

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Malawi CCA LDCF Project**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4958 |
| GEF ID | 5015 |
| Title | Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans. |
| Country(ies) | Malawi, Malawi |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

|  |
| --- |
| **Project Description** |
| The government of Malawi recognizes the risks posed by climate change to its key future sustainable economic growth. Climate change is one of the nine key priority areas outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II 2011-2016 (MGDSII) and will continue to be a priority in the 2017-2022 MGDS III. Malawi’s narrow economic base and high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, reliance on biomass for household energy, makes the country highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and extreme weather events. Successful mainstreaming of climate change into development planning is therefore key and requires modification of policies, strategies and budgets within key sectors at national level, and district level development plans. This project aims to improve the capacity of policy makers and planners to fully incorporate climate risks, particularly in the District Development Plans and Community Development Plans as a pilot to demonstrate the need to intergrate adaptation in planning processes.  The project has two main objectives;  1. Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level  2. Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level  Main Project Activities  • Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level. This encompasses capacity building for district staff and beneficiaries in climate change integration in local development planning, policies and regulation.  • Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessments with target communities to prioritise CCA measures focusing on livelihoods improvement. This activity applies integrates Community Based Resilience Analysis to determine community priority interventions.  • Support diversified and strengthened livelihoods for vulnerable people in Nkhata Bay, Zomba and Ntcheu through development of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) capacity and incentivised Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs)  • Mainstreaming CCA in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas for example ensuring MGDS III incorporates CCA strategies and interventions.  • Climate Public Expenditure and institutional analysis to determine Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) expenditures and gaps within district level budgets. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Contacts** | |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Muyeye Chambwera (muyeye.chambwera@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Feven Fassil (feven.fassil@undp.org) |
| Project Manager | Yusuf Mkungula (yusuf.mkungula@undp.org) |
| CO Focal Point | Mr. Sothini Nyirenda (sothini.nyirenda@undp.org)  Ms. Heather Maseko (heather.maseko@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point | Ms. Shamiso Najira (shamiso\_b@yahoo.com) |
| Project Implementing Partner | Ms. Tawonga Mbale (tawongam@yahoo.com) |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

