Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa
Country (ies):	Malawi
Project Title:	Building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in Malawi
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /MLW/053/LDF
GEF ID:	5328
GEF Focal Area(s):	CCA
Project Executing Partners:	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change
Project Duration (years):	FSP 5 Years (2 years NCE)
Project coordinates:	S 14° 38' 8'' E 35° 15' 6''

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	29 August 2016
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	01 January 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	31 December 2021
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) [2]	31 December 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	5,460,000 USD
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc[3]:	12,120,000 USD
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)[4]:	3,811,109 USD
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022[5]	8,142,532 USD

[1] As per FPMIS
[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.
[3] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.
[4] For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.
[5] Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	14th December 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	2nd quarter 2021
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	July to November 2021
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	**4th quarter 2023**
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	YES (Annex 2)

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	MS
Overall implementation progress rating:	MU
Overall risk rating:	Medium

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low

Status

Implementation Status *(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):*	5th PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Niklas Mattson, CTA, FAO Representation in Malawi	Niklas.Mattson@fao.org
Budget Holder	Zhijun Chen, FAO Representative, FAO Representation in Malawi	Zhijun.Chen@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Vasco Schmidt, Fisheries Officer, Sub regional Office for Southern Africa	vasco.schmidt@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Pierre Begat, Natural Resources Officer	Pierre.Begat@fao.org

[6] The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

[7] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(*All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)*

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
Objective[11] Improved resilience of fishing communities around Lake Malombe to the	**Vulnerability and risk perception index score**	1. Extreme	2. High	3 Medium	Index will be updated after a survey	MU
	Disposable income in targeted area due to adaptation measures	0%	10%	20%	Proposal to drop this indicator	MU

[8] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

[9] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[10] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Marginally Satisfactory** (MS), **Marginally Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

[11]Applicable only for projects with objective level indicators.

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
effects of climate change	**Food consumption Score (FCS)[12]**	HH with Poor FCS: 15% HH Borderline FCS: 29% HH Acceptable FCS: 56%	HH acceptable FCS: 65%	HH acceptable FCS: 85%	To be updated HH with Poor FCS: 15% HH Borderline FCS: 29% HH Acceptable FCS: 56%	MS
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced information on climate trends, extreme events and resource status, is available and used for the formulation and implementation of effective and timely resilience and management measures.	% of key institutions that are using relevant information required for the formulation and implementation of resilience and management measures	33%	50%	75%	Proposal to revise this indicator and progress will be updated after a survey	MS
	% of decision-making, planning and regulatory instruments in the project area, related to climate change resilience in fishing communities that	No significant incorporation of reliable information	To be reviewed.	All limits on fishing practices and gear - All district and community level developme	As per MTR recommendation, a revised indicator has been proposed and will be updated after a survey Early Warning System options for the fisheries sector assessed and piloted, reaching close to 120,000 persons via local radio stations.	

[12] Source of data – baseline survey report

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
	are based on reliable information on the above parameters			nt plans and strategies in the project area - All resilience and restoration plans and strategies (both aquatic and terrestrial)	Strengthening of routine fisheries monitoring system, including frame surveys and catch and effort data	
Outcome 2.1: Climate change resilience mainstreamed into key policy and planning instruments of relevance to	Level of recurrent budget assigned and executed by the district	Spent amount US$ 46,638.50	25% increase in spent amount	50% increase in spent amount	Data to be available on 30th June however a proposal has been made to drop this indicator	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
fisheries and fishing communities	Proportion of key policy and planning instruments that adequately reflect climate change as related to fisheries resilience	- NCCP and DRMP in draft form - MGDS and NAPA predominantly agriculture-oriented - ASWAp does not make specific reference of climate change issues of relevance to fisheries - MIP-1 (2021-2030) provides for restoration plans in highly degraded areas (wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	50%	75%	A proposal to drop this indicator as per MTR recommendation	
Outcome 2.2 Strengthened capacities and awareness of fisheries professionals and other relevant stakeholders to address climate resilience building in fisheries sector	% of targeted institutions applying increased knowledge and awareness in support of resilience measures	15%	25%	50%	This indicator has been revised and progress will be updated after a survey	S
	Levels of recurrent budget assigned to and executed by DFO	2017/2018 Spent amount US$ 20, 798	25% increase in	50% increase in spent amount	Data to be available on 30th June however a proposal has been made to drop this indicator as it is not specific to Climate Change Adaptation	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
			spent amount			
Outcome 3.1: Adaptive co-management and resource governance systems in support of climate-resilient capture fisheries	Numbers and types of stakeholders considering that they are satisfactorily represented in co-management structures	30% in all major stakeholder groups	50% in all major stakeholder groups	80% in all major stakeholder groups	As per appendix 6, this indicator has been revised and progress will be updated after a survey	MS
	% of fishers complying with fishing closed season and gear restriction	27%	40%	80%	This indicator has been revised and progress will be updated after a survey	
	Area excluded from fishing (area set aside for sanctuaries)	80 + 134ha in existing National Park (100m from land)	3,000 ha additional no-take area	6,000 ha additional no-take area	Suggestion has been made to drop this indicator (as per Appendix 6)	

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
Outcome 3.2: Fish stocks and habitats restored through Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management	Representation of higher value species (chambo) in catches from Lake Malombe	6.8% by weight	8.2% (20% increase)	10.2% (50% increase)	N/A[13]	U
	Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE)	Gillnet (kg/100m) = 28.59 Mosquito seine (kg/haul) = 182.29 Nkacha seine (kg/haul) = 654.19 Chambo seine (g/haul) = 37.57	20% increase	3.75kgs/0.15h (50% increase)	N/A[13]	
	Proportion of kasawala (immature chambo i.e. less than 15 cm) in monitoring catches	2% by weight	20% increase	50% increase	N/A[13]	

[13] Refer to note for file; Annex 3 – Fish landings and amount of effort

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
Outcome 3.3: Aquaculture is climate-proofed and able to contribute to diverse and resilient livelihood strategies of the most vulnerable sectors of the population	Number of aquaculture ponds with climate resilience measures in place	10 ponds	15 ponds	30 ponds	28	S
Outcome 3.4: Local people have access to diverse, pro-poor farming systems as a central element of resilient rural livelihoods	% of farm households practicing good farm management into diverse portfolio of CC resilience measures	36%	50%	80% (693 households in the 3 villages around Kulungwi micro-catchment)	Progress to be updated after a survey	MS

Project objective and Outcomes	Description of indicator(s)[8]	Baseline level	Mid-term target[9]	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2022	Progress rating [10]
Outcome 4.1: Project implementation is based on results-based management and application of lessons learned and good practices in current and future interventions	Number and types of reports produced	0	5	10	12	S

Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1: Enhanced information on climate trends, extreme events and resource status, is available and used for the formulation and implementation of effective and timely resilience and management measures.	- Enhance local community participation in resource management and sustainable utilization of fisheries resources and the environment by legitimizing existing local fisheries management authorities (LFMAs) in the Upper Shire River - Make Area A of Lake Malawi legally binding as a protected area (evaluate the legal status of Area A of Lake Malawi) - Provide advisories to DCCMS and radios regarding dissemination of timely extreme weather events and early warning messages for fishers and fishing communities.	Master's student, PMU DoF, PMU DoF, PMU	December 2022 December 2022 December 2022
Outcome 2.1: Climate change resilience mainstreamed into key policy and planning instruments of relevance to fisheries and fishing communities	Support revision of District Development Plan and in order to include fisheries policy and planning at district level. Review and implement proposed fisheries by- laws at district level and ensure they are part of Council by-laws.	DFO/DOF. PMU, Council	June 2023
Outcome 3.1: Adaptive co-management and	- Support adoption of lake wide vision and management priorities	DFO/DOF PMU	June 2023

