially the limitations in movements imposed by the governments of the countries have caused delays in the meetings with local municipalities and communities, although not very significant. As far as Component / Outcome 1 is concerned, this was overall achieved satisfactorily. The data relating to the indicators of this component and its outputs show data in line with those expected in terms of milestones. The total number of beneficiaries involved is in line with what was expected in this phase of the project, as well as the percentage of women and young people which in some cases is even higher than expected in the final phase of the project. It is important to specify that this rating takes into account the average of the level of achievement of the indicators calculated for the four countries, while the countries have some significant differences between them. In particular, it is important to mention the fact that the Comoros Islands are the country that reports the greatest delay in terms of carrying out the activities and consequently also of achieving the results. Furthermore, it is noted that Madagascar is the country that presents the most critical issues in terms of implementation due, in particular, to the high number of sub-projects; the distance from the capital with relative logistical difficulties in operations, procurement, search for any experts and consultants and relations with the government; technical complexity of the interventions (drainage for example). As regards the interventions in Malawi and Mozambique, these took place without particular difficulties and without substantial delays. The greatest risk that influenced the performance of this component is the financial one: price volatility and inflation have led to a significant increase in the costs of materials and transport which in some cases forced the team in the country to make some adjustments interventions to make them consistent with the available resources, while not affecting the overall structure and purpose of the individual initiatives and keeping the number of beneficiaries intact. Another risk that

negatively impacted the activities was the environmental one: recurrent cyclones seriously damaged some structures in Malawi and partially in Mozambique. As far as institutional support is concerned, this has never failed, just as the support and trust from local communities have on average remained always present. The relationship with the Implementing Entity UN-Habitat implementation has also always been good at all levels and has allowed the main problems that have emerged to be managed jointly and in agreement. The project was implemented regularly within the framework of the agreements and the organizational structure that was established in its initial phase and which was accounted for in the 1st and 2nd PPR. Oxfam has implemented the project in line with the strategic guidance of the CPTs which are fully operational and responsible for addressing the challenges and critical issues of the project at the level of each individual country. The Oxfam team in each country has been expanded in some cases either to ensure or to speed up the correct implementation of the activities: in the case of Mozambique, the team now include a Logistics Officer; in Madagascar and Comoros, a grant manager was recruited. The Monitoring and Evaluation officer and a communication staff are actively collaborating in all four cities. Monitoring and Evaluation officers are in charge of both data collection and also community mobilization and sensitization. A communication expert is continuing to support the four teams since January 2022 for promoting the visibility of the project. As regards to the outputs of Component 1, it is necessary to specify that during the 3rd year of implementation, like during the 2nd year, it was decided, in agreement with the CPTs, that some sub-projects were not carried out in exact concomitance with the others but that they had different timeframes, although obviously remaining all priority initiatives. This was mainly decided to cope with the increased costs and therefore to allow the project resources to be optimized, as well as to adapt the construction to the climactic events expected during the year. A satisfactory level of achievement of Component 1 outputs can be observed: (1) Sub-project implementation plans are fully developed with communities and municipalities, including detailed engineering studies. (2) Priority sub-projects are being implemented in the four target cities mainly through community involvement as labour-intensive manpower, with different levels of advancement. (3) Municipal staff and community members are mobilised, trained and equipped for ensuring the sustainable management and/or maintenance of the implemented priority sub-projects along with implementation of sub-projects. In all countries, work has been initiated to define the sustainability plan of the sub-projects. As regards Component / Outcome 3, this too was overall satisfactorily achieved, although with a different level of detail and relevance between outputs 3.2 and 3.3 which are further behind than 3.1. As highlighted above, this component is closely linked to the promotion of DIMSUR at a regional level and the circulation of knowledge stemming from the project implementation at the city and national levels. For this reason, the activities carried out within the framework of this component have been more aimed at creating the conditions to allow the DIMSUR to function properly autonomously. However, it is believed that the overall evaluation of this outcome is satisfactory as the concrete conditions have been set for the result to be fully achieved in year 4 of the project. The greatest risk that influenced this component was the financial one, linked to the limited resources allocated to this component and therefore to the need to optimize them as much as possible, in addition to the general increase in costs that is observed in the region and which has also limited the ability to travel.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Component 2: Tools and guidelines development and training delivery at the national level. Outcome 2: National governments have created enabling conditions for scaling up and replicating the same approach in other urban settlements.	Outcome 2, Outcome 7	Expected outputs of Component 2: 2.1. National tools, guidelines, policies and/or legislation for promoting urban climate adaptation developed 2.2. National and local officers trained in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches Milestones of Component 2: 1. National guidelines/ policies/ legislations developed or adjusted (month 36) 2. National guidelines	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		disseminated (month 48) 3. Ministerial staff trained (month 12 - 10%, month 24 – 25 %, month 36 - 50%, month 48 - 100%)		
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
Sandrine Andriantsimetry (Madagascar National Project Manager); Stern Kita (Malawi National Project Manager); Marcia Guambe (Mozambique National Project Manager); Hamid Soule-Saadi (Comoros National Project Manager)	Sandrine Andriantsimetry (sandrine.andriantsimetry@un.org); Stern Kita (stern.kita@un.org); Marcia Guambe (marcia.guambe@un.org); Hamid Soule-Saadi (hamid.soule-saadi@un.org)

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

In Madagascar, the formal procedures for opening a bank account at a primary bank for the AoC component 2 funding for the ministry requires a ministerial decree by the government and took several months given the Covid 19 and the health emergency adopted by the government and delayed the signature of the AoC for component 2 with MATSF. Additional delays occurred in the first quarter of 2022 due to the 5 cyclones and storms hitting Madagascar. The ministry MATSF in collaboration with the NPCT members now doubled its efforts to deliver the national strategy document, the climate risk assessment guide and the national curricula as soon as possible. Another challenge arose when this bank account was no longer affiliated with MATSF and required a new bank account which had to be changed in an amendment of the AoC between UN-Habitat and MATSF. This amendment was signed in April 2023 and permitted the payment of the second instalment of the budget for component 2 implementation. The updates of the national urban climate adaptation strategy is being finalized with the national communication plan for its dissemination. Regarding the capacity building of national and local officers in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches, the national curricula is finalized and will be pre-tested and the list of technical officers to be trained is already available and the national training will be rolled out in the next quarter. Due to lack of national expertise in urban climate risks and resilience, the academic research center, DMGRC of the University of Antananarivo will carry out this activity for the project. Despite the delay in implementation, the milestones of the main expected achievements for component 2 will be achieved for the national guidelines before the end of this year 2023. In Malawi, the flooding resulting from Tropical Cyclones Ana and Gombe affected implementation and led to delays in implementation as focus of the EE, which is responsible for national disaster response, shifted to provision of humanitarian response. There was a change in senior management at the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, which also caused delays in executing the project. Moving forward, the taskforce coordinating the implementing of the project has been revitalized and the remaining activities will be finalized within 2023. Collaboration with government counterparts and other stakeholders at national and city level remains strong. In Mozambique, positive trends can be considered as clear, open and regular communication with the National EE and joint development of the Project's programmatic and operational instruments such as the work plan and the budget. The results and outputs delivery is aligned with the implementation plan. The engagement of the EE in the project governance has increased considerably, showing high level of appropriation that impacts on the project implementation efficiency. In Mozambique there is a high demand on the part of the EE and the government for regular monitoring mission to the project site in Chokwe both to oversee the progress of Component 1 but also to feed into the development of the Outputs of Component 2, which has posed a challenge as budgets for such activities had not been foreseen in project design. In Comoros, the good collaboration with MATUAFTT allows a positive evolution of the implementation of activities, however, some activities need to be implemented in collaboration with other MATUAFTT partners in order to create synergies. Very good coordination is necessary for the successful implementation of this activity. The national context, with the government's particular interest in urban resilience, provides good prospects for the completion of activities,