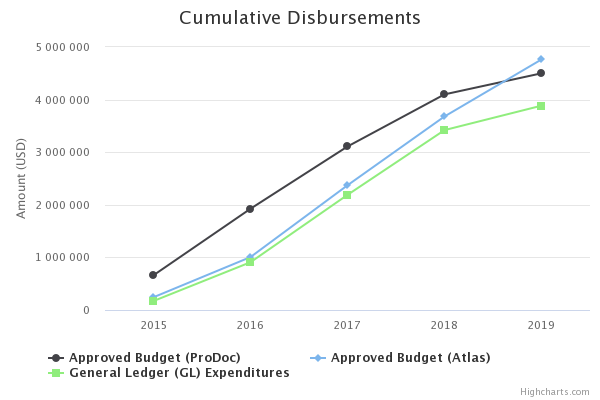
# Overall Ratings

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

# Development Progress

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To strengthen consideration of climate change adaptation needs in decentralised and national development plans.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Adaptation actions implemented in national/sub-regional development frameworks (Outcome 1.1 and 2.2, AMAT 2.2.1) | Communities are highly vulnerable to climate change and adaptive capacity is not supported within the development planning framework at national or local level | *(not set or not applicable)* | Development frameworks that include specific budgets for adaptation actions - 3 ministries and 3 DDPs | Objective is significantly achieved and progress is on on Track.  - A Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) assessments were carried out in the 3 pilot districts (Nkhatabay, Ntcheu and Zomba) and resulted in development of the 3 district level Community Based Adaptation Action Plans. These are being utilised in implementing community climate adaptation actions by communities and district level stakeholders.    The 3 District Development Plans (DDPs) are still being updated by incorporating results and outcomes of the various assessments and CoBRA findings that were finalised in 2017. these are overall strategic development plans for district councils. District stakeholders are identifying resilience characteristics from the CoBRA process to update the DDPs.    The National Resilience Plan is being finalised and the project has contributed by partly supporting the consultations and providing input.    The Project has also supported the mainstreaming of climate change resilience and adaptation in the design of Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MDGS) III (2018 - 2023). | Target on Track (80% achievement) – Adaptation to climate change at the start of the project remained an abstract term, which was difficult to define what it implies, the process required to attribute a development activity as an intervention to address adaptation to climate change, and this status quo made it difficult to find entry points for mainstreaming into development planning. Building on the efforts from the previous reports while responding to the changing context, the project has made significant impact within the framework of the project design. Achievement of results has varied across different outputs but given the design of the project where results were interlinked from one output to another, there has been tremendous progress in output 2 with more than 100% achievement, followed by output 3 and relatively lower progress in output 1. Overall, at the time of this reporting period, the project has achieved around 80% of the intended project results. This rating includes changes in the context of development planning in Malawi where the inception of this project coincided with the expiry of the medium term national development plan (Malawi growth and Development Strategy II-MGDSII) which necessitated change in focus from the 3 key sectors which were anticipated during project design, changes in priorities of government in the national planning phase towards National Resilience Strategy (NRS), creation of National Climate Fund, development of a successor medium term national development plan which was only revised in 2018, definition of adaptation to climate change and its indicators as well as doing targeted studies on expenditure reviews for adaptation to climate change.    The project applied adaptive management, responded to recommendations of the mid-term review and delivered on supporting and defining benchmarks to define the scope of adaptation to climate change, contributed to the development of the NRS and MGDS III by identifying indicators and entry points for adaptation to climate change, revised planning tools for appraising projects to include indicators for adaptation to climate change, supported structures and policy instruments as a basis for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change and conducted public expenditure reviews which strengthened the level of analysis and negotiating power to policy makers by providing evidence and demonstrating importance of raising domestic financing to address impacts of climate change at national level. The expert working group on adaptation to climate change was very instrumental in localizing adaptation, identifying metrics for measuring adaptation to climate change and validating technical studies which led to tools which were used as entry points for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in planning.    The project also had a role to pilot and implement local adaptation plans, which are community led and based on risk assessment. Building on the assessment process in the previous PIR utilizing Community Based Resilience Analysis (COBRA) which helped communities to develop community adaptations plans which led to development of district adaptation plans, in the reporting period the project focused on implementation of adaptation plans focusing on both the social and biophysical aspects of adaptation to climate change, the project delivered more than the end of term target by reaching out to 7,900 households against an end of term target of 5,800 households with a range of adaptation to climate change options. Given the context specific nature of adaptation to climate change, nature of interventions varied from different hotspots, different livelihood restoration assets were applied and investments which have demonstrated to have increased the adaptive capacity of communities to withstand shocks and recover without requiring significant external support. Details of specific interventions will be provided in the output-based reports. Through implementation of district adaptation plans, there have been indirect benefits through skills transfer in service providers to communities to understand the theory and tools for conducting vulnerability assessments, as well as implementing planned adaptation, and to communities who are right holders they also benefited from skills in holding duty bearers accountable regarding implementation of district development plans. The project has adjusted some planning tools and set up structures some of which government has already adopted and impacts will flow beyond the project implementation period.    In output three, the project has enhanced access to weather and climate information, reaching out to around 80% of the target population in the districts through different media. The project collaborated with a number of stakeholders to deliver timely early warning messages, to compliment efforts of minimizing exposure to risks and protect investments which are implemented as risk management measures as well as safeguards which have enhanced the adaptive capacity of such communities who are affected within extremes of floods and drought. While implementation of outstanding activities is still underway as of the reporting period, the project has delivered cumulatively around 80% of intended results with varying levels and has to a large extent demonstrated good basis for sustainability. A number of lessons have been documented and learnt which have helped adjust the approach during implementation and such feedback has helped to keep the project on track. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Stakeholder-driven adaptations are specified and budgeted within District Development Plans and Village Actions Plans Plans (Outcome 2.3 AMAT 2.3.1 | Adaptation does not feature in appropriate development frameworks and thus is not owned by the population | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 3 DDPs and 3 Village Action Plans | 100% delivered and exceeding expectation. Project has facilitated integration of CCA in 3 DDPs and formulated 3 Community Adaptation Action Plans (these adaptation action plans combine 8 Village Action Plans for target hotspots in Kabunduli, Fukamalaza, Malanda, M’bwana, Mankhambira, Nyaluwangwa, Timbiri, Mwambo areas).    The Districts of Nkhatabay, Ntcheu and Zomba completed the process of developing Village Action Plans, and are now in the process of updating their respective District Development Plans (DDPs).    The project also supported 3 national level departments (Environmental Affairs Department, Depatment of Economic Planning and Development and Local Development Fund) for them to facilitate capacity building to district staff to effectively integrate Climate Change Adaptation strategies into 3 DDPs (2017 - 2022). 30 national level Government staff (21 men and 9 women), and 55 district staff (19 women and 36 men) benefited from the capacity building initiatives on CCA costing and integration into sector strategies.    - 33 District level staff and other stakeholders (13 women and 20 men) were trained in climate costing, budgeting and gender mainstreaming so that they can incorporate issues of budgeting in the district plans.    Community Based Resilience Analysis training of trainers provided to 45 district sectoral staff in 3 districts to be the champions of resilience/adaptation capacity building, district planning and budgeting.    32 district staff (11 women and 21 men were trained and participated in environmental screening and environmental safeguards in order to integrate CCA in district level development planning.    The project also supported climate change adaptation costing work by facilitating a discourse on the establishment of the National Climate Change Fund for Malawi. Climate Change Fund Taskforce was formed, stakeholders consultation workshop was conducted and a roadmap for the establishment of the fund was developed.    A number of studies were also carried out by consultants to come up with plans and tools for integrating climate change adaptation into development planning. These included a capacity building and incentive Plan for CCA; a CCA M&E Plan and Reporting format; and a district budget analysis/appraisal with recommmendation on increasing budgeting and expenditure at district level.    