



ADAPTATION FUND

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	6/14/2022 - 6/29/2023
Project Title	Adapting to climate change through integrated risk management strategies and enhanced market opportunities for resilient food security and livelihoods
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000160
Implementing Entity (IE)	UN World Food Programme
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Malawi
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Machinga District: Traditional Authorities (TAs) Chiwalo, Kawinga, Sale, Nyambi, Kapoloma, Nkoola, Mchinguza, Nkula and Mposa Balaka District: TAs Toreza, Sawali, Matola, Chanthunya, Amidu, Phalula; Nkaya and Nsamala Zomba District: TAs Ntholowa, Mbiza, Nkagula, Malemia, Nkapita and Ngwelero
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Anisorc Brito

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	10/11/2019
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	2/14/2020
Start of Project/Programme	6/11/2020
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	6/14/2023
Original Completion Date	6/14/2025
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

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

The Project Inception Report was submitted in September 2020

List the Website address (URL) of project

Project website not yet developed

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Gilbert Kupunda	gkupunda@gmail.com	6/30/2020
Government(s) DA	Mr. Peter K. Simbani	pksimbane@finance.org.mw, secpsdad@finance.gov.mw	12/31/2018
Implementing Entity	Kathy Derore	kathy.derore@wfp.org	6/30/2020
Executing Agency	Gertrude Kambauwa	gkambauwa@gmail.com	6/30/2020

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$6,621,164.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$3,484,335.60
Project disbursement rate (%)	71.92
Project execution rate (%)	37.85
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Estimated cumulative total disbursement (inclusive MIE Fee) as of 30 June 2023 amounts to USD 6,659,031.59 which includes: USD 4,212,328.84 of Actual direct costs and USD 2,040,282.98 of direct cost commitments. Indirect Support Costs USD 406,419.77
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
1.1	\$209,389.80
1.2	\$72,229.76
1.3	\$541.49
1.4	\$11,971.13
2.1	\$145,763.86
2.2	\$102,098.94
2.3	\$53,410.20
2.4	\$143,619.67
2.5	\$3,224.35
3.1	\$49,550.90
3.2	\$192,587.65
3.3	\$205,924.16
3.4	\$21,409.63

3.5	\$13,057.30
IE fee (\$)	\$88,665.07
Execution cost (\$)	\$139,299.18

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
1.1	\$464,142.00	6/30/2024
1.2	\$126,612.00	6/29/2024
1.3	\$1,339.00	6/30/2024
1.4	\$5,231.00	6/30/2024
2.1	\$53,800.00	6/30/2024
2.2	\$65,918.00	6/30/2024
2.3	\$33,958.00	6/30/2024
2.4	\$93,660.00	6/30/2024
2.5	\$2,678.00	6/30/2024
3.1	\$35,567.00	6/30/2024
3.2	\$69,980.00	6/30/2024
3.3	\$153,437.00	6/30/2024
3.4	\$96,965.00	6/30/2024
3.5	\$99,164.00	6/30/2024
IE fee (\$)	\$113,523.93	
Execution cost (\$)	\$33,124.69	

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
Unavailability of weather and climate	Low	The project has established 31 stations to beef the network for climate data collection in the project area. 109 Rainfall recorders received training to

data in the targeted district for analysis		enhance rainfall data availability. A total of 31 raingauges have been distributed. In close collaboration with Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS), a total of 16 climate change products have been developed per station and packaged into a booklet to support climate data recording and analysis. The rollout of PICSA in the project area has supported capacity building for 1632 farmers. which has significantly minimized problems of data availability in the project area.
Partners' failure to integrate the project activities into their regular work (framework)	Low	Partnership at all levels have been maintained and strengthened during the reporting period. This has resulted into adequate integration of project activities at all levels, National, District and Community. During the reporting period, the project conducts review meeting to present the results of the project and continue to engage key partners and stakeholders on periodic basis. Joint and participatory planning are conducted at quarterly level and this has increased integration of project activities both at district and community levels. The use of government implementation structures at both district and community levels further enhanced project activity integration.
Humanitarian emergency – A medium/large scale humanitarian emergency occurs in the country, necessitating a diversion of focus for key executing partners and stakeholders.	Low	During the reporting period, project implementation was affected by cyclone Fred which had affected community structures like houses and agricultural fields in varying extent. However according to preliminary reports in the projects areas a high proportion of livelihood assets survived the disaster and these assets protected the communities to some extent as perceived by the farmers. The households were disrupted in the impact areas requiring humanitarian assistance. The heavy prolonged rains further affected the project implementation agriculture field and yield in the impact areas. Through partnerships with other stakeholders at district and national levels, humanitarian assistance was provided to some of the affected project beneficiaries. Furthermore, the project promoted a number of activities to rehabilitate soil and water structures, intensified capacity building on grants, promotion of winter cropping to enhance food and income availability in the impact areas and reduce the effects of the cyclone.
Low stakeholder support/buy in for the project – Key stakeholders do not participate fully in project activities.	Low	The project continue to engage key stakeholders at district level. These stakeholders are engaged at Project steering level which is high level decision making platform for key stakeholders support implementation of the project, at National Advisory Technical Level which provide technical support to the implementation of the project, Review Meetings at National, District Level, and community level. The district level meetings draws a number of key stakeholders at district level for participatory planning, implementation and monitoring of the project. Joint implementation and monitoring are conducted through different Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) at district level. The District Commissioner seat as officer in charge of the project at district level and this has created high level face for the support to implementation of the project activities by different partners. The project engages the SMSs in a number of specialized trainings, meetings, workshops for support and this has enhanced the working relationship with key stakeholders.
Lack of risk diversification and operation in high risk zones may discourage insurance partners	Low	The project employs integrated approaches (Insurance as risk transfer; interventions of soil and water conservation, improved agriculture technologies, enhance market access and grants support and access to climate information services in order to increase livelihood diversification for targeted households. Through WFP and PULA (insurance Technical Advisory Service) the project continue to engage with the Insurance Association of Malawi (IAM) to foster active participation of the insurance companies in implementation of the crop insurance. Through various

		engagement at high level Reserve Bank of Malawi and Ministry of gender, social welfare and community development have also increased sensitization of financial inclusion which includes insurance access for rural community among other to drive insurance partners to reach the rural community. In the reporting period the project used Village Savings and Lending groups to mobilise premiums for farmer contributions which already creates sustainability approaches beyond the project period. The project continues with periodic review with insurance association in order to discuss all approaches, and options that would continue to enhance interest of insurance partners.
Technical Capacity of government partners	Low	In the reporting period the project has been engaged in a number of Administrative and technical capacity training for government partners. One such key training in the reporting period was anti-fraud/anti-corruption (AFAC), accountability and standard operating procedures (SOP) targeting 85 government participants at district and national level. The training focused on creating awareness accountability principles, and standard operating procedures and roles and responsibilities for all who are involved in implementing the project. Several technical trainings have been provided to the government officials with key roles in implementation of project activities. For instance, trainings have been provided to the government staff at district and community levels on Insurance, PICSA, Smallholder empowerment promotion (ShEP), marketing and grants topics, and soil and water conservation amongst other. WFP as an Implementing Entity has also facilitated periodic review meetings with the Government Team seconded to the project to review the project implementation progress, provide strategic guidance and identify areas requiring additional technical support from WFP. For instance, WFP officers were determined during the reporting period to provide technical backstopping services on implementation of village savings and loan concepts, smallholder agriculture produce marketing, insurance, and M&E

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
Cyclone fred which occurred in the 2022/2023 period (when the crops of the farmers were already on the garden at an advanced stage)	Low	During the reporting period, project implementation was affected by cyclone Fred which had affected community structures like houses and agricultural fields in varying extent. However according to preliminary reports in the projects areas a high proportion of livelihood assets survived the disaster and these assets protected the communities to some extent as perceived by the farmers. The households were disrupted in the impact areas requiring humanitarian assistance. The heavy prolonged rains further affected the project implementation agriculture field and yield in the impact areas. Through partnerships with other stakeholders at district and national levels, humanitarian assistance was provided to some of the affected project beneficiaries. Furthermore, the project promoted a number of activities to rehabilitate soil and water structures, intensified capacity building on grants, promotion of winter cropping to enhance food and income availability in the impact areas and reduce the effects of the cyclone.

Procurement breach of procedures and lack of accountability.	Moderate	One incident of procurement breach of procedure was identified in the reporting reporting period. There was prolonged delays in the delivery of materials purchased at the district level, which was an issue of lack of accountability on procurement procedures. The project additionally strengthened its monitoring system in all areas of the project at various levels to enforce adherence to all government processes and procedures. WFP facilitated a training in the reporting period targeting all involved in the AF project implementation on anti-fraud and anti-corruption, accountability, and standard operating procedures. The training was done to enhance a sense of awareness, understanding, and improved accountability in the delivery of the program. Within the reporting period the government was also swift in replaced the necessary staff adhering to the signed MOU with the IE despite the fact that there have been some staff changes. WFP continues to provide capacity building to enhance the proper transition of new staff to the project.
Delays in government procurement procedures, beurecracy system	Low	Delays in the government system in procurement of contractors to construct aggregated centers, irrigation systems, and procurement of other materials during the implementation reporting period had an impact on the project's implementation and spending. This was also a result of the project's absence of a dedicated procurement officer, as many procurements had to go through the ministry procurement section which is overwhelmed. Through the National Technical Advisory Committee and project steering committee, government assigned a full-time procurement officer who has assisted rapidly in the project procurement and by the end of the FY3 final quarter, there has been a significant improvement in project procurement items and this improved spending for FY3.

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?

Implementation of risk mitigation measures is continuous throughout the project implementation cycle. The project continued to strengthen government counterpart capacity and key stakeholders through various capacity building to ensure quality delivery of project activities. During the reporting period anti-fraud/anti-corruption (AFAC), accountability and standard operating procedures (SOP) was very key at national and district level targeting targeting everyone who is involved in implementing the project. A number of technical areas have been supported through WFP counterpart to strengthen government implementation focused on budget review, beefing up of key staff in various key positions on time, enhancing procurement plans to speed capital/assets expenditure like irrigation and aggregation construction, and grants disbursement. A number of technical trainings, capacity building sessions have also been delivered to key technical staff. During the reporting period, GRM project manual was developed and capacity build for all structures, the project also updated grants ESMPs and emphasized on implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans as mitigation and management measures. Synergy building with other on-going activities in the same project implementation sites remained key during the reporting period and will remain as such during the entire project implementation period to minimize risks of double dipping, duplication of efforts, and maximize benefits. WFP continue to provide key technical advisory support on technical components, financial management, administration, and M & E.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

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)	Interference with access to basic services or exacerbate existing inequities by the youth, elders and women in targeted communities
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.	Use of the community based participatory planning methods making sure to incorporate the representation and opinions of all, with a principal focus on the typically marginalized, develop project strategy for ensuring access and equity, promote participatory planning to create ownership and transparent through groups so that everyone participate and benefit, promote establishment and use of bylaws in all the groups working for the AF project, establish Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for all project sites, including setting up a number of channels for CFM, capacity building for communities and leaders in areas

	including gender to empower communities for decision making.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of complaints raised in relation to access and equity Project beneficiary lists
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Put in place deliberate measures to address the access and equity challenges. For instance, during provision of grants to farmer organizations during the reporting period, proper guidelines were put in place to ensure adequate integration of the youth, women and men. The project also continued to employ community based participatory planning methods during workplan development as well as during the quarterly community project reviews to ensure adequate representation of all gender groups in the project implementation as well as integration of their opinions. Established Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for all project sites and monitored utilization of the mechanisms by the various stakeholders including the project beneficiaries. A series of beneficiary sensitizations were conducted promoting access and equity for the assets established under the project. A number of capacity building/training of beneficiaries conducted to instill ownership, inclusion and decision making in various project interventions.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	As a result of power dynamics by leaders of the project committees, other groups being left out and only benefiting a few individuals i.e. Youth/old age who are labour constrained.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Increased awareness on appropriate behaviour among the those holding power, accountability mechanism, deliberate actions targeting youth, old age. Emphasis on all representation for group activities through standard operating procedures. On Village Savings and Loans (VSLs), youths have been deliberately incorporated as the project promotes financial independence of all groups (men, women and youths).
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
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	