with increasing stakeholder commitment.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Nothing in addition to the rating justification provided in the Implementing Entity section above.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Outcomes	Nr. of people that have got access to resilient basic services and infrastructure;	10% of target	Morondava: 11 communities with 17850 inhabitants (total number of people evacuated to the newly built safe haven plus number of residents who benefit from the improved drainage system during the tropical storms hits) Zomba: 7 communities (with 110.000 inhabitants). Chokwe: 3 communities (with 39,635 inhabitants). Moroni: 2 communities (with 9,500 inhabitants).	Morondava: 11 communities (with 39,015 inhabitants) Zomba: 8 communities (with 122,239 inhabitants) Chokwe: 3 communities (with 45,873 inhabitants) Moroni: 2 communities (with 19,745 inhabitants)
Outcomes	Nr. of people that got access to improved ecosystem services;	0	Morondava: 10% of target (baseline value) Zomba: 7 communities out of 8 with 110.000 inhabitants Chokwe: 39635 within the 8 neighborhood Moroni: 15% of target (baseline value)	Morondava: 11 communities (with 39,015 inhabitants) Zomba: 8 communities (with 122,239 inhabitants) Chokwe: 3 communities (with 45,873 inhabitants) Moroni: 2 communities (with

				19,745 inhabitants)
Outcomes	Nr. of people that participated to the enhancement of above (in line with AF indicators 3.1, 4.2 and 5)	0	Morondava: 7900 Zomba: 1000 Chokwe: 522 people (329 Men and 193 Women) Moroni: 1500	Morondava: 11 communities (with 39,015 inhabitants) Zomba: 8 communities (with 122,239 inhabitants) Chokwe: 3 communities (with 45,873 inhabitants) Moroni: 2 communities (with 19,745 inhabitants)
Outcomes	Number of municipal divisions and staff with increased capacity to minimise exposure to climate variability risks (in line with AF indicator 2.1)	0	Morondava : 26 municipal staff (40% of staff members) Zomba: 13 municipal staff (30% of staff members) Chokwe: 25 Municipal staff (45% of staff members) Moroni: 8 staff, (25% of staff members)	4 municipalities 2 departments per municipality, at least 40% of staff
Outcomes	% of women who – at different level in the city – have actively participated to the implementation of the sub-projects	0	An average of 47% of women have actively participated to the implementation of the sub-projects. The percentage by city is: Morondava: 62% Zomba: 50% Chokwe: 37% Moroni: 40%	60% of the women in each of the 4 cities
Outcomes	% increased of women who - at different level and different sector – are actively engaged in socioeconomic development of the city	0	Although for this indicator only the values resulting from the baseline reviews conducted after the project inception are available, the involvement in the sub-project of those women who are engaged in the socioeconomic development of the city is considered significant by the project teams and by the CPTs. Updated values: Morondava:	60% of the women in each of the 4 cities

			60% Zomba: 55% Chokwe: 47% Moroni: 40%	
Outputs	No. of sub-project implementation plans developed	0	Morondava: 8 Zomba: 7 Chokwe: 4 Moroni: 4	23 sub-project implementation plans with all technical specifications for each planned investment/activity
Outputs	Nr. of sub- projects implementation plans that have a gender approach which clearly define the role and reasonability' of the women in the execution and the gender needs addressed	0	All plans developed so far have a gender approach which clearly define the role and reasonability' of the women in the execution and the gender needs addressed: Morondava: 8 Zomba: 7 Chokwe: 4 Moroni: 4	23 sub-project implementation plans with all technical specifications for each planned investment/activity
Outputs	% women satisfied with the sub-projects implementation plan as responding to their need and enhancing their role	0	Overall feedback from women involved in community mobilisation is positive: Morondava: 100% Zomba: 90% Chokwe: 58% Moroni: 60%	23 sub-project implementation plans with all technical specifications for each planned investment/activity
Outputs	Nr. of detailed engineering studies to assess environmental and social risks prepared – in line with AF and national requirements	0	Morondava: 5 Zomba: 2 Chokwe: 3 Enviromental assessments done for general drainage improvement, SWM and SH Moroni: 1	4 assessment reports, including risks and mitigation measures per hard intervention
Outputs	Nr. of municipal staff and community members mobilised/trained to ensure proper management/ maintenance of the realised priority actions (in line with AF indicator 2.1.1. and 3.1.1.) – by gender	0	Morondava: Sustainable Managment Committees members for the four infrastructures: 21 municipal staff (13 w; 8m) + 34 community members (9 w; 25m) Zomba: 12 staff (5 w + 7 m) + 350 community members (55% w +	16 municipal level trainings (4 per city) – adequate female participation to be ensured; 32 community level trainings (avg. 8 per city);

			45% m) Chokwe: 25 staff(10w + 15 m) and 497 community members (50% w + 50% m) Moroni: 8 staff (4 w + 4 m) + 200 community members (40% w + 60% m)	
Outputs	Nr. of women who have a leadership position in the implementation of the sub-projects implementation plan	0	The % is high in all the cities and it has been collected during the community mobilisation sessions: Morondava: 216 (60% women and youth) Zomba: 90 (35% women and youth) Chokwe: 250 (60% Women from CBDRM Committees engaged have leadership position and youth) Moroni: 35 (50% women and youth)	60% women/youth
Outputs	% of the women who agree that gender needs (as in the sub-project implementation plan) are addressed	0	The % is high in all the cities and it has been collected during the community mobilisation sessions: Morondava: 100% Zomba: 90% Chokwe: 58% of women stated that their gender needs have been observed in planing design of Subproject Moroni: 80%	60% women/youth
Outputs	Nr. of municipal staff and community members mobilised/trained to ensure proper management/ maintenance of the realised priority actions (in line with AF indicator 2.1.1. and 3.1.1.) – by	0	The number of community members is composed by 50% women. Morondava: Sustainable Managment Committees members for the four infrastructures: 21 municipal staff (13 w; 8m) + 34	16 municipal level trainings (4 per city) – adequate female participation to be ensured; 32 community level trainings (avg. 8 per city)

	gender		community members (9 w; 25m) Zomba: 12 staff (5 w + 7 m) + 350 community members (55% w + 45% m) Chokwe: 522 including 6 municipal staff (overall 40% w + 60% m) Moroni: 8 staff (4 w + 4 m) + 200 community members (40% w + 60% m)	
Outputs	(At least) 50% of the women have been trained and capacitated	0	The % is high in all the cities and it has been collected during the community mobilisation sessions: Morondava: 30% Zomba: 25% Chokwe: 37% Moroni: 50%	16 municipal level trainings (4 per city) – adequate female participation to be ensured; 32 community level trainings (avg. 8 per city)
Outputs	% of women whose capacity has been recognized and is reflected into the sustainability plan	0	On average, in the four countries around 30% of women whose capacity has been recognized and is reflected into the sustainability plan. Morondava: 25% : only for hard interventions, the soft initiatives are still in the early stages Zomba: 25% Chokwe: 45% Moroni: not available	50% women/youth
Outputs	% of women who have been trained to have an active role in the priority sub-projects	0	44% of women have been trained and have an active role in the sub-project: Morondava: 63% of trained then employed individuals are women Zomba: 25% Chokwe: 58% Moroni: 30%	50% women/youth
Outcomes	Nr. and type of	0	Madagascar: 3	4 ministries (1 per

	targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimise exposure to climate variability risks (in line with AF indicator 2.1)		ministries - NPCT members from MATSF, MEDD, Ministry of Interior - BNGRC Malawi: 5 - National Planning Commission, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Department of Urban Development, Department of Urban Development, Ministry of Local Government Mozambique: 3 provincial Governments; 11 Local Governments/Municipalities; 3 District Governments; Eduardo Mondlane University; 2 CSOs; 3 Ministries (MOPHRH, MTA, MAEFP) and National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management; Comoros: 4 - MATUAFTT, DGSC, Commune de Mutsamudu, Foubouni	country)
Outcomes	Nr. and type of targeted institutions whose staff has been trained	0	Madagascar: 3 Institutions (1 staff MATSF, 2 staff MEDD, 2 staff BNGRC during national retreat and training DRR workshops in Nov 2022). Malawi: 4 government ministries, 4 cities, 1 town council and 5 non-governmental organizations. Mozambique: Representatives from 6 institutions	4 ministries (1 per country)

			(i.e. Municipality of Tete; Municipality of Beira; Municipality of Quelimane; Municipality of Manica; MTA; INGD) were trained at the Sub-Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Urban Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and Sustainability) that took place in December 2022 Comoros: 4 - MATUAFTT, DGSC, Municipality of Mutsamudu and Municipality of Foubouni.	
Outcomes	% of women who are actively part of high level climate resilience decision making processes and platforms	0	On average, in the four countries around 43% of the people who are part of decision making bodies on climate resilience set up by the project at the national level are women. More details for this indicator can be found in the Project Indicators tab. Madagascar: 55% (5 women out of 9 decision makers at central authorities NPCT) Malawi: 40% of NPCT members and joint taskforce on development of policy instruments are women Moz: 35% of NCPT members Comoros: 40% (4 women out of 10 decision makers at implementation entity and stakeholders)	4 ministries (1 per country)

Outcomes	Nr. of inter-departmental high level meetings on climate resilience agenda	0	<p>Madagascar: 3 (National review of Sendai Framework, national retreat in DRR Madagascar , NPCT meeting with representatives of Ministers and President of DiMSUR). Malawi: 3 meetings of the National Technical Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management undertaken during reporting period, to which UN Habitat participated and made presentation on the project Mozambique: 3 - 1) NPCT Meeting chaired by the Secretary Permanent of MTA and the Vice President of INGD; 3) and 3) 4th and 5th NPCT meeting chaired by the Vice-President of INGD. Comoros: 2 - Workshop to launch the urban policy development process; Validation workshop of vulnerability study for urban resilience.</p>	4 ministries (1 per country)
Outputs	% increased integration of Climate change priorities into national development strategy (in line with AF indicator 7)	0	<p>Madagascar: 60% Capacity building and updates of national strategy for disasters and risk management SNGRC with focus on climate risk and valuation of natural capital during retreat of national DRR group Malawi: 0 (the Malawi2063 and its implementation plan for the first 10 years</p>	At least 4 tools/guidelines/policies/legislation (1 for each country)

			<p>have integrated climate change issues and will be an enabler to the work and the other efforts we have ahead of us. UN-Habitat contributed to the review of the Disaster Risk Management Policy and finalization of the Disaster Risk Management Bill)</p> <p>Mozambique: 50% - Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the National Adaptation Programme (NAP) have integrated Urban Resilience priorities. Comoros: 50% - The national strategy for DRR has been revised to mainstream urban resilience and CC, in parallel of the national policy for urban development.</p>	
Outputs	% increased capacity of the staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions (in line with AF indicator 2.1.2.)	0	<p>Madagascar: 60% increased capacity of MATSF, MEDD and BNGRC (national retreat and training DRR workshops in Nov 2022) Malawi: 20% (even though no training has been conducted, capacity has been strengthened through participation of key government and non-state actors in the development of policy instruments under the project) Mozambique: 60% (through the Sub-Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Urban Disaster</p>	At least 4 tools/guidelines/policies/legislation (1 for each country)

			<p>Risk Reduction, Resilience and Urban Sustainability) Comoros: 50% (for now with CityRAP process in Mutsamudu and Foumbouni) and 30% (for the DGEAT and DGSC as Focal Point for CityRAP). With the development of ToRs for capacity building at the MATUAFTT and Municipalities, 60% of these different institutions are planned to be trained in urban resilience concept.</p>	
Outputs	Nr. of guidelines/policies adapted, developed or law adjustments	0	<p>Madagascar: 1 - Updates and capacity building on national strategy for disasters and risk management SNGRC with focus on climate risk and valuation of natural capital; ongoing finalization of 1) the updates of the national strategy on urban climate adaptation, 2) the development of national guide for urban climate risks assessment and 3) the development of the national curricula in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches Malawi: 2 instruments, one on dissemination of green cities concept and another one a policy document for urban climate resilience will be</p>	At least 4 tools/guidelines/policies/legislation (1 for each country)

			<p>created with the project and are currently in a draft form. UN-Habitat has also contributed to the review of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy as well as the review of the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act, 1991, leading to the development of the Disaster Risk Management Bill.</p> <p>Mozambique: 3 - 1) Diagnostic of Climate Change Institutional and 1 Legal Framework for the Urban Sector; 2) Revision of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) through the strengthening of the Urban Resilience Component; 3) integration of Urban Resilience in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP)</p> <p>Comoros: 1 ToR of the Guide on climate and urban resilience for local authority is developed and outline of the guide established.</p>	
Outputs	Nr. of national departments that deal with women and gender issues have prioritize climate resilience issues	0	<p>Madagascar: 2, MATSF- DGATE Department for territorial planning and equipment and MEDD BNCCC REDD+, national coordination office for climate change and REDD+ (national DRR retreat, national</p>	At least 4 tools/guidelines/policies/legislation (1 for each country)

			<p>review of Sendai Framework)</p> <p>Malawi: 0 (none implemented during reporting period)</p> <p>Mozambique: 0</p> <p>Comoros: 3 - DGEAT (National Directorate of Equipment and Land Planning) DGE (National Directorate of Environment) DGSC (General Directorate of Civil Security)</p>	
Outputs	% increased of climate resilience policies that are gender sensitive	0	<p>On average, it was reported 44% increase.</p> <p>Madagascar: 60% Updates and capacity building on national strategy for disasters and risk management SNGRC with focus on climate risk, valuation of natural capital and gender consideration and updates of national urban climate adaptation strategy.</p> <p>Mozambique: 25% - considering the Diagnostic on Climate Change and the recently developed National Adaptation Programme (NAP), and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)</p> <p>Malawi: 50% - Review of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy and development of the Disaster Risk Management Bill</p> <p>Comoros: 40% of increase through the updates on</p>	At least 4 tools/guidelines/policies/legislation (1 for each country)

			mainstreaming urban resilience to the national strategy for DRR, and the development of the guide for climate change and urban resilience for local authority.	
Outputs	Nr of workshops/trainings held at ministerial level	0	<p>Madagascar: 4 workshops organized by the MATSF on urban climate resilience in Madagascar.</p> <p>Malawi: 5 workshops conducted involving the Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Lands and Department of Disaster Management Affairs and city and town councils (Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu cities and Mangochi Town Council) on the development of the national guidelines on green cities as well as the policy instrument to strengthen urban climate resilience.</p> <p>Mozambique: 2 - National Workshop on Integration of Urban Aspects into CC Legal and Institutional Framework Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MTA; UN-Habitat Representative and the National Director of Urban Development; Sub-Regional Capacity Building Workshop chaired by the Provincial Director</p>	32 workshops/trainings (8 per country)