A few more assessments are underway and are carrying out a climate pubic expenditure and institutional review; carrying out a value chain mapping and analysis; conduct a project geospatial mapping and cost benefit analysis; and developing a harmonised training manual for climate change in Malawi. | Target Achieved. 100% delivered and exceeded expectation.  This output has been delivered beyond end of term expectations, where 3 Village Action Plans have been developed, and 3 District Development Plans (DDPs) have been drafted with one complete as of the reporting period, public expenditure reviews conducted both at national and in three pilot districts and results of different assessments contributed to entry points for developing socio-economic profiles for the three districts, which are the first stage of identifying indicators, plans and monitoring and evaluation as well as resourcing tool for implementation of development programmes. Tools for appraising development projects have also been adjusted to include CCA indicators, and this has enabled the planning process to mainstream adaptation to climate change.    Implementation of these plans includes a number of training sessions from community to district level, and this transfer of skills has helped to shape an understanding of policy makers and different stakeholders who make decisions regarding allocation of resources for development planning to have risk informed perspective when endorsing plans. While there has not been dedicated analysis with regards to changes in allocation of resources at district level as two of the three DDPs are yet to be fully completed, at national level, parliamentary committee on climate change and natural resources is more knowledgeable and has managed to lobby for more resources for adaptation to climate change for key sectors like Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services. The project has implemented the adaptation plans in all three districts, reaching out to 7,900 against the end of term target of 5,800 with a range of adaptation options which have enhanced the adaptive capacity of communities from both the economic, social and biophysical aspects of adaptation. This project is one of the most successful and in Malawi to implement planned adaptation, that is community led, based on a risk assessment through COBRA and community ranking, as well as skills transfer and capacity building to players who had limited knowledge on linking climate change, variability, attribution of climate change to their vulnerability and tracking progress and adjusting plans towards graduation to resilience.    Overall, through this project, Malawi has managed to mainstream adaptation in development planning, the three districts and communities in the project hotspots have generated cumulative experience in CCA, are able to plan for and monitor implementation of CCA, policy makers have a basis for understanding and approving interventions for CCA within the planning process and this project is a good example of successful planned adaptation.    With regards to capacity building-30 national level government staff (21 men and 9 women) and 55 district staff (19 women and 36 men) benefited from the capacity building initiatives on CCA integration. The staff have increased capacity on CCA integration and are being used as resource persons for follow up programmes on CCA and resilience. Community Based Resilience Analysis training of trainers provided to 45 district sectoral staff in 3 districts to be the champions of resilience/adaptation capacity building, district planning and budgeting. This helped project staff and communities to develop Community Based Adaptation Plans that contributed to effective mainstreaming of CCA into development planning processes at district levels.    The project supported 3 national level departments (Environmental Affairs Department, Department of Economic Planning and Development and Local Development Fund) for them to facilitate capacity building to district staff to effectively integrate Climate Change Adaptation strategies into 3 DDPs (2017 - 2022). 30 national level Government staff (21 men and 9 women), and 55 district staff (19 women and 36 men) benefited from the capacity building initiatives on CCA costing and integration into sector strategies.    33 district level staff and other stakeholders (13 women and 20 men) were trained in climate costing, budgeting and gender mainstreaming so that they can incorporate issues of budgeting in the district plans. As a result, national and district level staff have better understanding of the process of climate financing.    32 district staff (11 women and 21 men were trained and participated in environmental screening and environmental safeguards in order to integrate CCA in district level development planning. Environmental safeguards integrating climate change adaptation were developed in liaison with Local Development Funds and have been adopted by District Councils. Integration of CCA in these different planning tools and being adopted by government, has provided significant platform for sustainability of project results beyond the project implementation period. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in target areas.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Livelihoods of 5,800 people strengthened and made climate-resilient following training in, and tangible support for, risk-resilient livelihood activities according to their particular geographical locations (Outcome 1.2 and 1.3 AMAT 1.2.10 and 1.3.1.1) | Indicator score = 1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indicator score = 3  Risk reduction and awareness activities implemented for 5800 households in Nkhata Bay, Ntcheu and Zomba:  • agricultural diversification,  • sustainable forest management,  • erosion control/sustainable land and water management,  • resilient livelihoods | Target on Track and 95.4% complete. A total of 5,650 households have been reached with various climate change adaptation interventions and this is as a result of the project. A total of 2000 direct beneficiaries have been reached with activities in Nkhatabay representing 34% of total project targeted households and 100% of the district target. In Ntcheu, 1,850 households have been reached with project activities representing 32% of the total project targeted households and 93% of the district target. In Zomba, 1,800 households have been reached with project households representing 31% of the total project targeted households and 100% for the district target.    In Nkhatabay:  A total of additional 600 households were reached with different adaptation interventions during this reporting period (58% women, 40% men and 2% youths).  -5 irrigation schemes operational, grown with different crops which the communites sell for income.  -10 fish ponds are stocked with fingerisngs periodically and people have access to fish which they sell for household income and for their nutrition.  -17 beekeeping groups operational, provided with 200 beehives and working materials as a start-up capital. All the beehives are producing honey which is sold for income. The groups have an average of 15 members and total members for all the groups is 255 (157 women and 98 men).  - 30 banana cultivar production groups supported with banana suckers and 2000 hectares planted with bananas.  -A group of most vulnerable people called Usisya Community Bakery was established and they are producing various confectionary for income generation. The bakery is constructed and producing varous bakery products. The outcomes are helping the communities to survive as their main livelihood is fishing which is facing impacts of climate change. A total of 25 households (15 women and 10 men) are benefiting from the bakery as part of income generation.  - Supported 33 livestck production groups and provided them with livestock (goats, poultry and pigs)  -A total of 6 boreholes constructed in Nkhatabay so far for communities' access to safe water.  -1, 450 hectares of land planted with 8000 different citrus fruits.  -A total of 30 hectares (vertiva plantations, banana plantations and natural regeneration) land has been put under catchment conservation to sustain water sources for irrigation schemes.  -A total of 20 households are involved in tailoring, they are producing cloth and sell for income. The benefits are cushioning them to impacts of climate change.    In Ntcheu:  - A total of 750 households (60% women, 37% men and 3% youths) have been reached with diferrent adaptation interventions so far.  - 1 integrated solar powered water system established and operational at Group Village Headman Chipusire in Traditional Authority (TA) Mpando. 15 water points constructed and water is supplied to 347 households around the system.  -1 additional integrated solar powered water system under construction in TA Masasa.  - 2 irrigation schemes under construction for cultivation of winter and irrigated crops.  - 178,700 various trees planted in households, communal woodlots and along rivers for catchment conservation.  -7,500 agroforestry trees raised and planted on 6.2 hectres of land.  -20 metric tonnes of vertiva grass procured and planted on a 2 hectares of land through hedge row planting.  -40 tree woodlots established through planting of trees.  -5000 bambo seedlings procured and planted for catchment conservation.  - 3 fish ponds operational and stocked with fish. Two additional fish ponds under construction.  - 3 beekeeping management committees established and a total of 100 beehives hanged across the 3 committees and have started producing honey. A total of 60 members (40 women and 20 men) are taking part.  - 20 Village Savings and Loans Associations (total of 400 members - 310 women and 90 men) were formed and trained in various trainings. They were provided with an injection of money as a start up capital.  -120 households benefitted from livestock production. They were provided with goats for production.    In Zomba:    - A total of 800 households have been reached with various adaptation interventions during this reporting period.  - Training sessions for various climate change adaptation activities to communities were done and 360 households benefited (226 women and 134 men).  - 64 tree nurseries established in which 874,124 seedlings were raised and of these, 700,000 seedlings were planted in community forests, homesteads and in fields for water retention and fertility improvement. 120, 000 tree seedlings were sold within the community to raise income while 54, 124 seedlings were infested with some pests.  - 4, 200 grafted and no-grafted fruit tree seedlings were procured and planted.  - 1000 bamboo seedlings were procured and planted.  - 2 integrated solar powered water systems established and operational ( 1 in TA Ngwelero and 1 in TA Mwambo.  -4 fish ponds and 1 fish pond in TA Mwambo and Ngwelero respectively stocked with fingerings. The fish ponds are stocked are regularly and harvesting is done every six months benefiting 120 households.  -2 irrigation schemes constructed and operational (1 each in both TAs). Each irrigation schems is 10 hectares and benefiting 168 households (90 women and 78 men).  - 1 additional integrated solar powered water system under construction in Traditional Authority (TA Mbiza).  - 6 existing boreholes rehabilitated and drainage channels redesigned into canals for irrigating homestead gardens benefiting 3000 households.  - 7 new boreholes drilled in TA Mwambo and Ngwelero benefiting 3,500 households.  - 15 Village Savings and Loans Associations were formed and capital injection provided to members as start up capital. 300 members benefited (220 women and 80 men).  - A total of 250 households benefited from livestock production ( 1250 goats procured and distributed to households).    - Malawi will expand construction of integrated solar powered water systems to improve access to energy, irrigation, portable water, and income diversification in the coming year.    - In total, the project has reached a total of 5,650 households, but additional and unintended households totaling to 4,700 (1, 300 households in Nkhatabay, 1,100households in Ntcheu and 2,300 households in Zomba have been reached as a result of increased access to safe water. | Target Achieved  - More than 100% delivered (Indicator score against the target level as to date = 3).  This output has benefited a total of 7,900 households against an end of project target of 5,800 households, representing 136.2% of target households reached with a 36.2% increase. Interventions under this output built on assessment processes from output one, focus was on implementation of adaptation plans from the village to district level and building on results from the previous years. This project had focused on implementation of drought mitigation and flood mitigation in Zomba district, catchment management and drought mitigation in Ntcheu district and catchment management linking to social aspects of adaptation in Nkhatabay district. Each of the three districts had unique experiences, focus areas and lessons and below is a brief summary of key interventions and how they link to end of term targets.    A total of 3700 households have been reached with activities in Nkhatabay representing 46.8% of total project households reached, and it is 185% of the district target of the project. In Ntcheu, 1,900 households have been reached with project activities representing 24.1% of the total project targeted households reached and 95% of the district target. In Zomba, 2,300 households have been reached with project activities representing 29.1% of the total project targeted households reached and 127.8% for the district target.  Cumulative Achievement in Nkhatabay District to date:  -Briefly, a total of 3700 households have been reached with different adaptation interventions during this reporting period (58% women, 40% men and 2% youths). 5 irrigation schemes have been established and are operational (benefiting 550 households - 157 males and 393 females).  -12 fish ponds have been constructed and are stocked with fingerings periodically and people have access to fish which they sell for household income and for their nutrition (benefiting 377 households - 176 males and 202 females).  -4 cooperatives have been established and are operational and are producing honey for sale and livestock. The total members for all the groups is 425 (253 women and 167 men).  - 30 banana cultivar production groups supported with banana suckers and 2000 hectares planted with bananas. A group has an average number of 20 members (600 households - 200 men and 400  -A total of 9 boreholes constructed in Nkhatabay so far for communities' access to safe water (865 households benefiting from the water sources - 427 men and 438 women).  -1, 450 hectares of land planted with 8000 different citrus fruits.  -A total of 30 hectares (vetiver plantations, banana plantations and natural regeneration) land has been put under catchment conservation to sustain water sources for irrigation schemes.  - A total of 20 households are involved in tailoring, they are producing cloth and sell for income. The benefits are cushioning them from the impacts of climate change.  Cumulative Achievement in Ntcheu District to date:  - 1,900 households have been reached with project activities representing 33% of the total project targeted households reached and 95% of the district target with different adaptation interventions.    - 1 integrated solar powered water system established and operational at Group Village Headman Chipusire in Traditional Authority (TA) Mpando. 15 water points constructed and water is supplied to 347 households around the system (This is a site that is in the rain shadow area, and access to water was a significant problem).  - One irrigation scheme constructed and operational in Chipusire, and one additional integrated solar powered water system is under construction in TA Masasa.  - 242,700 various trees planted in households, communal woodlots and along rivers for catchment conservation.  -7,500 agroforestry trees raised and planted on 6.2 hectares of land.  -30 metric tonnes of vetiver grass procured and planted on 2 hectares of land through hedge row planting.  -40 tree woodlots established through planting of trees.  -7500 bamboo seedlings procured and planted for catchment conservation.  - 3 fish ponds operational and stocked with fish. Two additional fish ponds under construction.  - 12 bee-keeping management committees established and a total of 100 beehives hanged across the committees and have started producing honey. A total of 240 members (82 men and 158 men) are taking part.  - 20 Village Savings and Loans Associations (total of 400 members - 310 women and 90 men) were formed and trained in various trainings. They were provided with an injection of money as a start up capital.  -120 households benefitted from livestock production. They were provided with goats for production.    Cumulative Achievement in Zomba to date:  - In Zomba, 2,300 households have been reached with project households representing 40% of the total project targeted households reached and 127.8% for the district target. Two cooperatives have been established working on non-timber forest products (Honey) and solar powered irrigation schemes.  - Training sessions for various climate change adaptation activities to communities were done and 360 households benefited (226 women and 134 men).  - 64 tree nurseries established in which 874,124 seedlings were raised and of these, 700,000 seedlings were planted in community forests, homesteads and in fields for water retention and fertility improvement. 120, 000 tree seedlings were sold within the community to raise income while 54, 124 seedlings were infested with some pests.  - 6, 300 grafted and no-grafted fruit tree seedlings were procured and planted.  - 8500 bamboo seedlings were procured and planted.  - 3 integrated solar powered water systems established and operational ( 1 in TA Ngwelero, 1 in TA Mwambo and 1 in TA Mbiza).  -A total of 12 fish ponds constructed (8 fish ponds in TA Mwambo, 2 fish pond in TA Ngwelero and 2 fish ponds in TA Mbiza were constructed and stocked with fingerings respectively. The fish ponds are stocked are regularly and harvesting is done every six months benefiting 240 households (96 men and 134 women).  -3 irrigation schemes constructed and operational (1 each Traditional Authority). Each irrigation scheme is 10 hectares and benefiting 150 households (90 women and 60 men).  - 11 existing boreholes rehabilitated and drainage channels redesigned into canals for irrigating homestead gardens benefiting 3000 households.  - 10 new boreholes drilled in TA Mwambo and Ngwelero benefiting 3,500 households.  - 37 Village Savings and Loans Associations were formed and capital injection provided to members as start up capital (740 members -580 women and 160 men). 300 members benefited from the capital injection (220 women and 80 men).  - A total of 250 households benefited from livestock production (180 women and 70 men). 1250 goats procured and distributed to households.  - 15 bee-keeping groups established and are operational and have membership of 300 (185 women and 115 men). Honey is being produced in large quantities and sold.  -Energy saving technologies such as fuel efficient stoves, rocket and Chitetezo Mbaula (stoves) are adopted by 927 households (95% of households are women).  -1,361.5 hectares of forest areas established by planting trees; 773 hectares of forests restored under natural regeneration; and 7 management plans and 7 by-laws were established.    These communities are among the most vulnerable in Malawi, almost every year they had been receiving food aid, are located very far from basic amenities and had limited livelihood enhancement or asset creation options. Through this project, the economic status of such communities has been enhanced, they have access to clean water, their adaptive capacity has been enhanced with supplementary ground water solar powered structures and investment in non-timber forest products which is helping regenerate degraded landscapes, and they have managed to build more resilient houses and the economic turn around within the project implementation period has been outstanding.    Impact to date:    -Improved diversified household income through irrigation, livestock production, bee keeping, and aquaculture. This has helped households to afford constructing decent houses, buying household assets like bicycles and radios, and paying school fees for children.  -Improved food security and households can afford 3 meals a day.  -Improved access to clean and safe water.  -Improved health and well-being due to reduced incidences of water borne diseases.  -Improved nutritional status due to food availability (food crops, fish, and livestock and Village).  -Increased forest cover and catchment conservation.  -Improved adaptive capacity to climate change due to planned adaptation processes and skills which were tailor developed from risk assessment with interventions which were appropriate to each site based on the political economy context. |