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)	Limited consideration of various gender needs and exacerbated gender disparities
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	Target at least 60% women in project beneficiary identification as well as project activity implementation; Capacity building in gender transformative approaches i.e. leadership roles and

safeguard measures by activity.	responsibilities for decision making, empowerment of women through grants, household visioning.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Percentage of women in leadership positions in project impact areas. % of women in the project interventions; significant change stories targeting women beneficiaries.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	less than 40%
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	The project continued to conduct sensitization sessions in all project sites to enhance gender equality and women empowerment. The project also took part in the 16 days gender activism which takes place annually in December to enhance awareness on gender based violence, promote gender equality and experiment. furthermore, during formation of the Village Savings and Loan Clubs, Radio Listening Clubs and farmers groups for irrigation development and grants award, guidance was made on the groups composition to ensure 40% membership by women and 20% the youth.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Increased gender based violence due to women economic empowerment and more benefiting in the project
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Increased sensitization that targets both men and women to encourage men participation even in those activities that seems to be female dominated i.e. VSL. Increase awareness on men supporting gender equality and women empowerment.
6.Core labour 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	
7.Indigenous people	
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	
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 measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Establishment of construction sites for aggregation centers as well as irrigation schemes may involve clearing of the land hence potentially negatively affecting natural habitats, pollution of natural habitats through livestock distributed under grants; due to irrigation household planting on marginal lands i.e. river banks.
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.	Each beneficiaries of both the irrigation schemes and aggregation centers will be required to plant back a minimum of 20 trees in their homestead and also establish a communal woodlot. Furthermore, the beneficiaries are being encouraged to actively take part in implementation of other soil and water conservation activities like Conservation Agriculture. Implementation of integrated watershed management activities is also enhancing protection of the natural habitats. Beneficiaries use livestock products for recycling into making making in order to increase soil fertility for their garden, communities with trees raised encouraged to plant trees on river banks.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of trees replanted by households in the areas where irrigation schemes, river banks and aggregation centers will be constructed and number of woodlots established. Hectares of land conserved; Number of watersheds delineated and rehabilitated; Number of manure heaps made and areas applied.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Enforcement on implementation of complementary activities by the beneficiaries of irrigation schemes and aggregation centers continued during the reporting period. Supported establishment of tree nurseries, tree planting in homestead and community forest/woodlots, river banks; vetiver nursery planting in marginal lands and river banks; farmer training on climate resilient agriculture, monitoring on soil and water interventions, training on manure making and application; conduction of demonstration to impart knowledge and skills and instill ownership in the communities.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Household agriculture land area reduced due to establishment of woodlot, and implementation of soil and water conservation activities. This also reducing yield and household income
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that	The project will continue to provide the fruit tree

will be taken	seedlings for the beneficiaries to plant at their households to increase household income, also support beneficiaries with crop diversification for increased income; support household with modern agriculture conservation methods in their gardens to enable them harvest increased yields
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
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)	Deterioration of biological diversity if seed and crop types are not correctly selected (e.g. inadvertent introduction of invasive species) and diversified
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.	Prioritize local species and avoid the use of non-native and invasive species. Additionally, these activities will be designed in close collaboration with the MoAIWD. By working with local leaders and village chiefs to rescue traditional and native plants and crop species, this project will support the conservation of biological diversity and increase ecosystem resilience
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Hectares of land in the impact areas with deteriorated biological diversity due to invasive species amongst others
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Implementation of crop diversification project activities continued during the reporting period with the technical leadership of Crops Officers from the Ministry of Agriculture to ensure that appropriate crops are promoted in the project impact areas.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Promoted crops recommended through crops officers not yielding as required.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project will enhance messaging on crop diversity so that farmers are diversifying their crops within the season (maize, soy beans, pigeon peas, etc.) so that the farmers may still be able to harvest higher yield in some crops depending on the weather and season and still increase their incomes sales.
11.Climate change	
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	
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)	Inappropriate waste disposal i.e. polytene tubes during implementation of afforestation and reforestation project interventions; and in appropriate disposal of animal dung/byproducts from those who received livestock grants.
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.	Advocate for reuse of some of the materials i.e. polythene tubes and advocate for proper collection and storage of used polythene tubes (not in reusable state) for selling to plastic manufacturing companies; promote use of livestock products for manure making. The farmers will be sensitized to construct manure pits and training farmers on how to make compost manure from the dung, which could then be applied in their gardens
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of farmer groups using reused polythene tubes and number of farmer groups linked to plastic manufacturing companies for sale of used plastics; Number of households that own livestock, and have manure pits that are used
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Sensitizations continued to be provided to the project beneficiaries promoting reuse of the polythene tubes and proper disposal of the same if they cant be reused anymore. Quarterly monitoring exercises were also done to check implementation of the strategies across the impact areas. Sensitizations continued to be provided to the project beneficiaries promoting construction and use of manure pits to make compost

	manure. Quarterly monitoring exercises were also done to check implementation of the strategies across the impact areas.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Farmer groups poorly disposing polythene tubes, causing animal deaths when tubes are swallowed i.e. goats, cattle. Farmers poorly disposing animal dung, causing pollution and other diseases to human beings
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Working with key stakeholders on environmental support sensitizations on proper disposal of polythene tubes, including alerting the communities on the dangers the polythene tubes may bring on them. Working with key stakeholders on environmental support sensitizations on proper disposal and use of animal dung, including alerting the communities on dangers pollution from animal dung may bring on them
13.Public health	
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)	Increased cases of injuries during physical asset creation project activities; increased cases of injury during the construction of aggregated centres, increased swampy areas due to irrigation stagnant water.
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.	Provision of First Aid kit and beneficiary sensitization on safety measures during implementation of asset creation activities; Safety measures, instructions set in place for all construction site;
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of First AID kits provided and number of injury cases recorded during physical asset creation project activities. Measures set at each construction site. Number of irrigation run efficiently and monitoring reports.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	Beneficiary sensitization on safety measures continued during the reporting period. No injuries were reported during the reporting period; Measures set in the construction areas, monitoring of construction in aggregated centres and irrigation schemes.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Reduced number of beneficiaries as a result of fear and safety
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Continued sensitizations on safety measures to avoid injuries, increased awareness to supervisors on handling of injuries and complaints, Monitoring that all safety measures are in place.

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)	Increase in run-off, soil erosion and flooding that can cause harm to live and livelihoods. In addition, increased agricultural production and livelihoods may lead to increased investment in livestock which may have an unintended effect on the environment, mostly on soils and water resources.
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.	Selection of the areas for the interventions will be informed by site-specific feasibility studies and aligned with recommendations from the community based participatory sessions. Environmental screening of the project activities. Conduct project beneficiary and frontline staff sensitizations and trainings
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	Number of communities with increased run-off, soil erosion and flooding induced by the project
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	0
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	use of community based participatory methodologies during annual workplan development as well as

	during periodic project reviews continued to ensure identification of the right interventions, at the right time for the right people and right implementation modalities. Refresher soil and water conservation trainings were provided to the frontline staff as well as project beneficiaries during the project implementation period.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Run offs leaving the soil infertile for crop production, leading to low yields
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	Promoting interventions that will improve the soil fertility e.g. making and applying different types of manure on crops, practicing crop rotation and other good agricultural practices

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?	Yes
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	The measures considered are, respectively: 1) Increase awareness on inclusion and participatory of all beneficiaries, Community Based participatory planning which was done in the AF Traditional authorities to support identifying interventions for all groups, Established Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM); and Identify alternative beneficiaries in same household to participate and benefit for that household; 2) Sensitize farmers and communities on child labour and Conduct civic education on child labour issues.

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?	As the Implementing Entity, WFP continued to provide technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture which is the Executing Entity (EE) of the project to ensure that the developed ESMPs are implemented and monitored. During the reporting period, WFP staff continued to support monitoring project activities and that all the ESMPs are in place. WFP continued support on periodic project management meetings, as the implementation entity, WFP has continued to ensure that the EE provided adequate implementation progress reports on the ESMPs. WFP also provided technical and financial support to conduction community based participatory planning in the AF fund project areas in 2023 to
---	--

	facilitate preparation of project annual workplans for FY4. WFP also supported review and development of GRM manuel, log forms, capacity building of GRM committees and various reference materials to enhance standards and procedures. Through WFP toll free line AF beneficiaries were able to access services and provide feedback. Additionally, technical backstopping services were made available in implementation of the soil and water conservation activities and all other project components to ensure adherence to standards and minimize the identified risks.
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?	During the reporting period, the project continued to ensure adherence to the developed ESMP in implementation of project activities. In the reporting period the ESMPs were updated to include safeguard measures for livestock, beekeeping, crops grants groups. The project continued to implement the various proposed strategies in the ESMPs alongside implementation of the project activities. The project continued to use the monitoring system developed track implementation progress of the ESMPs and any complaints and feedback from the beneficiaries. The EE also developed and reviewed the GRM handbook, supported setting of GRM committees and capacity building of the committees working hand in hand with District Environmental Committee which oversees ESMP implementation and monitoring at District level. At community level, the EE has empowered the District Environmental Committee (DEC) to support in monitoring of project activities including implementation of the ESMPs and GRM through community committees which have been set.
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?	Yes
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	Yes

Identified	Application	ESP risks	Has an	Consultation	Gender	Safeguard	Monitoring
------------	-------------	-----------	--------	--------------	--------	-----------	------------

USPs in the reporting period	of ESMP to the USP	identified for the USP	impact assessment been carried out?	held for risks and impacts identification for USP	disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	measures identified for the USP	indicator(s) for each impact
<p>USP 1: [Mitengwe Irrigation Scheme Development]: The irrigation schemes will be developed within the space of 5 years project implementation. A screening exercise for the scheme located in Balaka district in Traditional Authority (TA) Nkaya, in Utale Extension Planning Area (EPA)</p>	Yes	<p>loss of trees and vegetation/ Loss of natural habitats of insects Conflicts within the community, with neighboring communities or with workers from outside community Increased cases of injuries Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases like Covid-19, HIV/AIDS Soil erosion/Siltation</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Planting trees (boundary planting plus agroforestry species. Fruits tree species to be included too Conduct sensitization meetings on good farming practices Conduct sensitization meetings on the guidelines of the project Conduct sensitization meetings on occupational safety Procure First Aid Kit - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facilities(Pail basin and soap) - Distribution of condoms Promote good farming practices that enhances water and soil conservation</p>	<p>Number of trees planted No of meetings conducted and number of farmers reached No. of sensitization meetings conducted and number of cases recorded and redressed No. of meetings and Number of cases registered No of kits procured - No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No. of hand washing facilities distributed No of condoms distributed No of hectares conserved</p>

<p>USP 2: [Njobvu Irrigation Scheme Development]: The irrigation schemes will be developed within the space of 5 years project implementation A screening exercise for the scheme located in Balaka district in Traditional Authority (TA) Sawali, in Bazale Extension Planning Area (EPA)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Alter the land cover of forests (loss of trees and vegetation) on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects Increased cases of injuries Loss of soil/siltation Conflicts within the community, with neighboring communities or with workers from outside community Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases like Covid-19, HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Planting trees (Surrounding the center) Conduct sensitization meetings Procure and Distribute First Aid Kits Promote good farming practices Conduct sensitization meetings on the guidelines of the project - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms</p>	<p>Number of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of Kits Procured and No of cases registered No of hectares under soil and water conservation No. of sensitization meetings conducted and number of cases recorded and redressed - No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed</p>
<p>USP 3: [M'mangeni Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH : Chiendausiku</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Increased conflicts over land Disruption of marriages</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks</p>	<p>No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings & acquisition forms signed No of</p>

						handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily and have the Land acquisition forms Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of sexual relationships	meetings conducted and No of cases
USP 4: [Kapasule Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Mackenzie	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Increased conflicts over land	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distribution of condoms Procure and distribute condoms - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily	No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No. of condoms distributed No of condoms No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings, acquisition forms signed and No of cases

						and have the Land acquisition forms	
<p>USP 5: [Chamba Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Toleza, Bazale EPA, GVH Chimkwita</p>	Yes	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Spread of Covid-19</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)</p>	<p>No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed sanitary</p>
<p>USP 6: [Chisawasawa Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Disi</p>	Yes	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs, Covid-19, Waterborne diseases Increased conflicts over land Spread of Covid-19</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre Procure and distribute condoms Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily and have the Land</p>	<p>No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No of condoms distributed No of meetings & acquisition forms signed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed</p>

						acquisition forms - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing/sanitary facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	
USP 7: [Matola Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Matola, Bazale EPA, GVH Matola	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs, Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing/sanitary facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distribution of condoms Procure and distribute condoms Procure and distribute masks	No of trees planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No of condoms distributed No of masks distributed
USP 8: [Mchilakwenda Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing	No of trees planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing

district, TA Matola, Bazale EPA, GVH Mchilakwenda						facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distribution of condoms Procure and distribute condoms	facilities distributed No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No of condoms distributed
USP 9: [Mikaele Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Chilumba	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Increased conflicts over land	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex - Distribution of condoms Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily and have the Land acquisition forms	No of trees planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings conducted No of condoms No of meeting, acquisition forms signed, No of cases
USP 10: [Mpinga Nursery and Woodlot	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization	No of trees planted No of meetings conducted

