

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**LDCF - Malawi**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4508 |
| GEF ID | 4797 |
| Title | Climate Proofing Local Development Gains in Rural and Urban Areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts - Malawi |
| Country(ies) | Malawi, Malawi |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| Inadequate management, weak technical capacity, limited knowledge and insufficient financing hampers efforts to climate proof development interventions in Malawi at the local, regional and national level. The project aims to empower communities to integrate climate risk considerations into development policies, plans, projects and actions. The project will provide knowledge, tools, capacities and methodologies for the adoption of an ecosystems and community based approach to adaptation, which is more effective in enabling climate vulnerable people to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Knowledge will be generated and used to formulate comprehensive community-based adaptation plans. Ecological and physical infrastructure measures for water management will be adopted to regulate baseflow and reduce risk of floods, while mitigating against droughts. In addition, climate smart agriculture and safe post-harvest management technologies and practices will lead to enhanced production, reduction in grain loss and thus increased food security. Replication and sustainability of these initiatives will be secured through mainstreaming climate change considerations and financing into local development programs and a capacitated extension service and district councils. |

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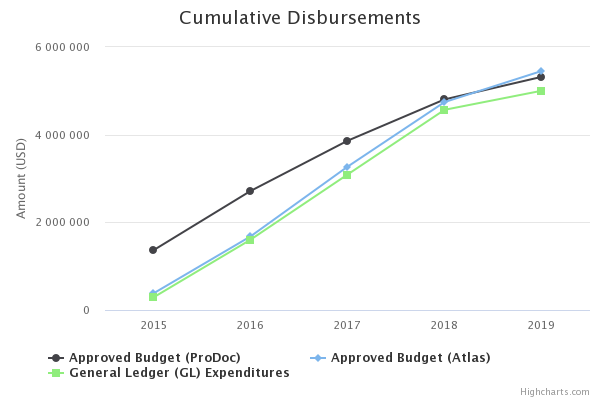
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **Using ecological, physical and policy measures to reduce vulnerability to climate change driven droughts, floods and post-harvest grain losses for rural and urban communities of Machinga and Mangochi Districts of Malawi [reaching over 0.5 million people** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Improvement in food security for households participating | Over 60% of 91,670 households face food deficits – don’t produce enough to last till the next harvest | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 50% decline in number of households facing annual food deficits (less than 30% still face food deficits) | On this objective, the project has exceeded expectation by directly improving food security status of 10,626 households. This represents a total of 55% decline in number of households (less than 30% =16,500H/Hs that still faced food deficits at the beginning of the project). These have benefited from various interventions introduced by project that include;  -Climate Smart Agriculture technologies to 7410H/Hs households. This is enabling communities to have increased crop yields. A total area of 6689ha of land is under climate smart agriculture technologies.  -Non-timber forest based enterprises to 1,350 H/Hs  -Irrigation farming and seed multiplication (on-farm businesses) to 1866H/Hs and so far a total area of 101ha of land is under irrigation. | The project has exceeded expectation by directly improving food security status of 12,845 Households (H/Hs).This represents a total of 77% decline in number of households (less than 23% =16,500H/Hs that still faced food deficits at the beginning of the project). At present, 38,888 H/Hs under the project are pursuing diversified climate-resilient livelihood options. |
| Percent change in soil erosion and siltation of water bodies | Soil erosion estimated at 20 tons/ha/year and 8 EPAs report “severe” rates of erosion | *(not set or not applicable)* | 40% reduction in soils going into the water bodies; 50% in EPAs reporting severe rates of erosion | The project has improved ground cover to an area of 9,636ha. This is being achieved through piloting;  -Soil and water conservation technologies in an area of 7680ha.  -Re-afforestation in 167ha of land along river banks, lake shores and river catchment sites that have been protected from erosion.  -Natural regeneration of forests and vegetation in a total area of 1789ha.  However, the MTR recommended that this indicator should be revised to evaluate the "area of land under ground cover" rather than the "percentage of erosion" which is difficult to measure. | The Mid Term Review (MTR) recommended that this indicator should be revised to evaluate the "area of land under ground cover" rather than the "percentage of erosion" which is difficult to measure. The districts do not have the capacity to measure the reduction in siltation as it is only done by Department of Land Resource at national level.  The project exceeded its target with a total area of 2,269.75 hectares of land under improved forest management. Cumulative Hectare (Ha) under planted trees stands at 391.44 and cumulative Ha under natural regeneration is at 577.87.  217km of river banks (54km for Mangochi and 163.9km for Machinga) have been planted with fast growing exotic trees, indigenous tree species and bamboos. Most of the rivers with their river banks protected are those where the project is extracting water for irrigation (e.g. Naminyanga, Mpira, Mtemankhokwe, Kabudira and Nansenga rivers).  Most of the trees planted along the rivers will show impact in the reduction in siltation in the long term. This is because most of the trees have not grown to the level that can significantly reduce siltation. |
| Availability of skills and resources necessary to continue adaptation after conclusion of project (indicator for sustainability) | Average scores for communities and institutions on UNDP capacity scorecard is 40% respectively | *(not set or not applicable)* | UNDP capacity scorecard for communities and technical teams increase to 50% and 75% respectively | -The project facilitated trainings and mentorship for climate change adaptation capacity strengthening of 44 members of the district environment sub committees (DESC)representing 100% at district level; who in turn have trained 60% of extension workers and 66 community structures/committees of 15 people per committee representing a total of 990 committee members which include area development committees, village development committees, village action committees and local forest organizations. These committees have so far approximately reached 13,540 people of which 60% are women through dissemination of technologies, information and skills in climate change adaptation. There are also various enterprise groups that have been formed around irrigated agriculture (water users associations), fisheries, forestry, and apiary groups | A total of 15,875 people trained over the duration of the project to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures. The achievement includes farmers ,District Environmental Sub Committee (DESC) ,District Civil Protection Committees (DCPCs), Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs), Area Development Committees (ADCs), Lead Farmers (LFs), Beach Village Committees (BVCs) ,and Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPCs) trainings. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **The impact of ecosystems degradation in aggravating vulnerability to climate change risks and reducing resilience of development gains understood and integrated into key decision-making processes at the local, sub-national and national levels** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of comprehensive community based adaptation plans integrating traditional and technical knowledge; | None | *(not set or not applicable)* | 6, one per hotspot | Completed. 6 community adaptation action plans were developed, one per hotspot. Community Adaptation Plans are operational have influenced integration community based adaptation in the architect of 5 years District Development Plans (DDPs) for 2017-2022 in Mangochi and Machinga Districts. | In total, the project has completed 6 community adaptation action plans (one per hotspot) which went to inform the themes under the Community Resilient Adaptation Fund (CRAF) designed to support 6 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and 5 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to implement a cost-sharing scheme to incentivise a widespread adoption of climate smart interventions. The Local NGOs and CBOs implemented some strategic evidence-based instruments.  In addition, Community Adaptation Plans influenced integration of community-based adaptation in the 5 years District Development Plans (DDPs) for 2017-2022 in Mangochi and Machinga Districts. |