| Relevant risk information disseminated to stakeholders (Outcome 2.3 AMAT 2.3.1.1) | Climate risk information (1 day through to seasonal forecasts) exists and is communicated at national level but rarely makes it through to local level | *(not set or not applicable)* | 70% of the 5,800 households regularly receiving climate risk information | The progress of achievement has exceeded the target.    -80% (4,640) of the households are regularly receiving localise climate risk information as compared to the project target of 70% (4,060).    - 80% of 5,800 directly targeted farmers in Nkhatabay, Ntcheu and Zomba districts are receiving climate risk information regularly through radios, community radio clubs, newspapers and Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS).    - The project management engaged DCCMs to train farmers and communities in the districts on weather forecasting and prediction. The Department planned for climate risk information channels for famers and communities of Nkhatabay, Ntcheu, and Zomba using extension workers.    - Two dialogue meetings between DCCMS and Environmental Affairs Department were organised. Effective channels of communication for transfer of climate risk information to farmers and communities through extension workers were discussed and agreed upon.    - 80% of Farmers and communities are now receiving a 5 day localised weather and climate risk information for prediction and planning.    - A study was carried out on effectiveness and impact of existing climate change information centres initiated by National Climate Change Programme in order to inform plans for scaling up. The final report is ready for validation by stakeholders. | Target Achieved and exceeded    Cumulative progress to date:    -Awareness meetings on weather forecast information were carried out to 4,060 households (2436 women and 1624 men) in all the 3 pilot districts. The seasonal forecast is made and disseminated every season before the rainy season and contribution of this project to the process enabled implementation of adaptation plans in output 2 to be planned from and safeguarded from a risk lens.  -The project engaged Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) to train farmers and communities in the 3 districts on weather forecasting and prediction. The Department trained the total of 800 farmers and communities (480 women and 320 men) representing their fellow beneficiaries.  -80% of the target households (4640 - 2784 women and 1856 women) initially started receiving localized climate risk information regularly from Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) through national radios, community radios, and newspapers compared to the 70% project target.  - 90% of the targeted households (5220 households - 3132 female and 2088 male) are currently receiving regular 5 day localized weather and climate risk information. The weather and climate risk information is from DCCMS to the farmers/beneficiaries through radios, community radio clubs, phone SMS, and newspapers.  -    - The project is in the course of collaborating with a GCF funded M-CLIMES initiative in supporting dissemination of weather forecast information through radio spot messages and phone SMS and community awareness meetings. This is to be done because the M-CLIMES project is ongoing and is also implementing similar activity in the targeted districts as such this ensures sustainability of this intervention. The GCF supported initiative is further investing in participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA), a tool which prepares farmers to make informed decision before a rainy season (for rainfed agriculture) and will greatly supplement and complement results from this project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas** | | | | | | |
| **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 development frameworks and sector strategies that include budget allocation targets for adaptation (Outcome 1.1 AMAT 1.1.1 and 1.1.1.1) | Within the three priority sectors (forestry, water and agriculture) adaptation is, to varying degrees, hinted at but not explicitly or comprehensively addressed, and nor are effective budgets allocated | *(not set or not applicable)* | 3 sector strategies/ for water, forestry and agriculture and appropriately budgeted adaptation measures | Target on Track    - The project supported mainsreaming of climate change adaptation and resilience in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MDGS III) - 2018-2023. All the inputs from the project were adopted and included in the climate change theme of the strategy. It was launched in March 2018 for implementation.    - The project also supported the establishmeent of the Climate change Fund for Malawi. Palnning processes included initial consultative workshop that was conducted and the road map developed for establishment of the fund. The Climate Change fund Taskforce was formed and the project suported its meetings to ensure progress.    - The Project supported various training sessions on review and updating of guidelines for nvironmental safeguards and screenng tools utilised by Local Development Fund and Public Works Programme. A total of 35 district staff were trained (14 women and 21 men). This resulted in the actual review and update of environmental safeguards and screening tools by incorporating Climate Change Adaptation issues. | Target partially achieved.  Cumulative achievement for this outcome to date:  -The entry point for adaptation planning is the national development planning cycle. The medium-term development plan for Malawi was the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II 2011-2016). This development plan came to an end on 30 June 2016, and Malawi was then working towards development of a successor development plan. Malawi had a gap of 2 years before the successive medium term development plan was developed. This implied that the project could not directly do analyses and find entry point for three target sectors as anticipated in the project design as the medium-term development plan was only concluded in 2018.    Malawi also embarked on development of a National Resilience Strategy following a series of consecutive humanitarian needs which had cumulative and interconnected impacts. Malawi also committed to develop a climate change fund as a vehicle for coordinating investments for climate change. These became key entry points for influencing change, and the project focus was adjusted to influence CCA in these key planning processes. Given that the project had invested significantly at district level, the project held sessions with the three pilot sectors (water, agriculture and forestry) including the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development to create synergies with the planning at district level, and identify entry points leading to their contribution in the next medium term development plan for Malawi.  - The Project supported the mainstreaming of climate change resilience and adaptation in the design of Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III (2018 - 2023).  -. All the inputs from the project were adopted and included in the climate change theme of the strategy. It was launched in March 2018 for implementation.  - The Project supported various training sessions on review and updating of guidelines for environmental safeguards and screening tools utilized by Local Development Fund and Public Works Programme. A total of 35 district staff were trained (14 women and 21 men). This resulted in the actual review and update of environmental safeguards and screening tools by incorporating Climate Change Adaptation issues.  -The project supported climate change adaptation costing work by supporting a discourse on the establishment of the National Climate Change Fund for Malawi. A Task-force was formed, stakeholder consultative workshop conducted and a road map for the establishment of the fund developed. The MGDS III which is a national medium-term development plan upon which budgeting and resource allocation are based, is now under implementation with CCA indicators and projects being approved in different local authorities are approved with CCA safeguards. Adoption of results by government key planning tools from studies which were initiated by the project guarantees sustainability of results. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 86.32% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 86.32% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,884,607 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 100,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 4,500,000 |
| Co-financing | 6,561,341 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Aug 23, 2012 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Oct 23, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Dec 19, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 18, 2015 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Jan 10, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Dec 31, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-11-22 |
| 2018-12-20 |
| 2019-03-28 |