			<p>of Land and Environment; Provincial Director of the National Disaster Risk Management Institute and the Mayor of Beira. Comoros: 6 (2 workshop training of trainers + 2 data analysis and prioritisation workshop +1 RFA development workshop for CityRAP were organised in Mutsamudu and Foubouni, involving 3 Ministry (MATUAFTT, Interior and Environment) + National Workshop for Vulnerability Study workshop.</p>	
Outputs	<p>Nr. of officials who participate to training for responding to, and mitigating impacts, of climate-related events on urban areas (in line with AF indicator 2.1.1.)</p>	0	<p>Madagascar: 5 staff trained from 3 Institutions (1 staff MATSF, 2 staff MEDD, 2 staff BNGRC during national retreat and training DRR workshops in Nov 2022). Malawi: 125 officers participated in the 5 workshops conducted Mozambique: 180 (120 officials that attended the National Workshop on climate change for the Urban Sector + 60 staff have been trained at the Sub-Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Urban Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and Urban Sustainability targeting 4 local</p>	<p>32 workshops/trainings (8 per country)</p>

			governments of centre Mozambique). Comoros: 15 (3 officials participated to the ToT workshop: Director of Urban Planing, Director of Civil Security and the Mayor + 7 officials attended the ToT meeting in Mutsamudu + 5 in Foubouni).	
Outputs	% awareness/knowledge increased of the understanding of climate resilience approach /measures	0	Madagascar: 40% knowledge increased of climate resilience for MATSF, MEDD and BNGRC (national retreat and training DRR workshops in Nov 2022 by UN system). Malawi: 60% - through development of instruments, stakeholders' knowledge and awareness on climate change and its approaches was enhanced for key government ministries, departments, non-governmental organizations and cities. Mozambique: 60% - through the Sub-Regional Capacity building workshop Comoros: 60% of awareness/knowledge was increased for the participant of the ToT workshop	32 workshops/trainings (8 per country)
Outputs	Nr. of female officials who take actively part in the training	0	In the current reporting period several workshops/trainings at the national level have been carried out in	32 workshops/trainings (8 per country)

			<p>most of the countries, showing a satisfactory attendance reporting the participation of 85 female officials in total. Madagascar: 3 women, 1 from MATSF, 1 from MEDD and 1 from BNGRC (national retreat and training DRR workshops in Nov 2022 by UN system) Malawi: 38 women took part in the workshop, representing 30% Mozambique: 81 (56 attended the National Workshop on climate change for the Urban Sector + 25 attended the Sub-Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Urban Disaster Risk Reduction, Resilience and Urban Sustainability targeting 4 local governments of Centre Mozambique) Comoros: 19 (5 women out of 20 participants was actively part of the ToT workshop and 14 women out of 35 participant on the National validation workshop).</p>	
Outputs	% increased awareness on the need to take gender informed decisions on climate resilience	0	<p>As activities at the national level progressed substantively during this last reporting period, a better monitoring of this indicator has been possible and it revealed a satisfactory increase</p>	32 workshops/trainings (8 per country)

			<p>of awareness reporting a 40% increase.</p> <p>Madagascar: 70% increased awareness, at NPCTs committee</p> <p>5 women out of 9 decision makers since end of 2022</p> <p>Malawi: 40% through UN Habitat's contribution to the development of the National Disaster Risk Management Investment Plan and the National Disaster Risk Management Policy.</p> <p>Mozambique: 10% reached at the sub-Regional Training in Urban Climate Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainability took place comprising the Cities of the Center of Mozambique (Manica, Beira, Tete and Pemba)</p> <p>Comoros: 40% awareness increased thanks to the ToT workshop</p>	
Outcomes	Nr. of good practices /lessons learnt per country at national and city level that are shared	0	<p>4 good practices shared per country during the Second Regional Workshop held in March 2022 on drainage and solid waste management; early warning and evacuation; nature-based solution and community mobilisation awareness; and on strengthening the policy and legal framework for building urban resilience at the</p>	4 national reports; 4 city level reports

			national level. Currently awaiting the completion of the third Workshop to be able to report relevant details.	
Outcomes	Nr. of multi-countries meeting held	0	2 regional workshops (June 2020, March 2022). The third regional workshop is planned to be held in Mozambique on 24-25-26 October 2023.	4 national reports; 4 city level reports
Outcomes	% increased interest and availability in jointly managed climate change transboundary risks and impact, included gender	0	Availability from the 4 governments and from the 4 cities as well as from SADC in jointly managing climate change transboundary risks and impact, included gender. Interest was demonstrated during the Regional Workshop in 2022 (exact percentage difficult to calculate). Awaiting the completion of the third Workshop to be able to report further details, but is relevant to indicate that the same institutions reported in the last PPR (4 governments, 4 cities and SADC) are still involved in managing climate change transboundary risks and impact, included gender.	4 national reports; 4 city level reports
Outcomes	Nr. of policies on gender sensitive climate resilience that have been developed/revised (for incorporating the good practices)	0	No policy has been developed/ revised yet in the four countries, and the new DiMSUR action plan 2022-2024 has to be finalised to incorporate the gender and vulnerable groups	4 national reports; 4 city level reports

			component.	
Outputs	Number of materials shared on SADC DRR Unit and DiMSUR platforms	0	DiMSUR action plan 2022-2024 shared during the Second Regional Workshop and through the DiMSUR website. Xipefo platform launched on DiMSUR website and best practices document disseminated there.	At least 10 good practice guides on climate change adaptation solutions derived from the local implementation of sub-project in the 4 countries
Outputs	% increased of gender-sensitive good practices shared	0	During the second Regional Workshop at least 4 gender-sensitive good practices were shared (exact percentage difficult to calculate). Awaiting the completion of the third workshop to be able to report relevant details.	At least 10 good practice guides on climate change adaptation solutions derived from the local implementation of sub-project in the 4 countries
Outputs	No. of exchange missions conducted and lessons learned shared	0	One exchange mission was conducted in March 2022 where delegations from Madagascar, Mozambique and Comoros visited Zomba, Malawi and shared lessons learned. No exchange mission has been conducted in the current reporting period, it is scheduled for October 2023.	8
Outputs	No. of exchange mission with a focus on gender and climate change	0	1 exchange mission in March 2022. The fact that the dates of the third regional workshop have changed means that it has not yet been possible to share the experiences that took place during the period under	8

			analysis. However, efforts are being made so that the Workshop can be held in October 2023, which will allow cross-fertilization and sharing activities, as well as the analysis of the agenda related to gender inclusion.	
Outputs	No. of participants to the missions (gender disaggregated)	0	17 men and 13 women. It was not possible to organise exchange missions during the reporting period, but they are being planned for October 2023 coinciding with the third Regional Workshop.	8
Outputs	No. of regional workshops organized	0	2 Regional Workshops: - On 23-24 June 2020 the official launch of the project, the inception workshop and the first Project Steering Committee were held as a two-day event which was organised as a hybrid in-person and virtual meeting in order to comply with the specific COVID-19 related restrictions in both travel and gathering of people in the involved countries. - On 21-24 March 2022 the 2nd Regional Workshop and the 2nd Project Steering Committee were held as a three-day event which was organised in Blantyre, Malawi. - The Third Regional Workshop will be held 24-26 October	5 regional workshops; 20 presentations (5 by each country)