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
resource governance systems in support of climate-resilient capture fisheries	- Support participatory monitoring and periodic revision of fisheries management plan - Implement a participatory cost benefit analysis of Lake Malombe and USR fisheries business activities with Fishers and LFMAs - Revise and update fisheries by-laws - Review fisheries regulations and provide advice to DOF - Ensure that Magistrates and Prosecutors are fully conversant in Fisheries Act and Fisheries Regulations - Support effective and efficient DOF surveillance of commercial fishing units on Lake Malawi	MCF	
Outcome 3.2: Fish stocks and habitats restored through Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) management	- Formalize sanctuaries (by-laws) in Lake Malombe - Validate guidelines for Lake Malombe sanctuary management - Support LFMAs to better manage fish conservation and protected areas - Carry out participatory formulation of the restoration and enhancement plan - Support the design of specific fisheries restoration and enhancement activities - Formulate and locally validate restoration and enhancement proposals - Plan and organize restoration and enhancement activities with communities and stakeholders	DFO/DOF PMU LUANAR	December 2022

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
	- Implement and monitor enhancement strategies (e.g. artificial reefs, brush parks, sanctuary protection devices) - Assess importance and conditions for fish migrations through Upper Shire River		
Outcome 3.4: Local people have access to diverse, pro-poor farming systems as a central element of resilient rural livelihoods	- Review and update the integrated Kulungwi watershed management plan - Enhance natural regeneration activities - Continuous collaboration with PROSPER team to leverage both technical and financial support on banana production within Kulungwi micro-catchment and irrigation activities at Msauka village	DAO DFO/DOF PMU	December 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Work plan)

Outcomes and Outputs[14]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements[15] (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[16] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Enhanced information on climate trends, extreme events and resource status, is available and used for the formulation and implementation of effective and timely resilience and management measures.				
Output 1.1.1 Information resources on ecological parameters determining management and resilience options in and around Lake Malombe	Number of technical reports produced	9	A "White paper" to help current and potential partners to fully understand the background and issues produced. The white paper has been shared with DoF, and will form key input to the fisheries data assessment, which will comprise policy and regulatory advisory	
Output 1.1.2 Extreme weather warning system (EWS) for fishing communities developed	Percentage of fishers receiving	15%	Continuous dissemination of severe weather warnings for	

[14] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

[15] Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[16] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

	early warning advisories		instance, strong winds using community radio stations and social media (WhatsApp). The WhatsApp group comprises of Beach Village Committee members who have smart phones currently with a total of 41 participants. Coordination meeting on safety at lake was done. This brought together 21 participants (17 Male and 4 Female) from the Department of Fisheries Staff from Headquarters and district level, Malawi College of Fisheries, Inspectorate Section, Sub Fisheries Association Chairpersons from Lake Malombe catchment, Marine Police and Marine Department. These quarterly coordination meetings were recommended to enhance, harmonize maritime data collection, storage and reporting. Some of the issues discussed and agreed during the meeting and after holding focus group discussions with fishers at	

			Msaka beach included the following: - The need to conduct awareness meetings on the importance of preparedness and safety at Lake, how to use life vests, where to source them and the current prices. It was learnt that the life jackets are perceived as very expensive items. The target group will be gear owners whose focus is maximizing profits at the expense of safety issues for their crewmembers. - Engage local leaders to support promotion of safety at lake issues. - Explore the establishment of a hotline for reporting maritime accidents Marine Police to lead. - Marine Police to draft a reporting template for recording maritime accidents. - Mangochi District Fisheries Office to organize meetings with gear owners, Beach Village Committee	

			members, to discuss the need for a search and rescue boat and materials. - Need for awareness creation on technological developments that life vest is useful and effective buoyancy aid.	
Output 1.1.3 Strengthened fisheries monitoring system	Guideline for capture fisheries routine data collection developed	1	Trained frontline fisheries staff (4 female, 7 male) from Mangochi District in collecting, analyzing, and reporting on fisheries data based on the MTF system to enable them to use the acquired knowledge to improve performance of the data system – June 2022	Foreseen LoA with DOF fisheries research station at Monkey Bay has been delayed due to pending financial risk micro assessment, where the research station must first respond to findings.
Outcome 2.1 Climate change resilience mainstreamed into key policy and planning instruments of relevance to fisheries and fishing communities				
Output 2.1.1 Policy advisory materials developed	Number of advisories developed	10	Advisory on inconsistencies within fisheries regulations done. Draft policy brief on best management of Lake Malombe under preparation. Others include: - Drivers of non-compliance with regulations. - Overview of the current state of the fisheries	

			ecosystem and lessons for the future - Extreme Weather Early Warning System for fisheries - Gender transformative Approach in fisheries - Village Savings Loan - Vessel Monitoring System for Capture Fisheries - Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management - Feasibility of cage culture in Upper Shire River	
Outcome 2.2 Climate change resilience mainstreamed into key policy and planning instruments of relevance to fisheries and fishing communities				
Output 2.2.1 Capacity for staff of key institutions in relation to climate change preparedness and resilience enhanced	Number of people trained or supported to participate in international events	4	Capacity development carried out in: - EAFm trainings at national and local level - Integrated watershed management - Roles and responsibilities of BVC members - Transparency and financial management for FA, BVC, VDC, VNRMCs and fish farmers - Prompted establishment of DOF VMS Task Force to	

			assist establishment of regulations and gazetting - Developed and disseminated messages on: - Closed season (1st October to 31st March) - Illegal fishing gears - Roles and responsibilities of BVCs - Covid-19 pandemic awareness	
Output 2.2.2 Improved physical capacities for DOF to sustain the resilience strategies	Number and type of infrastructure/equipment procured or maintained	Tbd	Following a lengthy procurement process, the construction of the fisheries patrol vessel for the Fisheries Inspectorate was finally initiated in the second half of 2021. The patrol vessel will be used primarily and in Lake Malombe and in the Southeast arm of Lake Malawi. Further delays were incurred due to the emergence of new covid variants late 2021. The construction is essentially completed, and delivery will commence as soon as the final checklist is cleared by the FAO Naval Architect (consultant).	

			Due to the delays the PO was extended until 31 July 2022.	
Output 2.2.3 Awareness of fisheries restoration initiatives in southern Lake Malawi and Malombe rolled out	Number of awareness campaigns/meetings conducted	20	27 participants reviewed and validated the implementation roadmap for Save the Chambo Campaign at a national workshop (March 29, 2022, Lilongwe). The campaign is to be launched soon to raise public awareness on the need for conservation and sustainable management of fish stocks and community surveillance for enforcement of fisheries regulations	
Outcome 3.1 Adaptive co-management and resource governance systems in support of climate-resilient capture fisheries				
Output 3.1.1 Multi-stakeholder co-management structures strengthened	Number of active LFMAs	34	374 BVC members were elected. Out of the 374 BVCs 33 Sub FA Members were elected. From the 33 sub-Fisheries Association members, 11 Fisheries Association members were elected. A total of 34 BVC's/374 BVC members oriented in the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management.	