# Critical Risk Management

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

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| There were no delays during this reporting period. Some activities are still ongoing because by the nature of their design, they needed more time to be accomplished. |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **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 overall assessment rating is that the project is Highly satisfactory towards development objectives and implementation progress. In the previous reporting period as well, the overall assessment was highly satisfactory.    The project has made significant progress and impact to the project beneficiaries as evidenced by the fact that communities are able to implement interventions focusing on agricultural diversification, sustainable forest management/catchment conservation, erosion control/sustainable land and water management, and resilient livelihoods. The project has achieved the following at outcome level:    Outcome one has been achieved since all the relevant assessments, studies and trainings were carried out and these have contributed to integration of Climate Change Adaptation into development planning processes. The project has accomplished the following under this objective: facilitated development of 3 District Development Plans (DDPs) and Village Action Plans (VAPs); Community Based Resilience Analysis Assessments carried out in 3 pilot districts and led to development of Community Based Adaptation plans; supported climate change costing work by facilitating some preparatory activities for the establishment of National Climate Change Fund for Malawi; a capacity building and incentive plan for CCA and a CCA M&E plan and reporting format was developed; a climate public expenditure and institutional review was carried out; a value chain mapping and analysis study to identify viable value chains was conducted; a geospatial mapping and cost benefit analysis conducted; and using community based resilience analysis results to prioritize peoples' resilience choices and incorporate them in the design of the National Resilience Strategy (2017 - 2022). These studies and assessments helped the project management team and stakeholders to plan effectively in mainstreaming or integrating climate change adaptation into development planning.    Outcome two has been achieved although implementation of diversified livelihood interventions is ongoing. The achieved indicator score for this outcome is 3 against the target level. The specific interventions implemented over the years include irrigation farming, livestock production, aquaculture, water catchment conservation, tailoring, bakery production, supply of water for domestic use, and bee keeping/honey production. The total number of households reached to date is 7900 which more than the project target of 5800. The project has achieved 136% delivery and exceeded the design target with 36%. Out of the 7900 households, Nkhatabay has reached 3700 households against the district target of 2000 households, Ntcheu has reached 1900 households against a district target of 2000 households and Zomba has reached 2300 households against the district target of 1800 household. In addition to this, the project has also supported 90% of the targeted households (5220 households) to access weather and climate risk information for planning.    Outcome three is achieved even though its results are long term because a number of policy frameworks have been reviewed and recommendations provided for future actions. The entry point for adaptation planning is the national development planning cycle. The medium term development plan for Malawi was the Malawi Growth and Development and Strategy II (MGDS II 2011-2016). The project held sessions with the three pilot sectors (water, agriculture and forestry) including the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural development to create synergies with the planning at district level, and identify entry points leading to their contribution in the next medium term development plan for Malawi. The project supported mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and resilience in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MDGS III) - 2018-2023. All the inputs from the project were adopted and included in the climate change theme of the strategy. It was launched in March 2018 for implementation. The Project supported various training sessions on review and updating of guidelines for environmental safeguards and screening tools utilized by Local Development Fund and Public Works Programme. A total of 35 district staff were trained (14 women and 21 men). This resulted in the actual review and update of environmental safeguards and screening tools by incorporating Climate Change Adaptation issues. The project supported climate change adaptation costing work by supporting a discourse on the establishment of the National Climate Change Fund for Malawi. A Task-force was formed, stakeholder consultative workshop conducted and a road map for the establishment of the fund developed. The project supported its subsequent meetings to ensure progress. This has helped in ensuring that national level stakeholders mainstream climate change issues in policies, strategies and plans.    The project faced some challenges in the course of implementation such as: some crops especially maize in irrigation schemes were attacked by fall army worms which affected harvest in most areas. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development intervened with chemicals to manage the situation; inadequate formal markets for some agricultural products from the project such as fish, vegetables, crops, honey and livestock products. Most products are sold at a low price. The project team facilitated establishment of cooperatives for farmers to have a bargaining power. The project also encountered inadequate extension services in some areas of the districts due to high vacancy rate in some of the key sectors implementing the project. This was addressed by using extension worker from NGOs that are stakeholders to the project; high illiteracy levels among community members led to delayed execution of some activities because of lack of understanding of strategies. Extension workers provided enough time to illiterate people for better understanding of project concept. In addition, persistent drought, dry spells and floods in the project implementation period affected the communities and the project in general, however the coming in of integrated water supply systems in the later years lessened the situation. Lessons learned from the project include: exchange learning visits are important as they influence adoption of some technologies by farmers after learning from fellow farmers, climate change knowledge is better understood when there is practical implementation of interventions as they act as message carrier, there is increased demand for the project to scale up and recruit new beneficiaries due to peer learning taking place within the communities, and that it is essential to involve the youths at the onset of the project as they can take advocacy and project awareness to a greater height.    It is pleasing to note that 2018 annual work plan was fully, effectively and efficiently implemented and delivered because all the planned activities were done according to the plans and time lines. This helped all stakeholders of the project to effectively assess the extent to which the outputs were achieved and identify gaps for future planning.  The project is not currently facing any risks as it is coming towards the end. The work plans and operational plans were prepared timely and the plans were strictly adhered to hence risks were averted. Plans are under way to carry out a gender analysis and a project end line survey to identify impact of gender on the project and the extent of the overall project impact on peoples' lives.  In terms of gender considerations, the project has increased actions of mainstreaming gender in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). There has been great participation of both men and women including the youth (4345-55% women, 3160 -40% men, and 395 -5% youths). The project ensures that all the groups are benefiting from the project interventions. The project has provided several training sessions, awareness and sensitization meetings to communities and staff on gender mainstreaming at district and community levels. The project makes deliberate efforts to set up activities that are mainly involving the youth networks in the impact areas for them to also have a voice on the project. The results of these efforts are discussed in detail in the Gender section of the PIR.    Some of the key impacts of the project on the beneficiaries include: improved diversified household income through irrigation, livestock production, bee keeping, and aquaculture. This has helped households to afford constructing decent houses, buying household assets like bicycles and radios, and paying school fees for children; improved food security and households can afford three meals a day; improved access to clean and safe water; improved health and well-being due to reduced incidences of water borne diseases; improved nutritional status due to food availability (food crops, fish, and livestock and village); increased forest cover and catchment conservation; improved adaptive capacity to climate change due to planned adaptation associated with improved skills. The project has had a multiplier effect in the sense that the best practices and successes that are prevalent in the project sites have compelled non-beneficiaries to also start taking an initiative to implement similar actions because they believe these will help them improve their life. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Highly Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has been successful in meeting its objectives and implementation targets. The development objective progress can be considered as satisfactory while implementation progress has been highly satisfactory. Implementation progress is highly satisfactory given the significant impact on communities to transition from the status of victims of climate change to active agents of change and requiring minimal, if any, external support to recover during climatic shocks. This was one of the very first projects under the LDCF in Malawi to implement planned adaptation both at national and local level. The project has delivered systematic and evidence-based changes, linking climate change and attributing changes in decisions which 7,900 households have been able to make as a result of implementing adaptation plans against the project end of term target of 5,800 households. The project has delivered beyond expectation mostly at community level, variations have been acknowledged to fit the different contexts and lessons have been generated which have generated a wealth of knowledge on how to better deliver successful adaptation should there be similar future initiatives. At national level, the project made significant contribution to planning frameworks to mainstream adaptation to climate change with some indicators which been adopted within the main government monitoring and evaluation and resource allocation matrix. This would guarantee allocation of resources towards adaptation to climate change from the domestic budget which was not the case before.    Looking back to the status of and mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change at the start of the project both at national and district level, adaptation to climate change was abstract and peripheral to the planning process. This was the first project that was linked to the national development plan, with a dual target to identify entry points and influence mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change at both national and district levels. This project has managed to catalyze and define what adaptation to climate change is in the Malawian context, risk assessments were conducted leading to development of adaptation plans from the village level. These processes were coupled with complementary capacity building given that comprehension of climate change in most LDCs was still relatively new and this project enhanced understanding of the theory, concepts, and practical implementation of planned adaptation, linked climate variability and change to adaptations options beyond normal development processes, as well as generated tools for implementing and appraising performance of adaptation and maladaptation.    Output 1 was aimed at strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level. This output has been well delivered, because for the first time Malawi has 3 out of 28 districts which have district development plans that have mainstreamed adaptation to climate change. Through this project, key stakeholders have understood the key concepts, tools and have implemented risk assessments, have implemented planned adaptation with communities being able to monitor implementation of their adaptation plans. The variation across the three districts, recognized the role of context in delivering appropriate adaptation options that are consistent with the local contexts. Delivery on this outcome has been highly satisfactory.    Output 2 was aimed at implementing adaptation options from the adaptation plans which were developed from output 1. The target was to reach out to 5,800 households with adaptation options across agricultural diversification with Malawi being an agro-based economy, sustainable forest management, erosion control/sustainable land and water management in flood and drought prone areas and resilient livelihoods. Through implementation of adaptation options in this output, the project has managed to reach 7,900 households with a combination of transformative adaptation/resilience options which has enabled to enhance the integrity of fragile ecosystems, and increased the adaptive capacity of communities who were on food aid every year to have livelihood options to have capacity to recover from shocks without relying on external support. While the project design did not provide for impact surveys, results from the communities in the three target districts and sustainability of investments has demonstrated significant transformative potential. Rating for this output is highly satisfactory.    Output 3 was aimed at mainstreaming adaption in broader development frameworks. The project shifted its support given the changing context in Malawi in the development planning process, changing focus towards the National Resilience Strategy, creation of the National Climate Change Fund and conducting of public expenditure reviews. While through this output a number of planning instruments have been influenced by the project, contribution and attribution of results in these instruments is minimal and difficult to attribute as direct results from the project. Given that the monitoring and evaluation matrix was not adjusted, rating for this outcome against what the project was designed to achieve is at moderately satisfactory.    Overall delivery of this project is rated as satisfactory as this project has delivered one of the most significant results in Malawi regarding implementation of adaptation, and tools from the different analyses have been adopted from the highest national development planning process, and in three district development plans. Achievement of results has varied across different outputs but given the design of the project where results were interlinked from one output to another, there has been tremendous progress in output 2 with more than 100% achievement, followed by output 3 and relatively lower progress in output 1. Overall, at the time of this reporting period, the project has achieved around 80% of the intended project results with a few key outstanding actions still underway. This rating includes changes in the context of development planning in Malawi where the inception of this project coincided with the expiry of the medium term national development plan (Malawi growth and Development Strategy II-MGDSII) which necessitated change in focus from the 3 key sectors which were anticipated during project design, changes in priorities of government in the national planning phase towards National Resilience Strategy (NRS), creation of National Climate Fund, development of a successor medium term national development plan which was only revised in 2018, definition of adaptation to climate change and its indicators as well as doing targeted studies on expenditure reviews for adaptation to climate change.    The project has also continuously mainstreamed gender issues. Under the project, both communities and staff have been trained on gender mainstreaming and related topics. Project team were provided a training of trainers on climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming who in turn trained project communities and beneficiaries in gender and gender mainstreaming. This has resulted in raising awareness of both project team and community members, empowering females in the communities and achieving desired targets. A number of important lessons have been learnt from this project which have further improved design of future programmes, the project is highly rated in Malawi, has made a significant difference in drought/flood prone vulnerable population and the investment of the GEF through this programme has delivered successful adaptation.              I | |
| **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 | ADAPT Plan project is one of the pilot projects that has yielded tremendous results in the improvement of food security and livelihoods 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 | AdaptPlan made substantial progress in achieving the project objectives and integrating climate change adaptation planning in district and national level planning in the 3 target districts of Nkhatabay, Ntcheu and Zomba. In terms of adaptation interventions at community level which includes support to livelihoods, 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. Currently, efforts are underway to document 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** | Satisfactory | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Overall Assessment | This project has been rated Satisfactory overall as it has made Satisfactory progress towards both the Development Objective and Highly Successful in Implementation Progress. At the Outcome level, the project has made progress towards achieving strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level (Outcome 1) that has led to district and community action plans even though the specific budgets are yet to be allocated for adaptation. This was supported by relevant studies and trainings undertaken using established tools such as Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA).    Progress towards Outcome 2 has been significant, with the project exceeding the target number of beneficiaries adopting and implementing different adaptation and livelihood diversification activities at the local level. The interventions have also demonstrated strong participation by women who constitute more than 50% of the total number of beneficiaries. The interventions address both the immediate adaptation needs of beneficiaries as well as strategic safeguarding of the natural assets and ecosystems that support the long-term well-being of the communities. While climate information has not yet reached 100% of all beneficiaries, the level attained is broad enough to benefit entire communities, subject to full ownership and continuation of the activities beyond the project.    While a lot of effort has been put into creating awareness and evidence supporting the integration of climate change adaptation into policies (Malawi Growth and Development Strategy; District Plans), there is no evidence that this has been budgeted for, which continues to undermine efforts to mainstream climate change adaptation. This is critical for the support that is evidently needed by the communities when the project ends, explaining why DO progress is not above Satisfactory.    Implementation progress has been very good with activities being executed on time even though some of the policy-related activities and studies still need to be consolidated. The project has implemented its annual work plan, and the level of financial delivery is high. Overall the project is on course to be completed without the need for an extension.    There are no implementation risks associated with the project, and it has generated positive social and environmental benefits as part of its implementation process. Going forward, the project now needs to develop a clear exit and sustainability plan that puts especially the District Councils at the forefront, with support from the national level. This includes getting those line Ministries responsible for local development to be involved in the post-project period. Those activities that are lagging behind need to be completed to avoid them spilling beyond the project. The project has now started preparing for the terminal evaluation, which will enable it to generate specific recommendations on time and close at the right time. | |