<p>establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Kampeni</p>		<p>during nursery establishment Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Increased conflicts over land</p>				<p>meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily and have the Land acquisition forms</p>	<p>No of condoms No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings, acquisition forms signed and No of cases</p>
<p>USP 11: [Kalembera Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Matola, Bazale EPA, GVH Tembo</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) on a land less the 1ha during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Increased conflicts over land</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - (i) Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex - (ii) Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distribution of condoms</p>	<p>No of trees planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No of meetings, acquisition forms signed and No of cases</p>

						Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily and have the Land acquisition forms	
USP 12: [Mgumbala Afforestation]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nkaya, Utale EPA, GVH Nkaya 1	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Conflicts within the community, with neighboring communities or with workers from outside community Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees Conduct sensitization meetings Conduct sensitization meetings on the guidelines of the project - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks Procure and distribute condoms	Number of trees planted No of meetings conducted No. of sensitization meetings conducted - No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed
USP 13: [Kayamba Afforestation]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nkaya, Utale EPA, GVH Mgomwa	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Poor waste disposal i.e. polythene tubes Spread of diseases or new	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees Conduct sensitizations on proper waste disposal, reuse of polythene tubes Conduct awareness meetings Procure and distribute condoms - Procure and distribute	No of trees planted No of sensitization sessions, number of farmer groups reached and number of farmer groups reusing polythene tube No of meetings No of condoms distributed

		introduction of diseases (Covid-19,				masks	No of masks distributed
USP 14: [Meleka Afforestation]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chakanza, Utale EPA, GVH Chakanza	Yes	Alter the land cover of forests (loss of trees and vegetation) on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases (Covid-19, HIV/AIDS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed
USP 15: [Jingasiya Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA khwalala, Utale EPA, GVH Khwalala	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases (Covid-19, HIV/AIDS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees Conduct sensitization meetings on the diseases -Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed
USP 16: [Maliwata Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Sawali, Bazale EPA, GVH Maliwata	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms Provide handwashing facilities	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed No of facilities provided

		introduction of new diseases (Covid-19, HIV/AIDS)					
USP 17: [Mmanga Afforestation] : The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Sawali, Bazale EPA, GVH Sawali	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases including HIV/AIDS, TB Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute of condoms - Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed
USP 18: [Misowa Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Misowa	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees where some have been cut Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts when constructing fences or marking planting stations - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings No of meetings conducted
USP 19: [Mkwekwere Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees where some have been cut Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings

district, TAAmidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Mkwekwere		insects during nursery establishment				when constructing fences or marking planting stations	
USP 20: [Zilipaiwo Afforestation The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Sawali, Bazale EPA. GVH Chikalongwe	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases including cholera, HIV/AIDS, TB Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed
USP 21: [Pilitu Afforestation The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Sawali, Bazale EPA, GVH Pilitu	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Land conflicts Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees Conduct awareness meetings on the importance Conduct sensitization meetings - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms	Number of trees planted No of meetings No. of meetings and Number of cases registered - No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed
USP 22:	Yes	loss of trees	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting	Number of

[Mlambe Afforestation]] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthuya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Siliya		and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases (HIV/AIDS, Covid-19)				trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms	trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed
USP 23 [Tithandizane Afforestation]] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthuya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Chimpakati	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases (TB, HIV/AIDS) Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	Number of trees planted -No of meetings No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed Number of sanitary handwashing facilities distributed
USP 24 [Kachingwefafforestationa]] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthuya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Chimpakati	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proposed Mitigation/enhancement Measures Planting trees - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility	No of handlings out planted No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of items distributed Number of meetings

		Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases				(Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct awareness meetings - Distribution of condoms	conducted Number of condoms distributed
USP 25[Talandira Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, mpilisi EPA, GVH Nsamala	Sakaiko Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19 Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proposed Mitigation/enhancement Measures Planting trees - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct awareness meetings - Distribution of condoms	No of seedlings out planted No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed Number of meetings conducted Number of condoms distributed
USP 26[Thamanda Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthunya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Maitoni	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19 Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Proposed Mitigation/enhancement Measures Planting trees - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) Conduct sensitization meetings on the expected behavior from the beneficiaries as well as guidelines of the project - Conduct	enhancement No of seedlings out planted No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of meetings conducted Number of meetings conducted Number of condoms distributed

						awareness meetings - Distribution of condoms	
USP 27 [Manjanja Afforestation]] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthunya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Manjanja	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed
USP 28 [Mulunguzi Afforestation]] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthunya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Chimpakati-Chanza	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees - Conduct awareness meetings - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute Masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	Number of trees planted -No of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed
USP 29[Msechero Afforestation]] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees where some have been cut Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts when	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings

Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Msechero		during nursery establishment				constructing fences or marking planting stations	
USP 30 [Mkanongwa Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Chipyalu	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts when constructing fences or marking planting stations - Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex	Sensitization meetings No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of condoms distributed No of meetings conducted
USP 31 [Namaya Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Namaya	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19 Spread of diseases or introduce new diseases (HIV/AIDS, Waterborne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting 10 trees where one has been cut -Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct sensitization meetings on diseases transmission and	No of seedlings out planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No. of meetings conducted No of condoms distributed No. of pit

		diseases) Increased incidences of open defecation				preventive measures - Distribution of condoms Construction of pit latrines	latrines constructed
USP 32 [NamondeAfforestationa] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Namonde	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees where some have been cut Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts when constructing fences or marking planting stations - Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex - Distribution of condoms	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of sanitary meetings conducted No of condoms distributed
USP 33 Grants: Balaka Crop production venture groups: The screening was conducted in Balaka district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings

		<p>HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Risk of Soil erosion and siltation of water sources Increased risk of exposure to agro-chemical pollutant Risk of child labor Loss of soil fertility</p>				<p>Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide facial masks on the project site Provide handwashing facilities on the project site Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive measures Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct Make bund ridge Plant vertiver grass Construct swales Train farmers on the application methods for fertilizers Sensitize farmers and</p>	<p>Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of bund ridges made Area of land planted with vertiver Number of swales constructed Number of farmers trained Number of sensitization meetings Number of farmers trained</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--

						communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	
USP 34: Balaka Bee Keeping groups (apiary): The screening was conducted in Balaka district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Risk of being bitten with bees through stings Risk of theft of beehives and honey Loss of trees for beehive making	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide facial masks on the project site Provide handwashing facilities on the project site Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of PPE procured Frequency of security patrols conducted per daily Number of trees planted per farmer

						measures Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct Wear PPEs (suit) when harvesting Provide security to the woodlots where hives are installed Planting trees	
USP 35 Grants: Balaka Goat keeping groups: The screening was conducted in Balaka district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Loss of trees for khola construction Production of odor from livestock dung Increased incidence of animal (zoonotic) diseases Increased risk of child labour due	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide facial masks on the	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of trees planted Number of exotic trees used for

		<p>to herding</p> <p>Increased risk of exploitation of farmers by off-taker</p> <p>Increased risk of Water and soil contamination</p> <p>Increased generation of solid waste</p> <p>Increased risk of overgrazing</p> <p>Increased incidences of damage crops and mulch by livestock</p> <p>Risk of food poisoning through improper drug handling</p>				<p>project site</p> <p>Provide handwashing facilities on the project site</p> <p>Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive measures</p> <p>Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct</p> <p>Replanting more trees</p> <p>Use exotic trees for the Khola construction in place of indigenous trees</p> <p>Construct swales</p> <p>Construction of manure pit</p> <p>Train farmers on how to make compost manure from the dung</p> <p>Apply manure in gardens</p> <p>Procure and maintain a fully stocked drug box</p> <p>Train farmers on how to administer drugs</p> <p>Conduct civic education on child labour issues</p>	<p>Khola</p> <p>Construction</p> <p>Number of swales constructed</p> <p>Number of manure pits constructed</p> <p>Amount of compost manure produced</p> <p>Number of fields where manure has been applied</p> <p>Number of drug box procured</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of bye-laws developed</p> <p>Number of alliances initiated</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Frequency of cleaning the kholas per day</p> <p>Number of pasture established per EPA</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Area (m2) of pasture conserved</p> <p>Number of bye-laws formulated</p> <p>Number of</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

						Develop and ensure compliance to bye-laws Develop and enter into Productive alliance agreement Training farmers in proper handling, storage and disposal of waste Training farmers in proper handling, storage and disposal of chemical waste Proper management of animal dung Encourage pasture establishment Conduct trainings on Feed preservation Promote controlled grazing using herders Formulate bye-laws Training farmers on drug handling	trainings conducted
USP 1: Chakalamba Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct sensitization meetings to categories of group in the	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of targeted groups sensitized No of

		COVID-19				community following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health	project beneficiaries following covid-19 prevention measures
USP 2: [Mgwalangwa Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Increased cases of gender based violence Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization and capacity building meetings on gender based violence following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of farmers trained and Number of Cases Recorded and resolved No of people following covid-19 prevention measures
USP 3: [Chidule Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized
USP 4: [Staubi Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people

						Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	sensitized
USP 5: [Chilimani Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Relevant stakeholders feeling not consulted Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct sensitization meetings involving all categories of people following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of stakeholders sensitized No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized
USP 6: [Bonongwe Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized
USP 7: [Mkwezaziyo Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized

						community on HIV & AIDS	
USP 8: [Disi Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Putting hand washing station in place Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of handwashing station established Number of people sensitized
USP 9: [Mphatsa Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 10: [Khanda Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes after outplanting seedlings Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of people following covid-19 prevention measures
USP 11:	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the	Number of

[khewa Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelerero]:		disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs				polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized
USP 12: [Maliko Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelerero]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized
USP 13: [Kadyampakani Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelerero]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Provision and use of hand washing items provision of face masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following covid-19 prevention measures No of Hand washing station in place No of people putting on face masks Number of people sensitized

						on HIV & AIDS	
USP 14: [Jumbe 1 Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelerero]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Provision and use of hand washing items provision of face masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	No of people following covid-19 prevention measures No of Hand washing station in place No of people putting on face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 15: [Bille 1 Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelerero]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items provision of face masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of Hand washing station in place No of people putting on face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 16: [Nanyole Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelerero]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items provision of face masks to prevent	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of Hand washing station in place No of people putting on face masks Number of

						the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	people sensitized
USP 17: [Ndechere Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 18: [Ndalama Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Project being controlled by a subset of a group-monopolised Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 19 [Jiya Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand

Ntholowa]		STIs				hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 20: [Saiti Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Stakeholders feel that they have not been consulted Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 21 [Taombe Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 22 [Machiringa]	Yes	Poor disposal of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene	Number of polythene

Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]		polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs				tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 23: [Solobala Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Stakeholders feel that they have not been consulted Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 24 [Mapemba Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ntholowa]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people

						community on HIV & AIDS	sensitized
USP 25: [Sululu Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Spread of HIV and STIs Poor disposal of polythene tubes after outplanting seedlings Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision of face masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Provision and use of hand washing items	Number of people sensitized Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of farmers wearing face masks Number of handwashing facilities in place and being used
USP 26: [Chipulumutso Irrigation Scheme in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Loss of trees to clear land for irrigation Spread of HIV and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Land conflicts Use of agro-chemicals to pollute environment Increased incidences of injuries to workers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Panting of trees Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19 preventions Adherence to land acquisition procedures conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE	Number of trees planted in the catchment Number of farmers sensitized Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures Number of land agreement forms signed Number. of farmers trained Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided Number of PPE

							provided and being used by all workers
USP 27: [Chigumukile Irrigation Scheme in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Loss of trees to clear land for irrigation Spread of HIV and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Land conflicts Use of agro-chemicals to pollute environment Increased incidences of injuries to workers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Panting of trees Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19 preventions Adherence to land acquisition procedures conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE	Number of trees planted in the catchment Number of farmers sensitized Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures Number of land agreement forms signed Number. of farmers trained Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided Number of PPE provided and being used by all workers
USP 28: [Tithandizane Irrigation Scheme in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Loss of trees to clear land for irrigation Spread of HIV and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Land conflicts Use of agro-chemicals to pollute environment Increased	Yes	Yes	Yes	Panting of trees Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19	Number of trees planted in the catchment Number of farmers sensitized Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and

		incidences of injuries to workers				<p>preventions</p> <p>Adherence to land acquisition procedures conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management</p> <p>Provision of First Aid kit</p> <p>Provision of PPE</p>	<p>workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures</p> <p>Number of land agreement forms signed</p> <p>Number. of farmers trained</p> <p>Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided</p> <p>Number of PPE provided and being used by all workers</p>
<p>USP 29: [Nsomba Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Malemia]</p>	Yes	<p>Spread of HIV and STIs</p> <p>Use of agro-chemicals to pollute environment</p> <p>Conflict over land use</p> <p>Spread of Covid-19</p> <p>Increased incidences of injuries to workers</p> <p>Generation of Solid and liquid waste</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Sensitization community on HIV & AIDS</p> <p>conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management</p> <p>Store produce in PICS bags</p> <p>Signing of land agreement form/ transfer form</p> <p>Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors</p> <p>Awareness meeting on covid-19</p> <p>preventions</p> <p>Provision of</p>	<p>Number of people of people sensitized</p> <p>Number. of farmers trained</p> <p>No of farmers using pics bags</p> <p>Number of Land agreement forms signed</p> <p>Number of workers and farmers wearing masks</p> <p>Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures</p> <p>Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided</p> <p>Number of</p>

						First Aid kit Provision of PPE Construction of a rubbish pit and pit latrine for biodegradable waste Provision of waste bins for collection and disposal of non-biodegradable waste e.g. construction waste	PPE provided and being used by all workers No of pits constructed No of bins provided
USP 30: [Nthiko Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 31: [Msosa Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in

		HIV and STIs				and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 32: [Malupi Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 33: [Kanyesi Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV &	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized

						AIDS	
USP 34: [Masambuka Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetinga conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 35: [Machinjili Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetinga conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 36: [Mulomba Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetinga conducted Number of Hand

		COVID-19				people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 37: [Chitenjere Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 38: [Nachawe Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 39:	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the	Number of

[Chitope Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]		disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19				polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 40: [Namichimba Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 41: [Namichimba Re-Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

						masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	
USP 42: [Kudwale Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of farmers sensitized
USP 43: [Chimwazeni, Sunuzi and Lungazi Reforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of farmers sensitized
USP 44: [Chiloweni and Mulinga]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after	Number of polythene tubes

Re-afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]		tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19				planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 45: [Tsekanyenua and Namichimba Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 46: [Utwe Re-Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M'biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

						spread of COVID-19	
USP 47: [Mulinga and Chilowe Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 47: [Tsekanyenua Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority M,biza]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 47: [Tsekanyenua Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand

		COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs				people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 48: [Mambo Trading Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Nkapita]	Yes	Spread of HIV and STIs Use of agro- chemicals to pollute environment Conflict over land use Spread of Covid-19 Increased incidences of injuries to workers Generation of Solid and liquid waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sensitization community on HIV & AIDS conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Store produce in PICS bags Signing of land agreement form/ transfer form Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19 preventions Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE Construction of a rubbish pit and pit latrine for biodegradable waste	Number of people of people sensitized Number. of farmers trained No of farmers using pica bags Number of Land agreement forms signed Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided Number of PPE provided and being used by all workers No of pits constructed No of bins provided

						Provision of waste bins for collection and disposal of non-biodegradable waste e.g. construction waste	
USP 49: [Kwilindi Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkapita]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 50: [Matola Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkapita]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Spread of HIV and STIs	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 51: [Fikila 1 Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkapita]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Discrimination of individual groups Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Conduct Sensitization meetings with all	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of

		Spread of HIV and STIs				groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Number of people sensitized
USP 52: [Jussu 1(Tuntu) Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkapita]	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Pollution of water courses Water logging and salinization	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Promote natural regeneration Use Pot filling	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks Area under natural regeneration Number of trees sown in tubes
USP 53: [Mikundi Soil and Water Conservation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkapita]	Yes	Solid and liquid waste generation Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	Construction of a rubbish pit and pit latrine for biodegradable waste Conduct Sensitization meetings with all groups of people Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	No of pits constructed Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

<p>USP 54: [Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Mbiza, GVH lototoni]</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Spread of HIV and STIs Use of agro- chemicals to pollute environment Conflict over land use Spread of Covid-19 Increased incidences of injuries to workers Generation of Solid and liquid waste</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Sensitization community on HIV & AIDS conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Store produce in PICS bags Signing of land agreement form/ transfer form Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19 preventions Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE Construction of a rubbish pit and pit latrine for biodegradable waste Provision of waste bins for collection and disposal of non- biodegradable waste e.g. construction waste</p>	<p>Number of people of people sensitized Number. of farmers trained No of farmers using pics bags Number of Land agreement forms signed Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided Number of PPE provided and being used by all workers No of pits constructed No of bins provided</p>
<p>USP 55: [Aggregation Centre in Traditional</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Spread of HIV and STIs Use of agro-</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Sensitization community on HIV & AIDS</p>	<p>Number of people of people sensitized</p>

<p>Authority Nkagula GVH, GVH Khanda]</p>		<p>chemicals to pollute environment Conflict over land use Spread of Covid-19 Increased incidences of injuries to workers Generation of Solid and liquid waste</p>				<p>conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Store produce in PICS bags Signing of land agreement form/ transfer form Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19 preventions Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE Construction of a rubbish pit and pit latrine for biodegradable waste Provision of waste bins for collection and disposal of non- biodegradable waste e.g. construction waste</p>	<p>Number. of farmers trained No of farmers using pics bags Number of Land agreement forms signed Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided Number of PPE provided and being used by all workers No of pits constructed No of bins provided</p>
<p>USP 56: [Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Nkagula GVH, GVH Kataya]</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Spread of HIV and STIs Use of agro- chemicals to pollute environment Conflict</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Sensitization community on HIV & AIDS conduct farmer training on the safe use</p>	<p>Number of people of people sensitized Number. of farmers trained No of farmers</p>

		<p>over land use Spread of Covid-19 Increased incidences of injuries to workers Generation of Solid and liquid waste</p>				<p>of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Store produce in PICS bags Signing of land agreement form/ transfer form Provision and use of masks by workers and supervisors Awareness meeting on covid-19 preventions Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE Construction of a rubbish pit and pit latrine for biodegradable waste Provision of waste bins for collection and disposal of non-biodegradable waste e.g. construction waste</p>	<p>using pics bags Number of Land agreement forms signed Number of workers and farmers wearing masks Number of farmers and workers sensitized on covid 19 preventive measures Number of fully stocked. first Aid Kit provided Number of PPE provided and being used by all workers No of pits constructed No of bins provided</p>
<p>USP 57 Grants: Zomba Crop production venture groups: The screening was conducted in Zomba district</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated</p>	<p>Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of</p>

		<p>Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs</p> <p>Risk of spread of Covid-19</p> <p>Risk of marriage interruptions</p> <p>Risk of Soil erosion and siltation of water sources</p> <p>Increased risk of exposure to agro-chemical pollutant</p> <p>Risk of child labor</p> <p>Loss of soil fertility</p>				<p>with the project</p> <p>Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence</p> <p>Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs</p> <p>Provide condoms to workers</p> <p>Provide facial masks on the project site</p> <p>Provide handwashing facilities on the project site</p> <p>Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive measures</p> <p>Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct</p> <p>Make bund ridge</p> <p>Plant vertiver grass</p> <p>Construct swales</p> <p>Train farmers on the application methods for fertilizers</p>	<p>sensitization meetings</p> <p>Number of boxes of condoms provided</p> <p>Number of face mask boxes provided</p> <p>Number of hand washing sets provided</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings</p> <p>Number of bund ridges made</p> <p>Area of land planted with vertiver</p> <p>Number of swales constructed</p> <p>Number of farmers trained</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings</p> <p>Number of farmers trained</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--

						Sensitize farmers and communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	
USP 58: Zomba Bee Keeping groups (apiary): The screening was conducted in Zomba district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Risk of being bitten with bees through stings Risk of theft of beehives and honey Loss of trees for beehive making	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide facial masks on the project site Provide handwashing facilities on the project site Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of PPE procured Frequency of security patrols conducted per daily Number of trees planted per farmer

						19 preventive measures Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct Wear PPEs (suit) when harvesting Provide security to the woodlots where hives are installed Planting trees	
USP 59 Grants: Zomba Goat keeping groups: The screening was conducted in Zomba district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Loss of trees for khola construction Production of odor from livestock dung Increased incidence of animal (zoonotic) diseases Increased	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of trees planted Number of

		<p>risk of child labour due to herding</p> <p>Increased risk of exploitation of farmers by off-taker</p> <p>Increased risk of Water and soil contamination</p> <p>Increased generation of solid waste</p> <p>Increased risk of overgrazing</p> <p>Increased incidences of damage crops and mulch by livestock</p> <p>Risk of food poisoning through improper drug handling</p>				<p>facial masks on the project site</p> <p>Provide handwashing facilities on the project site</p> <p>Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive measures</p> <p>Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct</p> <p>Replanting more trees</p> <p>Use exotic trees for the Khola construction in place of indigenous trees</p> <p>Construct swales</p> <p>Construction of manure pit</p> <p>Train farmers on how to make compost manure from the dung</p> <p>Apply manure in gardens</p> <p>Procure and maintain a fully stocked drug box</p> <p>Train farmers on how to administer drugs</p> <p>Conduct civic education on</p>	<p>exotic trees used for Khola</p> <p>Construction</p> <p>Number of swales constructed</p> <p>Number of manure pits constructed</p> <p>Amount of compost manure produced</p> <p>Number of fields where manure has been applied</p> <p>Number of drug box procured</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of bye-laws developed</p> <p>Number of alliances initiated</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Frequency of cleaning the kholas per day</p> <p>Number of pasture established per EPA</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Area (m2) of pasture conserved</p> <p>Number of bye-laws</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

						child labour issues Develop and ensure compliance to bye-laws Develop and enter into Productive alliance agreement Training farmers in proper handling, storage and disposal of waste Training farmers in proper handling, storage and disposal of chemical waste Proper management of animal dung Encourage pasture establishment Conduct trainings on Feed preservation Promote controlled grazing using herders Formulate bye-laws Training farmers on drug handling	formulated Number of trainings conducted
USP 1: Nyambi EPA aggregation centre in T/A Nyambi	Yes	Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover Pollution of air and water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishments Planting trees Use of cement blocks Angle iron for roofing	Number of seedlings raised Number of trees planted No. of blocks moulded No.

		due to use of agrochemicals Soil erosion Conflicts amongst members Injury from heavy machinery Spread of infectious diseases				Use of PICs bags Use of tapauline for drying and covering produce after fumigation Use of protective wear Vertivar planting Development of by-laws Community sensitization meetings Contact and dialogue Training on human rights Use of protective wear Training on accident prevention safety Awareness meetings Training on prevention of infectious diseases	of iron bars procured No. of farmers using PICS bags for produce storage No. of farmers using tapaulines during produce storage/fumigation No. of protective gears procured/ No. of farmers using protective gear Area planted No. of by-laws developed No. of meetings No. of meetings No. of trainings and No. of cases registered and redressed No. of protective gears procured No. of trainings and No. of cases recorded No. of meetings No. of trainings and No. of cases registered
USP 2: Ngaukanika aggregation centre under T/A Kawinga	Yes	Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover Pollution of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment Planting trees Use of cement blocks Angle iron	Number of seedlings raised Number of trees planted No. of blocks

