

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	6/30/2023 - 6/29/2024
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	AF000000160
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	Alessia Vittorangeli

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 The Mid-Term Review was submitted on 14 December 2023

List the Website address (URL) of project

N/A

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	Moses Jemitale, Resilience Activity Manager	moses.jemitale@wfp.org	6/30/2023
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 (\$)	\$8,629,550.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$6,878,700.98
Project disbursement rate (%)	86.39
Project execution rate (%)	74.71
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
1.1	\$659,441.35
1.2	\$260,388.30
1.3	\$25,446.11
1.4	\$16,343.49
2.1	\$291,581.40
2.2	\$49,924.24
2.3	\$14,884.96
2.4	\$144,026.44
2.5	\$16,644.14
3.1	\$16,502.42
3.2	\$326,797.15
3.3	\$658,079.36
3.4	\$82,986.13
3.5	\$103,326.65
IE fee (\$)	\$223,790.63

Execution cost (\$)	\$0.00
---------------------	--------

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
1.1	\$667,398.23	6/30/2025
1.2	\$178,337.06	6/30/2025
1.3	\$9,605.96	6/30/2025
1.4	\$0.00	6/30/2025
2.1	\$69,258.29	6/30/2025
2.2	\$151,686.35	6/30/2025
2.3	\$52,316.08	6/30/2025
2.4	\$157,632.90	6/30/2025
2.5	\$16,311.88	6/30/2025
3.1	\$77,128.06	6/30/2025
3.2	\$61,794.51	6/30/2025
3.3	\$365,908.40	6/30/2025
3.4	\$226,669.56	6/30/2025
3.5	\$223,244.97	6/30/2025
IE fee (\$)		\$284,982.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$70,766.76

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 data in the targeted district for analysis	Low	The project has established 46 met stations to strengthen the network for climate data collection in the project area. 1 fully weather climate station (with standard rain gauge, cup anemometer, evaporation pan, wind vane, sunshine recoder, Max & Min thermometer, intelligence electronic weather system, stevenson screen). 180 farmers trained in rainfall recorders and 62 extension received training to enhance rainfall data availability. A total of

		46 rain gauges 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 31,753 farmers and 460 extension workers 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, Project Steering Committee; National Technical Committee and district stakeholders review meetings were duly conducted 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	The project area experience extremely dry conditions that commenced from January and persisted throughout February. This affected crops as it was on vegetative and reproductive phase that consequently affected harvest. Through the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee humanitarian assistance is being provided to some of the affected project beneficiaries. Furthermore, the project has provided support to implementation winter irrigation farming to utilize residual moisture, the project distributed Sweet potatoes vines, cassava cuttings, high value crops vegetable seeds, and maize. The project continues to promote a number of activities to rehabilitate soil and water structures, intensified capacity building on grants, marketing, to enhance food and income availability in the impact areas and reduce the effects of the drought.
Low stakeholder support/buy in for the project – Key stakeholders do not participate fully in project activities.	Low	The project continues 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 mobilize 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.
Political risk considering elections (presidential, parliamentary, and local government elections)	Low	During the reporting period the risk is very low. The team reduced the effects by maintaining strong operational partnerships with various national organizations and engaging in advocacy. The project continue to hold meetings at district and community levels for buy-in from the various stakeholders at district and community levels. The project continued to provide project implementation updates to various stakeholders including Full Council Members to further reduce political risks.
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. WFP continues to provide oversight role to strengthen 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), warehouse management, recording of radio programs, irrigation development and water management. 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 insurance component, irrigation, climate resilient practices, marketing, provided training on warehouse management, 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
The project area experience extremely dry conditions that commenced from January and persisted throughout February. (2023/2023 cropping season)	Low	The project area experienced extremely dry conditions that commenced from January and persisted throughout February. This affected crops that were on vegetative and reproductive phase, which consequently affected harvest (2023/2023 cropping season), with considerable negative impacts on the livelihood of affected households in the project period. Through the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee humanitarian assistance is being provided to some of the affected project beneficiaries. Furthermore, the project has provided support to implementation winter irrigation farming to utilize residual moisture, the project distributed Sweet potatoes vines, cassava cuttings, high value crops vegetable seeds, and maize. The project

		continues to promote a number of activities to rehabilitate soil and water structures, intensified capacity building on grants, marketing, to enhance food and income availability in the impact areas and reduce the effects of the drought.
--	--	---

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 the government accountability systems and capacity to ensure quality delivery of project activities. Number of interventions in different components of the project such as Implementation of soil and water conservation, insurance, irrigation development, and marketing has also helped to reduce the risk and impacts identified. Soil and water conservation have supported restoration of degraded land. During the reporting period, the project also emphasized the implementation of Environmental and Social Management Plans as mitigation and management measures, harnessing the grievance redress mechanism and ensuring gender integration. Some of the environmental and social management strategies implemented focused on hygiene and sanitation, gender and protection, pre-harvest and post harvest produce handling. 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. In addition, there has been project review and planning meetings for district team and district team. This has resulted in a reduced risk on financial accountability.

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 behavior 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). Training on Household visioning and awareness on Grievance Redress Mechanism.

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 safeguard measures by activity.	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 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. Household gender visioning training and Grievance Redress Mechanism awareness interventions
--	---

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 will be taken	The project continued to provide the fruit tree seedlings for the beneficiaries to plant at their households to increase household income, also support beneficiaries with crop and livelihood 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	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

safeguard measures by activity.	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. Increased awareness on certified crops from agro-dealers.