Output 3.1.2 Norms and regulations for resource co-management supported	Proportion of fishing units that use illegal fishing gears and/ or fish in conservation areas	Tbd	22 inspectorate patrols conducted (45 gears confiscated).	The Vessel Monitoring System is online and preliminary data indicates that most tracking devices are not reporting. Previous experience makes it likely that the devices have been willingly compromised by vessel owners and/or crew. While the devices are mandatory for commercial vessels, DOF is yet to implement penalties and sanctions for misuse of the devices. FiRM has repeatedly urged DOF to take action within its mandate to support the VMS, and essentially implement the recommendations of the DOF VMS task force.
Outcome 3.2 Fish stocks and habitats restored through Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)				

Output 3.2.1 EAFm training for inland fisheries delivered	Number of EAFm trainings delivered	4	- 34 trainings implemented through which 1267 (1036 local community members including BVC members trained in EAFm - 231 trained by LUANAR at national level) - Chichewa EAFm Learning materials vetted and validated.	
Output 3.2.2 A participatory ecosystem restoration plan for Lake Malombe developed	Restoration plan developed	1	Existing Fisheries management plans for Sub- FAs in Lake Malombe and Upper Shire River refined and consolidated into one plan based on EAFM approaches	
Outcome 3.3 Aquaculture is climate-proofed and able to contribute to diverse and resilient livelihood strategies of the most vulnerable sectors of the population				
Output 3.3.1 Technologies for climate proofing of aquaculture demonstrated and underpinned through ongoing research and impact tracking	Number of aquaculture ponds climate proofed	30	- Trained 5 (4 male and 1 female) Fisheries Extension Workers (3 Mangochi DFO, 2 Malawi College of Fisheries) in best cage management practices from basic aquaculture principles,	

			site selection, candidate species, live fish handling, feed, and nutrition through general pond management - Trained 15 cage-based fish farmers and community leaders (10 males and 5 females from M'baluku, Laini and Ntagaluka Villages) in best cage management practices from basic aquaculture principles, site selection, candidate species, live fish handling, feed and nutrition through general pond management - Trained 24 (15 male and 9 female) pond-based fish farmers in best pond management practices covering basic aquaculture principles, site selection, candidate species, live fish handling, feed and nutrition through general pond management - Trained 8 (6 male and 2 female) Fisheries Extension Workers (5 Mangochi DFO, 2 Malawi College of Fisheries, 1 Machinga ADD) in farm	

			record keeping, farmed fish harvesting, post-harvest fish handling techniques, advertising and marketing, pricing for profit optimization, gross margin analysis, revenue management and reinvestment - Trained 24 pond-based fish farmers (15 male and 9 female) in farm record keeping, farmed fish harvesting, post-harvest fish handling techniques, advertising and marketing, pricing for profit optimization, gross margin analysis, revenue management and reinvestment - Trained 13 cage-based fish farmers and community leaders (8 males and 5 females from M'baluku, Laini, Ntagaluka and Mapira Villages) in farm record keeping, farmed fish harvesting, post-harvest fish handling techniques, advertising and marketing, pricing for profit optimization, gross margin analysis, revenue	

			management and reinvestment - Cumulatively 21,200 *Oreochromis shiranus* fingerlings were stocked in 9 fishponds (5 individual and 4 communal) in Chilembwe, Mlozi, Chawa, Nkuchira, Chikwayi, Saravi, Ngatala and Somanje villages - 30,000 fingerlings were stocked in the 5 cages in Upper Shire River at a stocking density of 6000 fingerlings per 60m^3 cage - Distributed 7.45 tons of fish feed to beneficiary fish farmers.	
	Yield from ponds (Kg/ha)	6000Kg/ha	- Grow-out in progress - Average daily growth is at 1.24g and a specific growth rate of 4.45% with a projected yield of 10.7 tons/ha after six months	
	Number of cages piloted	15	- 5 pilot cages yet to be harvested.	
	Yield from cages (Kg/m3)	20Kg/m3	- Grow-out in progress - Average daily growth is at 1.92g and a specific growth rate of 4.42% with	

			a projected yield of 28.10 kg/m^3 after six months	
Outcome 3.4 Local people have access to diverse, pro-poor farming systems as a central element of resilient rural livelihoods				
Output 3.4.1 Kulungwi micro catchment natural resources management committees trained in appropriate soil and water conservation measures	- Number of Natural Resources Based Enterprises (NRBE) Promoted	2	- To enhance banana production as part of integrated aquaculture – agriculture systems, a total of 856 clean banana suckers were sourced from Namiyasi banana orchard. These were distributed to one individual fish farmer Mr. Ajibu Kalole and Chawa fish farming group with a membership of 10 people (6 Male and 4 Female). Six varieties namely; Mulanje, Buganda, William, Sweshi, Harare and Ndokie were distributed. Planting of the banana suckers have been completed and some have already started sprouting. - Mangochi District Agriculture Office, Crops Department provided the technical support on recommended agronomic practices and proper	

			storage of the suckers before planting. Demonstrations on land preparation, pegging, pit construction and planting were done, and beneficiaries were advised to do hot water treatment to have healthy suckers that are free from nematodes and weevils. - While there is still need for banana suckers, it is expected that the first beneficiaries will be used as sources of seed for the other fish farmers within their areas. Trained 38 participants (24 male, 14 female) in banana production targeting fish farmers from Ngatala, Salavi, Nkuchila, Chawa and Somanje villages. The training facilitator used both classroom sessions using presentations, group discussions and practical sessions. Topic covered included: - Orchard establishment - Field management	

			- Major pests and their management - Major diseases and their management - Harvesting, post-harvest handling and marketing	
	- Area under Natural regeneration	7ha	Conducted the LoA introductory workshop with Mangochi District Council representatives, 12 participants were present (11 male and 1 female) to introduce the use of Letters of Agreements (LoAs). It was emphasized that LoA are given to institutions, which are not for profit making. The Implementing Partners (IPs) take the responsibility of executing the work and achieve the deliverables as agreed in the LoA. The members were also reminded of the District Technical Committee which was formed and is yet to start its work soon after commissioning of the LoA under discussion. Further to this no cost extension updates were given, a presentation on the no cost	

			extension workplan focusing on agriculture, forestry and fisheries related activities was also made. LoA budget and implementation expectations were discussed and there was no objection to the proposed LoA.	
	- Area under woodlot establishment	1ha		
	- Area (in ha) covered with soil and water conservation	10ha		
Output 3.4.2 Utilization of Chitofu 3-in-1 promoted	- Number of Chitofu 3 in 1 installed	3	- Collaborating with partners (Food and Fuel Consultants, Monkeybay Fisheries Research Station and GIZ) in monitoring efficiency of Chitofu 3-in-1 - Awareness meetings on Chitofu 3-in-1 conducted in 3 minor strata towards installation of additional pilot stoves	
Outcome 4.1 Project implementation is based on results-based management and application of lessons learned and good practices in current and future interventions				

Output 4.1.1 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting system established, supporting adaptive project management	Number of monitoring and verification exercises conducted	8	The project's results framework is being revised based on recommendations from the Mid Term Evaluation (MTR)	
Output 4.1.2 Effective management and dissemination of knowledge	Number of publications disseminated	8	The FiRM project has produced 11 scientific publications in openly accessible refereed journals through support of a Ph.D. student, Rodgers Makwinja who successfully defended his thesis on *'Ecosystem services, ecological dynamics, livelihood, adaptation strategies and restoration: Lesson from Lake Malombe's changing environment'* in June 2022 at the Africa Center of Excellence for Water Management	
Output 4.1.3 Project Evaluation conducted	Number of evaluations	1	Mid Term Evaluation for the project was conducted in the fourth quarter of 2021	
Output 4.1.4 Project Reports produced	Number of reports produced	2	Project Progress Report produced and submitted	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Progress has been hampered by slow processes, especially the preparation of LoAs with entities with little or no experience with the instrument. Recommendations on the Result Framework were received as part of the Mid Term Review and a process of updating is pending approval by the M&E Unit in Lilongwe. Because fisheries management is substantially different from agriculture and farm management about which the M&E Unit is familiar, the unit has required substantial inputs from the project to better understand the challenges. This process has thus delayed and affected the M&E work.