# 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.

|  |
| --- |
| **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)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| This project was approved without a gender analysis and action plan, and while more than 50% of beneficiaries are women, there have not been any cases of gender based violence in this project. |

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| The project has increased actions of mainstreaming gender in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). There has been great participation of both men and women including the youth (4345-55% women, 3160 -40% men, and 395 -5% youths). The project ensures that all the groups are benefiting from the project interventions. The project has provided several training sessions, awareness and sensitization meetings to communities and staff on gender mainstreaming at district and community levels. The project makes deliberate efforts to set up activities that are mainly involving the youth networks in the impact areas for them to also have a voice on the project. As a result the following has been achieved:  -There is increased understanding of the gender aspects among project communities/beneficiaries and are empowered on issues of Gender.  -There is increased participation of women in project activities, and other aspects like decision making and control of resources within a household as compared to the past. The project baseline was 10% which translated to 580 households, and as of June 2018 participation was at 40% (2,320 households. As of the current reporting period, participation of women is at 4,345 households translating to 75% of end of term target, but 55% of the total since the end of term target has been exceeded.  -Women, men and the youth are able to divide labour equally. For example, there is equal division of labour when carrying out project activities and even at the household, and also equally sharing of benefits.  -There is reduced prevalence of Gender Based Violence in the communities because of increased awareness and empowerment among the communities. The prevalence rate of GBV cases was reported to be at 2 cases per week in project areas but now it has reduced to 0 per week and 1 case in a month. These are normally domestic related GBV cases.    These results have helped in shaping the community and beneficiaries to change norms and beliefs that were hampering the project. For example, culturally, it is believed that women only play a reproductive role in a society and that they are home keepers but after the empowerment process which included gender awareness meetings, trainings and gender action planning that included GBV prevention, communities understand that all people are equal. In addition, the society is able to analyze and understand that the women and men have different practical and strategic gender needs which they plan together to address them.    The integration of gender in the project interventions has also helped a lot in terms of enhancing the power structures because women and men and even the youths are part and parcel of decision making. For example, men used to dominate various development committees such as Village Development Committees, Area Development Committees, Village Civil Protection Committees, Area Civil Protection Committees among others. It is pleasing to note women and the youths have influence in these power structures and make decisions to shape development discourse. The impact of this is that gender inequalities, discrimination and gender based violence have tremendously declined.    The project will conduct and end line survey towards the end where parameters on gender situation at community level will be determined. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| The gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives have enhanced the environmental and/or resilience outcomes through involvement of key members of the community/target population (women and men) by emphasizing on gender aspects. The power structures that are related and responsible for management of natural resources and environment at local level of which women are instrumental have been in fore front in planning and implementing activities related to environmental management.    Considering that women are the ones who depend on natural resources, deliberate efforts were taken on board to put women make decisions while men support in implementation of those actions. This has helped the communities in coming up with sound intervention related to environmental management and resilience building hence increased and improved environmental management practices. This has been the case due to the empowerment of both women and men on gender aspects which has promoted equal participation of women and men in environmental and development activities. |