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	Yes

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)	Inappropriate waste disposal i.e. polythene 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. The project continued to create awareness to reuse/recycle polythene tubes.
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 centers, 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 centers 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. Setting of Grievance Redress Mechanism, awareness and mechanism for reporting. Enforcing on all social safeguards.

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 soil and water conservation interventions that conserve and increase rain water Filtration, and improve the soil fertility e.g. making and applying different types of manure on crops, practicing crop rotation and other good agricultural practices such as contour bunds.

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

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

Section 3: Categorisation

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

Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	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 supported review GRM procedures in FY4 and make recommendation to strengthen the system and 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 continued with capacity building on GRM handbook for government staff for quality delivery of

	the GRM, supported training of GRM 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 USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
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	Yes	General sensitizations to beneficiaries on covid preventive measures adherence amongst beneficiaries have been done, and also reforestation has been promoted a lot during the reporting period. Each beneficiary of the	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	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

Authority (TA) Nkaya, in Utale Extension Planning Area (EPA)		irrigation scheme is also planting a minimum of 20 trees at homestead of which 10 are for fruits				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	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
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	Yes	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	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

Area (EPA)		community Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases like Covid-19, HIV/AIDS				masks - Distribution of condoms	No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed
<p>USP 3: [M'mangeni Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH : Chiendausiku</p>	Yes	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Increased conflicts over land Disruption of marriages</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex -Linking beneficiaries to the nearest Health Centre/Distri of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks 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</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 meetings conducted and No of cases</p>
<p>USP 4: [Kapasule Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The</p>	Yes	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers</p>	<p>No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No. of condoms</p>

screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Mackenzie		and STIs Spread of Covid-19 Increased conflicts over land				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 and have the Land acquisition forms	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/sanitary
USP 5: [Chamba Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Toleza, Bazale EPA, GVH Chimkwita	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs Spread of Covid-19	Yes	Yes	Yes	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	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

						handwashing/sanitary facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	
<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 acquisition forms - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing/sanitary facility (Basin, Pail, soap)</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>
<p>USP 7: [Matola Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Matola, Bazale EPA,</p>	Yes	<p>Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of Covid-19 Spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs, Covid-19</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute masks Distribute handwashing/sanitary facility (Basin, Pail, soap) -</p>	<p>No of trees planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of</p>

GVH Matola						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	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 district, TA Matola, Bazale EPA, GVH Mchilakwenda	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 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	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
USP 9: [Mikaele Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) Spread of Covid-19 Spread of	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization meetings. Procure and distribute	No of trees planted No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks

was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Chilumba		HIV/AIDS and STIs Increased conflicts over land				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	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 establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, Mpilisi EPA, GVH Kampeni	Yes	Loss of vegetative cover (Trees) during nursery establishment 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 - 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	Tree planting - Conduct sensitization 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	acquisition forms
<p>USP 11: [Kalembera Nursery and Woodlot establishment]: The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Matola, Bazale EPA, GVH Tembo</p>	Yes	<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>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<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 Conduct sensitization meetings on the need to give land voluntarily and have the Land acquisition forms</p>	<p>No of trees planted No. of sanitary 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>
<p>USP 12: [Mgumbala Afforestation : The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nkaya, Utale EPA, GVH Nkaya 1</p>	Yes	<p>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</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Planting trees Conduct sensitization meetings Conduct sensitization meetings on the guidelines of the project - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute</p>	<p>Number of trees planted No of meetings conducted No. of sensitization meetings conducted - No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms</p>

		neighboring communities or with workers from outside community Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases				masks Procure and distribute 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 introduction of diseases (Covid-19,	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 masks	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 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	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees Conduct sensitization	Number of trees planted -No of meetings

screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Khwalala, Utale EPA, GVH Khwalala		than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases (Covid-19, HIV/AIDS)				meetings on the diseases -Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms	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 introduction of new diseases (Covid-19, HIV/AIDS)	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
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 district, TA Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Mkwekwere	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees where some have been cut Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts when constructing fences or marking planting stations	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings
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,	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

		TB Spread of Covid-19					
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: [Mlambe Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Chanthuya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Siliya	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 (HIV/AIDS, Covid-19)	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 23 [Tithandizane 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 - Conduct awareness meetings - Procure and distribute masks -	Number of trees planted -No of meetings No of masks distributed No of condoms

district, TA Chanthuya, Rivirivi EPA, GVH Chimpakati		insects during nursery establishment Spread of diseases or introduction of new diseases (TB, HIV/AIDS) Spread of Covid-19				Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings. - Procure and distribute masks - Distribution of condoms Distribute handwashing facility (Basin, Pail, soap)	distributed No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed No of condoms distributed Number of 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 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	enhancement No of seedlings out planted No of trees planted No of meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of items distributed Number of meetings conducted Number of condoms distributed
USP 25[Talandira/Sakaiko Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Nsamala, mpilisi EPA, GVH Nsamala	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 -	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