There are also specific challenges with obtaining adequate input from some partners. The commitment or capacity by the Department of Fisheries to provide timely inputs to important processes has been insufficient. Importantly, this has been so for the implementation of the VMS and in the preparation of LoAs as detailed below.

Banning of the most destructive fishing gear “Nkacha”, which would, with high probability, transform the fishery, is almost impossible. It is challenged with several political, environmental, sociological, technological, economical, and legal overtones. In such a way that the investors take it as tradition to use the Nkacha. Nkacha seine net is permitted only on Lake Malombe for social considerations. However, all the approximately 160 "Nkacha" seines in use on the lake today are illegal. The gear has undergone evolution in headline length, maximum depth and mesh size. Each fishing unit has a long chain of beneficiaries, and some Authorities are involved in supporting the fishing malpractices.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

Expeditious processing and execution of LoAs with DoF (IP) for activities such as the Save the Chambo Campaign and Fisheries Data Systems Analysis were challenged by perverse unresponsiveness leading to extensive delays to any agreement. The IP was not agreeable to the Project's proposal to engage an NGO to execute the LoA, especially the Save the Chambo Campaign. Significant fiduciary risks with FRU based on previous assessment were to undermine progress on the LoA. The Project determined to proceed with implementation of some of the activities of the Fisheries Data System Analysis through an OA for training of data collectors in Mangochi District.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating[17]	FY2022 Implementation Progress rating[18]	Comments/reasons[19] justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MU	While the No Cost Extension, which started in January 2022, provided an opportunity to realign the project, slow progress with preparing LoAs with institutions with little or no previous experience with the instrument (especially in Government) and limited commitment to expedite the processes has affected progress.
Budget Holder	MS	MU	Despite the efforts made after the completion of the MTR, the project progress has not reached the desired levels. Management action will be set in place to facilitate rapid finalization of agreements with key implementing partners. Likewise a revision with the Government counterpart will be sought in order to review the bottlenecks experienced with support to the project activities and also acceleration of the work plan agreed upon for 2022.
GEF Operational Focal Point[20]			Comments and ratings from OFP were not received within the set deadline for PIR final submission
Lead Technical Officer[21]	MS	MU	It is disappointing that after the project having to deal with less controllable risks such as the COVID-19 pandemics, the project progress is still slow.

[17] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.
For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[18] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.
[19] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence
[20] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.
[21] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MU	Despite turnover in the core project team, the agreements with key partners need to be finalized rapidly in order to deliver on the project's expected results during this no-cost extension. Strong coordination with government counterparts is also needed to transparently identify barriers to delivery and overcome them.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with moderate or high Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to low risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	Restocking component to follow Responsible Approach to stock Enhancement (Lorenzen et al. 2010)	The restocking activity was removed in the No-Cost Extension	None	NA
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 7: Decent Work				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
	NA/Low Risk			
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				

	NA/Low Risk			
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
	NA/Low Risk			

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[22]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
MEDIUM	LOW. The one action that caused the medium ESS risk classification, the restocking component, was removed from the project's no-cost extension work plan

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.
N/A

[22] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Insufficient fisheries sector stakeholder capacities to absorb Climate Change action needs	M	Y	Capacities of stakeholders at Lake Malombe and southeast Lake Malawi have been strengthened under the FISH project	Capacities of stakeholders at Lake Malombe, Upper Shire River and the Southeast of Lake Malawi have been strengthened by FiRM Project and the District Fisheries Office through EAFm trainings coordinated and implemented by LUANAR and MCF. The Fisheries stakeholders now have the capacity to absorb Climate change action needs. This was evidenced by the BVC management plans which were developed and are in use.	

[23] Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Low pilot level capacities	M	Y	DOF researchers involved in the TCP/MLW/3504 project have strengthened their capacity to carry out research	Whereas the FiRM project has, through EAFm training, put strong emphasis on encouraging local communities to act on local issues themselves, the research capability of DoF and district council technical staff has also been enhanced by, among others, training and collaborative work with academia. Delayed implementation on planned LoAs has undermined further progress. It is anticipated that more capacity will be demonstrable at implementation of these activities under LoAs	

3	Restoration failures i.e. - Difficulties in regenerating water plants & habitat - Fingerling supply chain problems	M	Y	Experience from elsewhere indicate substantial potential for natural regeneration of submerged vegetation following enforced moratorium on fishing Supply of fingerlings for restocking would be addressed primarily using the NAC facilities at Domasi/Zomba. Challenges will include establishing a bio secure facility, sourcing of brood stock in the wild, minimizing hatchery selectivity and mitigating lack of reliable electricity. A more critical issue is the lack of sufficiently protected and managed areas where fingerlings could be released. It is likely that once such managed areas are realised, the need for restocking is no longer there, as natural recruitment will take place.	Implementation of management and enhancement measures are dependent on planned LoAs, which have been delayed and are still under preparation. This process remains high priority for the project. The removal of the restocking component eliminates the need to mitigate fingerling supply for restocking and associated risks. However, the need to strengthen fingerling production if aquaculture shall expand and become profitable.	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Co-management failures i.e. - Resistance to implement/ enforce agreed to measures - Criminal elements in community	M	Y	A stronger role of traditional leaders under the new fisheries by-laws will reduce the risk of non-compliance. The institution building that has been carried out under FISH will contribute to increased compliance. The FiRM project will bring support to enforcement equipment and activities, by DOF as well as by local institutions, which would reduce incentive/ opportunities for criminal elements	Letters of Agreement are prepared to engage LUANAR and Malawi College of Fisheries to bring further support to building compliance with fisheries regulations and by-laws	

	Type of risk	Risk rating[23]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Aquaculture failures i.e. - Capacity of local partner too low to implement activities successfully - Negative climate impacts	M	Y	It will be essential to ensure that support to small-scale aquaculture operators is properly assessed for risks and profitability. Aquaculture operators with surplus resources (generally larger scale operators) will have higher capability to adapt to negative climate impacts.	Key stakeholders at district level trained in best management practices to enable extension service delivery for optimal aquaculture benefits. To cushion impacts of environmental shocks through diversification of aquaculture-based benefits, integrated aquaculture-agriculture is being practiced among the beneficiary fish farmers. Operators with potential for growth but lacked technical knowledge have been incorporated in trainings to gain required practical skills to optimize productivity and benefits.	