		<p>air and water due to use of agrochemicals</p> <p>Soil erosion</p> <p>Conflicts amongst members</p> <p>Injury from heavy machinery</p> <p>Spread of infectious diseases</p>				<p>for roofing</p> <p>Use of PICs bags</p> <p>Use of tapauline for drying and covering produce after fumigation</p> <p>Use of protective wear</p> <p>Vertivar planting</p> <p>Development of by-laws</p> <p>Community sensitization meetings</p> <p>Contact and dialogue</p> <p>Training on human rights</p> <p>Use of protective wear</p> <p>Training on accident prevention safety</p> <p>Awareness meetings</p> <p>Training on prevention of infectious diseases</p>	<p>moulded No. of iron bars procured</p> <p>No. of farmers using PICS bags for agricultural produce storage</p> <p>No. of farmers using tapaulines during produce storage/fumigation</p> <p>No. of protective gears procured</p> <p>No. of farmers using protective gear</p> <p>Area planted</p> <p>No. of by-laws developed</p> <p>No. of meetings</p> <p>No. of meetings</p> <p>No. of trainings and No. of cases recorded and addressed</p> <p>No. of protective gears procured</p> <p>No. of trainings and No. of cases registered</p> <p>No. of meetings</p> <p>No. of trainings</p>
<p>USP 3: Mchiguza aggregation centre under T/A Mchiguza</p>	Yes	<p>Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover</p> <p>Pollution of</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Planting trees</p> <p>Use of cement blocks</p> <p>Angle iron for roofing</p> <p>Use of PICs</p>	<p>Number of trees planted</p> <p>No. of blocks moulded</p> <p>No. of iron bars procured</p>

		air and water due to use of agrochemicals Soil erosion Conflicts amongst members Injury from heavy machinery Spread of infectious diseases				bags Use of tapauline for drying and covering produce after fumigation Use of protective wear Vertivar planting Development of by-laws Community sensitization meetings Contact and dialogue Training on human rights Use of protective wear Training on accident prevention safety Awareness meetings Training on prevention of infectious diseases	No. of farmers using PICS bags for produce storage No. of farmers using tapaulines during produce fumigation No. of protective gears procured/ No. of farmers using protective gear Area planted No. of by-laws developed No. of meetings No. of meetings No. of trainings and No of cases registered and addressed No. of protective gears procured/ No. of farmers using protective gear No. of trainings and no. of injury cases registered No. of meetings No. of trainings and No of cases registered
USP 4: Nkula Headquarters aggregation	Yes	Cutting down of trees and removal of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment Planting trees Use of	Number of seedlings raised Number of

Centre under T/A Nkula		vegetative cover Pollution of air and water due to use of agrochemicals Soil erosion Conflicts amongst members Injury from heavy machinery Spread of infectious diseases				cement blocks Angle iron for roofing Use of PICs bags Use of tapauline for drying and covering produce after fumigation Use of protective wear Vertivar planting Development of by-laws Community sensitization meetings Contact and dialogue Training on human rights Use of protective wear Training on accident prevention safety Awareness meetings Training on prevention of infectious diseases	trees planted No. of blocks moulded No. of iron bars procured No. of farmers using PICS bags for produce storage No. of farmers using tapaulines during produce storage/fumigation No. of protective gears procured No. of farmers using protective gear Area planted No. of by-laws developed No. of meetings No. of meetings No. of trainings and No of cases registered and addressed No. of protective gears procured No. of trainings and No. of cases registered No. of meetings No. of trainings and No of cases
USP 5: Nyenyezi 2 Irrigation	Yes	Increased soil erosion, floods and	Yes	Yes	Yes	Construction of marker ridges Ridge	Area conserved (ha) Area

<p>scheme under T/A Sale</p>		<p>sediment load Gully formation Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover Pollution of air and water due to use of agrochemicals Conflicts amongst members Spread of infectious diseases</p>				<p>realignment Vetiver planting Box ridging Construction of deep trenches Construction of stone bunds Construction of masonry checkdams Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting Promote natural tree regeneration Training in Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Community sensitization Distribution of condoms at the scheme</p>	<p>conserved (ha) Area conserved (ha) Area ridged (ha) No. of deep trenches Length (m) Length (m) No. of checkdams Length (m) No. of seedlings raised No. of seedlings planted Area planted (ha) Area (ha) No. of trainings and No of cases registered No. of by-laws No. of meetings and No of cases registered and reddressed No. of meetings and No of cases registered. No. of condoms distributed</p>
<p>USP 6: Chibulubulu Irrigation Scheme under T/A Chamba</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Increased soil erosion, floods and sediment load Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover Pollution of air and water due to use of agrochemicals Conflicts amongst</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Construction of marker ridges Ridge realignment Vetiver planting Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting Promote natural tree regeneration (ha) Training in</p>	<p>Area conserved (ha) Area conserved (ha) Area planted (ha) No. of seedlings raised No. of seedlings planted Area (ha) No. of trainings and No of cases registered No. of by-</p>

		members				Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue	laws No. of meetings and No of cases registered and addressed
USP 7:Mchuwa Irrigation Scheme under T/A Nyambi	Yes	Soil degradation Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover Pollution of air and water due to use of agrochemicals Conflicts amongst community members Spread of infectious diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Manure making and application Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting Promote natural tree regeneration (ha) Training in Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Sharing of condoms at construction site Community sensitization meeting Training in infectious diseases	No. of heaps made Area (ha) applied No. of seedlings raised No. of seedlings planted Area (ha) No. of trainings No. of by-laws No. of meetings No. of condoms distributed No. of meetings conducted No. of trainings conducted and No of cases registered
USP 8: Mdikira Irrigation Scheme under T/A Nkula	Yes	Increased soil erosion, floods and sediment load Gully formation Cutting down of trees and removal of vegetative cover Pollution of air and water due to use of agrochemicals Conflicts amongst	Yes	Yes	Yes	Construction of marker ridges Ridge realignment Vetiver planting Box ridging Construction of deep trenches Construction of checkdams Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting	Area conserved (ha) Area conserved (ha) Area conserved (ha) Area ridged (ha) No. of deep trenches Length (m) of checkdams Length (m) No. of seedlings raised No. of seedlings

		members Spread of infectious diseases				Promote natural tree regeneration (ha) Training in Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Community sensitizations Sharing of condoms at construction site	planted Area planted (ha) Area (ha) No. of trainings and No of cases registered No. of by- laws No. of meetings and No of cases registered and reddressed No of sensitisation campaigns conducted and No of beneficiaries adhering to the preventive measures No. of cases registered
USP 9: Chimwankhwazi afforestation under T/A Nkula	Yes	Removal of vegetative cover Conflicts amongst community members Spread of infectious diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting Promote natural tree regeneration (ha) Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Encourage contractor to recruit skilled and non skilled labour locally Sharing of condoms at construction site Community sensitization meeting Training in	No. of seedlings raised No. of seedlings planted Area (ha) No. of by-laws No. of meetings No. of local workers recruited No. of condoms distributed No. of meetings conducted No. of trainings conducted and No of cases registered

						infectious diseases	
USP 10: Tembenu afforestation under T/A Mposa	Yes	Removal of vegetative cover during nursery establishment and poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Tree planting	No. of seedlings raised No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of seedlings planted
USP 11: Mtalikachawa afforestation under T/A Mposa	Yes	Removal of vegetative cover during nursery establishment and poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Tree planting	No. of seedlings raised No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of seedlings planted
USP 12: Msombi afforestation under T/A Mposa	Yes	Removal of vegetative cover during nursery establishment and poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Tree planting	No. of seedlings raised No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of seedlings planted
USP 13: Mangulu afforestation under T/A Mposa	Yes	Removal of vegetative cover during nursery establishment and poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Tree planting	No. of seedlings raised No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of seedlings planted
USP 14: Tiyanjane afforestation under T/A Mposa	Yes	Removal of vegetative cover during nursery establishment and poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Tree planting	No. of seedlings raised No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of seedlings planted
USP 15: Samute afforestation under T/A Kapoloma	Yes	Increased unpaid work for women/girls poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal distribution of work re-using the polythene tubes after planting the	Activities done by men and women No. of polythene tubes reused per season

		tubes Inadequate consultation by other stakeholders				seedlings Sensitization at all levels	No. of meetings
USP 16: Saidi Ndege Afforestation under T/A Kapoloma	Yes	Spread of endogenous/existing diseases poor disposal of the polythene tubes Inadequate consultation by other stakeholders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provision and use of reusable face masks re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Sensitization at all levels	No. of face masks provided No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of meetings
USP 17: Tiyanjane Afforestation under T/A Kapoloma	Yes	Spread of endogenous/existing diseases poor disposal of the polythene tubes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provision and use of reusable face masks re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Availability of condoms at the site	No. of face masks provided No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of condoms
USP 18: Kalambo Afforestation under T/A Nyambi	Yes	Inadequate consultation by other stakeholders poor disposal of the polythene tubes Marginalized people having difficulties in filing complaints of feedback	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sensitization at all levels re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Sensitize the people to channel the complaints to relevant authorities	No. of meetings No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of complaints lodged
USP 19 Grants: Machinga Crop production venture groups: The screening was conducted in Machinga	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted

district		<p>violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Risk of Soil erosion and siltation of water sources Increased risk of exposure to agro-chemical pollutant Risk of child labor Loss of soil fertility</p>				<p>associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide facial masks on the project site Provide handwashing facilities on the project site Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive measures Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct Make bund ridge Plant vertiver grass Construct swales Train farmers on the application methods for</p>	<p>Number of sensitization meetings Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of bund ridges made Area of land planted with vertiver Number of swales constructed Number of farmers trained Number of sensitization meetings Number of farmers trained</p>
----------	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

						fertilizers Sensitize farmers and communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	
USP 20: Machinga Bee Keeping groups (apiary): The screening was conducted in Machinga district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Risk of being bitten with bees through stings Risk of theft of beehives and honey Loss of trees for beehive making	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers Provide facial masks on the project site Provide handwashing facilities on the project site Sensitize project beneficiaries	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of PPE procured Frequency of security patrols conducted per daily Number of trees planted per farmer

						on COVID-19 preventive measures Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct Wear PPEs (suit) when harvesting Provide security to the woodlots where hives are installed Planting trees	
USP 21 Grants: Machinga Goat keeping groups: The screening was conducted in Machinga district	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members+E859:E888 Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs Risk of spread of Covid-19 Risk of marriage interruptions Loss of trees for khola construction Production of odor from livestock dung Increased incidence of animal (zoonotic) diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize farmers and surrounding community members on issues of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence Sensitize workers and community members on HIV/AIDS and STIs Provide condoms to workers	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of boxes of condoms provided Number of face mask boxes provided Number of hand washing sets provided Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of sensitization meetings Number of trees planted

		<p>Increased risk of child labour due to herding</p> <p>Increased risk of exploitation of farmers by off-taker</p> <p>Increased risk of Water and soil contamination</p> <p>Increased generation of solid waste</p> <p>Increased risk of overgrazing</p> <p>Increased incidences of damage crops and mulch by livestock</p> <p>Risk of food poisoning through improper drug handling</p>			<p>Provide facial masks on the project site</p> <p>Provide handwashing facilities on the project site</p> <p>Sensitize project beneficiaries on COVID-19 preventive measures</p> <p>Sensitize surrounding communities and contractors on code of conduct</p> <p>Replanting more trees</p> <p>Use exotic trees for the Khola construction in place of indigenous trees</p> <p>Construct swales</p> <p>Construction of manure pit</p> <p>Train farmers on how to make compost manure from the dung</p> <p>Apply manure in gardens</p> <p>Procure and maintain a fully stocked drug box</p> <p>Train farmers on how to administer drugs</p> <p>Conduct civic</p>	<p>Number of exotic trees used for Khola Construction</p> <p>Number of swales constructed</p> <p>Number of manure pits constructed</p> <p>Amount of compost manure produced</p> <p>Number of fields where manure has been applied</p> <p>Number of drug box procured</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of bye-laws developed</p> <p>Number of alliances initiated</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Frequency of cleaning the kholas per day</p> <p>Number of pasture established per EPA</p> <p>Number of trainings conducted</p> <p>Area (m2) of pasture conserved</p> <p>Number of</p>
--	--	--	--	--	---	---

						education on child labour issues Develop and ensure compliance to bye-laws Develop and enter into Productive alliance agreement Training farmers in proper handling, storage and disposal of waste Training farmers in proper handling, storage and disposal of chemical waste Proper management of animal dung Encourage pasture establishment Conduct trainings on Feed preservation Promote controlled grazing using herders Formulate bye-laws Training farmers on drug handling	bye-laws formulated Number of trainings conducted
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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?	Yes
--	-----