						Distribution of condoms	
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 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 No of meetings conducted Number of meetings conducted Number of condoms distributed
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,	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

						soap)	distributed
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	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 Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Msechero	Yes	loss of trees and vegetation on a less than 1ha land, Loss of natural habitats of insects during nursery establishment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees where some have been cut Use of tree branches or thinned sprouts when constructing fences or marking planting stations	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings
USP 30 [Mkanongwa Afforestation] The screening was conducted in Balaka district, TA Amidu, Ulongwe EPA, GVH Chipiyali	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	Sensitization meetings No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed No of condoms distributed No of meetings

						handwashing/sanitary facility (Basin, Pail, soap) - Distribution of condoms -Conduct sensitization meetings on the dangers of unprotected sex	
USP 31 [NamayaAfforestationa] 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 diseases) Increased incidences of open defecation	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 preventive measures - Distribution of condoms Construction of pit latrines	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 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	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	No of seedlings out planted Sensitization meetings No. of sensitization meetings conducted No of masks distributed Number of handwashing facilities distributed

		HIV/AIDS and STIs				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 meetings conducted No of condoms distributed/sanitary
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 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	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	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 bund ridges made Area of land

		fertility				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 communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	planted with vertiver Number of swales constructed Number of farmers trained Number of sensitization meetings Number of farmers trained
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated with the project Sensitize	Number of PPE sets provided Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of sensitization meetings conducted Number of

		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				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 Wear PPEs (suit) when harvesting Provide security to the woodlots where hives are installed Planting trees	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
USP 35 Grants: Balaka Goat keeping	Yes	Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and	Yes	Yes	Yes	Provide personal protective equipment	Number of PPE sets provided Number of

groups: The screening was conducted in Balaka district		<p>community members</p> <p>Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence</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>Loss of trees for khola construction</p> <p>Production of odor from livestock dung</p> <p>Increased incidence of animal (zoonotic) diseases</p> <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</p>				<p>(PPE) to workers and enforce its use</p> <p>Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated 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>Replanting more trees</p> <p>Use exotic</p>	<p>sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</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 trees planted</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>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

		mulch by livestock Risk of food poisoning through improper drug handling				trees for the Khola construction in place of indigenous trees Construct swales Construction of manure pit Train farmers on how to make compost manure from the dung Apply manure in gardens Procure and maintain a fully stocked drug box Train farmers on how to administer drugs Conduct civic 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	Number of meetings conducted Number of bye-laws developed Number of alliances initiated Number of trainings conducted Number of trainings conducted Frequency of cleaning the kholas per day Number of pasture established per EPA Number of trainings conducted Area (m2) of pasture conserved Number of bye-laws formulated Number of trainings conducted
--	--	---	--	--	--	---	---

						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	
USP 1: Chakalamba Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Nkagula]:	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 to categories of group in the community following covid-19 prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of targeted groups sensitized No of 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	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of farmers trained and Number of Cases Recorded and resolved No of people following

						prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health	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: [Staube 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 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	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of stakeholders sensitized No of people following covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized

						Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	
USP 6: [Bonnongwe 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 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 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 &	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

						AIDS	
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: [khewa Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngweleru]:	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 12: [Maliko 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 following covid-19	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used No of people following

Ngwelero]		STIs				prevention measures as set by Ministry of Health Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	covid-19 prevention measures Number of people sensitized
USP 13: [Kadyampakani Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelero]	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 on HIV & AIDS	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
USP 14: [Jumbe 1 Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Ngwelero]	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 &	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

						AIDS	
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 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 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	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

						on HIV & AIDS	
USP 18: [Ndalama 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 19 [Jiya 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 20: [Saiti 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 &	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

						AIDS	
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 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 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 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 24 [Mapemba 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 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 25: [Sululu Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]	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 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 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	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

						conduct farmer training on the safe use of agrochemicals and in integrated pest management Provision of First Aid kit Provision of PPE	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 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 29: [Nsomba Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Malemia]	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	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

						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	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 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 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 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 32: [Malupi]	Yes	Poor disposal of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene	Number of polythene

Afforestation Subproject in Traditional Authority Malemia]		polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19				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	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 & 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 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	Number of polythene tubes collected and re-used Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place

						hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19	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 meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 36: [Mulomba 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 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	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 38: [Nachawe 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	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
USP 39: [Chitope 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 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 meetinga conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

						AIDS	
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 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
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 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
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 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

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	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 meetinga conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 43: [Chimwazeni, Sunuzi and Lungazi Re- fforestation 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 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
USP 44: [Chiloweni and Mulinga 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 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
USP 45:	Yes	Poor	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the	Number of

[Tsekanyenua and Namichimba 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 Provision and use of hand washing items Using masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 Sensitize community on HIV & AIDS	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 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
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	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 meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 48: [Mambo]	Yes	Poor disposal of	Yes	Yes	Yes	re-using the polythene	Number of polythene

Trading Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Nkapita]		polythene tubes Inadequate community participation on the project Spread of COVID-19				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 meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 49: [Kwilindi Afforestation Subproject 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	Number of people of people sensitized Number. of farmers trained No of farmers using picas 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

						biodegradable waste Provision of waste bins for collection and disposal of non-biodegradable waste e.g. construction waste	No of bins provided
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 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 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 52: [Jussu 1(Tuntu) Afforestation Subproject in Traditional	Yes	Poor disposal of polythene tubes Spread of COVID-19 Pollution of water	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

Authority Nkapita]		courses Water logging and salinization				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 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 meetinga conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks
USP 54: [Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Mbiza, GVH lototoni]	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	No of pits constructed Number of meetinga conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