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Moderate	No change in risk rating

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation A1: Given the prevalent budget and schedule constraints, the Project should strengthen partnerships with institutions or projects that have similar objectives as those of FiRM such as REFRESH, PROSPER, SFAD-WDP, M-CLIMES and explore co-financing arrangements (leveraged co-funding) e.g. with REFRESH. Co-financing should particularly aim at addressing the financing gaps relevant to but not adequately addressed through current programming – such as strengthening value chains for the fishery and sustainable land-based income-generating activities.	Substantial cooperation is developing with REFRESH and PROSPER. REFRESH recently participated in the Save the Chambo Campaign (SCC) meeting on 29 March, and contribution to the campaign appear highly likely. The SCC is intended to be led by DOF supported by a LoA. Another area where cooperation is under discussion is operational support to the fisheries patrol vessels. FiRM earlier renovated an existing vessel and equipped it with outboard engines provided by TCP/MLW/3504. FiRM is further procuring a new patrol vessel expected to be delivered in June 2022. PROSPER activities in relation to watershed management is an important opportunity for cooperation which is under active development. Through PROSPER, Msauka Irrigation scheme will be supported technically and with a solar irrigation pump. Cooperation with SFAD-WDP and M-CLIMES has scope to be improved. There was initially a decision that SFAD would support upgrading of the Namiyasi Fisheries Inspectorate facility, however recently there are indications that this action is being dropped. M-Climes has activities in relation to safety at sea and early warning systems where FiRM has an interest. FiRM is carrying out activities that are contributing to the implementation of the SSF guidelines, for which there is support from FAO HQ.
Recommendation B1: The Project management should request for a no-cost extension to deliver the remaining outputs and outcomes. Relatedly, there is need for budget re-allocation to sustain the salaries of the PMU. A further periodization [interpreted as: "prioritization"] is required to	The no-cost extension (NCE) request was submitted in December 2021 and subsequently approved in early January 2022. Prioritizations were addressed in the NCE request and may be further optimized during the NCE.

implement high impact activities given this financial constraint	
Recommendation B2: Expedite execution of the remaining EAFM activities to demonstrate and test effectiveness of the EAFM approach before project closure (e.g. sanctuaries, Kulungwi watershed management, VMS, etc.)	This recommendation comprises core activities of FiRM and are actively pursued. EAFm activities will remain a priority area during the NCE. EAFm training materials in Chichewa, developed through FiRM were endorsed at a national workshop concluded on 8 April 2022. The training materials are being made available to actors and stakeholders across Malawi. The LFMAs at Lake Malombe have been re-elected ("revamped") and the process to adopt a lake wide EAFm management plan and bylaws are under way. Fish sanctuaries are widely proposed by BVCs and actions for their protection will be supported by FiRM
Recommendation C1: Expedite processing and execution of LoAs for activities such as 'Save the Chambo Campaign' (under DoF) Execute the data methodology/collection activity by Monkey Bay Research under DoF Headquarters LoA	LoA with the National Aquaculture Centre is under development to expedite project implementation. The process to sign LoAs takes time especially for implementing partners with limited experience with this type of instrument. A total of 5 LoAs are expected to be signed in the reporting period. Apart from the two LoAs already mentioned, there are LoAs with Luanar and MCF to support LFMAs, and an LoA with Mangochi District for actions at Kulungwi (agriculture and forestry), and Lake Malombe (DFO) plus operation of a Technical Committee
Recommendation C2: Expedite physical (in-person) training sessions given that the rate and risk of infection to Covid-19 have come down sufficiently and will presumably continue to do so as more people get vaccinated.	In-person training will be the first option but depending on covid-19 situation and as per government regulations and UN recommendations. Conducted 8 training sessions with a cumulative participation of 89 trainees (58 male, 31 female) for both cage and pond-based fisheries extension workers and fish farmers. Twelve frontline staff from Mangochi District (8 male, 4 female) who are involved in collecting, analysing and reporting on fisheries data using a gear-based Malawi Traditional Fisheries (MTF) system were oriented to updated data collection methods and use of MTF software for analysis and generation of reports.
Recommendation D1: Prepare a practically implementable sustainability plan inclusive of legislation and financing mechanisms of VMS	Establishing and enforcing effective legislation and sustainable financing mechanisms for VMS is beyond the mandate and reach of the project. The project will support the DOF/DFO by providing advisories and operational assistance. An assessment of the VMS status will be carried out after FAO pays the service fee to AST so that the system is reactivated. While the plan was to have the system re-operational from 1 March 2022

	(when the closed season ended), admin hurdles delayed its activation to-date. A survey will likely be required to assess the status of the VMS tracker and especially those that are not reporting. Fitting of VMS tracking devices on commercial fishing vessels was made mandatory from 1 January 2019 through a General Notice issued on 30 November 2018). However, DOF has so far failed to take decisive action to curb tampering and outright sabotage of the tracking devices on several vessels. It is expected that appropriate legal action and sanctions will be put into place without further delay. Further, the replacement of tracking devices and operation of the system urgently needs to be funded as part of licensing of fishing vessels. Failing this, the future of the VMS appears bleak.
Recommendation E1: FAO should look into the use of LoA for implementation of activities. If this is not possible, then FAO should review the processing and modalities for use of OAs and make the system faster and more efficient.	Ongoing, c.f. C1 above
Recommendation E2: Develop, agree and sign a partnership strategy with its project partners for the remainder of the project. This should set out the role and responsibilities, what each partner will deliver, and with what resources	FiRM and other projects can (and do) act for improved and strengthened partnerships. However, the DOF/DFO along with the DPD of the District Council are mandated to coordinate and develop the fisheries sector and are positioned to enable cooperation between and across projects and other actors in the sector. Projects are time limited, and government must demonstrate higher level leadership by facilitating the integration of the various initiatives for incremental results and sustainable outcomes.
Recommendation F1: Expedite co-funding arrangements to support women's participation and advancement in the fishery value chain and other livelihood interventions.	Cooperation with projects and initiatives that comprise support to women's participation and related initiatives are actively pursued. This includes collaboration with implementing partners linked to the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social welfare and the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources at National, District and community levels including Non-Governmental Organizations. The Non- Governmental Organizations include other Rome-based agencies in Malawi, IFAD and WFP that are working on a Joint Programme for Gender Transformative Approaches (JP-GTA). FiRM project will also work with other Non- Governmental Organizations including partners that form part of the Gender Technical Working Group in Mangochi.
Recommendation F2: Expedite finalization of biosafety standards and implementation of biosafety mitigation measures for Lake Malombe	Efforts to finalize biosecurity standard documents through financing with an Operational Advance has proven futile due to programmatic issues. Activity has since been incorporated in LoA with NAC

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	An explicit exit strategy is yet to be formulated. However, the NCE was formulated with the target to end project implementation by mid-2023.