| Community involvement in monitoring vulnerability | No formal systematic means of involving community in monitoring vulnerability | *(not set or not applicable)* | Set of indicators for monitoring community vulnerability agreed and being actively used | The project revamped and strengthened 66 community structures, with 15 committee members each. These include the area development committees, the village development committees, local forestry organizations and the village action committees. These committees were trained in participatory project monitoring. The committees monitor progress of the project on monthly and quarterly basis and report to the full council at district level. | Since project inception, a total of 15,578 people (with 69% female) have been trained under the project to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor climate adaptation measures. During 2019, the project trained some local level / sub-district structures vis; Area Development Committees, Area Civil Protection Committees, Area Executive Committees and Village Natural Resource Management Committees to assume oversight over interventions being implemented in the various hotspots.  The prime objective was to empower the community structures with knowledge and skills on how they can sustain the project interventions after the project phases out. In addition to helping the local structures in effectively tracking progress, they were re-oriented in community-based monitoring and evaluation.  As part of the overall exit and sustainability arrangements under the project, implementing sectors have developed Memoranda of Understanding with beneficiary communities for hand-over of assets under the project as well specifying roles and responsibilities to be undertaken by target groups. |
| Quality knowledge products available, shared and being used | No publications on ecosystems, their values and contribution to reducing CC risks | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 6 knowledge products acceptable for international publishing standards and information evidently being used in training, planning & implementation of project program | Three knowledge products were produced which are; -the climate smart fisheries mannual, the forestry management mannual and the irrigation water management handbook. These mannuals are being used various government department in training staff and farmers in various ecosystems based CCA. The mannuals are also translated into vernacular to enhance understanding of the CCA concepts by the local communities.    The project has also developed information products such as leaflets, documentaries and articles on climate change adaptation. So far six developed and some of the documentaries have been shared to media houses (print, radio and TV stations). | More than 6 knowledge products are expected by the end of 2019.  So far, four knowledge products have been produced under the project (Climate Smart Fisheries Manual, Forestry Management Manual, Irrigation and Water Management Handbook, and an Enterprise Development Training Manual). The Enterprise Development Training Manual is undergoing review by Ministry of Industry and Trade Headquarters for adoption. These knowledge products / manuals are used by the respective government departments and agencies as extension guides and in training staff and farmers in various ecosystems-based Community-Based Adaptation. Some of the manuals have been translated into vernacular to enhance understanding of the Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) concepts by the local communities.  Under irrigation, the manual has guided establishment of Water User Associations and general operation and maintenance. Under forestry, there is a user-friendly manual serving as a guide for instance in formulation of Participatory Forestry Management Plans, By-Laws, Woodlot Establishment and Management and general management of Village Forestry Areas. The Climate Smart Fish Farming Handbook continues being used by the department of fisheries in training front line staff and farmers in Integrated Agriculture Aquaculture.  The project has continued to develop information products e.g. 4 video documentaries and 4 articles on climate change adaptation published in the local newspapers.  The documentation of project success story is underway in 2019. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Skills and operational capacity enhanced in the District, EPA and TA level technical officers to support implementation, maintenance and monitoring of the activities under component 1 and to mainstream climate risks into all local development process (skills, legislation, information)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Extension packages for key sectors updated with climate risk management information | Current extension packages for key sectors do not contain climate risk management information | *(not set or not applicable)* | Extension packages for key sectors updated with climate change information and current CC management tools and techniques | 2 (two) key extension manuals / extension packs updated namely; the Forestry Management Handbook; Climate Smart Fisheries Handbook to incorporate climate risk management information. Project staff received climate smart agriculture (CSA) training. | During the entire project implementation period a total of 4 key extension packages were updated. These include Forestry Management Handbook; Climate Smart Fisheries Handbook to incorporate climate risk management information, water management manual, and Enterprise Development training manual. In addition Project staff were also trained on the four manual |
| District level development plans and policies updated with climate risk management provisions. | Limited content, none fully updated with current CC management/risks issues | *(not set or not applicable)* | 4 District level programs, development plans and/or policies updated with climate risk management provisions | Supported the development and updating of District Planning Instruments i.e. the district development plans (DDP) for the two target districts, the District State of the Environment Outlook Report (DESOER) for Machinga and District Socio-Economic Profile for Mangochi. The project input was to mainstream climate change in the planning frameworks and guides. | The project has supported formulation and updating of 5 planning instruments. The project supported the operationalization of District Development Plans (DDPs) in the two districts and Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) in Mangochi.  It has also supported the development of District State of Environment and Outlook Report (DESOER) in the two districts, Contingency plans in Machinga and Sustainability plan for the project.  In Addition the project also supported development of National level strategy namely National environment and climate change and communication strategy.    The project input was to mainstream climate change in the planning frameworks and guides. |
| Diploma in Forestry include current climate change content | Outdated curriculum at the College of Forestry, no students receiving training on updated curriculum | *(not set or not applicable)* | New curriculum for Diploma on forestry and 200 forestry diploma graduates (50:50 on gender) | Instead of supporting development of a new Forestry Curriculum, the project supports an Internship Program in which18 Students have participated to-date. It was established that revision of the targeted curriculum is not yet due, | The project has supported 18 (12M, 6F) students under internship. These were graduate students from major universities and colleges in the country. under internship programme. They were attached to Forestry, Agriculture, Land resource, Energy, Environment as well as finance and admiration.  This has helped the students to acquire knowledge and skills to build adaptive capacity of communities in climate change issues. |
| Improvement in Capacity Index Score card | On average 50% of positions vacant across local to district levels in both districts; only 25% of current staff have some level of training on CC | *(not set or not applicable)* | Vacant positions less than 40%, 100% of staff in positions have training on CC | A total of 44 frontline staff have been trained by the District Environment sub-committees. Over 80% of district staff have knowledge on climate change adaptation and mitigation. | 44(34M, 8F) DESC members, 24 (18M, 6F) Gender technical working group members and 90 (59M, 31F) frontline staff were trained in climate change related subjects. The trainings included Community Based Resilience Analysis (COBRA), gender mainstreaming and project sustainability |
| % increase in development funds of the districts | Less than 2% of district funds being allocated to CC related initiatives | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3% | The independent MTR recommended that this indicator be removed because it may not be achieved within the project period. However, project's support towards development of District Planning Frameworks helps ensure that investments in climate change related interventions are now more appealing. | The independent MTR recommended that this indicator be removed because it may not be achieved within the project period. However, project's support towards development of District Planning Frameworks helps ensure that investments in climate change related interventions are now more appealing |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Public and domestic water harvesting, storage and distribution reduces climate change driven flooding and regulates availability of water throughout the year in flood & drought hotspots** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of physical infrastructures constructed to ensure sustainable water supplies and reduce disaster risks | About 2 mini dams, several check dams (to be confirmed during inception) | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 10 mini dams and over 100 check dams, nullahs, and other structures | 2 weirs that collect water for irrigation, 1800 check dams and swalles have been constructed so far. To date, no mini dam has been constructed. However, feasibility studies of proposed two mini dams in Machinga and Mangochi Districts are almost complete. Guided by the reports of the studies, the project may construct two mini dams. | For the entire project period:  1 mini dam constructed in Mangochi (Stambuli Dam),  2 weirs that collect water for irrigation ,  1800 check dams and swalleys, nullas and infiltration pits have been constructed.  19 fish ponds have been constructed (7 in Mangochi and twelve in Machinga, with two more fish ponds in progress in Machinga).    There has been an over achievement in construction of check dams and related structures because topography needed more structures also due to continued degradation in the hotspots .  Only one mini dam was constructed because the target was overambitious and costly. |