			2023 in Mozambique	
Outputs	Type of material utilized and best gender sensitive practices presented	0	Presentations and reports on the pre-project and current situation at national and local level; presentation of the multifaceted challenges and opportunities for resilience building including gender sensitive practices, using the examples of Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique and the Union of Comoros.	5 regional workshops; 20 presentations (5 by each country)
Outputs	No. of participants (gender disaggregated) who actively participated to the workshop	0	The first regional workshop was held using a virtual modality which made it possible to extend the invite to more participants, whose number was around 200 during the moment of highest participation. Unfortunately, as it was an online event, it was not possible to collect complete disaggregated data of the participants. The Second Regional Workshop was held in Blantyre, Malawi. It was possible to participate also using a virtual modality which made it possible to extend the invite to more participants and to those who were not able to travel in person. No. 48 people were present in person (29 men, 19 women), No. 10 people were present online. The fact that	5 regional workshops; 20 presentations (5 by each country)

			the dates of the third regional workshop have changed means that it has not yet been possible to share the experiences that took place during the period under analysis. However, efforts are being made so that the Workshop can be held in October 2023, which will allow for cross-fertilization and sharing activities.	
Outputs	No. of bilateral meeting among the countries on gender sensitive climate resilience measures	0	Only informal bilateral meetings were held, formal meetings on this topic were not yet reported but are planned for Year 4.	5 regional workshops; 20 presentations (5 by each country)

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	No substantive changes in the project design nor in the outputs. The sub-projects are still relevant even if few adaptive measure have been required for aligning them to the current local context, which has changed since project design. Specific to Mozambique: - Improved coordination and communication with MTA to expedite the funds disbursement procedures. - Equip the municipality with heavy duty machine (Bulldozer) so to perform drainage rehabilitation and maintenance, instead of one-time intervention from

contractors. -DiMSUR's online platform has continued to be developed to accommodate this knowledge management need and further initiatives such as interviews with IPs and beneficiaries have been conducted to gather information and store it on the online platform. This work will continue to be amplified in the final year of the project. Progress on visibility has included dedicating additional time of personnel both within Oxfam and UN-Habitat to communications and outreach activities, some of which are detailed in response to the comment in Section 4. The visibility work will also continue to be enhanced during the critical final year of the project when results and impact can be communicated, including plans for high-level missions to the project sites including press/ media. The project, its approach and impacts were also promoted in 2023 at high-profile events such as COP28, and events are already being planned for COP29 and the World Urban Forum in 2024. Given that there is no dedicated communications budget for the project, UN-Habitat and Oxfam are committing additional human resources to these activities. The underbudgeting issue for evaluation is still being discussed and solutions explored. Part of the budget for the final evaluation had to be used to pay for the mid-term evaluation so resources are being sought to ensure adequate funding for the final evaluation to take place. This might require some reallocation from other budget lines or subsidy from external budgets. It is also an issue that the project team would like to seek the guidance

<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>of the AF Secretariat on.</p> <p>YES. The project has grievance and whistleblowing mechanisms that allow for complaints and safeguarding issues in the target communities. They have been quite key in early addressing critical issues (as communities misunderstanding, need of more clarity, community groups exclusion etc...) that might have been affecting project delivery and in setting up anticipatory action for avoiding the negative impact of these risks. The environmental and social safeguard measures were comprehensively reviewed alongside the review of the technical designs for all the sub-projects; in some cases they have been discussed and updated in consultation with the communities and the City in order to take into consideration the changed social and environmental context. Continuous monitoring of these measures is undertaken alongside the implementation of the project.</p>
<p>How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>- During the third year of implementation of the project, gender considerations were taken into account in the topics discussed by the NPCT and CPT and gender equity in decision making enhanced in all meetings and email exchanges at national and city levels. These gender considerations have led to a great acceptance of our project by all stakeholders and the communities. - As reported in the GP Compliance sheet, in all the Countries, MOUs and agreements of cooperation with municipalities include reference to GP. In addition, GP arrangements have been put in place during the reporting period specifically referred to the process of communities</p>

		<p>engagement, implementation of the baseline and realization of technical designs of the 23 sub-projects: (1) women's needs and perceptions have been systematically captured during the design phase. (2) Awareness-raising activities and training sessions have been organized at community level to sensitize on the important role played by women in society and on the need to actively involve them in sub-projects' implementation. (3) To encourage women's involvement, adequate security and safety conditions at the workplace have been ensured. - The project has encouraged the sub-project consultant to involve mainly women in their public consultation so to retrieve and consider their opinions in the design of the sub-projects. Specifically, this impacted on the need of solar powered light in the buildings, as well as the inclusion of the ramp to ease the navigation of the building, especially for people with disabilities. - At the implementation phase, the project encouraged the contractors to hire local, with special focus on women in the communities to build the infrastructures. As a result, women were contracted to implement work non traditionally involving women (like constructions). - The establishment of special committees in charge of community mobilization fostered the involvement of women in the high-intensity labor recruitment process. It has been found that women cannot show up until they are given the opportunity to express themselves, and encouraging them to raise their voices at every stage of the activities increases their long-term</p>
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engagement. - The lessons learned specific to gender so far include: 1. The community consultations showed the value of explicitly considering the different roles and responsibilities of women and men, and of dedicating time and resources to convene women-only groups for consultation. Separate discussions with women produced valuable findings that informed the results of the sub-project plans. These women's discussions have unlocked the potential of women in building resilience and paved the way for stronger social transformative changes. 2. The effort towards achieving gender equality is not only the business of women: male champions also have a critical role to play and in this project, we are working with both men and women to enhance gender equality. Women and men - through the Project - can directly experiencing the gender differentiated but equal contribution that women and men do to building climate resilience and adaptation 3. In the 4 countries, especially Mozambique and Malawi, women have shown to be effective leaders within their communities when it comes to addressing climate resilience and where women help devise early warning systems and reconstruction efforts, communities react better when natural disasters caused by the change of climate occur. Often, however, women are forbidden from engaging in reconstruction due to traditional gender roles and expectation. The project took advantage of the existing local women's networks which have been key in spreading community awareness and building strong community

		<p>connection. - It has proven very important to hold regular community discussion sessions on Safeguarding, Gender-Based Violence and HIV to mainstream gender balance and promote discussion. - Regular cash flow at level of financial administration has proven to be very important to ensure the active participation of women and people with disabilities to implementation of activities and especially when they are involved as labor force: the possibility of ensuring regular salary is essential to their involvement due to the extremely vulnerable context.</p> <p>Specific to Madagascar: The change of board of directors at the MATSF at the end of year 2022 have impacted the gender balance of the decision makers at the NPCTs. Currently, there are 5 women out of 9 decision makers at NPCTs and this could enhance positively the gender consideration in the implementation of our climate change adaptation project.</p> <p>Specific to Mozambique: Preparing Terms-of-Reference for any activity that are gender-sensitive is the core step to ensure that women are taking an active role in the planned activities.</p> <p>Specific to Comoros: the gender consideration on project motivated us to take gender into account in drawing up the ToRs for the recruitment of consultants and the representation of the various institutions in the National Project Steering Committee which has had a positive impact on the representativity of women in the implementation of project activities.</p>
<p>Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>During the reporting period, challenges deriving from budget constraints were reported: (1) continuous increase in the costs of</p>