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
A total of 1929 farmers complained that they deserved to have received insurance payout claims for 2022/2023 season for their pigeon peas crop. The farmers claimed that PULA the insurance partner conducted crop cut assessment on a wrong crop (Rice instead of Pigeon peas. (ZOMBA) The channel used to send the grievance was through a letter signed by the committee and community leaders addressed to the District Commissioner and copy to AF office at district level (Zomba)	The letter was shared to the project, and through support of WFP reviewing of the crop cuts assessment was done for the right crop and it triggered insurance payment. A decision was made to payout the farmers from the Basis Risk Fund. The information to payout the farmers has been shared and payment will be done in first quarter of FY4. The project will also continue with sensitization and awareness to farmers to understand the insurance approach to avoid conflict where the yield index assessment did not trigger any payout that year.	Pending
A total of 100 farmers requested to have explanation why there was delay in rolling out construction of an irrigation scheme, after mobilisation and discussion at community level was done. The farmers complained that they were losing on time for irrigation season as they committed land for the activity. (ZOMBA) The complained was channelled through irrigation officer (Zomba Agriculture Office)	A number of meetings were conducted with the farmers to understand the process it takes for government to procure contractor. During the last quarter of FY3 the contractor was on sight and construction started. A lot of progress has been made in the construction of irrigation schemes. The office went ahead and started capacity building on group mobilisation/dynamics and other irrigation technical trainings. The office also discussed with farmers on how they can already start utilising the land.	Resolved
30 Farmers complained on the delayed rolling out of training to support operationalization of the apiary activities. This delayed use of the materials they accessed from the grant as they lacked technical skills on apiary management. (ZOMBA) This was channelled through complaint box at EPA level.	AF immediately organised the training for the farmers	Resolved
3 Beneficiaries complained of being forced to share their insurance payout entitlement (MACHNGA)	The project increased awareness to beneficiaries not to share their entitlement and more sensitization was done with the community leaders not to encourage sharing.	Resolved
4 Beneficiaries being removed from the insurance payment list (MACHNGA)	The beneficiaries complained that they were told to be removed on insurance beneficiary list, after thorough investigation the ben we not removed and encourage to pay premium for the season.	Resolved
25 Beneficiaries complained about delays in payouts (MACHNGA)	The project conduct a number of dialogue meetings/sessions with farmers to explain why the payouts were delayed and assured the farmers of the payout once the season	Resolved

	insurance report was out. PULA and Insurance partners were engaged to speed up the report for the season.	
34 Beneficiaries dissatisfied with lack of trigger of insurance compensation (MACHNGA)	Farmers were sensitized on the insurance process and what facilitate a trigger based on the policy. The sensitization also targeted local leaders and government extension workers to support creation of understanding to the communities how insurance trigger work out. The project is continuing with sensitization on insurance policy and procedures for the beneficiaries.	Resolved
11 ben - Delay in conducting crop cut exercise and failure to conduct crop cuts exercise in their garden (MACHNGA)	The exercise started late due to cyclone effect and in many areas there was still water, However PULA started the exercise in the 4th Quarter of FY3, and progressed well. Only in one TA Nkula as a result of water PULA could not do CCE for rice crop.	Resolved
8 ben - Death of goats for grants soon after delivery (MACHNGA)	suppliers were engaged to replace the goats that died within two weeks of delivery failure which their payments were deducted as per the tender document procedure.	Resolved
11 ben - Delays in construction of aggregation centre. (MACHNGA)	The works are now in progress and all the concerned parties were engaged to coordination in the works.	Resolved
7 ben - Delay in procurement of Nursery input I.e seeds (MACHNGA)	The procurement process started in the reporting period as this waited that soil and water conservation activities be launched for the season.	Pending
35 - ben Washed away of grants input investment for some farmers and lack of support during the cyclone freddy on farmers loss and needs (MACHNGA)	While the project did not do direct response, through WFP and government partners the affected beneficiaries were reached in the project areas as its there core mandate. The ben were made aware of the areas the project can support. The project continued engaging the groups on project further support, including advisory services and inputs to rebuild back better their lives and livelihood.	Resolved
12 ben - Poor participation of some beneficiaries in project activities especially universal and marketing beneficiaries. (MACHNGA)	The project continued engagement with communities on the project goals and objectives and how the communities can benefit from it through different activities, and what is expected of the beneficiaries to participate in the programme.	Resolved
167 ben - Farmers not happy with insurance registration process and timelines. (MACHNGA)	A number of meeting with key stakeholders and farmers were done. With PULA and insurance partners and WFP an agreed timeline for CCE report and payout was developed. Farmers were engaged to explain why there were delays and how this is going to be improved in the new season. They were assured of timely start of the process and collection of the premiums.	Resolved
17 ben - Late delivery of beehives and	The project engaged the supplier who was	Resolved

accessories for grants. (MACHNGA)	identified to supply the beehives and accessories and the delivery was completed.	
30 members of Tadala Bee Keeping Club, GVH Chimkwita, STA Toleza received 60 bee hives and retained 38 beehives. This is because the supplier identified a local artisan who charged MK 200,000.00 for all beehives and only paid MK 67,000.00 and the balance of MK 133,000.00 was not paid to the artisan. The local artisan did not release 38 bee hives and the beneficiaries raised the issue to the district project management. (BALAKA).	The supplier engaged through district project management paid the artisan the balance and the bee hives were released to the beneficiaries.	Resolved
15 Members complained that Akoloko Supplier of goats did not supply 17 goats to Tikondane Goat Club and the farmers reported to the Balaka DPCU (BALAKA).	The project engaged the supplier whilst holding his payment. The supplier complied and provided the goats within the agreed 7 days and his payment was released.	Resolved
Njuchi Club, GVH Mackenzie in Bazale E.P.A. received on 1 pair of gloves instead of 3. (BALAKA).	The supplier was approached and supplied the remaining gloves.	Resolved
30 Members of Tikondane Club of Rivirivi E.P.A received 10 bee hives that required to be maintained and they needed plunks. The supplier engaged a local artisan to maintain the 10 bee hives. The plunks costed MK 8,000.00, Labour was MK 20,000 and Nails MK 3000.00 and the total cost is MK 31,000.00. The contractor did not pay the artisan in good time and he did not release the bee hives. (BALAKA).	The supplier was engaged and paid the local artisan. The beehives were released.	Resolved

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
Disaggregation of the target by	Objective	% of the population in	0	50%	Good

gender		targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base by gender using the Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI)			
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of households in targeted communities with reduced risk related to extreme weather events by gender of household head	7%F; 5%M	F: 65%; M: 70%	Good
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of households belonging to vulnerable groups with access to weather index micro insurance by gender of household head	F: 0%; M:0%	F: 30%; M:40%	Good
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Output	Number of people insured (non-cash, partial cash payment and full cash payment by gender	0; 0	F: 10,240; M:15,360	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Output	Number of people trained on index design by gender	F: 0; M:0	F: 160; M: 20	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Output	Number of people sensitized on insurance as a risk transfer mechanism by gender	F: 240; M: 160	M: 195,075; F:187,425	Good
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses by gender	F: 41.1%; M: 58.9%	F: 90%; M: 95%	Satisfactory

Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security by gender and district	F: 60%; M: 80%	F: 75%; M: 85%	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of targeted households with borderline to acceptable food consumption score by gender of household head and district	F: 90.9%; M: 94.2%	F: 75%; M: 80%	Good
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Output	% of HHs involved in CA (minimum tillage, crop diversity, retention of crop residues) by gender of household head	F: 8%; M: 7%	F: 30%; M: 35%	Good
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Output	Number of HH accessing improved fruit seedlings, leguminous trees and fodder tree seed by gender of household head	F: 21,590 (Leguminous Trees); F: 9,010 (fodder trees); 2,550 (improved Fruits); M: 23,800 (Leguminous trees); M:11,815 (Fodder trees); 3,400 (Improved fruits)	F: 40,000; M: 45,000	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Output	Number of intermediaries trained in how to access, interpret and communicate climate information to households, to support household decision-making related to food security, livelihoods, and DRR –	10F; 44M	F:80 M:100	Good

		disaggregated per gender and district			
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets by gender of household head	F: 9.2%; M: 9.9%	F:75%; M: 80%	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods by gender of household head	F: 10%; M: 15%	F:75% ; M: 80%	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% change in household income disaggregated by activity type and gender of household head	0	F:25% ; M: 30%	Good
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of both male-headed and female HHs within the targeted communities using market advice to make livelihood related decisions (by type)	Both 27%	Both - 40%	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of male-headed HHs within the targeted communities using market advice to make livelihood related decisions (by type)	Men: 37%	Men - 30%	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of female-headed HHs within the targeted communities using market advice to make livelihood related	Women 36%	women-30%	Satisfactory

		decisions (by type)			
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on the use/access of markets	Both 27%; Women 36%; Men: 37%	Both - 40%; Women - 30% ; Men-30%	Satisfactory
Disaggregation of the target by gender	Outcome	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on insurance and climate services access	Both- 29% ; Women 34.1%; Men:37%	Both - 40%; Women - 30%; Men-30%	Satisfactory

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
--	---------------------------------------	--

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	The implementing entity continued to provide technical support to the project coordination team during the reporting period. The IEs Gender Protection focal person continued to provide support in various components of the project including development of annual workplan development; development of M&E tools; development of Midterm Evaluation tools; development of GRM tools for the project and various training materials to enhance capacity building with focus on gender lens. WFP continues to provide technical backstopping services on Gender and Age Marker Reporting. The gender protection focal point provided support the planning for AF community based participatory planning.
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?	The EE has ensured that the monitoring tools and project reporting templates and Midterm review tools are gender responsive. Furthermore, the EE supports the EI to integrates gender in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project activities through capacity building and technical advice. EE has support the IE to integrate CBPP methods into the programme to enhance participatory planning and engaged all beneficiaries, all gender,

	marginalised and vulnerable groups. Grievance redress mechanisms has been rolled out and capacity built through committees at community level.
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?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

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
---	---	----------------------------

Comments

Rating

Implementing Entity

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	Outcome 1	Output 1.1 A weather index microinsurance product designed for drought and dry spells to cover farmers' needs at scale.	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	Outcome 2	Output 1.3. Strengthened national capacities and systems to provide weather index insurance through the private and public sector; and	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	Outcome 3	Output 1.2 Awareness raised among farmers on weather index insurance	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers	Outcome 7	Output 1.4 Inclusion of insurance (not limited to weather index insurance) as risk transfer	Ontrack	Satisfactory

affected by climate change and food insecurity		mechanisms in national agriculture programs and supported schemes		
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 4	Output 2.1. Soil and water conservation practices promoted through individual and group asset creation, including irrigation development.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 8	Output 2.2. Climate resilient agriculture promoted among farmers through extension service support;	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 5	Output 2.3. Crop diversification supported with a focus on drought-tolerant and nutritious crops.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 8	Output 2.4. Climate services provided to inform livelihood decision-making among farmers	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 7	Output 2.5. National capacities and systems strengthened to provide these integrated climate risk management approaches	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 6	Output 3.1. Strengthened financial capacities and market access opportunities to enhance investment in climate-resilience agriculture (including saving, credit, and financial literacy);	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 6	Output 3.2. Performance and outreach of farmer organizations/ cooperatives strengthened, and their capacity enhanced to engage in farming as a business	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 5	Output 3.3. Targeted farmers supported to access storage and aggregating infrastructure for greater market access, including establishment of rural warehouses.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 8	Output 3.4 Market information provided to inform business planning and activities.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 7	Output 3.5 Smallholder procurement promoted through government and private sector strategies and programs.	Ontrack	Satisfactory

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

Name	Email
Kathy Derore	kathy.derore@wfp.org

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

Overall, the rating is satisfactory because significant progress has been made across the project components. As an IE, the WFP Country Office, through program policy officers and technical advisors, continues to provide technical support across the components, including procurement, financial management, asset management, project midterm evaluation, monitoring, and capacity building in different areas. In the reporting period, WFP supported the review of the budget, identified gaps and challenges, and supported the development of an acceleration implementation plan. WFP also supported technical guidance on the procurement of contractors for the construction of irrigation and aggregated centers and specifications for aggregated center equipment. WFP also continued with the discussion on rollout insurance by engaging PULA, insurance partners, and the government to create capacity and awareness for insurance scale-up. However, for 2022-2023 insurance season because the paying window was limited as a result of delay in the insurance payout report and the delay in paying out insurance claims to beneficiaries, which coincided with Cyclone Fred, and the lean season, many beneficiaries found it challenging to contribute their 20% insurance premium. This reduced the number of insurance beneficiaries as compared to 2021/2022 insurance season. The AF continued to engaged beneficiaries though the paying window was closed and many expressed interests to pay for 2023/2024 insurance season. Technical guidance was also provided on the technical specification for aggregated centers and the implementation and scaling up of financial literacy and VSL. Through policy, learning, and M&E, the tracker was developed and updated to be able to track outcomes beyond just the outputs of the project in FY3. This has ensured that the project remains on track. As part of project coordination and technical advisor support, WFP continued to participate in National Technical Advisory Committee Meetings and Project steering committee meetings. The WFP technical advisory team continues to participate in the AF project's quarterly planning and review meetings. To create a sense of awareness, understanding, and improved accountability in the delivery of the program during the implementation period, WFP facilitated anti-fraud and anti-corruption, accountability, and standard operating procedures training for AF project staff and district council staff who support the implementation of the AF project. With the recruitment of contractors, progress has been made in the construction of aggregated centers and irrigation schemes. However, it should be noted that this delayed and affected the project spending in FY2 and FY3, as the contractor was only on the ground in May and June, not as planned. It should also be noted that mobilization of groups into cooperatives is at the initial level, as the process and consultations with the government took longer. The implementation period of FY 2022–2023 was also met with a number of challenges, including cyclone Fred and heavy rainfall; many farmers failed to access fertilizer; the costs of fertilizer increased; the scarcity of fuel affected project activity implementation; and devaluation. WFP continued to work with the AF team, reviewing and planning within the budget. In addition, WFP is continuing to follow up with the AF to ensure that there is a clear plan to catch up on the backlog encountered with the aggregation centers and the development of irrigation schemes in order to spend within the project period. An acceleration plan was developed with the help of WFP in the last quarter in order to push the implementation of activities through working with a number of government partners at the district level.