						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	
USP 55: [Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Nkagula GVH, GVH Khanda]	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	No of pits constructed Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

						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	
USP 56: [Aggregation Centre in Traditional Authority Nkagula GVH, GVH Kataya]	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	No of pits constructed Number of meetings conducted Number of Hand washing station in place Number of people using face masks

						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	
USP 57 Grants: Zomba Crop production venture 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 Risk of Soil erosion and siltation of water sources Increased risk of exposure to agro-chemical pollutant Risk of child labor Loss	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 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 bund ridges made Area

		of soil fertility				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 communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	of land planted with vertiver Number of swales constructed Number of farmers trained Number of sensitization meetings Number of farmers trained
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	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

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

						communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	
USP 59 Grants: Zomba Goat keeping groups: The screening was conducted in Zomba district	Yes	<p>Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members</p> <p>Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence</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>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use</p> <p>Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated 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</p>	<p>Number of PPE sets provided</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</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</p>

						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 communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	farmers trained
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 due to use of agrochemicals Soil erosion Conflicts amongst members Injury from heavy machinery Spread of infectious diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment Planting trees Use of 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	Number of seedlings raised Number of 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

						dialogue Training on human rights Use of protective wear Training on accident prevention safety Awareness meetings Training on prevention of infectious diseases	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 air and water due to use of agrochemicals Soil erosion Conflicts amongst members Injury from heavy machinery Spread of infectious diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment Planting trees Use of 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	Number of seedlings raised Number of 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.

						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 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 3: Mchiguza aggregation centre under T/A Mchiguza	Yes	Cutting down of trees and removal of 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Planting trees Use of 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	Number of seedlings raised Number of 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

						dialogue Training on human rights Use of protective wear Training on accident prevention safety Awareness meetings Training on prevention of infectious diseases	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 4: Nkula Headquarters aggregation Centre under T/A Nkula	Yes	Cutting down of trees and removal of 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tree nursery establishment Planting trees Use of 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	Number of seedlings raised Number of 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

						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	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 5: Nyenyezi 2 Irrigation scheme under T/A Sale	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 members Spread of infectious diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Construction of marker ridges Ridge realignment Vetiver planting Box ridging Construction of deep trenches Construction of stone bunds Construction of masonry checkdams Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting Promote	Area conserved (ha) Area 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

						natural tree regeneration (ha) Training in Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Community sensitization Distribution of condoms at the scheme	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
USP 6: Chibulubulu Irrigation Scheme under T/A Chamba	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 members Spread of infectious diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Construction of marker ridges Ridge realignment Vetiver planting Box ridging Construction of deep trenches Construction of stone bunds Construction of mansonery checkdams Tree Nursery establishment Tree planting Promote natural tree regeneration (ha) Training in Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Community sensitization	Area conserved (ha) Area 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

						Distribution of condoms at the scheme	and No of cases registered. No. of condoms distributed
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 members	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 Promote	Area conserved (ha) Area conserved (ha) Area conserved (ha) Area ridged (ha) No. of deep trenches Length (m) No. of checkdams Length (m) No. of seedlings raised No. of seedlings planted Area

		Spread of infectious diseases				natural tree regeneration (ha) Training in Integrated Pest Management Development of by-laws Contact and dialogue Community sensitizations and Sharing of condoms at construction site	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 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 infectious	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

						diseases	
USP 10: Tembenu afforestation under T/A Mposa	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 infectious diseases	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
USP 11: Mtalikachawu afforestation under T/A Mposa	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	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

						Community sensitization meeting Training in infectious diseases	
USP 12: Msombi afforestation under T/A Mposa	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 infectious diseases	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
USP 13:Mangulu afforestation under T/A Mposa	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	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

						locally Sharing of condoms at construction site Community sensitization meeting Training in infectious diseases	conducted and No of cases registered
USP 14: Tiyanjane afforestation under T/A Mposa	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 infectious diseases	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
USP 15: Samute afforestation under T/A Kapoloma	Yes	Increased unpaid work for women/girls poor disposal of the polythen tubes Inadequate consultation by other stakeholders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Equal distribution of wrk re- using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Sensitization at all levels	Activities done by men and women No. of polythene tubes reused per season No. of meetings
USP 16:Saidi	Yes	Spread of endogenous/existing	Yes.	Yes	Yes	Provision and use of	No. of face masks

Ndege Afforestation under T/A Kapoloma		diseases poor disposal of the polythene tubes Inadequate consultation by other stakeholders				reusable face masks re-using the polythene tubes after planting the seedlings Sensitization at all levels	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 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 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 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	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	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

		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				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 communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement	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
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--

						technologies	
USP 20: Machinga Bee Keeping groups (apiary): The screening was conducted in Machinga district	Yes	<p>Risk of injuries to beneficiaries and community members</p> <p>Risk of sexual exploitation and gender-based violence</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>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use</p> <p>Sensitize beneficiaries on health hazards associated 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</p>	<p>Number of PPE sets provided</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>Number of sensitization meetings conducted</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>

						on code of conduct Make bund ridge Plant vertiver grass Construct swales Train farmers on the application methods for fertilizers Sensitize farmers and communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	
USP 21 Grants: Machinga Goat keeping groups: 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 Soil erosion and siltation of water sources Increased risk of exposure to agro- chemical pollutant	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	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