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines[24]. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	Revision of indicators based on the project extension recommendations. See Annex 4	24th April 2022	The changes are yet to be submitted for approvals
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	Project Extension	NTE changed from 31st December 2021 to 31st December 2023	GEF
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards	Removed restocking action	On 14 December 2021	PSC and GEF
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

24 Source: https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Department of Fisheries (DoF) (in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security) (national level)	Implementing partner	Execution of the national Save the Chambo Campaign Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System and protection of the tracking devices	Protracted delays bordering on unwillingness to commit to financial obligations Apparent lack of commitment to enforce the VMS
DoF: Mangochi District Fisheries Office	Implementing partner	The DFO has made substantial contributions especially in supporting the Local Fisheries Management Authorities	There is a lack of human and financial resources
DoF: Fisheries research stations esp. Monkey Bay, Senga Bay and NAC	Implementing partner	There has been a shift from engaging Senga Bay on cage-based interventions to NAC. Through engagements with NAC, the project has managed to train district extension staff from Mangochi and Malawi College of Fisheries in cage culture, along with local level beneficiary fish farmers in both cage and pond-based aquaculture best management practices and principles. The project has also managed to stock all fishponds and pilot fish cages with 51,200 fingerlings	Significant fiduciary risk from weak internal financial controls and capacity is challenging the possibility to sign an LoA

District (Mangochi) governance structures; District Council	Implementing partner	Protracted negotiations to find common ground on logistical issues	UN donor DSA and travel guidelines do not match expectations
Department of Climate Change and Meteorology Services (DCCMS)	Implementing partner	In collaboration with DDCMS, the project has built the capacity of local radio personnel in weather reporting aimed at understanding weather terminologies for effective communication of important weather updates. DCCMS has also been sharing daily, weekly, monthly and extreme weather events advisories with local community radios and PMU for dissemination to local fishing communities	DCCMS is currently not producing localized weather advisories i.e. specific to Lake Malombe
Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)			
REFRESH Project, PACT (ex 'FISH')	Collaborating partner	Coordination and cooperation functions well, considering differences in geographic focus	
Others[1] (Academia)			
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Implementing Partner	Good collaboration, including via contract and LoA under development	No challenges
Mzuzu University (MZUNI)	Implementing Partner	Good Coordination, collaboration and participation in translation of EAFm training tools into Chichewa (Local language) promoting Gender Transformation in the fisheries sector	No challenges with MZUNI despite the long distance (540km) between the FiRM project site, Mangochi and Mzuzu where MZUNI is located
Local Community Institutions			
BVCs	Beneficiaries	Good coordination and collaboration in Governance plans	Implementation of agreed plans is a challenge. Majority of the fishers are not

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

			compliant to fisheries regulations
FAs	Beneficiaries	The FAs are the champions of fisheries management for Lake Malombe and Upper shire river, they represent their communities at group village level, Traditional Authority level and the water body level since they qualify as BVC then Sub-FA's first, before they become FA members. They participate actively in the formulation of annual work plans at BVC level, they participate actively in consolidation and review of EAFm plans and sub-FA level and they participate in formulation of the Waterbody management plans.	The FA does not have enough resources for sustainable fisheries management. Too many small-scale fishers contribute to overfishing.

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	A qualitative Gender audit during Gender Equality Capacity Building training revealed that almost 70% of the National and District level managers are not gender blind. They were all rated at a gender awareness, and Gender accommodative stage. A stage which works around existing gender differences and inequalities however, they were not conversant with most of the gender terms, gender markers and Gender Transformative Approaches.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	- FiRM project implemented a gender equality capacity building training for 18 National and District key stakeholders (4 female and 14 male participants). During this training a District Gender Project Review Committee was formulated in order to make sure that all new projects in Mangochi District should be assessed by the appraisal team and that all existing projects should be gender audited and improved. - A guiding tool for District Gender Project Review Committee was formulated using a participatory approach. - 1,172 participants (425 female and 747 Male) had their capacity belt on Gender Transformation. - FiRM project takes into consideration the priorities, opportunities, needs, constraints and knowledge of both women and men, as identified by the gender analysis. - FiRM project includes activities and outputs that address, gender inequalities

		and aim at ensuring that women and men benefit equally from the intervention (Focus on equal access to productive resources and services: equal opportunity to influence decision-making: equal possibility to access and benefit from economic opportunities: and equal distribution of work burden). - The project tracks gender norms that are improved through gender transformative approaches such as gender division of labor, access to and control of resources, participation and decision making among the local fisheries management authorities. - FiRM project ensures that all indicators are gender disaggregated
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		Firm project is fostering critical examination of gender norms and dynamics, strengthening and creating systems that support gender equality, changing inequitable gender norms and dynamics in order to achieve Gender Equality and better development outcomes. Considering that there a lot of gender inequalities in the fisheries sector. This is achieved though the following;
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	Promoting equal power relations among men and women in accessing, acquisition, controlling and use of resources (see below).
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Promoting and empowering women to be in leadership positions. The project is expected to increase involvement of men and women in fisheries governance. Fishing communities are organized into Beach Village Committees (BVC). BVC are a local fisheries management authority (LFMA) that oversees fisheries management at the local level. The BVCs are responsible for monitoring and enforcing national as well as locally established fisheries bylaws. There are also Fisheries Associations (FA), which are higher order LFMAs, a cluster of BVCs, that oversee operations of several BVCs that share the same ecosystem which is water body based. These organizations are important

		players in participatory fisheries management as they represent the interests of local stakeholders and the FA and BVC sub-committees are supposed to include 30% women. FiRM project encourages women to be active in socio-economic activities of BVCs.
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women		Promoting participation of women in the fisheries sector to participate actively in socioeconomic activities
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	The Project has a Socioeconomic Gender and Governance Officer who works hand in hand with the FAO Malawi Gender Focal persons at the Country Office, Department of Fisheries Gender Unit, Gender and Community Development Office and a Mangochi District Gender Technical Working Group. The FAO gender team is also in good collaboration and Coordination with other UN Agencies and intend to share experiences and plans in Joint Gender Transformative Approaches.
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	FiRM Project gathers, organizes, analyses, facilitate vetting, validates and share knowledge in a way that is easily accessible to partners and stakeholders.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.	The project has a communication strategy. FiRM project developed and locally validated IEC messages for all key thematic areas. The messages are ready for final validation and endorsement by the Director of Fisheries
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	"*My name is Mr. Willard, I am above 70 years old and I have more than 40 years, fishing experience.* *In 1965, the water level of Lake Malombe was not as low as it is today, the beach was under water, Upper Shire River and Lake Malombe was surrounded with lots of banana plantations, grasses and trees. The Lake had amusing fish breeding sites and had a more fish, some swimming fish were clearly visible in the shallow waters along the beach, but nowadays, you hardly see a fish swimming in the shallow waters along the beach.* *The fish and population started dwindling in early 2000. All banana plantations were destroyed, grasses and trees cut down for building houses and for burial in the graveyards. Now that the riverbanks and lake shores are bare, the fish do not have enough breeding sites. I have seen an improvement in the management of our environment due to FAO interventions. The fishers have noticed an improvement in the fish catch ever since FAO/FiRM started implementing activities*."
Please provide links to related website, social media account	
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	– Fishing in a landlocked country (contribution to COP 26): https://www.fao.org/fao-stories/article/en/c/1456042/ – COURSE MATERIALS FOR ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT FOR INLAND FISHERIES (EAFM- IF): CUSTOMISED FOR MALAWI – ENGLISH: https://luanar.ac.mw/luanar/downloads/ENGLISH%20EAFM%20IF%202022.zip

	– Chichewa translated EAFm Learning materials, LUANAR website, yet to be shared – National Gender Training Report, The socioeconomic Gender and Governance Officer for FiRM project, Faith Teleka, participated in authoring the report which was published on www.fao.org. A report that captures a national gender training, which took place at Salima in November 2020, with the involvement of Amenye Banda and Yvonne Mmangisa. 'Empowering women in fisheries for sustainable food systems.' PDF URL: http://www.fao.org/3/cb6240en/cb6240en.pdf Card page: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb6240en
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details	Jeff Chisale Jeffrey.Chisale@fao.org

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

FiRM project involves local communities in the project in the following areas:

- Involving community members in problem identification through conducting transect walk throughout the communities
- Providing community members of Lake Malombe and Upper Shire river with an opportunity to learn about the history of fisheries from their elders in a number of areas, including, estimated fish catch levels, cost of fish, population of fishers, population of people, availability of species of fish, reduced or increased population of other aquatic animals like crocodiles and hippopotamus, water levels, food security and availability of key local government institutions in the community.
- Supporting community members to voluntarily draft a vision of how they want their community to look like in the next five years and propose interventions and means of verification and involve the community members in governance activities
- Interviewing local communities to share information regarding Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Management experiences and disseminate the findings and recommendations to the community members.
- Learning from local community members about traditional Early Warning Systems which they use

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[25]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Government	DOF	In kind	1,500,000	1,256,002	745,086	1,500,000
Government	DCCMS	In kind	300,000	165,436	98,140	300,000
Government	MoAIWD	In kind	1,500,000	612,944	363,611	1,500,000
Bilateral aid agency	FISH	Grant	5,500,000	4,134,721	4,134,721	5,500,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In kind	100,000	514,300	193,267.64	100,000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	470,000	385,487	436,993	470,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	2,000,000	293,897	293,897	2,000,000
CSO	LUANAR	In kind	750,000	779,744	462,560	750,000
		TOTAL	**12,120,000**	**8,142,532**	**6,728,276**	**12,120,000**

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

[25] Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the project's approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should access the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between **26%** and **50%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to **25%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

ANNEX 2: GEF TRACKING TOOLS

Project identification						
Project title:	Building Climate Change Resilience in the Fisheries Sector in Malawi (GCP/MLW/053/LDF)					
Country(ies):	Malawi		GEF project ID:			5328
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO		Agency project ID:			620333
Executing Partner(s):	Department of Fisheries		Council/ CEO Approval date:			
Project status at submission:			Tool submission date:			
Project baselines, targets and outcomes						
Indicator	**Unit of measurement**	**Baseline at CEO Endorsement**	**Target at CEO Endorsement**	**Actual at mid-term**	**Actual at completion**	**Comments (e.g. specify unit of measurement)**
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change						
Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries	number of people	0	1,057	1,057		Includes Kulungwi River households and BVC members at Lake Malombe
	% female	0	58	58		
	vulnerability assessment (Yes/No)	No		Yes		Vulnerability assessment was conducted for communities living within a 10km radius from Lake Malombe. Direct beneficiaries are BVC members, households in Kulungwi micro catchment and DOF
Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced						
Indicator 2: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to	ha of land	0	50ha	40ha		Area of Kulungwi micro catchment
	km of coast	116 km of coast	116 km of coast	116 km of coast		Circumference of Lake Malombe is 82 km. USR is 17 km long, with two coasts.
	km of roads	N/A	N/A	N/A		NA

withstand the effects of climate change	Lake area	310.2 square km (According to the FiRM Technical Report No. 14)	(Total Surface area) 310.2 square km (According to the FiRM Technical Report No. 14)	(Total Surface area) 310.2 square km (According to the FiRM Technical Report No. 14)		Activities are being implemented for better management of the Lake and its resources to effects of climate change
Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened						
Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	number of people	0	127,943	119,899		Total population for communities around Lake Malombe. Source of data: Farming Household- District Agriculture Office
	% female		52	52		
Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up						
Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/ practices	number of people	0	1,000	189		Trainings conducted in integrated watershed management, fish processing methods and cage culture. Specific technologies include Chitofu 3 in 1, deep pond, pilot cages, land management
	% female	0	40	34		
	% of targeted	0	100	15		Number trained (154) is 15% of the target (1000)
	number of ha	0	50ha	40ha		area treated with soil and water conservation measures
		0	40ha	38.7ha		natural regeneration
		1ha	2ha	1.37ha		Fish ponds
	% of targeted			N/A		
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation						
Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation						
	Yes/No	No		Yes		

Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached	number of people	0	65,363	1,392		Rolling out of EAFm training which covered a number of topics including climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. The target at completion includes community radio listenership. EAFm and IWM radio communication was launched through Dimitra Clubs and were linked to local radios. The FiRM project Management Unit is in the process of monitoring and evaluating progress in order to re-strategize where necessary. Refer Annex 5
	% female	0	52	35		
Outcome 2.2: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local level						
Indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products	0	9	8		Assessments conducted include; Baseline survey, capacity of local radio stations, pond assessment, Biomass survey, VDRA, assessment of rain gauges,
Indicator 7: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services	number of people	0	127,077	119,088		This is the estimated average number of people who listen to Lilanguka radio station. Source of data: MACRA 2016 listenership data
	% female	N/A	63	50		In all the radios consulted more than 50% of the listeners are women. More women participate in the feedback programmes.
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)	N/A	100 Km radius	100 Km radius		Community radio stations are given a radius of 100 Km. Except for two stations that covers beyond 100 km radius. However, the estimated number of listeners was bound to the 100 km coverage.
Indicator 8: Number of people/ geographical area with access to	number of people	0	127,077	119,088		The target group is the same and the early warning messages and advisories are disseminated using the same radios
	% female	N/A	63	50		As above

improved, climate-related early-warning information	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)	N/A	100 Km radius	100 Km radius		As above
Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures						
Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	Number of people	*0*	*2,000*	*1,527*		Number of people trained in aquaculture, IWM, EAFm
	% female	0	50	27		Trained community representatives, natural resources management committees - 47 total (57% women) on IWM related topics
Indicator 10: Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of institutions	0	11	11		DCCMS, MZUNI, LUANAR, MCF, DFO, BVCs, Sub FAs, FA, DoF, District Forestry Office, DADO, MBFRS
	score	N/A		3		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes						
Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened						
Indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	number of countries	1	1	1	1	The project is implemented in one country, Malawi, and specifically Mangochi district
	score	N/A		3		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)

Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures						
Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of policies/ plans/ processes	0	1	1		Biosecurity guidelines
	score	N/A		6		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Indicator 13: Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of plans/ processes	0	3	3		Restoration plan, Fisheries management plan, forestry management plan
	score	N/A		N/A		Most of the plans are under development
Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened						
Indicator 14: Countries with systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation	number of countries	1	1	1		Malawi
	score	N/A		4		(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Reporting on GEF gender indicators						
Q1: Has a gender analysis been conducted during project preparation?			YES	YES	NA	Desk review was conducted
Q2: Does the project results framework include gender-responsive indicators, and sex-disaggregated data?			YES	YES		The project results framework include gender-responsive indicators and disaggregated data.

Q3: Of the policies, plans frameworks and processes supported (see indicators 12 and 13 above), how many incorporate gender dimensions (number)?	YES	YES		All the policies incorporate cross cutting issues and gender dimensions
Q4: At mid-term/ completion, does the mid-term review/ terminal evaluation assess progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment?	NA	YES		Midterm evaluation considered that the project had made headway in implementing measures for greater inclusion of women in BVCs and FAs, including in decision-making positions.

ANNEX 3: FISH LANDINGS AND AMOUNT OF EFFORT

Background

The project "Building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in Malawi" (FiRM) invests into building resilience in the fisheries sector of southern Lake Malawi and Lake Malombe. Lake Malombe, south of Lake Malawi connected through the Upper Shire River, is considered a heavily overfished ecosystem. With the additional pressures that climate change poses on local communities, addressing fisheries related issues in and around Lake Malombe is crucial. Recognizing the importance of fish in the diet of the people of Malawi and for the Malawian economy as well as the decrease in fish stocks due to non-sustainable fishing practices and climate change, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries (DoF) of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change is implementing a USD 5.46 million project funded through the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

FiRM aims to build resilience of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in Malawi to effects of climate change. A key outcome under this goal is the restoration of fish stocks and habitats in Lake Malombe and the Southeast Arm of Lake Malawi. This will be achieved by improved fishery management and enhancement activities, and potentially by pilot-scale restocking. A key to improving the situation is increased awareness of fisheries governance and management issues among the actors in the complex fisheries value chain.