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer	Outcome 1	Output 1.1 A weather index microinsurance product	Ontrack	Satisfactory

mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity		designed for drought and dry spells to cover farmers' needs at scale.		
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	Outcome 2	Output 1.3. Strengthened national capacities and systems to provide weather index insurance through the private and public sector	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	Outcome 3	Output 1.2 Awareness raised among farmers on weather index insurance	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Improved access to insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity	Outcome 7	Output 1.4 Inclusion of insurance (not limited to weather index insurance) as risk transfer mechanisms in national agriculture programs and supported schemes	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 4	Output 2.1. Soil and water conservation practices promoted through individual and group asset creation, including irrigation development.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 8	Output 2.2. Climate resilient agriculture promoted among farmers through extension service support;	Ontrack	Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 5	Output 2.3. Crop diversification supported with a focus on drought-tolerant and nutritious crops.	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 8	Output 2.4. Climate services provided to inform livelihood decision-making among farmers	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 2. Adopted climate-resilient agriculture practices among targeted farmers contributing to the integrated climate risk management approach	Outcome 7	Outcome 2.5. National capacities and systems strengthened to provide these integrated climate risk management approaches	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 6	Output 3.1. Strengthened financial capacities and market access opportunities to enhance investment in climate-resilience agriculture (including saving, credit, and financial literacy);	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 6	Output 3.2 Performance and outreach of farmer organizations/ cooperatives	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		strengthened, and their capacity enhanced to engage in farming as a business		
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 5	Output 3.3. Targeted farmers supported to access storage and aggregating infrastructure for greater market access, including establishment of rural warehouses.	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 8	Output 3.4 Market information provided to inform business planning and activities.	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Strengthened Market access strategies and approaches for smallholder farmers	Outcome 7	Output 3.5. Smallholder procurement promoted through government and private sector strategies and programs.	Ontrack	Marginally Satisfactory

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

Name	Email	Institution
Gilbert Kupunda	gkupunda@gmail.com	Project Coordinator

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

The project's overall rating is satisfactory, and during the reporting period, a number of outputs contributing to the project's results and components remained on track. Although there were delays in the hiring of contractors for the construction of aggregated centers and irrigation schemes during the implementation year, by the end of the third quarter, the contractors had been hired and there has been a noticeable progress in the construction works. Additionally, this has pushed the project spending by end of FY3. With a total of 95 groups receiving matching grants to expand their businesses into other income-generating activities like livestock production and apiculture, which promotes quick resilience capacity building, with a total of 95 groups receiving matching grants to diversify their enterprises into other income-generating activities like livestock production and apiculture, hence fostering rapid resilience at household level. Preliminary reports in the project's areas indicated a high percentage of livelihood assets survived the disaster, and these assets appeared to protect the communities to some extent, as perceived by the farmers, even though the country had experienced cyclone Fred, which had an impact on the project's progress as some of the physical structures and matching grant crops were affected, reducing the investment income for the farmers. This showed how crucial it is for communities to be ready for such extreme weather occurrences and to build structures that meet quality standards. The demand for insurance has been created in the project areas despite the fact that the FY3 insurance numbers had decreased due to the short window for paying insurance premiums. This was evidenced by the number of farmers who were willing to pay a 20% contribution to be part of the insurance in the FY3 season. The project's joint district council implementation, use of other government subject matter experts, joint planning and reviews, project steering committee monitoring, and national technical advisory committee monitoring all enforced the implementation of activities, helping to push spending in FY3, save time and resources.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
-----------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------

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

Name	Email
------	-------

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

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.

Overall, the rating is satisfactory because significant progress has been made across the project components. As an IE, the WFP Country Office, through program policy officers and technical advisors, continues to provide technical support across the components, including procurement, financial management, asset management, project midterm evaluation, monitoring, and capacity building in different areas. In the reporting period, WFP supported the review of the budget, identified gaps and challenges, and supported the development of an acceleration implementation plan. WFP also supported technical guidance on the procurement of contractors for the construction of irrigation and aggregated centers and specifications for aggregated center equipment. WFP also continued with the discussion on rollout insurance by engaging PULA, insurance partners, and the government to create capacity and awareness for insurance scale-up. However, for 2022-2023 insurance season because the paying window was limited as a result of delay in the insurance payout report and the delay in paying out insurance claims to beneficiaries, which coincided with Cyclone Fred, and the lean season, many beneficiaries found it challenging to contribute their 20% insurance premium. This reduced the number of insurance beneficiaries as compared to 2021/2022 insurance season. The AF continued to engage beneficiaries though the paying window was closed and many expressed interests to pay for 2023/2024 insurance season. Technical guidance was also provided on the technical specification for aggregated centers and the implementation and scaling up of financial literacy and VSL. Through policy, learning, and M&E, the tracker was developed and updated to be able to track outcomes beyond just the outputs of the project in FY3. This has ensured that the project remains on track. As part of project coordination and technical advisor support, WFP continued to participate in National Technical Advisory Committee Meetings and Project steering committee meetings. The WFP technical advisory team continues to participate in the AF project's quarterly planning and review meetings. To create a sense of awareness, understanding, and improved accountability in the delivery of the program during the implementation period, WFP facilitated anti-fraud and anti-corruption, accountability, and standard operating procedures training for AF project staff and district council staff who support the implementation of the AF project. With the recruitment of contractors, progress has been made in the construction of aggregated centers and irrigation schemes. However, it should be noted that this delayed and affected the project spending in FY2 and FY3, as the contractor was only on the ground in May and June, not as planned. It should also be noted that mobilization of groups into cooperatives is at the initial level, as the process and consultations with the government took longer. The implementation period of FY 2022–2023 was also met with a number of challenges, including cyclone Fred and heavy rainfall; many farmers failed to access fertilizer; the costs of fertilizer increased; the scarcity of fuel affected project activity implementation; and devaluation. WFP continued to work with the AF team, reviewing and planning within the budget. In addition, WFP is continuing to follow up with the AF to ensure that there is a clear plan to catch up on the backlog encountered with the aggregation centers and the development of irrigation schemes in order to spend within the project period. An acceleration plan was developed with the help of WFP in the last quarter in order to push the implementation of activities through working with a number of government partners at the district level.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	% of households in target communities who independently access insurance and climate services by gender of household head	0	0%	80%
Objectives	% increase of government owned resilience and climate change adaptation activities	0	30%	50%
Objectives	% of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	0	100% of the GVHs (medium = 78% + High = 22%)	100%
Objectives	% of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base by gender	0	76%	50%
Outcomes	% of households in targeted communities with reduced risk related to extreme weather events by gender of household head	F: 7% M: 5%	F: 83.7% M: 80.9%	F: 65% M: 70%
Outcomes	% of households belonging to vulnerable groups with access to weather index micro insurance by gender of household head	0	F: 80.5% M: 79.6%	F: 30% M:40%
Outcomes	% of households not engaged in coping adverse mechanisms	14%	12%	80%
Outputs	Number of people	0	25,395(16,103F,	F: 10,240 M:15,360

	insured (non-cash, partial cash payment and full cash payment by gender		9,292M)	
Outputs	Total premiums paid, by access modality (insurance for assets or cash)	0	1,105,819	1,290,240
Outputs	Total sum insured (IFA, partial cash payment and full cash payment)	0	10,794,941	2,477,419
Outputs	Number of people trained on index design by gender	M: 160 F: 240	M: 221328 F: 201324	M: 195,075 F:187,425
Outputs	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	0	4	3
Outputs	Number of staff trained on weather index insurance (disaggregated by public/private, national/local) by gender	F:2; M:8	Public: 285; 93F and 192	50
Outputs	Number of national agriculture programs and supported schemes with insurance packages as risk transfer mechanisms	2	5	10
Outcomes	% of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses by gender	F: 41.1%; M: 58.9%	F:65.8% M:66.9%	F: 90% M: 95%
Outcomes	% of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security by gender and district	F: 60% M: 80%	F: 72% M: 67%	F: 75% M: 85%
Outcomes	% of targeted households with border line to acceptable food consumption score by gender of household head and	F: 90.9% M: 94.2%	F: 91.7% M: 95.5	F: 75% M: 80%

	district			
Outputs	No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level	5	8 types, a) backyard gardening , b) Winter cropping in dambos; c) Insurance as a risk tranfer mechanism; d) Various soil and water conservation practices; e) Access to climate information; f) Crop Diversification; g) Cultivation of drought torelant crops (h) Distribution of grants (beekeeping, crop production and livestocks), (i) financial savings	5
Outputs	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure and a percentage of planned	0	262 community woodlots established; 3 irrigation sites identified and priotised for development; 611 vetiver nurseries established, 1049.5 Ha under agroforestry	36
Outputs	Percentage of households that are involved in irrigation farming, in addition to rain-fed agriculture	9.6%	27%	15%
Outputs	% of HHs involved in CA (minimum tillage, crop diversity, retention of crop residues) by gender of household head	F: 8% M: 7%	F:71% M:71%	F: 30% M: 35%
Outputs	Ha of land under CA	335.72	3022.6	3400
Outputs	Ha applied with manure	8000	9394	17000
Outputs	Number of crops grown by HHs (by type) for crop diversification	2	7 (Maize, Cassava, Groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, banana, soghum and cow peas)	4

Outputs	Number of HH accessing improved fruit seedlings, leguminous trees and fodder tree seed by gender of household head	F: 21,590 (Leguminous Trees); F: 9,010 (fodder trees); 2,550 (improved Fruits) M: 23,800 (Leguminous trees); M:11,815 (Fodder trees); 3,400 (Improved fruits)	F: 55,021 (Leguminous trees); F:9,378 (Fodder trees); 11, 600 (improved fruits) M: 29,980 (Leguminous trees); M:12,615 (Fodder trees); 14,600 (Improved fruits)	F: 40,000 M: 45,000
Outputs	Number of main delivery channels used by households to receive information for the climate agricultural services (i.e. in-person intermediaries, radio advisories, and SMS) by gender	3F; 3M	3F; 3M	3F & 3M
Outputs	Number of households within the targeted communities that receive climate services, disaggregated by source (i.e. farm intermediaries, radio advisories, and SMS), by gender, vulnerable groups and district	Extension Officer: 19,405F & 8,199M ; Radio: 35,804F & 25,418M; SMS: 1,094F & 1,640M	Extension Officer: 45,280F, 31,280M & ; Radio: 36,800F & 26,989M; SMS: 1,094F & 1,640M	Extension Officer: 51,000F &34,000M; Radio: 51,000F & 34,000M; SMS: 51,000F & 34,000M
Outputs	Number of intermediaries trained in how to access, interpret and communicate climate information to households, to support household decision-making related to food security, livelihoods, and DRR – disaggregated per gender and district	10F; 44M	Extension Officers F:81 M:159 Lead Farmers F: 650 M:1109	F:80 M: 100
Outputs	Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	0	4	5
Outputs	Number of communities	0	F:88 M:170	40F; 64M