		Risk of child labor Loss of soil fertility				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 communities on child labour Train farmers in soil improvement technologies	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
--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

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	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress	Provide the status/outcome
--	--	----------------------------

and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	process	
Misuse of insurance premiums in Chingale EPA . (ZOMBA)	Payout money was taken away from Patuma Cassim (the accused) amounting to K46300 to Saujatu Mpikule (the complainant)	Resolved
Unpaid insurance premium for Mrs. Kachingwe in Chingale EPA (ZOMBA)	Payout money was taken away from the accused amounting to K46300 to the complainant	Resolved
Poor outcome of crops -cut exercise done by PULA in Nsondole EPA (ZOMBA)	Sensitization of farmers on area crop insurance index was done Farmers were compensated on a special arrangement with PULA	Resolved
Insurance premium embezzled by Chairperson in Malosa EPA (ZOMBA)	Forwarded to the area level for action and the chairperson refunded the money	Resolved
Land boundary dispute at aggregation center in Likangala EPA involving Khanda Cooperative committee and a community member. (ZOMBA)	All interested parties were invited and presented the issue and after analyzing from both parties it was amicably resolved that the cooperative was the owner of the land to which the other party agreed to.	Resolved
Chair embezzled money for the insurance beneficiaries (MACHINGA)	The chair was taken to task and paid back the money	Resolved
 9 Missing names of insurance beneficiaries on payouts (MACHINGA)	The AF project coordinator followed up on the missed names reworked on the list and paid them all	Resolved
Workers were not paid timely their wages at aggregation centre by the contractor (MACHINGA)	The contractor started paying the workers timely	Resolved
Workers at the aggregation centre were not given food when working on the site(MACHINGA)	Contractor narrated to workers that food provision was not part of the contract between the workers and the contractor.	Resolved
Inadequate water supply into the irrigation plots at Kapwapwa irrigation scheme(MACHINGA)	The District Irrigation Office has been actioned to conduct assessments and advise the way forward so that the problem should be rectified.	Pending
Conflict among kapwapwa scheme members on distribution of plots(MACHINGA)	Kapwapwa Irrigation executive committee resolved the issue locally	Resolved
Some Workers were not paid their wages on time at aggregation centre by the contractor (MACHINGA)	Workers were paid.	Resolved
Zone chair embezzled insurance contribution up to MK189000(MACHINGA)	Reported to GVH and Committee members and refunded the money to the owners	Resolved
Cracking of some beehives that makes colonization difficult (MACHINGA)	Reported the matter to the district for assistance. The local artisan has been identified to maintain the bee hives	Resolved
Second beneficiaries complained of delayed goat pass on from first group of beneficiaries (MACHINGA)	The first group was advised to start the pass on to the second group with any number of goats ready to be done, and they started with ten goats (This is partially Done and is still in progress of	Pending

	passing on to the second beneficiaries)	
Short Period of registering insurance Beneficiaries (MACHINGA)	The period of registration was extended to accommodate more beneficiaries	Resolved
Insurance premium payment was done late when most Beneficiaries had no money (MACHINGA)	Told to be patient as the payouts were being prepared and later on they received their payouts	Resolved
Period of work for insurance under incentivized activities taking too long (MACHINGA)	Encouraged beneficiaries that it's for their own benefits were told the difference with other similar projects (IRP)	Resolved
Multiple deaths of goats due to heart water disease. (BALAKA)	Restocking of goats	Resolved
Failure of beneficiaries to pay insurance premium due to poor coordination between Mukuru and PULA (BALAKA)	Reached out to PULA to resolve the issue	Resolved
The procurement process for matching grants groups for livestock supply has encountered an issue: suppliers are procuring goats from areas very far from the concerned community, which facilitates the death of the livestock. (BALAKA)	The issue was raised with the district, and the response was that it will not happen again. The district, through the Department of Livestock, agreed with the community on the importance of local procurement of livestock to reduce the death rate of the animals, thereby improving the program	Resolved
Late payment of insurance compensations to farmer (BALAKA)	The district explained how insurance is calculated	Resolved
High Insurance premiums (BALAKA)	The district responded by saying that amount cant change	Resolved
Money received as compensation not equivalent to crop damage (BALAKA)	the project explained to the beneficiaries on the type of insurance- Area yield Index Insurance. There are different insurance design products. The beneficiaries understood	Resolved
Insurance should cover other categories (BALAKA)	The district responded by saying anyone can join- rebreifying the communities was done	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 gender	Objective	% of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base by gender using the Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI)	0	50%	Good
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	F: 41.1%; M: 58.9%	F: 90%; M: 95%	Satisfactory

		of climate change, and of appropriate responses by gender			
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	10F; 44M	F:80 M:100	Good

		decision-making related to food security, livelihoods, and DRR – 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	Women 36%	women-30%	Satisfactory

		targeted communities using market advice to make livelihood related 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	Throughout the reporting period, WFP continued with oversight role to the project coordination team. WFP Gender Protection focal point continued offering assistance with different aspects of the project, such as annual work plan, developing M&E tools, creating annual outcome survey tools, creating GRM tools for the project, and creating a range of training materials to improve capacity building with an emphasis on gender lenses. WFP also is using the help toll free line broadcasted through the project area for beneficiaries to channel grievances.
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 continued with technical guidance using set standard operating procedures and capacity building to include gender elements into all project levels. The EE has set tools for monitoring of all gender indicators. Mechanisms for addressing grievances have been implemented, and community-level

	committees have helped to increase capacity.
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	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;	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 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	Ontrack	Satisfactory