# 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.

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **SESP:** [PIMS 4958 SESP.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4958/213712/1718682/1726009/PIMS%204958%20SESP.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)* |

|  |
| --- |
| **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 |

|  |
| --- |
| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| The project did not plan for an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan given the low rating during project design. However, construction work underwent environmental and social screening process and interventions which have been implemented so far did not fall in the category of projects requiring full environmental and social impact assessment, however environmental and social management plans have been developed. The project is working on one project to construct a check dam in Luafwa where an environmental and social impact assessment is being conducted. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan is being planned and embedded in the project Sustainability Plan. This is a plan that will ensure continuity of the project interventions after it phases out.    The Project Sustainability Plan is detailing out key activities and tasks to be implemented by District Councils and stakeholders in order to ensure that the project activities, results and impacts are sustained or continue after the project implementation period. The stakeholder engagement plan is an updated plan of how the stakeholders and District councils will engage each other to sustain the project impacts the impact hotspots. So the stakeholder engagement plan will detail type of stakeholders and their role in sustaining the project results. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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

|  |
| --- |
| **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 Apiary    Adapt Plan project has supported communities with various interventions that are aimed at ensuring that project beneficiaries are able to adapt to the changing environment and one such intervention is apiary. This activity is being implemented in all the three pilot districts of Adapt Plan. Several bee keeping cooperatives have been formed at local level as part of income generating activity.    Mwambo Bee Keeping Cooperative in Zomba District was supported with apiary materials and equipment for honey production. The cooperative has 30 members (18 women and 12 men). The members were trained in bee keeping processes and also gender mainstreaming aspects so that they become aware of the importance of gender in development. This increased everyone's participation in all activities, equal decision-making processes and equal division of labour including equal sharing of proceeds from honey. The Chairperson of the Cooperative, Charles Pendame says they opted for honey production because of the economic gains associated with this venture.  ;”We also realized that through honey production, we would discourage community members from cutting down trees from our natural forests”; says Pendame. Through Adapt Plan, he recalls that they received support in the form of capacity building in bee keeping, record management, marketing and other related areas. He says, apart from capacity building, Adapt Plan further supported them with honey production technical skills and production materials such as 17 bee hives, bee suits and all associated equipment and accessories and start-up packaging bottles and labels and linked them to existing cooperatives for increased marketing share.    The Cooperative is able to harvest 60 litres of honey in every three months, this translates to MK300,000.00, an equivalent of $300.00 OF income. The Chairperson says they share the profits realized among the members and contribute 20% of the overall profits to the Area Development Committee Fund. One member of the Cooperative, Mrs. Joyce Malunga corroborated and testified that through the project and apiary in particular, she managed to buy food, clothes, decent shelter and paying school fees for her two children at secondary school because of the proceeds from the honey production business. She says the family members are happy are living a decent life than they used to be. Similarly the Chairperson, Pendame says he managed to buy agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and chemicals and this has made his household more food secure.  The future plans for Mwambo Bee keeping Cooperative are that the members are resolute to introduce more beehives and fence their community forest turning it into a small sanctuary for bees.    According to Adapt Plan project in Zomba, 905 kilograms of honey have been harvested by project beneficiaries and have sold and realized MK3,600,000.00 in revenue translating into USD 4,800.00. A number of cooperatives have opened bank accounts where they are keeping some of the proceeds while some are shared amongst the members equally for household use. Most Cooperative members are able to pay school fees for their children, are able to buy household items, and food. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| **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.** |
| - Nation newspaper and Daily Times newspapers of July and August 2018 wrote a story on Adapt Plan project progress in all the three Districts (Nkhatabay, Ntcheu and Zomba).  - Some project documents uploaded on the www.nccpmw.org; a website for the project implementing agency (Department of Environmental Affairs) under Minstry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.  Daily Times newspapers of January 2018 wrote a story on Adapt Plan project progress in Ntcheu District  http://www.ead.gov.mw/resources/document-library  - Various project stories 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  -Resilience Talk Biannual Newsletters produced and disseminated to stakeholders.  https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/a-call-for-climate-action  -Project Success stories and case studies documented. Examples of case studies' titles documented include Irrigation, and goat pass on scheme helping communities to adapt to climate change, Using entrepreneurship to adapt to climate change ;Integrated solar powered water supply systems savings lives as Lake Chilwa dries up.  - A Call for Climate Action UNDP Feature: https://undp-adaptation.exposure.co/a-call-for-climate-action |

# 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 |

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

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

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [RESUBMISSION\_CEO Endorsement\_ADAPT\_PLAN\_Malawi LDCF 4958\_2Sept2014.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4958/213712/1677024/1677305/RESUBMISSION_CEO%20Endorsement_ADAPT_PLAN_Malawi%20LDCF%204958_2Sept2014.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.** |
| The project did not make any significant changes regarding stakeholder mapping contrary to the CEO endorsement in 2014. The implementing partner and responsible parties remained as planned, but the project invested in more strategic partnerships based on varying comparative advantages, synergies and complimentary in the impact areas to leverage on delivering intended results.    At district level, the project initiated a stakeholder mapping exercise where partners were called to share the project progress and asked to provide information on their projects for consolidation. The exercise aimed at identifying which stakeholders are operating in the district and the areas in which they are active. This is helping in establishing links and synergies during implementation of project activities both under Adapt plan and the various stakeholders. The project plans also organized joint monitoring exercises with the stakeholders as a way of soliciting their feedback on the status of implementation. Meaningful results in engagement were realized when the project worked closely with LGAP project funded by USAID in Zomba.    In some instances, the Project facilitated the setting up of a coordination unit for similar projects being implemented in the district so that some lessons and collaboration can be done. In Nkhatabay, the coordination unit is comprised of Agricultural Infrastructure and Youth in Agribusiness Project (AIYAP), Program for Rural Irrigation Development (PRIDE), Kutukula Ulimi m'Malawi (KULIMA), Let them [the children] develop to their full potential (AFIKEPO) and Implementing Urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened, decentralized and national development plans (ADAPT PLAN). The objective is to share lessons and documentation.    In addition, the project is also working hand in hand with a UN agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Zomba district as part of collaboration and complementarity because both FAO and UNDP are implementing climate change adaptation projects in the district. This is part of ensuring that there is harmonization of synergies for effective execution of the projects and this is done through coordination meetings, monitoring meetings, and other forums.    The project is also exploring the opportunity to engage some private companies to work with communities on issues of product development and marketing. The aim is to identify markets for the non-and agro-products that the project beneficiaries are producing.    Currently, the project in Zomba engaged one of the major private seed companies in Malawi known as Monsanto to work with AdaptPlan beneficiary communities to promote the use of drought tolerant, early maturing and high yielding seed varieties to further increase the communities resilience to climate change. In this regard, Monsanto worked with project beneficiaries at the Sunuzi irrigation scheme and donated early maturing, high yielding and disease resistant maize seed, pesticides and fertiliser. For the project, this is a good partnership and created a Win-Win as Monsanto helped to further increase community resilience in addition to what AdaptPlan is doing, while promoting the use of their seed and undertaking Corporate Social Responsibility.    The project did not face any challenges in working with the stakeholders because each and every stakeholder was involved in the project at the onset and across all the stages of the project. |

# 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.