		<p>materials and transport which made the budget available for the sub-projects in some cases no longer adequate to real needs and the following process of re-adjusting the budget caused delays during the implementation in all the 4 countries. (2) Disrupted cash flow due to the delays in disbursing the tranches to Oxfam and the different needs in the countries. Measures taken to reduce delays: The Municipality involvement in the decision making process in the implementation of all subprojects and the holding of weekly meetings with the inspector and the works contractors reduce deviations and exacerbated delays in the works implementation process and in meeting the previously established activity and financial schedules and ensures real time payment of invoices submitted by the contractors. UN-Habitat tried to expedite internal approvals for trench disbursements as much as possible considering administrative requirements. Other general causes: • Financial constrains result of disbursement difficulties and long administrative procedures. • Lack of management capacity at the community and local governments level. • Heavy rainy season and the impact of climate events. Specific to Madagascar: - The issue on bank account owned by MATSF has delayed for more than 6 months the implementation of the project because of the pending authorization to open a bank account within the ministry, the preparation of the related AoC amendment which was signed by the Minister himself. The insufficiency of fund for the cost of consultation have</p>
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		<p>delayed the development of national strategy for urban climate adaptation and the national training curricula in urban climate adaptation techniques and approaches. However, upon the signature of the amendment, the payment request of the second instalment of the AoC was sent to UN-Habitat which updated quickly the bank account information of MATSF and the funds were transferred in Madagascar in less than a month. Specific to Malawi: - In the current reporting period, there was a change in senior leadership within the Department of Disaster Management Affairs which caused delays to project implementation. Specific to Comoros: - A new municipal team at the municipality led to a change in relations with the project. This change was manifested by a lack of responsiveness and ownership of the project by the new team, resulting in a delay in implementation. It took much effort on the part of the NPM to support the municipal project team in managing this problem in order to move activities forward. - Administrative constraints related to the limited availability of the authorities, and the complexity of the procedures for approving decisions at the level of the Ministry of Land Planning (MATUAFTT) also led to a delay in the implementation of some activities. - The collaboration with other partners for the implementation of some activities caused a delay in implementation due to the complexity of this collaboration for the joint implementing activity specially agenda adjustment of each other in implementing</p>
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		<p>activities. Specific to Mozambique: Delays in the execution of funds due to the Implementing Partners' (MTA) internal procedures and bureaucracies Specific to Component 3: The Third Regional Workshop and exchange visits had to be postponed to October 2023 (originally planned for Q2 of 2023) due to an inability to release funds for this activity due to the long administrative process of signing the AoC amendment between Oxfam and UN-Habitat. However, the new amendment covers the entire remaining duration of this project so other such delays should not occur.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Internal management related to the project implementation: • The project ensured consistent and adequate technical capacity for ensuring successful implementation. However, it is key to continue ensuring that adequate capacity is maintained for keeping the implementation's pace and ensuring correct finalization of activities by the expected project end date. Additional expertise, or expanding the terms of reference of individuals currently employed in the Project might be required in the following months. • The financial spending is monitored on a month-to-month basis for ensuring that any necessary measure is taken in advance for ensuring that the project follows the original timeframe and it is cost-efficiency in relation to the activities and management costs • In order to ensure dissemination and promotion of project successes, the project has contracted a communication officer who is currently working in strengthening visibility and outreach activities, at different</p>

levels. The project has started to produce information and visibility material even if a stronger effort - in the coming months - will be on expanding the target communities, the neighboring regions, the national and regional levels for disseminating the project good practices to other climate-risk communities, as well as to policy makers. • The continuous interest of the communities and stakeholders toward the sub-projects and their active engagement in all the phases of the implementation ensured a speedy execution of most activities. Community engagement has shown to be key in applying the principle of "no one is left behind", that is key in building robust resilience pathways. By bringing together local actors and local knowledge with technical expertise and government structure it has been possible to understand how climate vulnerability (and climate risks are) is socially differentiated and how governance and socio-economic structures influence the impact of shocks on people. • The close partnership with the target Municipalities allow a real-time dialogue where Government needs and expectations, in line with their development agenda, are discussed and taken into consideration. The sub-projects represent - in many ways - a testing ground that can facilitate future larger investment by the Municipality on building resilience through integrated soft and hard intervention using a participatory and inclusive approach. • The implementation of the sub-projects through established stakeholders

		<p>committees (communities, civil society, Government and private sector) and an inclusive stakeholders process promote transparency, integration, accountability and coherence in building local resilience.</p> <p>Communication with municipalities and the local communities is constant and was strategized through clear messages regarding the pilot-wise scope of the project, as a seed funding for larger investments as well as demonstration through a small scale interventions of how we can support cities strengthening resilience adopting integrated and participatory approaches.</p> <p>On the other side, high expectations and demand for visual actions in the field has been managed by launching the project at local level. Despite the launch of the most significant sub-projects at local level, continuous dialogue with the Municipalities and the local communities is necessary for the smooth implementation and finalization of activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good collaboration between UN-Habitat and Oxfam has facilitated the procedures for setting up the project at both local and national level. For example, early communication and request approval approach to address potential budget lines changes avoided ineligible cost during the audit process carried out in compliance with donors' procedure. This has been highlighted in all the 4 countries.• Continued systematic budgeting process supported to accommodate all the necessary changes (funds available, context where project operates, inflation).• The visits of the Complaints and suggestions Committee to the sub project works drew attention to local labor to
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respect the labor laws. In addition, it drew attention to contractors to ensure the safety of workers in their workplace and also to prioritize the local labors, thus increasing accountability by all actors. • Participatory team budgeting process ensured harmonization, understanding and ownership of the budget constraints and budget lines linkage among the project team and all the stakeholders of the project. • Good Oxfam internal coordination by the project's staff through two weekly accountability meetings improved the team's performance. Other general observations: • Sub-projects need maintenance and sustainability plans for the infrastructure built. • Planning should be inclusive and monitoring continuous; • Final beneficiaries and local governments must have ownership for local infrastructures delivered and must be responsible for them. • It should be noted that, although communities find creative ways to solve their problems, with few resources available, with this project the change in behavior is transversal and there is a governmental and community change of mindset and posture, which allows risk reduction policies to be implemented to benefit the entire region. Through the interviews conducted to gather lessons learned (activity conducted under output 3.1), respondents felt valued for having the opportunity to explain the vision that was imbued in their minds, representing the perception of the groups they represent, whether governmental or community. Several ways are identified to