		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
Moses Jemitale - Programme Officer - Resilience Activities Manager - WFP Malawi	moses.jemitale@wfp.org
<p>Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.</p> <p>The WFP overall rating is satisfactory, with a number of significant progresses observed at the end of the year in the implementation of the project across all 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 continued with the leadership discussion on the design of insurance products, engaging with PULA, insurance partners, and the government to create capacity and awareness for insurance scale-up. MUKURU was engaged to support efficient insurance premium collection from beneficiaries, which also provided real-time beneficiary data. In the 2023–2024 season, the insurance beneficiary number will increase, with a lot more people accessing the services while contributing to the premium payment. WFP provided leadership in the formation of the national agriculture insurance technical working group, high-level discussion on adopting mainstream agriculture insurance on government programs, and technical advisory role towards the development of ToRs for agriculture insurance feasibility studies in Malawi. Under component 2, WFP provided technical support on the construction and installation of solar-powered irrigation systems, quality assurance, and standards to be adhered to. Under component 3, a number of achievements have been realized with WFP leadership, including VSL group functionality, discussion towards digitization of groups, and the and the construction of aggregated centers that are completed and functional. Capacity building in marketing has been key in the reporting period, with a number of cooperatives and marketing committees aggregating crops for sale for a better market. Through policy, learning, and M&E, the tracker was updated in all fields and 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. WFP continued spot checks and advisory financial support to strengthen the financial systems and compliance of the executing entity. However, in the reporting period, the country also faced prolonged drought from January to February, which also affected the beneficiary crops such as maize, soya, rice, and groundnuts as they were at the vegetative stage, and this affected the yield, impacting livelihoods and incomes. The implementation is on course as we now go into year 5 in line with the expenditure plan.</p>	

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 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	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;	Ontrack	Satisfactory
Outcome 1: Improved access to	Outcome 3	Output 1.2 Awareness raised	Ontrack	Satisfactory

insurance as a risk transfer mechanism for targeted farmers affected by climate change and food insecurity		among farmers on weather index insurance		
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	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	Highly 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	Institution
Gilbert Kupunda, National Project Coordinator	gkupunda@gmail.com	Ministry of Agriculture – Land Resources Conservation Department

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. Under component 1, 11,238 beneficiaries contributed premiums to receive insurance coverage. Additionally, the government of Malawi showed interest in adopting the agricultural crop insurance initiative into its programs, and a technical working group was established for this purpose. To effectively implement the intervention, the Ministry, with support from the project, spearheaded the establishment of key multi-sectoral stakeholder institutions such as the National Agriculture Insurance Technical Working Group (NAITWG). A national launch of the 2022–23 season pay-outs was also held during the reporting period, for a total of \$347,200. Under component 2, the construction of irrigation schemes was completed and is now functioning. The schemes were handed over to the community during the reporting period and were used on a total of 9 ha, where an estimated 15.6 tons of maize were produced. Further, the project trained 114 (61 were female) out of 105 farmers in irrigation management for sustainability in the operation and maintenance of the irrigation schemes. The project continued to implement soil and water conservation, including conservation agriculture, complementary practices such as manure making, and catchment conservation management. A total of 48,832 hectares of land have been conserved to date. Under component 3, the project has constructed six aggregation centers and handed them over to communities with a capacity of 250 tons (5000 bags). Despite the dry spells experienced in the season, which had adverse effects on production, the farmers in all six aggregation centers have started aggregating produce. A total of 11.6 tons of maize, 4.92 tons of rice, 0.35 tons of pigeon peas, and 0.7 tons of ground nuts have been aggregated so far as of July 2024, with aggregation still underway for predetermined markets that were identified during market surveys. This is remarkable for the project, and the farmers have also been trained and linked to the market. 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 and save time and resources. The government conducted audits to support recommendations for improvement in financial procedures for the project.

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.

As highlighted by the rating done by the IE and the EE, the project's progress is satisfactory. The implementation is on track as the project enters into year 5 in line with the expenditure plan.

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	44%	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 = 5% + High = 95%)	100%
Objectives	% of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base by gender	0	78%	50%
Outcomes	% of households in targeted	F: 7% M: 5%	F: 60% M: 60%	F: 65% M: 70%

	communities with reduced risk related to extreme weather events by gender of household head			
Outcomes	% of households belonging to vulnerable groups with access to weather index micro insurance by gender of household head	0	F: 67% M: 74%	F: 30% M: 40%
Outcomes	% of households not engaged in coping adverse mechanisms	14%	45%	80%
Outputs	Number of people insured (non-cash, partial cash payment and full cash payment by gender	0	25,395 (16,103F; 9,292M)	F: 10,240 M: 15,360
Outputs	Total premiums paid, by access modality (insurance for assets or cash)	0	USD 1541110.13	USD 1,290,240
Outputs	Total sum insured (IFA, partial cash payment and full cash payment)	0	USD 13361357.14	USD 2,477,419
Outputs	Number of people trained on index design by gender	M: 0 F: 0	M: 149 F: 92	M: 20 F: 160
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	765	50
Outputs	Number of national agriculture programs and supported schemes with insurance packages as risk transfer mechanisms	2	4	10
Outcomes	% of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of	F: 41.1%; M: 58.9%	F: 95% M: 88%	F: 90% M: 95%