	extension workers and national agricultural content development committee members engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities			
Outputs	Number of capacity building trainings with national/local entities	0	11	20
Outcomes	% of households having more secure (increased) access to livelihood assets by gender of household head	F: 9.2% M: 9.9%	F:70% M: 81.5%	F:75% M: 80%
Outcomes	% of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods by gender of household head	F: 10% M: 15%	F:82.9% M:45.2%	F:75% M: 80%
Outcomes	% change in household income disaggregated by activity type and gender of household head	0%	231% (both F & M)	F:25% M: 30%
Outcomes	% of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	0%	9%	10%
Outcomes	% change in HH savings (by type: individual, group, formal, informal)	0	25%	30%
Outcomes	% of HHs accessing markets to sell surplus	15%	53%	50%
Outcomes	% of HHs within the targeted communities using market advice to make livelihood related decisions (by type)	Both 27% Women 36% Men: 37%	Both 29.7% Women 40.3% Men: 30.1%	Both - 40% Women - 30% Men-30%
Outcomes	% change in HH	23%	46%	95%

	participating in FOs			
Outputs	No. and type of adaptive financial capacities (Insurance, saving, credit, and financial literacy) created in support of individual or community-livelihood strategies as a percentage of plan	0	70% (Insurance, VSL, Financial Literacy, Grants, Gender household visioning, SHEP, marketing surveys, cooperative education)	75%
Outputs	Value of HH savings (MK)	F: 5,692.58 M: 20,656.97	F: 11,888.43 M: 21,642.24	F: 80,000 F: 80,000
Outputs	Number of HH accessing credit (by type)	19,550 households	24,650 households	23,600 households
Outputs	Value of HH credit accessed (MK)	K22,079.56	K35,477.56	80,000
Outputs	Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt)	0	8 (MT)	2000
Outputs	Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	3	245 farmer committees	25
Outputs	Number of participants receiving market advice (by type)	F: 3,918 M: 1,448	F: 14,160 M: 9,440	F: 14,160 M: 9,440
Outputs	Number of smallholder farmers supported	0	6,248F & 2,982M	23,600 (14,160F & 9,440)
Outputs	Number of pro-smallholder policies developed	0	0	1
Outputs	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on the use/access of markets	Both 27% Women 36% Men: 37%	Both 29.7% Women 40.3% Men: 30.1%	Both - 40% Women - 30% Men-30%
Outputs	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on insurance and climate services access	Both- 29% Women 34.1% Men:37%	Both- 30.9% Women 41.3% Men:27.8%	Both - 40% Women - 30% Men-30%

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
<p>Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>In order to improve the impact of grants to farmer groups, the grant which were meant to be provided to only 12 farmer groups were changed in terms of value per farmer group from USD 35,000 to USD3,000 per farmer group and the number of benefiting farmer groups was increased from 12 to 95. This was an alignment to similar support being offered by the government to the similarly farmer group category (small-medium scale farmers). The small-scale grants will enhance smallholder farmers capacity to do crop production for business and diversify their enterprises into other income generating activities like livestock production and apiculture, hence fostering rapid resilience capacity building.</p>
<p>Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?</p>	<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Yes, especially in implementation of soil and water conservation, grants interventions and in the construction sites for aggregated centers and irrigation schemes. As project activities were being implemented, environmental and social management plans were implemented alongside in order to ensure the identified risks were avoided or mitigated appropriately. Furthermore, for beneficiaries of irrigation schemes, aggregation centers and grants, it was a mandatory requirement for them plant a minimum of 20 trees around their homestead of which 10 should be fruit trees.</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>Opportunities</p>	<p>1. The project continued to implement gender household visioning trainings for the project beneficiaries to enhance the participation of both men and women and their children in their household decision-making processes. The vision setting has helped the project beneficiaries to be focused on their household vision, plans, and participation in interventions to ensure attainment of their desired vision. The Project developed tools for data collection to demonstrate gender desegregated data, as this is key to understanding the needs and approach of the beneficiaries. The project also trained the marketing, grants, irrigation, and VSL groups in empowerment to improve farmers' linkage to profitable markets for increased take-home pay and ultimately improved socio-economic status. This is key to enhancing the decision-making process for women participating in the program. The intervention delivery approaches continue to enable equity considerations for all gender groups in the implementation of project activities. 2. The project beneficiary ratio inherently ensured a greater participation of women in the ratio of (60% Female ,40%Male). 3. Gender inclusion has been promoted also through deliberate setting of targeting criteria which promote gender inclusion. i.e., during provision of grants to farmer groups, each farmer group was requested to include 20% the youth and at least 40% women.</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</p>	<p>Yes, some delays have been encountered especially on construction of aggregation centers and development of irrigation schemes due to the</p>

		<p>thorough stakeholder consultations which were required with the government stakeholders, and the government required procured procedures to be followed. The procurement was completed in the report period FY2022/2023 and construction started in the reporting period for both aggregated centres and irrigation schemes. This is at advanced stage on some structures.</p>
<p>What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?</p>	<p>Challenges & Opportunities</p>	<p>Challenge: Delay in the insurance payouts report and insurance payout to affected beneficiaries, which delayed insurance recruitment sensitization for the 2022–2023 insurance season. This had an effect on the time period to collect farmer premium contributions and the number of insurance beneficiaries recruited for the 2022–2023 season was reduced. As this is key to collaboration with WFP, the issue was discussed with insurance partners and PULA. A timeline was agreed upon for releasing the insurance payout report to allow timely distribution of claims to beneficiaries. Opportunity: The project area insurance demand has been created. Many Beneficiaries sought to register for insurance in all the districts because the 2022–2023 season was marred by disaster and farmers had not been able to access fertilizer. Many farmers wanted to register when the insurance recruitment period had already ended. This showed a demand for the insurance interventions, and with sensitization and proper timelines more beneficiaries will be signed up for 2023–2024 insurance period. Opportunity: A sense of awareness, understanding, and improved accountability in the</p>

delivery of the program were created through capacity building on anti-fraud and anti-corruption, accountability, and standard operating procedures for AF project staff and district council staff who support the implementation of the AF project. This is evidenced by the effectiveness and ability of several key stakeholders to deliver the program in various areas. Key stakeholders have proved their understanding of and adherence to clear roles and duties at various levels and provides support to implementation of the program.

Opportunity: Use of government technical lead from various department for the project (Land resources, department of climate change services, extension services has created a strong relationship of the AF project with key Subject Matter Specialist supporting the implementation of the program. The program is able to tap expertise from different SMS to implement the different component of the activities which has enhance timely delivery of project activities. This is also key for sustainability of the program even beyond the project period in those areas as it has created a sense of ownership.

Opportunity: Engagement of key beneficiaries in the management of grants and capacity building has given the recipients a sense of ownership. They have taken ownership of and cared for the grants received, especially investments in livestock and beekeeping interventions. More groups are already being created for livestock pass-on, which has started in other areas. Some beekeeping groups have already started harvesting honey and looking for markets

		<p>for their products. Challenge: The cyclones and prolonged rains affected the project's progress on the ground, as some of the physical structures were affected. This resulted in investment losses for the farmers as it affected their crops invested under grants and the income realized from a number of AF interventions. Preliminary reports in the project's areas indicated a high proportion of livelihood assets survived the disaster, and these assets protected the communities to some extent, as perceived by the farmers. This demonstrated that community preparedness for such extreme climatic events as well as the construction of quality-standard structures are very important.</p>
--	--	---

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>Some groups interventions can be more effective if they targets individuals as it instils full ownership and enhance adoption, however the group approach for some activities supports to achieve groups monitoring, group collateral and instils group mandate. i.e grants, management of drought tolerant crops, agroforestry, Savings and Lending etc.</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>Micro risk insurance requires clear market analysis to support the insurance product design; intensive awareness for the beneficiaries to understand the product, engagement of all key stakeholder including the regulatory authority, government and insurance partners and increased integration to deliver the insurance product that addresses the different needs. The Participatory Integration of Climate Services for agriculture which creates information for agriculture risk management can easily be replicated as in involves farmers at all levels in a participatory manner. Under climate-resilient agriculture practices this approach is widely adopted within Malawi agriculture and water management sector as such can easily be replicated beyond the project. Marketing has potential for replication with focus on good targeting and group management approach. The marketing approach provides capacity for the farmers on group dynamics for entry to the market, linked to the market and aggregation to bargain better prices. Currently farmers do the sales as individual. The approach would require intense awareness and education</p>

	towards cooperatives formation and being integrated with other financial literacy systems to enhance financing and management.
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
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?	N/A
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?	N/A
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
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?	N/A
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?	N/A
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	Different manuals, guides, key technical documents including already available information like standard operating procedures has supported in development of different approaches to implementation of the project. Development of standard operating procedures and approaches has been shared within the project and reviewed in order to enhance standard of implementation contributing towards project results. Project reports, success stories, videos have been shared with key stakeholders for use.
Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	The information generated from the project has been shared through different platforms including at Project steering committee level, National technical advisory committee, District council forums, review meetings with community and key stakeholders. Regular reports which are generated and shared across, eg. There are annual reports. Additionally, there are technical review meetings that are regularly organised with the aim of sharing information and brainstorm on the areas to improve and sustain. A number of technical guides developed

	through the project are also shared through departments, ministries where technical leads come from supporting implementation of the project so that they can use the guide for implementation in other sectors.
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.)	"Standard Operating Procedures grants management Standard operating procedures for VSL management PICSA manuals Posters under PICSA Seasonal forecast books Set of the climate books Burners on PICSA Ulimi ndi nyengo programmes produced through Farm Radio trust. PICSA education materials Brochure on insurance procedures GRM handbook Environmental Social Management Procedures Sustainable land management module handbook Climate resilient practices demonstration protocols. Various quarterly reports, annual reports, baselines, posters https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/874251600727504486/8901-MALAWI-WFP-AF-Inception-report-FINAL.pdf https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hDLqi_i2z_c "
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	"Different platforms, workshops and meetings with government and key stakeholders i.e. Insurance partners (PULA in Kenya), Department of Climate Change, District Councils we share the lessons learnt to support replications of best practices and approaches. The learning was only through implementation and adapting for scale up and replication. Most lessons learnt have been included in the reports."
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.	The project approach has been to enhance quarterly reviews with frontline staff in order to enhance quality of information, provide resources for data collection, building capacity of committees to support data collection and reporting on time.
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	N/A
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	"Under micro risk insurance the design of the insurance product has adopted area yield index other than weather index microinsurance product. This has helped to enhance a scaled down insurance evaluation for quality implementation of the product. This has also been integrated with messaging on agronomic practices beyond only using fertilizer but also manure making and application which has been added as condition for insurance. This innovation, as they are seen to support conditions for insurance, have also supported improved yields for the farmers. Through an assessment of the grant's groups with same resources an approach was developed to reach and support more grants groups "
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	No
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

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? Midterm

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	382500	60	20
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	19125	5	5
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	401625	32.5	12.5
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

completion	indirect beneficiaries)			
------------	-------------------------	--	--	--

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	7761	9	Drought	4: Effective
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/programme that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term	1	Agriculture	Local	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
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	1	1: Risk	Drought	Local	3

mid-term		knowledge			
Performance at mid-term	2	2: Monitoring and warning service	Drought	Local	3
Performance at mid-term	2	3: Dissemination and communication	Drought	Local	3
Performance at mid-term	1	4: Response capability	Drought	Local	3
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	92	38	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	92	38	Public
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	Public	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	1	Local	Multi-sector	3: Medium capacity
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	55	Multi-sector
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	25600	66	4: Mostly aware
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Strengthened 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	% of women represented	Level of awareness
--	------------------	------------------------	--------------------

	committees/associations	in committees/associations	
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	245	40% to 60%	4: Mostly aware
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	5	Training manuals	Local
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	Multi-sector	Local	3: Moderately responsive (Some defined elements)
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	Agriculture	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Disaster risk reduction	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved
Performance at mid-term	Food security	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	4: Mostly Improved

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	0		Multi-sector
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 improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	4: Effective	Multi-sector	Land
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	Cultivated land/Agricultural land	4558	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	3456	ha rehabilitated	4: Effective
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	85500	70	3: Moderate improvement
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	85500	82.9	Above 50%	Agricultural-related
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	8	Adaptation strategies	Multi-sector	Supporting livelihoods
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	85500	Agricultural-related	278
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	3: Some
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	0	Agriculture	National	Public policy
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	1	3: Partially enforced (Some elements implemented)	2: Partially effective
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	Food Security	Regional	Innovation scaled-up
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, saled 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	8	Food security	Undertaking innovative practices	3: Moderately effective
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	2	Innovative practice	3: Moderately effective
Performance at completion			