| Number of homes with water harvesting structures | Less than 10% of 91,760 households harvest water from rooftops | *(not set or not applicable)* | Over 35% of 91,760 households harvesting water from rooftops | The project piloted 175 households who have mounted above ground water tanks for rain water harvest. These are demonstration sites that the project mounted to enable community members learn and replicate. a survey will be conducted to measure the actual numbers who have republicated this idea. However, due to increased costs of buying tanks and its accessaries, most households are finding it difficult to replicate. | About 0.25% of the targeted households have been reached with the technology  The project has covered 225 households who are benefiting from the above ground water tanks mounted to harvest rain water.  A total of 75 above ground water tanks have been mounted during the project implementation period  The mounted structures cover approximately .75 Ha of back yard gardens that planted with indigenous vegetables a few other exotic vegetables like lettuce and Chinese cabbage.  The backyard gardens have gone a long way enhancing food and nutrition security as well as offering alternative sources of revenue for the targeted communities. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Rehabilitation of badly degraded forests, protection of riverbanks, lake shores and urban infrastructure** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Number of Village Forest Areas registered | 7 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20 | The project has established 24 local forest organizations so far six (6) of them are registered in Machinga District. These are Lukongolo, Nkadyomboka, Ulongwe, Maisi, Nguse and Gracium. The remaining LFOs will be registered this year (2018). | The project has registered 15 Local Forest Organizations (LFOs) so far nine (9) of them are registered in Machinga District and 6 for Mangochi. These are Lukongolo, Nkadyomboka, Ulongwe, Maisi, Mbalwe, Maonga, Nguse, Chipojola and Gracium in Machinga while in Mangochi Issa Mponda, Msauka, Simika, Mtanga, Chimatiro, Mkali, Nsinje, Tung’ande, Mkuchira, Mchesera, Maganga, Masakasa, Mwaye, Chasika, Makokola, Saidi Matola, Namakoma, Chilawi, Mbapi and Mkope have been established and trained. Out of these established and trained Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs) only 6 are registered and the remaining 14 will be registered before the remaining period of project implementation. This means that once registered the project will exceed the target of 20 LFOs to be registered. The remaining LFOs will be registered this year (2019).  This has improved the governance aspect in the management of natural resources. |
| Hectares of forests under improved management | 410 ha under community forest | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1,500 ha under community forest | The project exceeded its target with a total area of 1,956 hactares of land under improved forest management. | The project exceeded its target with a total area of 2,269.75 hectares of land under improved forest management.  Cumulative for Ha under planted trees stands at 391.44 and cumulative Ha under natural regeneration is at 577.87  217 Km/Ha under river line    489 Ha under Agro-forestry  203 Ha under swales.    The National Forest Extension Training Manual has also been translated into Chichewa for easy delivery to the communities at large during the trainings. The knowledge gained through the usage of Chichewa training manual will improve the management of forest resources.  On Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) so far the beekeeping groups were mobilized to form Cooperative societies which will see the members using a business model in the intervention. So far a total of 3 Cooperatives were established in Machinga (Naminyanga in Mlomba, Ngusi in Chikweo and Nyambi in Nyambi). The total membership for the groups is 249 (187 female and 62 male). This has reduced the vulnerability of women to shocks as most of the groups are dominated by women.  Naminyanga Cooperative was also linked to a Value Addition Centre which was constructed under the SIVAP project. This has been done as linkage of the cooperative to access value addition facilities at the center. For example within the cooperative a lot of farmers produce rice in the two irrigation schemes of Namosi A and Namosi B. This will enable them add value to their commodities and fetch a better price on the market while increasing the bargaining power on the market.    A total of (USD 34,482) 25 million Kwacha (10,000kgs) has been realized from the honey sales in Machinga with members having increased their resilience to shocks. Apart from honey the cooperatives also produced mushroom on trial but it has also proved to be a good intervention that increased income for the project beneficiaries. In Mangochi, beekeeping has just been introduced to beneficiaries and so far bee hives have been hang in the forests. A total of 3 groups have established with a total membership of 574 with 428 being female and 146 male.    In Mangochi an oil factory has been constructed and managed by Likonde cooperative in mthiramanja Extension Planning Area. The membership for the oil factory is 25 Households. (13 female and 12 male). This factory will among other things reduce the post- harvest loss for agricultural products especially the oil seeds. It will also increase the income base for the farmers since they will have a ready market for their produce. This will automatically increase production of the oil seeds due to the presence of the ready market within the community.  There has been skills transfer in several areas ranging from beekeeping, honey processing, quality control, business management, marketing management, record keeping/book keeping. This skills enhancement will go a long way to  The project exceeded its target with a total area of 2,269.75 hectares of land under improved forest management.  Cumulative for Ha under planted trees stands at 391.44 and cumulative Ha under natural regeneration is at 577.87  217 Km/Ha under river line    489 Ha under Agro-forestry  203 Ha under swales .    The National Forest Extension Training Manual has also been translated into Chichewa for easy delivery to the communities at large during the trainings. The knowledge gained through the usage of Chichewa training manual will improve the management of forest resources.      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A total of (USD 34,482) 25 million Kwacha (10,000kgs) has been realized from the honey sales in Machinga with members having increased their resilience to shocks. Apart from honey the cooperatives also produced mushroom on trial but it has also proved to be a good intervention that increased income for the project beneficiaries. In Mangochi, beekeeping has just been introduced to beneficiaries and so far bee hives have been hang in the forests. A total of 3 groups have established with a total membership of 574 with 428 being female and 146 male.  In Mangochi an oil factory has been constructed and managed by Likonde cooperative in mthiramanja Extension Planning Area. The membership for the oil factory is 25 Households. (13 female and 12 male). This factory will among other things reduce the post- harvest loss for agricultural products especially the oil seeds. It will also increase the income base for the farmers since they will have a ready market for their produce. This will automatically increase production of the oil seeds due to the presence of the ready market within the community.  There has been skills transfer in several areas ranging from beekeeping, honey processing, quality control, business management, marketing management, record keeping/book keeping. This skills enhancement will go a long way to  The project has also increased the number of households involved village savings and loans. A total of 12 Village Savings & Loan (VSL) Groups have been formed in Mangochi with a total membership of 240 (57 Male and 183 females) total savings for Mangochi through these groups stands at MK5, 800,000.00 (USD8,000). In Machinga a total of 21 groups have been established with a total membership of 590 (16 Male and 574 female) Total savings investments for Machinga is at MK 23,433,460.00 (USD 32,322) This has led to an increase in household income following the increased savings by the members. This has led to the community members doing small scale businesses and it has led to a reduction in pressure on natural resources thereby leading to the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes. On average an increase in savings has increased with a total of MK39,717.00 (USD54) |