	appropriate responses by gender			
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: 68% M: 58%	F: 75% M: 85%
Outcomes	% of targeted households with border line to acceptable food consumption score by gender of household head and district	F: 90.9% M: 94.2%	F: 95% M: 90%	F: 75% M: 80%
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 tolerant crops (h) Distribution of grants (beekeeping, crop production and livestock), (i) financial savings	5
Outputs	Percentage of households that are involved in irrigation farming, in addition to rain-fed agriculture	9.6%	38%	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: 53% M: 82%	F: 30% M: 35%
Outputs	Ha of land under CA	335.72	12281	3400
Outputs	Ha applied with manure	8000	22256	17000
Outputs	Number of crops	2	9 (Maize, Cassava,	4

	grown by HHs (by type) for crop diversification		Rice, Groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, banana, sorghum and cow peas)	
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); F9,378 (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, 31,279M & ; Radio: 17389F & 11,592M; SMS: 23213F & 15,475M	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	276F Ext. workers & 184M Ext worker, 19,051F farmers & 12,701M farmers	F:80 M: 100
Outputs	Number of national	0	4	5

	coordination mechanisms supported			
Outputs	Number of communities extension workers and national agricultural content development committee members engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities	0	F: 88 M: 170	40F; 64M
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: 85% M: 92%	F:75% M: 80%
Outcomes	% of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods by gender of household head	F: 10% M: 15%	F:95% M: 89%	F:75% M: 80%
Outcomes	% change in household income disaggregated by activity type and gender of household head	0%	F: 22% M: 22%	F:25% M: 30%
Outcomes	% of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	0%	0%	10%
Outcomes	% change in HH savings (by type: individual, group, formal, informal)	0	25%	30%
Outcomes	% of HHs accessing markets to sell surplus	15%	50%	50%
Outcomes	% of HHs within the targeted communities using	Both 27% Women 36% Men: 37%	Both: 82% Women: 73% Men: 83%	Both - 40% Women - 30% Men-30%

	market advice to make livelihood related decisions (by type)			
Outcomes	% change in HH participating in FOs	23%	56%	95%
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	73% (Insurance, VSL, Financial Literacy, Grants, Gender household visioning, SHEP, marketing surveys, cooperative education)	75%
Outputs	Value of HH savings (MK)	F: USD 5,692.58 M: USD 20,656.97	USD 233,190	F: USD 80,000 M: USD 80,000
Outputs	Number of HH accessing credit (by type)	19,550 households	9426	23,600 households
Outputs	Value of HH credit accessed (MK)	K22,079.56	31,188	80,000
Outputs	Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt)	0	11.6 tons of maize, 4.92 tons of rice, 0.35 tons of pigeon peas, and 0.7 tons of ground nuts	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	12,420F 8,280M	F: 14,160 M: 9,440
Outputs	Number of smallholder farmers supported	0	20,700	23,600 (14,160F & 9,440M)
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- 39% Women 41% Men: 20%	Both - 40% Women - 30% Men-30%
Outputs	% of households where women, men or both women and men make decisions on insurance and	Both- 29% Women 34.1% Men:37%	Both: 37% Women 46% Men:17%	Both - 40% Women - 30% Men-30%

	climate services access			
--	----------------------------	--	--	--

Comments

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	Linked to output 3.5 the approach for the activity was to foster an enabling environment for FOs to engage with input and output markets, facilitate contract farming arrangements linking smallholder farmers with buyers, and promote smallholder procurement by the government to meet strategic food security objectives. The project approached in order to identify district-specific gaps and engage with FOs at the district level, the approach focused on forming and strengthening a district-level marketing and agribusiness stakeholder sector working groups that bring buyers and farmers together to foster collaboration, enhance market transparency, and empower stakeholders to actively contribute to FOs district's marketing success and opportunity for contract farming. Through this forum, the project direction will go towards development of district-specific marketing strategies to enhance the engagement of various stakeholders who have a vested interest in the district's specific crops and engaging FOs into contract farming.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	Yes, and were reviewed in the implementation period to adapt to any identified social safeguard issues. The safeguard measures were implemented on soil and water conservation,

		grants interventions 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.
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.	Opportunities	The project beneficiary ratio inherently ensured a great participation of women in the ratio of (60% Female, 40% Male). In order to increase the involvement of men, women, and their children in household decision-making, the project beneficiaries continued to receive gender home visioning trainings. 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 provided various skill training in the project components to increased incomes 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. Moreover, 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.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Opportunities	No delays to report.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges & Opportunities	<p>Multiple opportunities marked this reporting period: a) Introduction of Mukuru Services by PULA the service provider to collect premiums from beneficiaries in order to enhance accountability, as each beneficiary was conducting the transaction and was issued a transaction note for the funds deposited. It also enhanced digital tools and potential engagement with the beneficiaries to create financial inclusion awareness. b) In the 2023–2024 insurance season, the timeliness of registration and all required processes improved greatly, contributing greatly to crop development reports being released on time, which would also enhance claims paid out on time to farmers. c) The structures constructed, i.e., the irrigation scheme and the aggregation center, enhance cohesion among the farmers. These structures have stimulated more collaboration and engagement among the farmers as well as with the markets. This presents an opportunity to increase the number of beneficiaries participating in marketing activities. Regarding the challenges: a) Despite a good year, the prolonged dry spell affected the yield of the farmers, affecting crops to be aggregated. But despite that, farmers have continued mobilizing the crops for storage and the market. Under such circumstances, the project in the last phase will need to work with farmers to diversify their sources of income and livelihood opportunities to</p>