		<p>leverage improvements to the project during its last year of implementation. This is a great learning process for everyone.</p> <p>Specific to Madagascar: - Due to lack of national expertise in both climate resilience and urbanism in Madagascar, the NPCT decided to use the research center CERED of University of Antananarivo, member of DiMSUR Madagascar, to carry out the priority activity of the project in conducting an urban climate risks assessment in 3 vulnerable neighborhoods in Morondava and in developing the national guide for urban climate risks assessment. This will enable the project to make advancement for component 2 and to ensure high quality project achievements. -</p> <p>Complementarity of expertise of the national counterparts in the NPCT team enhances the implementation of the project in Madagascar: in environment and climate change from ministry of environment MEDD, in urbanism and territorial planning from MATSF, in disasters risks reduction and management in the field from ministry of interior- the official bureau for disasters risk management BNGRC. The presence of the academia- university of Antananarivo in the NPCT team is also an asset for Madagascar. Specific to Comoros: - The raising of funds by UN-Habitat for other projects has had a positive effect on the project by creating synergy and complementarity in the implementation of activities. - The implementation of the project required collaboration with other partners or UN agencies (UNDRR, UNDP) already involved in these activities</p>
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		<p>(e.g., review DRR strategy) in collaboration with the implementing partner (MATUAFTT). Good coordination was necessary to create synergy and increase the impact of the project. Specific to Malawi: - Change in senior leadership for the implementation partner led to some delays in implementation of activities, though not over a prolonged period. Proper planning and engagement of different stakeholders reduce some of the challenges. Specific to Mozambique: - The consultative approach of the project, where different stakeholders: Central Government, Local Governments, UN-Habitat and Oxfam take active role in project planning, implementation and monitoring demonstrates to promote sound political and socially-owned environment for the success of the project.</p>
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>- Importance of multi- stakeholder engagement. It has been promoted and facilitated by the CPTs and it enhanced local ownership and helped achieve consensus during the planning of prioritized actions and validated project technical designs. The traditional leadership authorities became engaged in assessment and provided coordination support with local vulnerable communities. It has sustained the design and start-up phase. - Importance of PMs and CPTs having a good understanding of the local area and of the technical topic, i.e. staff’s pre-project experience in dealing with adaptation community projects, working with local stakeholders, technical expertise required by the specific sectors. - Capacity building with active participation and collaboration between project staff and beneficiaries as a way to foster community organizations to form strategic alliances with municipal institutions, increasing community ownership over the interventions and</p>

	<p>effectiveness of the planning process. Importance of empowering communities to play the role of “protagonists” rather than “beneficiaries” in collecting and analyzing relevant climate adaptation information supported by municipalities. - In a multi-country project, timely exchange of information and experiences is key to promote coordination and avoid shortcomings linked to the different country context. - The level of understanding of local communities which are very largely illiterate is low, the project should improve the capacity to reach illiterate communities through more effective tools and modalities. -The process of adaption and knowledge building takes time and is achieved progressively within the different stakeholders so funding and plans need to be long-term. Specific to Madagascar: Leadership of high level authorities and community mobilization are key for smooth implementation of the climate adaptation measures and to improve the sustainability of the resilient infrastructures at city level. This was particularly demonstrated during the national launch of the project in Morondava (Madagascar) during the World Cities Day in 31st October 2021. Specific to Mozambique: the legal nature of the interventions to take place are highly demanding in terms of internal bureaucracies from the Executing Entity's side and they are subject to changes according to the governance dynamics, as per the political willingness in developing the normative instruments. Specific to Malawi: Active engagement of communities and their participation in project implementation is important for project to be effective. The role of government in providing coordination support to project implementation is key, regardless of the implementation modality Specific to Comoros: A participatory approach of the communities and the raising of awareness of the local and national authorities are of interest to take into account in order to increase positively the efficiency of the implementation of a future project</p>
<p>What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	<p>The pilot Initiatives represent a mix of soft and hard resilience measures that are implemented through a strong multi-stakeholders (Government, communities, civil society and Private sector) and inclusive approach where each actor contribute according to its role/ mandate. The fact that the Initiatives are multi-sectoral but all interconnected and implemented within a defined area of intervention (the City) show how an integrated approach (targeting the whole-system) to resilience is key and cost-effective compared to a single-resilience project approach. This integrated approach is quite relevant and it has potential for scaling up within the same City and replication outside the project area. This is already being showcased as the project has</p>

	<p>already motivated the initiation and in some cases already the implementation of complementary projects including on NbS and EbA activities in Madagascar and Malawi, climate financing in Mozambique, and participatory resilience planning in Comoros and Malawi.</p>
<p>Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)</p>	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Concrete Adaptation Interventions</p>	
<p>What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?</p>	<p>- Adaptation is linked to resilience pathways. It is a process that should be based on the living experience of the target communities in relation to climate risks and build on the past strategies and local knowledge used for coping with climate variability; The "do no harm principle" should be applied by meaning that adaptation should avoid short term gains and economic benefits while exacerbating other vulnerabilities or increasing inequality among groups in the same communities. - Adaptation requires generation of information by the private sector (i.e. technical studies) access to information by the communities (participatory approach); coordination among the different Government tiers (horizontal and vertical shared responsibility) and integration among all the stakeholders (shared accountability). - Capacity building and training are key in creating the enabling environment for concrete community -based adaptation interventions. - Adaptation intervention should be transformative and -as such - they should pursue development goals while being the trigger for reducing vulnerabilities and exposure. Specific to Comoros: Actions related to community and government consultation, and field monitoring and feedback have been used widely to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects to improve resilience to climate change</p>
<p>What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?</p>	<p>- All the resilience building Initiatives implemented in the Project contain some "adaptation" measures and consideration. Both the soft and hard resilience interventions are indeed implemented by taking into</p>

	<p>consideration the need to develop system, process and/or infrastructure that are adaptive to the changing climate context. The process undertaken by all the stakeholders in analysing the current situation and forecasting the future climate scenarios and its impact on the different target sectors/areas of the Project for resilience and adaptation planning processes has been a very good practice that can be replicated outside the project area. - Capacity building and training in all Initiatives have promoted new skills that are key for adaptation (i.e the Eco-based initiative). Specific to Madagascar: replicating or scaling up some relevant sub-projects of our project: construction of safe haven, early warning system for flooding, enhancing of city wide drainage system, etc. have been largely discussed at the national level following the cyclones and storms that hit the East coast of Madagascar. Mangrove rehabilitation has already been scaled-up through another project. Specific to Mozambique: Once the Normative Tools to strengthen Climate Resilience in Urban Areas are developed, a ground and enabling environment to translate those Tools into concrete actions will be created. Hence, potentials to replicate and scale up these activities is huge. Specific to Comoros: the concept of drainage and the participatory approach of the community may be pilot actions that can be replicated in other local areas facing the same challenges of climate change.</p>
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Knowledge Management	
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<p>How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?</p>	<p>Information, data and knowledge that have been used to inform project development and implementation have primarily been collected through the baselines implemented at country level. The main objectives of the baselines were: - checking if the sub-projects are still relevant and respond to the needs and priorities of the communities and local Government. - identifying and justifying (with evidence) any adjustments/ change that might be required in the approach and/or in the activities plan of the Initiatives. - mapping all the existing/upcoming initiatives (beyond our Initiative) that might be complementary; identifying other stakeholders and actors that can be relevant for establishing synergy, collaboration and coordination while avoiding duplication. - defining the initial conditions with a view to monitor progress, compliance with the AF principles, Gender strategy and Human Rights approach, and evaluating the final impact. The information collected has been useful for the (a) development of a strategy/plan for community mobilization, engagement, and communication and (b) development of the Municipal engagement strategy and sustainability plan; (c) Technical final detailed review/design of the activities for each</p>
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	Initiative.
<p>Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?</p>	<p>The existing information, data and knowledge has been made available informally to relevant stakeholders, local and national governments and have been useful to inform decisions at CPT level. The dissemination has happened through official meetings and email. The 4 baselines were completed with monitoring data collected by the end of the second year with the aim to have a knowledge product useful to inform and guide the 3rd; and 4th; year of the project and are made available as publications through the websites and knowledge platform of the partners and by direct sharing with all relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)</p>	<p>During the reporting period the following categories of knowledge products were generated by the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline reports: 4 country based documents and an overall summary. It includes the monitoring data collected at mid-term against the baseline indicators. - Technical studies and assessments: Morondava 5.1.4. study for the multipurpose safe-heaven 5.1.4. tender for the multipurpose safe-heaven 5.1.4. construction permit for the multipurpose safe-heaven 5.1.6. study for the reconstruction of 3 bridges 5.1.7. technical study for drainage capacity enhancement Zomba 5.2.3. technical study and assessment report for the Chinamwali drainage channel consultant progress reports: 1,2,3,4 and 5 Chokwe 5.3.1. tender evaluation report for the drainage 5.3.4. supervision of radio rehabilitation "Community engagement strategy" Moroni 5.4.1. drainage plan 5.4.1. drainage study 5.4.1. drainage environmental and social plan 5.4.2. rainwater harvest system concept note - - Communication products: videos and list of media coverage All knowledge products are available in the BOX folder through the link provided here: https://oxfam.app.box.com/folder/164784660684. To access the link it is necessary to provide an email address that will be which will subsequently be authorized to read the aforementioned documents. <p>Beside the above-mentioned products, in the online folder it will be possible to find also the following documentation produced so far under Component 2 in the four countries: Specific to Mozambique: (1) Relatório do Seminário de Coordenação Nacional do Projecto do Fundo de Adaptação em Moçambique, Centro de Conferências Indy Village, Maputo, Moçambique, 19 Novembro 2021; (2) Relatório do Seminário de Validação do Diagnostico do Quadro Legal e Institucional das Mudanças Climáticas com Enfoque Para o Sector Urbano. Specific to Madagascar: (1) Terms of Reference for the recruitment of a consultant for the national strategy updates and communication plan; (2) Terms of Reference for the development of the national</p>