| Kilometers of river and lake shore under protection | 5km of lake shore and about 7km of river banks under protection | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 100 km of lake shore and 100 km of river banks under protection from direct siltation | 167 km of river banks (for various rivers) have been planted with fast growing exotic trees, indigenous tree species and bamboos in both districts. Most of the rivers with their river banks protected are those which the project is tapping water for irrigation such as Naminyanga, Mpira, Mtemankhokwe, Kabudira and Nansenga rivers; just to mention a few. | 217km of river banks (54km for Mangochi and 163.9km for Machinga) have been planted with fast growing exotic trees, indigenous tree species and bamboos in both districts. Most of the rivers with their river banks protected are those which the project is tapping water for irrigation such as Naminyanga, Mpira, Mtemankhokwe, Kabudira and Nansenga rivers; just to mention a few.  In conclusion the project has exceeded the set target of 100Km to be protected and this has led to reduced rate of siltation in the protected rivers.  The district however does not have the capacity to measure the reduction in siltation as it is only done by Department of Land Resource at national level.  Most of the trees planted along the rivers will also show impact in the reduction in siltation especially in long term. This is so because most of the trees have not grown to the level that can reduce siltation. |
| Number of households using alternate and improved energy | Less than 5% of 91,760 households currently use any form of energy efficient technologies | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 35% of 91,760 households adopt high energy efficient technologies and methods | The project has directly reached to 13,540H/Hs out of the total target of 32,116 H/Hs (35% of 91,760) representing 42 % who have been directly supported with anticipated ripple effect spanning out over 90% of total target who are adopting use of energy efficient technologies that include;  -Energy efficient stoves and production of briquettes (9452),  - use of solar energy for lighting (4088).  -demonstration of biogas in public institutions such as prisons and hospitals eg, 300 inmates at Mangochi prison are being supported by the biogas digester in their daily cooking, while instalation of a biogas digester at Machinga District Hospital is under way and is expected to support over 350 in patients. | The project has directly reached to 14,938H/Hs out of the total target of 32,116 H/Hs (35% of 91,760) representing 46.5 % who have been directly supported with anticipated ripple effect spanning out over 90% of total target who are adopting use of energy efficient technologies that include;  -Energy efficient stoves and production of briquettes (10,598).  The project has also reached 128 HH (79 female and 49) in Mangochi while 124HH (72 female and 52 male through solar powered irrigation schemes against the use of diesel powered water pumps.  5 VNRMCs are producing energy cooking stoves and membership stands at 92 (71 Females and 21 Males) in Mangochi while in Machinga a total of 6 groups were formed with membership of 186 (157 females and 29 Males)  - use of solar energy for lighting (4088). This has been demonstrated in public institutions namely Malundani Community Day Secondary School (CDSS), Chikweo CDSS, Chikweo Primary School and Malundani primary school in Machinga. Apart from the fact that it has demonstrated the use of alternative clean energy, this will go a long way in improving the pass rate of learners in schools as they will study during the night. This will increase literacy levels in the two districts of Mangochi and Machinga.  -demonstration of biogas in public institutions such as prisons and hospitals eg, 300 inmates at Mangochi prison are being supported by the biogas digester in their daily cooking, while installation of a biogas digester at Machinga District Hospital is under way and is expected to support over 350 in patients. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Productivity of agriculture supported by adoption of climate smart systems and measures** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| No. of hectares on which climate smart farming is practiced | In Mangochi 144.6 ha under agroforestry; only 529 farmers adopting climate smart measures – making 0.13% of population.  In Machinga 161.5 ha under conservation Agriculture and 1,544 smallholder farmers participating. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Over 40% of 91,670 households engaging in some form of climate smart farming system or practices; area under agroforestry in particular increase to over 5,000 ha; area under CA increase to more than 5,000ha | The project has directly reached 7410 out of the total target of 36,668 H/Hs (40% of 91,760) representing 20 % direct achievement. we anticipate ripple effect to be at least 35% of total target. Demonstration of CSA is on 6689 ha of land (3614 ha Mangochi; 3075 ha Machinga). various CSA technologies such as conservation agriculture, agroforestry, pit planting, making of swales, early maturing varieties, high yielding varieties and drought tolerant crop varieties. Manure making and application is promoted across all crops. This in total has benedited 7410 representing 20% households to date. | The project has achieved an additional 1246Ha under Climate Smart Farming over last year.  To date the project has reached out to a total of 38,808 H/H out of the total target of 36,668H/H representing 106% direct achievement. This is as a result of demonstrations and capacity building initiatives in Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) principles promoted by the project.  With a ripple effect set at 40%, the total number of HH adopting Climate Smart Farming practices is expected to increase even further.  With the additional 1246Ha, the total area under CSA in the impact sites to date is 7935Ha (4858Ha in Mangochi and 3077Ha in Machinga).  7935Ha is a consolidated figure for all CSA technologies which include Conservation Agriculture, Agroforestry, pit planting, making of swales, use of early maturing and high yielding varieties and drought tolerant crop varieties. |
| Percentage increase in productivity per acre or per unit of land | Baselines for all crops in figure 7:  Machinga - maize – 1.9tons/h, sorgum – 95 tons/ha, soyabeans 63tons/ha in Machinga  Mangochi – maize – 1.55, sorgum 66, soyabean 59tons/ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Over 40% increase over baseline yields for key crops | This year, there was noted drop in maize and rice yield by an average of 25%. This is attributed to the erratic rainfall and dry spells druring tasselling stage. This is a devepment stage where water is critical. For Cassava and sweet potatoes, there was an average increase of 65%. This is attributed to use of improved and high yielding varieties. On the other hand, cassava and sweet potatoes are drought tolerant, hence the crops still performed well despite dry spells. Though there were poor yields this year, but comparing the yields within the project hotspots and the yields outside the project, that in the hot spot is relatively higher with 11%. This can be attributed to the project interventions through climate smart agriculture practices. | Compared to same time last year, the production estimates indicate that there is a significant increase in yield of maize, sorghum and soy bean both districts compared to last year. The 2018/19 3rd round production report for Machinga indicates a13% increase (909kgs/ha to 1030kgs/ha) while Mangochi registered a 22% increase (759kgs/ha to 1030kgs/ha).  Increase in yield has also been registered for Rice over last year with 32% (900kgs/ha to 1188kgs/ha) in Machinga and 29% (490kgs/ha to 633kgs/ha) in Mangochi.  Cowpeas has increased in yield over last year, Machinga has increased with 13% (386kgs/ha to 435kgs/ha) while Mangochi has increased by 14 %( 381kgs/ha to 435kgs/ha).  For Cassava there is an increase of 6% and 5% in yield thus from 14433kgs/ha to 15322kgs/ha and from 15610kgs/ha to 16452kgs/ha in Machinga and Mangochi respectively.  For sorghum, there an 8% and 15% increase in yield for Machinga and Mangochi respectively.  Soybean has also increased in yield over last year. Machinga has increased with 10% while Mangochi registered 9% increase.  This overall increase in yield over last year can be attributed to favorable weather and availability of seeds. In the project hotspots however where yields are relatively higher with 20% it is attributed to the project interventions through climate smart agriculture practices  NB: If compared to the figures cited on the baseline, to date figures are lower. This is because the figures in the base year are so exorbitant (even beyond those stipulated as potential yield in the Guide to Agricultural Production) such that the project implementers question their source as such it is hard to use them as benchmarks. |