		enhance resilience to any shocks faced at any given time.
--	--	---

Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

Yes

Climate Resilience Measures	
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?	Development of effective irrigation systems—that is, solar systems—is crucial in the wake of climate change. In spite of the rainy season, the installed irrigation system provided water for paddy rice cultivation in one of the potential irrigation area during the prolonged dry spell. The dry spell could potentially have affected yield of farmers but with the irrigation system mitigated the impact of dry spell. In design process Output 2.5 National capacities and systems strengthened to provide these integrated climate risk management approaches is very key for sustainability of the programmes as it build capacity for government to mainstream best practices into government wide programmes. i.e. Insurance decision to be mainstreamed in government programmes after piloted through Adaptation Fund project.
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?	Participatory Integration of Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) has been recorded and digitalized, making it available to farmers for self-learning as well as ongoing technical improvement for extension agents. This strategy offers a critical sustainability approach for the methodology and keeps farmers' technical know-how cascading. A catchment conservation management approach that integrates a number of livelihood opportunities, such as financial literacy, VSL, livestock grants, and household visioning (home gardening, fruits, and drought-tolerant crops), can offer diversified livelihood opportunities in order to increase the resilience of vulnerable people in the wake of climate change.
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?	NA
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	NA

projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
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?	<p>a) Community -based approaches through engagement of local communities in the planning and implementation of catchment conservation management practices ensures that interventions are context-specific and culturally appropriate. This approach enhances community ownership and sustainability. b) Capacity strengthening on climate services for farmers is essential. This empowers local communities, to sustain adaptation interventions that would support decision making to mitigate climate change risks. c) The project has capitalized on capacity building for the beneficiaries as well as the local stakeholders. By providing targeted training and resources, it has equipped the community members with essential knowledge and skills to effectively address climate challenges. This approach has necessitated quicker and more effective implementation of adaptation initiatives, as the local implementers were better prepared to address specific climate-related issues applicable to their environment/context. d) The project effectively utilized multilevel and structural engagement with stakeholders at various levels (community, district, and national), which ensured its integration smoothly with other government programs and local initiatives. Collaborating with organizations like the Insurance Association of Malawi, PULA, and Farm Radio Trust has proven effective in disseminating climate-related information and integrating insurance schemes. The project has leveraged existing government structures, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, DCCM, and DODMA, which has promoted sustainability by incorporating the project into its established systems, thereby enhancing.</p>
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	<p>The integration of climate services provides useful information to support decision making that enhance adoption climate-friendly and resilient practices. This approach has inspired other stakeholders, including the Government of Malawi, to integrate it into their systems and to use similar strategies, hence promoting broader strategies/policy changes and expanding successful programs. Under AF, the government has formed a National Technical Agricultural Insurance Technical Working Group to help in upscaling crop insurance initiative in the Government of Malawi's programmes. The efficient solar-powered irrigation schemes for farmers have proved to be effective and beneficial, as they allow local farmers to capitalize on their lands by farming three times a year, even during the lean season. This has helped the beneficiaries to be food secure, even</p>

	when climate shocks persist. Crop and livestock grants have made significant progress, enhanced farmer market and allow farmers to access diversified financing alternatives for their livelihood. The initiative is also enabling many targeted communities to gain access to livestock, seed banks, and improved crop varieties under grants.
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	The project continued to produced different radio programmes, SMS messages, manuals, guides, key technical documents including already available information like standard operating procedures to support 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, project stories, fact sheets, 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 chanelns of dissemination have been used?	The information generated from the project has been shared through different platforms including DCCMS platform, DAES platform, news papers, WFP monthly news later, Ministry of Agriculture website, including Adaptation Fund website through the adaptation fund story published. The information was also shared through radio through collaborating partner Farm radio Trust, SMSs directly to farmers, 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.
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possssible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, tranining manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	Standard Operating Procedures grants management Standard operating procedures for VSL management PICSA manuals, PICSA Recordings Posters under PICSA Seasonal forecast books Set of the climate books, State of climate change in Malawi Burners on PICSA Ulimi ndi nyengo programmes produced through Farm Radio trust. PICSA education materials Brochure on insurance procedures, Visibility materials in key project sites i.e. irrigation schemes, aggregation centres. GRM handbook Environmental Social Management Procedures Sustainable land management module handbook Climate resilient practices demonstration protocols. Various quarterly reports, annual reports, baselines, posters
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	Learning on climate agriculture through the formed National Insurance Agriculture Technical Working group to share lessons and best practices at national level for government adoption of the approach. Other

	forums on marketing including agriculture fairs.
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.	NA
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	NA
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	Use on Mukuru financial platform to enhance cash deposit of premium and real time data for beneficiaries in a safe way as they interacted with the system directly, the digitization and recording of PICSA materials, digitization of VSL groups data information.
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	Direct beneficiaries			

at completion	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

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 mid-term	1	1: Risk knowledge	Drought	Local	3
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: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

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

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term	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, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

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

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