	<p>training curricula on adaptation to urban climate change; (3) Technical report of the Agreement of Cooperation for component 2; (4) the 3rd Terms of Reference for the climate risks assessment guide. Specific to Comoros: (1) - Terms of Reference for the study of the vulnerability of the urban system to climate change and risks; (2) Terms of Reference for the elaboration of a guide for climate and urban resilience for the use of municipalities; (3) the report on the implementation of phase 0 of CityRAP in Mutsamudu; (4) the report on the implementation of phase 1 of CityRAP in Mutsamudu.</p>
<p>If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.</p>	<p>The learning component of the project is extremely relevant, the aim of the project in terms of learning objectives is to influence national and regional policies through the experience and lessons learned coming from the city level. During the reporting period a number of learning themes were identified, summarized on this page and shared during the 2 Regional Workshop. What should be further structured is a coherent flow of communication between the various levels of government involved in the project and which is capable of identifying and transposing the most operational indications on a policy level. This role will be specifically played by the DiMSUR that in the reporting period has focused on its own strengthening and on creating the conditions for learning to be captured.</p>
<p>Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?</p>	<p>The framework for the learning objectives is represented by Component 3 that will be crucial to sustain and enhance the quality and the long-term effectiveness of the adaptation measures, their scalability and replication. During the reporting period the project has established a monitoring and knowledge management system that include clear mechanisms on how to capture, analyse, learn, transfer and share lessons from the sub-projects and initiatives to be undertaken, with a view to contribute to the outcomes of the project. The starting point of this process has been the drafting of the 4 baselines, one for each countries. The baseline assessments have provided data that allows for measuring activity's progress and effectiveness towards outputs during and after implementation. Through mid-term reviews, project completion reports, and other evaluations, progress can be measured and documented by comparing recent data with the information from the baseline study. Out of the 4 baselines, a single summary framework tool has been prepared to measure the achievement in terms of both</p>

	<p>monitoring and learning from the initial picture represented by the baselines. The way in which the learning objectives influenced the outcomes is twofold. On the one hand, the bottom-up approach made sure that both the technical plans and the requests of the community and the municipality guided the strategy of the sub-projects. Such process did not substantially change the sub-projects themselves compared to the original project proposal but has created new ways of working through which the local government has easier access to the needs of the community. On the other hand, the project's learning and monitoring system has begun to collect data to verify the real effectiveness and efficiency of the project. In the context of the second regional workshop of the project held in March 2022, an entire day was dedicated to thematic discussions on four thematic areas relating to key issues emerging from project implementation to facilitate real-time exchange of experiences and learning from the implementation of the city and national level components of the project, directly contributing to the regional component that aims to ensure inter-country experience sharing, cross-fertilization and dissemination of lessons learned at the regional level. The main outcomes from that activity are included in the workshop report which can be accessed at the link indicated in the overview tab of this PPR. Beside that, DiMSUR will be drafting an Interaction Report that will be written and distributed to the participants, as part of DiMSUR's regional work program. This product should facilitate the dissemination of the information captured to all other SADC states that are not yet part of this initiative.</p>
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Innovation	
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<p>Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.</p>	<p>Innovation in this project is considered both as creating something new and also mainstreaming initiatives, approaches, processes, techniques and concepts which are new in the local context they are applied in. In this sense, adapting the sub-project to the specificities of each city, making sure to reach the largest number of beneficiaries (especially the poorest and most vulnerable) represented an innovation during the reporting period. Strengthening DiMSUR focusing on themes which still need much development in the 4 countries and are not yet institutionalised, such as urban risk reduction, urban climate adaptation and resilience can be considered part of innovation. DiMSUR is an innovative institution since it brings together different stakeholders and enhances partnership and networking by focusing on complementarities and collaboration around the implementation of concrete initiatives. During the reporting period, DiMSUR has brought innovation in how it is structured (a "light"</p>
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	<p>and flexible structure in line with a “learning by doing” approach) and starting to foster opportunities for dialogue between Governmental institutions of the 4 countries. With respect to the introduction of innovation in the target cities, the project has promoted a systemic and structural change by introducing a new municipal “working methodology”, combining vertical and horizontal integration, bringing together different municipal departments for effective intra-departmental collaboration. Institutionalization of collaboration between local government and communities has been also promoted, enhancing the sense of ownership over the sub-projects by the communities thus contributing to their sustainability. The bottom-up approach has been tested with a view to be replicated and extended to other sectors and areas. The gender perspective has been integrated into the governance system and has concretely improved the access and participation of women and the recognition of women’s role as “agent of change” instead of passive recipients of aid. This has happened with different level of success in the four countries, due to different contexts and output achievement, however, the data collected show that women participation and satisfaction is generally high.</p>
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
<p>Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.</p>	<p>-SIDA Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, RISE UP pilot project to implement Nature based solutions in Morondava and suburban Bemanonga in Madagascar, and community vegetative cover restoration in Lilongwe, Malawi. - UN-Habitat Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Urban Planning (MATUAFTT) provided through a project funded by the Governments of Comoros implemented under the framework of the Post-Kenneth and Resilience Recovery Project implemented by the World Bank. Complementarities can be found in the development of urban and housing policies, building codes revision, and capacity building activities for government institutions.</p>

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Not Applicable

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change

Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries

		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0	0

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information					
Target performance at completion					
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information		
Target performance at completion		
Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			

Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource	Sector	Type
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	improvement level		
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas

Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate

change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	
Target performance at completion	
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