| Area under climate smart small holder irrigation | Currently less than 100 hectares despite potential | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1000 hectares under climate smart small holder irrigation | To date, 180 hactares achieved. (Through permanent constructed irrigation schemes, the project has achieved 101ha under irrigation. Additionally, the project supported the community members with treadle pumps where community members are capable of irrigating an area of 79ha). However, treadle pump irrigation practice cannot be considered as permanent. | An additional 2Ha land has been developed as a permanent scheme in Mangochi. This has resulted to a cumulative 182Ha land to be under Climate Smart Smallholder Irrigation.  Of this area, 103 Ha is under Solar and gravity fed system which is permanent while 79Ha is under treadle pumps which the project supplied in the impact sites.  These 182Ha are covered in a total of 11 schemes that have been developed and rehabilitated.  It has to be noted that there was no additional development of new area under irrigation in this final year due to funding limitations rather there was just completion of works that had already started.  There is however potential and will for scaling out and rolling out of solar powered irrigation system in the whole district given financial support. This is it was identified as one of the best practices of the project during the Project sustainability survey. |
| Water use efficiency in small holder irrigation | On average water use efficiency lower than 25% | *(not set or not applicable)* | On average water use efficiency increase to >50% in small holder irrigation | On track. So far, 40% achieved. To achieve this, the project facilitated formation of water users groups (WUG) in all irrigation schemes in order to improve water management. The project is also promoting use of conveyance pipes and lined canals in irrigation schemes to minimise water losses through seapage from the water sources to irrigation schemes. Furthermore, the project is promoting drip irrigation and development of efficient irrigation schedules coupled by proper crop selection and management. | To date, water use efficiency/irrigation efficiency has increased to about 50% in all irrigation schemes. This is because the project continued facilitating and advocating for the formation of Water Users Groups (WUG) in all irrigation schemes which have helped to improve water scheduling, distribution and management and also the maintenance of canals and conveyance pipes and weirs. These structures helped reduce seepage  Though a proper assessment has not been done on water use efficiency, the technologies promoted by the project have proved to be best practices towards improving water use efficiency.  To achieve high scores on water use efficiency however, drip irrigation would be an ideal pathway but was not done due to financial limitations. |
| % reduction in post-harvest losses for those engaging | On average approximately 35% of grains, fruits, vegetables, fish are currently being lost to poor post-harvest practices | *(not set or not applicable)* | Less than 10% post-harvest loss of grains, fruits, vegetables, fish being lost to poor post-harvest practices | On track. Post-harvest crop losses have been reduced by at least less than 5%. The project in collaboration with the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources developed innovations in post harvest technologies which the farmers are using such as hermatic seed and grain storage technologies where pics bags and grain pro sacks are being used and use of mettalic silos. The use of pics bags have proved to be favorable among the farmers whereby protection is 100%. at present, more than1335 households have adopted use of pics bags. For those households that have adopted use of pic bags, they are enjoying 100% post-harvest reduction of crop losses | To date, post-harvest crop losses have been reduced to around 25-30%. This has been done through the promotion of post harvest loss technologies like hermatic seed and grain storage technologies like Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags and grain pro sacks over the use of other locally constructed storage structures which were prone to theft and pest damages.  This has been a result of staff and lead farmer trainings in post-harvest loss management with an emphasis on grain crops, legumes and tubers.  Though a proper assessment has not been conducted to assess the extent to which post-harvest losses been managed, a snapshot survey with lead farmers that have adopted the use of PICs bags (either by own purchase or from other projects) reveled that they are enjoying 100% post-harvest reduction of crop losses.  PICs bags have proved to be favorable among the farmers even though some of them feel that they are relatively expensive  At present, more than1335 households have adopted use of PICs bags. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 94.04% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 94.04% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 5,001,044 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 150,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,318,200 |
| Co-financing | 36,000,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 29, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jul 1, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 18, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Apr 28, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2018 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 10, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Feb 29, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| n/a |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The project has today registered tremendous impactful achievements through the various interventions being carried out. The 6 hotspots in Mangochi and Machinga (characterized by climate change driven droughts, floods and post-harvest grain losses) today have empowered communities men, women and youth with capacity to adapt to negative effects of climate change. A total of 64,223 (67% female) have been reached, assisting in the reduction in their vulnerability, helping creation of wealth and assets whilst contributing to proper functioning of natural ecosystems in the face of changing climate.  The project has supported Mangochi and Machinga districts councils in deepening their knowledge of climate change adaptation integration in planning and budgeting processes; trained extension personnel in facilitating climate change adaptation process; equipping Area Development Committees (ADCs) in fostering community ownership of climate change adaptation processes through capacity strengthening of community-based institutions. The project has significantly boosted the operational capacity in the Districts, at Extension Planning Area (EPA) and Traditional Authority (TA) levels, amongst technical officers vis-a-vis climate change. The project has greatly contributed to strengthening institutions in addition to enhancing technical capacity for effective climate change adaptation. Through Public Awareness activities undertaken, an estimated 349,777 people have been reached in the 6 project hotspots of which 73% are female.  Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) technology has been ably demonstrated on approximately 8,246 ha of land. The project has reached out to a total of 38,808 H/H out of a target of 36,668H/H representing 106% direct achievement through demonstrations and capacity building. With a ripple effect set at 40%, the number of HH adopting Climate Smart Farming practices is expected to increase further. CSA interventions promoted are ideal adaptation practices for crop production in the face of erratic rainfall and dry-spells.  The project has promoted value addition, strengthening and building value chains around the products, but also linking farmers to markets. To empower women to participate in project interventions, the project is using a household approach to gender which identifies gender gaps among households. Through initiatives around promotion of Non-Timber Forest Products, Beekeeping Groups have been mobilized forming Cooperative Societies, using a business model. A total of 3 Cooperatives have been established in Machinga with a total membership of 249 (187 female and 62 male). This has reduced the vulnerability of women to shocks as most of the groups are pre-dominantly comprised of women.  Water harvesting, storage and distribution to reduce climate change driven flooding and to regulate availability of water throughout the year has been promoted e.g. through construction of a Mini dam in Mangochi, construction of 1800 check dams and swales, and 2 weirs to collect water for irrigation, construction of Gravity-Fed Schemes and installation of State of the Art Solar Powered Water Pumps replacing diesel powered pumps that were not only environmentally unfriendly but expensive for poor rural farmers to manage. Irrigation farming enables local farmers to harvest up to three times in a year, greatly boosting agricultural yields and income. The project has established Water User Groups to improve water management and are being trained to minimize water loss, promote efficient irrigation systems, strategically select crop varieties whilst being oriented in operation and maintenance.  The project has documented and shared best practices as part of knowledge management activities. Information products (e.g. documentaries, articles, etc.) have been produced and shared via print and electronic media.  During the period under review, the project has designed a sustainability plan / exit strategy as part of close-out processes. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Climate Proofing project has made significant progress by fast-tracking implementation at a steady and high rate during the reporting period, producing promising results. Approaching the end of the project, the project has been focusing on finalizing outstanding activities as well as coming up with Sustainability Plans and gender integration.    The project has supported improvement of food security for households at 6 hotspots in the target districts, integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting process at the district as well as national level and strengthening community-based institutions. Being a climate proofing flagship project in Malawi, the project supported mainstreaming of climate change resilience measures within budgetary planning and policy-making across the target districts. Community Adaptation Plans influenced integration of community-based adaptation in the 5 years District Development Plans (DDPs) for 2017-2022 in Mangochi and Machinga District.    Strong commitment and high level of engagement shown in the community activities under this project is highly attributed to Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) methodology, which led to developing 6 Community Adaptation Action Plans. It has greatly helped to identify locally-specific factors contributing to the resilience of households and communities, which face different types of shocks and stresses. The project has applied highly participatory planning and implementation processes that involve target community members in choosing locally specific and applicable interventions. The project has supported high impact enterprises through building sustainable value chain.    The project being one of the climate change pilot projects in Malawi has also focused on documenting best practices, which can be disseminated for replication and upscaling of the project. In addition, knowledge products including manual and handbook have been produced based on learning from project implementation to inform wider audience including decision makers. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Climate Proofing project is one of the pilot projects that has yielded tremendous results in the improvement of food security and climate resilience for the beneficiaries as well as integration of climate change adaptation into planning and budgeting processes at the district and national levels.    The project significantly contributes to the implementation of policy strategies enshrined in Malawi's National Climate Change Management Policy (2016), the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III, some adaptation actions in our Nationally Determined Contributions as well as the adaptation priorities of the National Adaptation Plans. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The Climate Proofing Project has made remarkable progress in empowering communities to integrate climate risk considerations into development policies, plans, projects and actions. This has mainly been done by improving food security, capacity building at sub-national and local level in community based adaptation, supporting development of various knowledge management tools and generally in building climate resilience.    The project has also managed to engage communities using participatory approaches that have led to strong community ownership of the intervention and the beneficiary community have been able to see clear linkages between the interventions and building community resilience to climate change. It is expected that with this, the communities will see merit and value in continuing with the interventions even after the project life. In this regard, the Sustainability plans being finalised as a part of the project's exit strategy will help to carry this forward.    As a pilot project it has been able to demonstrate good practices in climate change adaptation including adaptation planning entry points at national and sub-national level that can be adopted at national level for implementation and replication. Project success stories that can used for learning and information sharing.    All in all the project has helped to contribute towards achieving national priorities outlined in MGDSIII and implementation of environmental management and climate change adaptation strategies other sectoral policies including the National Climate Change Management Policy, National Environmental policy, Forestry policy and Irrigation Policy. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Highly Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The rating of this project as highly satisfactory is justified by the fact that targets were exceeded in several areas, adjustments were made upon MTR recommendations to enable increased impact, and the project is fully on track for timely closure while implementing its exit strategy including actions aimed at empowering communities with knowledge and skills to continue successful practices. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| This section has captured the outcomes in two phases. (a) The outcomes of the trainings that have taken place since 2017 and the achievements that have been realized which include empowerment of women groups and also improved decision making at household level. (b) The gender analysis report which looked at situation analysis of the households gender relations and decision making under household approach (HHA) implementers  Mtemankhokwe VSL Group in Issa Mponda Village, TA Mponda in Mangochi District comprises of 28 members (5 males and 23 females) was trained in 2017 and currently has accumulated savings worth MK1, 650,000.  Titukule VSL Group in Manjawira Village, TA Mponda in Mangochi District has a membership of 37 (5 males and 32 females) was trained in 2017 and so far has accummulated MK2, 340,000.  Panthunzi VSL Group from Saidi Matola Village, TA Nankumba in Mangochi District is comprised of 28 members (7 males and 21 females) was trained in 2017 and has accumulated MK1, 870,000.  Tiyanjane VSL Group from Saidi Matola, TA Nankumba in Mangochi District is comprised of 25 members (6 males, 19 females) was trained in 2018 and has accumulated MK870, 860.  Likonde VSL Group in Katema Village, TA Mponda in Mangochi District comprises 20 members (3 males, 17 females) and has managed to accumulate MK564, 000.  From the proceeds, members have been economically empowered especially women who have managed to purchase farm inputs (fertilizers and seed), iron roofs for their houses, built houses, bought livestock (pigs, goats, chickens) paying school fees. The women no longer ask for money from their husbands for upkeep or home use but have opened up small scale businesses which allow them to get profits and utilize at household level.  Following the training of 10 Agricultural Extension Development Officers (AEDOs) on Household Approach in Mangochi (2017), the frontline workers trained 60 local facilitators. The 60 local facilitators have reached out to 240 households which are now practicing household approach in Chilipa, Mthiramanja, Nankumba, Mbwadzulu and Nasenga EPAs.  Due to the visions made by the households under HHA, some households have already reached some milestones e.g in TA Nankumba in Mangochi, Mr Useni Shaibu, of Nkupa Village, has bought a bicycle; Blessings Chitani of Zimbayuda Village has bought a Solar Pannel and inverter; Mr Piasi of Zimbayuda Villagebought a solar water pump which he uses at the Irrigation scheme (Chiwole); Mr Idmael Mdala of Selemani Village, bought a goat, solar panel; and Christina Likongwe of Nkupa Village is paying her daughter’s school fees.  Michael Bango from Kalipande Village, GVH Matenje in TA Chilipa in Mangochi used to hussle with his tomato vending where he used to borrow a bicycle to ferry tomatoes to Ntcheu but never enjoyed the proceeds from his business. For three years, he had nothing to show for his business until in 2017 when he was introduced to HHA by Climate Proofing Project, after attending the training on HHA, him and his family managed to produce their household vision which helped them to start making decisions together. Currently (after one year), Michael knows how to spend according to his household vision and he has managed to accumulate a number of assets which include the following; finished roofing his house with corrugated iron sheets, he bought four goats, 15 chickens, 1 cow and a bicycle which the family uses. He no longer borrows a bicycle and one of the milestones by 2020 is that he should own a motorcycle (and he has already started saving for it).  A gender analysis was also conducted on households that are implementing household approach (HHA) with the aim of comparing the current situation with that of 2017. The findings indicate an increase of 32.7% from 2017. This is a result of the trainings that took place in June 2017 where decision making for both men and women was at 30.8%. But currently, after analysing using the gender balanced tree, 63.5% of the households are able to make decisions together. Controlling of assets has also increased from 32% in 2017 to 59%. This shows that HHA is really a good tool in showing results for gender. However, these results are only limited to those trained in HHA and only explains what happens in the households that are implementing HHA which is still far from the total number of beneficiaries in the project hotspots. Therefore, there is need to upscale on number of households implementing HHA and a gender analysis also needs to be done to all the communities in the hotspots to avoid biasness. Having an opportunity, up scaling the concept to the whole district would be beneficial to the district and project as a whole. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Advancement of gender equality and women empowerment have put the disadvantaged groups, being women and girls at the centre of programming. For example, the project has witnessed 69% of women participating in the income enhancement activities supported by the project, such as honey production, irrigation farming and village savings and loans association. This has reduced the financial pressure that women suffer in caring for their households. This has improved families' nutrition and even reduced the pressure on natural resources because in the past women were mostly reverting to the forests to collect firewood for sale, which in turn promoted deforestation. However, with the interventions of the project, they are ably getting income and being empowered to make choices on their own. However, this shows that men’s participation is below 40% which is also very low. The low participation of men is due to the fishing industry where most men prefer going to the lake for fishing than remaining in the communities. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4508 Environmental and Social Screening Procedure.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4508/213345/1717348/1723723/PIMS%204508%20Environmental%20and%20Social%20Screening%20Procedure.docx)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| N/A |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| ECONOMIC LIBERTY WITH FISH FARMING  In recent years, most districts in Malawi including Mangochi have been greatly affected by the adverse impacts of Climate Change particularly prolonged dry spells and devastating floods. The country’s once fertile soils have been degraded by floods resulting in heavy siltation of rivers and lakes. Sedimentation pollutes critical fish breeding habitats whilst unpredictable rainfall patterns negatively affect cropping systems and patterns.    Agricultural productivity has been negatively affected by the climate change phenomon Suffice to mention that the entire agriculture sector has negatively been impacted, as well as other related sectors. Mkawa village (in Traditional Authority Mponda in Mangochi) has not been spared from this scourge for long time now. Mkawa is an upland village, located some 40km away from the southern end of Lake Malawi, largely dependent on smallholder farming as its livelihood activity and not fishing which is traditionally the key livelihood activity in the district.    “Fishing is significantly the backbone livelihood of the district but recently there has been a downward trend in fish catch in the lake due to over-fishing and high siltation of fish breeding areas,” according to Rev. Moses Chimphepo, the District Commissioner. This has not only affected the local fishermen but also many Malawians including Mkawa village.    With these persistent negative impacts in mind, a group of 10 villagers from Mkawa set on Fish Farming in 2015 as a strategy to increase productivity and become resilient in case climatic related shocks hit the area “We heard of fish farming enterprise on the radio and realized that we had resources for the initiative, an ideal land that holds water and a river that never runs dry from where we could divert water. We thus thought of venturing into the business,” explains Chimwemwe Nkosi, Chairperson of the group.    They, however, lacked the expertise of running fish farming as a enterprise. They consulted the Fisheries Department in Mangochi, one of the key implementing sectors under Climate Proofing Project (CPP) being implemented in six hot spots in Mangochi and Machinga districts with funding support from UNDP and Global Environmental Facility (GEF).    In 2016, CPP reached out to the community at Mkawa Village. Through the project, a Fish Farming Group was established. Through professional guidance from Fisheries Department, the members manually constructed a Climate Smart Fish Pond as one of the Best Practices promoted under the project. The pond was stocked with fingerings sourced from the National Aqua-Culture Center in Domasi. The committee was further assisted with initial fish feed sourced from MALDECO Fisheries.    The Climate Smart Fish Farming Resource Book presents a unique intervention for promoting climate smart fish farming in Malawi in general, but specifically in Machinga and Mangochi where it is being piloted.    Today the Committee at Mkawa has been trained to locally produce fish feed using locally available materials. In addition, the group has been trained in Integrated Livestock-Fish Culture System.    “There is only one type of fish, Makumba (Oreochromisshiranus), in this pond and we chose it because it has high fertility rate and requires less feed unlike other fish species like Chambo (Tilapia) fish that survives well in sandy environment and mlamba (Clariasgariepinus) which needs more feed,” the vice chairperson explains.    Fish Farming coupled with another initiative promoted under CPP namely Village Saving and Loans (VSL) is transforming the lives of the group members by improving income security of the group members. Earnings realized from fish harvests are revolved into VSL where members borrow more and make it grow through interest attached to it.    “The first time we harvested fish we realized approximately MK100, 000.00 and the second time we realized twice as much,” explains Patrick Mbwana, the Secretary. “The money had been invested in VSL where we (group-members and none-members) borrow money and repay a loan with an interest rate attached,” Nkosi added.    The fish Pond, plays a significant role to the Mkawa community for food and economic benefits. Besides, it has also solved the problem of scarcity of fish in the community which was putting the people at nutritional risk as fish is the cheapest source of protein. “We used to struggle to source fresh fish and mostly we could access spoilage fish, but with the availability of this pond, people are accessing fresh quality fish in the vicinity,” said Zayinabu Gayesi, member of the pond.  The members are also investing the money grossed via VSL in diverse things like buying livestock and buying fertilizer to supplement organic manure for crop production.    Gayesi said “I invested the money by buying fertilizer and two goats that have reproduced such that I now have four in total”. Besides Gayesi, Mr. Mbwana also invested the money in livestock - bought a goat that bred 1 offspring such that he now has two goats. These goats are very important because they provide manure used as pond fertilizer thereby boosting the growth of planktons that the fish feed on.    The money is circulating within the community improving the economic status of the community members. This in turn is ensuring forest regeneration as they are not burning charcoal to source the income which was a common trend in the past. Through CPP, Mkawa village has excelled in alleviating economic hardships and responded well to the adverse impacts of climate change.  The Government of Malawi recognizes the significant impact climate change is posing to various sectors, including Fisheries. Aquaculture has especially been affected by reduced precipitation, flooding, increasing water temperatures among others. Department of Fisheries has reviewed the Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy to mainstream emerging issues that includes climate change. The production of Climate Smart Fish Farming Resource Book is a direct response to this policy direction.    Besides upland fish farming and VSL, CCP is promoting several adaptation interventions including gully reclamation and afforestation in order to reduce land degradation to support sustainable agriculture and resilient community livelihood.          BEAT CLIMATE CHANGE WITH SOLAR TECHNOLOGY    They say, every dancer – no matter how clumsy– changes the step when the beat of the drum changes. In 2005 floods hit Issa Mponda Village in TA Mponda in Mangochi leading to low production of yields. It was time for the people of Issa Mponda to change the step: they had to employ climate change adaptation practices to build resilience to the impact of climate change. Six farmers from the village, including Ms. Calescence Mwasulama, ventured into irrigation farming in 2007 using watering cans to draw water from Mtemankhokwe River.    “We just had to do something to survive and we thought of utilizing the land and the river that we have here: so we turned to irrigation,” explains Mwasulama.  Touched by the six farmers’ commitment, the area’s extension worker linked them to government through the district agriculture office. They were provided with a 10 horse-power diesel engine and the six farmers graduated from using the watering cans. Many farmers from the village started joining them and today, what began as a hopeless measure employed by desperate people to make ends meet has over the years grown into a biggest venture ever in the village. With time though, the need to buy fuel for the pump to irrigate a larger area became a burden to the farmers.    Besides, with additional farmers joining the initial six, the pump became too small as a result it was being overused to pump enough water to cover the whole scheme and this began to reduce the machine’s life span.    The beat of the drum had changed again and it was time to change the step again to dance in tune with the beat of the drum. “We were at a loss again: we could not sustain the use of the engine pump which had now become weary and could not perform like before,” explains Mwasulama.    It was at this point that Climate Proofing (CP) project came in. CP is a UNDP project implementing a number of interventions on climate change adaptations in three TAs in Mangochi namely, Chimwala, Nankumba and Mponda where Issa Mponda Village is located.    So, attracted by the people’s plight and unfaltering commitment, CP introduced a most convenient and environment-friendly method of irrigation: solar pump irrigation.  With solar pump irrigation there is no emission of gasses which are responsible for climate change and it also saves time as all the farmers do is just to direct the water to where it is needed most. Once installed, no expenses are incurred as the solar pump uses direct energy from the sun such to pump large volumes of water to cover the entire scheme. With the installation of the solar pump the number of farmers joining the Issa Mponda scheme now reached 53.  The community is fully owning and managing the pump and according to Ms. Gladys Muchiteni and Mr. Chawanda Ofesi Phiri, the pump has brought with it salvation to the people of Issa Mponda.    “Food security has now been restored in our village as we now grow crops three times a year instead of just once as is the case with rain-fed agriculture,” explains Muchiteni. She further added that, she has built a 2 bedrooms house in Mangochi town for rent to ensure reliable income source and has also just bought 10,000 bricks at K11.00 each with which she intend to build another house.”    Phiri concurs with Muchiteni saying with the solar pump, they are now able to produce more than enough for consumption such that they are able to sell the surplus harvest and pay the school fees for their children.  “I have so far bought five goats but I am now remaining with 2 goats as I sold some during lean periods and other people have built good houses with the money we get from the sales of the surplus harvest,” explains Phiri.    Mwasulama pointed out that the scheme is impacting on the lives of many people in the village. “We had been dwelling in grass-thatched houses for a long time. I’m happy to say that we have now built a new house with iron sheets and we’re planning to decorate it after the next harvest.”    The People from Issa Mponda Village, with the help of the district offices of lands, forestry and agriculture are doing all they can to save Mtemankhokwe River which is the water source for their irrigation.    They are employing good agriculture practices and they are also planting trees along the river banks. From a village without hope back in 2005, Issa Mponda is now a village envied by surrounding villages and those who pass by.    Goals and objectives of climate proofing project  • The project goal is to secure the development and food security gains from the baseline programs by empowering communities to integrate climate risk considerations in the development policies, plans, projects and actions.  • The project objective is to provide knowledge, tools, capacities and methodologies for the adoption of an ecosystems and community based approach to adaptation |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| --- |
| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://mwnation.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/ADVERT-PAGE-36.pdf  https://mwnation.com/resources/PAGE16BeatClimatehange.pdf  https://mwnation.com/resources/PAGE24Bigas.pdf  https://www.times.mw/a-way-to-climate-proofing/  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XtmoYgtAuow  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3uxbaHgIbQg      www.manaonline.gov.mw/index.php/national/environment/item/5843-undp-impressed-with-project-implementation-in-mangochi (Joint Monitoring Mission)  https://youtu.be/HHkmHb6HdlI (For Mangochi Bio Gas Plant Pilot Installation)  - Some project documents uploaded on the www.nccpmw.org; a website for the project implementing agency (Department of Environmental Affairs) under Mnstry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.  - Various Project story on the Launch of National Adaptation Symposium;  -http://www.maravipost.com/malawi-set-for-national-adaptation-symposium-on-may-30-in-lilongwe/  -http://www.mw.undp.org/content/malawi/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/04/23/climate-action--national-adaptation-symposium-in-malawi.html  -http://www.manaonline.gov.mw/index.php/national/environment/item/9244-symposium-to-disseminate-best-practices-in-climate-change  -Green Media Awards Gala http://www.mw.undp.org/content/malawi/en/home/presscenter/speeches/2017/11/08/remarks-by-the-undp-resident-representative-claire-medina-9a-i-at-the-green-media-awards-gala-golden-peacock-hotel-in-lilongwe0.html |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [Resubmission\_PIMS 4508 CEO Request Addressing GEFSec Comments 21May 2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4508/213345/1662249/1662554/Resubmission_PIMS%204508%20CEO%20Request%20Addressing%20GEFSec%20Comments%2021May%202014.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Throughout the project implementation period, the project built partnerships with local NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) working in the impact area. This was more pronounced in the year 2017 when the project rolled out the Community Resilience Adaptation Fund (CRAF), where these local NGOs and the CBOs joined the efforts with the project in implementing climate change adaptation initiatives through small grants from the project. This is part of Exit Strategy arrangements under the project. To date, a total of 5 NGOs and 5 CBOs are participating under CRAF but also through the training they got from the project, the local NGOs and the CBOs are able to develop concept papers and source their own funds from other donors to support climate change adaptation.    The project is working with local community members through their local governance structure at community level, such as the area development committees, and village development committees in strengthening their capacity to understand and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives, but also improving their capacity in coordination, monitoring and reporting of activities. The project take into consideration local and indigenous knowledge on has worked in the past and devised ways on how to improve on them. For example, the use of Tephrosia vogelli solution in treating fall army worms in maize fields.    Through various interventions of economic value that the project introduced such as local seed production, honey production and irrigation farming, the project has collaborated with the private market to link the farmers to market. To this effect, the farmers were organized into a cooperative, that is dully registered and at present the honey producing farmers have been linked to the Malawi Honey Council which is supporting the farmers in value chains and value addition to make the product internationally recognized. The farmers have been linked to value chain actors especially from the private sector namely Export Trading Group, HMS Grains, Rab Processors, Arkay Plastics. These are value chain actors are working directly with the farmers in the supply of inputs and buying of agricultural commodities. The farmers have also been linked to commercial banks in the two districts for possible financing where they have a gap since the groups are registered as cooperatives and they can access loans. The private sector has also benefited from the project in the two districts because most of the inputs procured during implementation of the project activities were procured right in the two districts. The private sector has also benefited from the increased supply of their raw materials following the increased production levels registered under the project.    The project continued collaborating with the GEF Small Grants Programme and the Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust to learnt best practices in disbursing and managing grants. This helped the project to ably manage the Community Resilience Adaptation Fund (CRAF), a window within the project that supports local NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) within the impact areas through very small grants in order to build local capacity in climate change adaptation.    The project collaborated with the academic such as the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), in particular, to learn and replicate innovations in post-harvest crop losses, irrigation, integrated pest management and soil and water management technologies. With this, the project was able to establish climate change adaptation learning centers (centres of excellence) such as Namosi in TA Mlomba and Ulongwe in TA Nyambi in Machinga District, Issa Mponda in TA Mponda, Nsenjere in TA Chimwala. These are loci for best practices where neighboring communities come to learn about climate change adaptation technologies. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.