The Issue

A high degree of untimeliness and inaccuracy in the estimation of the catch and effort statistics for the fisheries of Lake Malombe and the Upper Shire has been noted. The statistics on fish landings and amount of effort devoted to fishing in this report must, therefore, be interpreted with caution.

Article 7.4.4 of the FAO code of conduct for responsible fisheries encourages States to ensure timely, complete and reliable statistics on catch and fishing effort are collected in accordance with applicable international standards and practices and in sufficient detail to allow sound statistical analysis. Despite the poor quality of the catch and effort data, management decisions on the sustainable exploitation, management, conservation and investment in the fisheries sector continue to be made.

To remedy the situation, FiRM has invested effort in preparing a LoA with DoF (MBFRS) to conduct a comprehensive review of the fisheries data collection systems and management in Malawi with a view to improving the robustness of fisheries monitoring in the country. It is not logical to work with statistical material according to refined methods if the accuracy of the original data is suspect (Bazigos 1974). A good

assessment of the state of the multispecies fisheries in Malawi requires that accurate data on the series of catch and effort be available. A high degree of precision in estimates enables trends to be rapidly detected, local overfishing of stocks to be identified and appropriate corrective action to be taken by appropriate authorities.

FiRM is therefore building the capacity of fisheries technical officers responsible for data collection and data analysis to improve catch and effort data output. FiRM and Monkeybay Capture Fisheries Research Centre which is mandated for capture fisheries statistics under the Research Division of DoF, are planning to develop guidelines for the Malawi Traditional Fisheries (MTF) data collection system to improve data collection processes and management. With the present state of data quality, Fishery Independent Surveys will be conducted for CPUE instead of catch statistic from MTF. The foreseen challenge in implementing FISs is increased cost of the exercise which in most cases is not sustainable beyond project lifetime, hence the investment in improving MTF.

ANNEX 4: PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK.

MINUTES FROM THE MEETING ON FIRM PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

DATE: 20th MAY 2022

PRESENT

1. Niklas Mattson - CTA
2. Harold Sungani - NPC
3. Dalitso Kafumbata - Research Advisor
4. Francis Phiri – Aquaculture Advisor
5. Austin Bondo – M&E Officer (Lilongwe)
6. Grace Moyo – M&E Assistant
7. Sophie Mahonya – NR Management Advisor
8. Faith Teleka - Socioeconomic, Gender and Governance Advisor

AGENDA.

1. Review of indicators

SUMMARY OF THE REVISED INDICATORS

Below is a summary of the proposed changes to the results framework

IMPACT INDICATORS

- PMU agreed to have 2 impact indicators

1. Vulnerability and risk perception index score
2. Food consumption Score (FCS)

- One indicator "Disposable income in targeted area due to adaptation measures" was removed

OUTCOME INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1.1.

- The old results matrix had 2 indicators under this outcome;

1. % of key institutions that are using relevant information required for the formulation and implementation of resilience and management measures
2. % of decision-making, planning and regulatory instruments in the project area, related to climate change resilience in fishing communities that are based on reliable information on the above parameters

- PMU agreed to have one indicator which is

1. Percent of local natural resources management authorities that are using relevant information for the formulation and implementation of resilience and management measures

Output Indicators

1. Number of technical reports produced
2. Proportion of severe weather events where early warning advisories were disseminated
3. Guideline for capture fisheries routine data collection developed

OUTCOME 2.1.

- Indicators under this outcome were;

1. Level of recurrent budget assigned and executed by the district
2. Proportion of key policy and planning instruments that adequately reflect climate change as related to fisheries resilience

- Both indicators were replaced with;

1. Proportion of households around Lake Malombe with increased knowledge and awareness in support of resilience measures

Output Indicators

1. Number of advisories developed
2. Levels of recurrent budget assigned and executed by the district

OUTCOME 2.2.

- Indicators under this outcome were

1. % of targeted institutions applying increased knowledge and awareness in support of resilience measures
2. Levels of recurrent budget assigned to and executed by DFO

- Second indicator was removed, remaining with;

1. % of targeted institutions applying knowledge and awareness in support of resilience measures

Output Indicators

1. Number of people trained or supported to participate in international events
2. Levels of recurrent budget assigned to and executed by DFO
3. Number and type of infrastructure/equipment procured or maintained
4. Number of awareness campaigns/meetings conducted

OUTCOME 3.1.

- This outcome had 3 indicators as follows;

1. Numbers and types of stakeholders considering that they are satisfactorily represented in co-management structures
2. % of fishers complying with norms and regulations for resource co-management
3. Area excluded from fishing (area set aside for sanctuaries)

First and second indicators were dropped remaining with indicator number 2 "% of fishers complying with norms and regulations for resource co-management"

Output Indicators

1. Number of active LFMAs
2. Proportion of illegal fishing units that use illegal fishing gears and/ or fish in conservation areas during open season

OUTCOME 3.2.

- Previously the outcome had 3 indicators;

1. Representation of higher value species (chambo) in catches from Lake Malombe
2. Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE)
3. Proportion of kasawala (immature chambo i.e. less than 15 cm) in monitoring catches

- Revised indicators are

1. Species richness and abundance
2. Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE)

Output Indicators

1. Number of EAFm trainings delivered
2. Restoration plan developed
3. Number of restoration strategies supported

OUTCOME 3.3.

- No changes were made under this outcome
- Outcome indicator is; % of aquaculture facilities with climate resilience measures in place

Output Indicators

1. Number of aquaculture ponds climate proofed
2. Yield from ponds (Kgs/ha)
3. Number of Cages piloted
4. Yield from Cages

OUTCOME 3.4.

- Old indicator; % of farm households practicing good farm management into diverse portfolio of CC resilience measures
- Revised Indicator; % of households practicing good land, soil and/or water conservation measures

Output Indicators

1. Number of Natural Resources Based Enterprises (NRBE) Promoted
2. Area under Natural regeneration

3. Area under woodlot establishment
4. Area (in ha) covered with soil and water conservation
5. Number of Chitofu 3 in 1 installed

ACTION POINTS

- Endorsement of indicators by M&E unit and GEF (especially higher-level indicators). Austin to advise on the procedure.
- Schedule another meeting to discuss targets for the new indicators
- Develop data collection tools

Annex 5: Summary on Community Radios

Community radio program was launched as Dimitra clubs by FAO through the District Fisheries Officer and an NGO called Rights Advice Centre (RAC) under a Joint Gender Transformative Approaches (GTA) Program. FAO, IFAD and WFP are collaborating in a Joint Programme with interventions around Gender Transformative Approaches to achieving greater gender transformative impacts by complementing each other's work at different levels of intervention.

FAO-Dimitra Clubs are groups of rural women and men who decide to meet regularly to discuss the challenges they face in their daily lives, make decisions together and take collective action to solve community problems with their own means. Dimitra clubs are powerful drivers for people's empowerment and women's leadership in the pilot districts Kasungu and Mangochi in Malawi. All clubs own a solar-powered radio and FAO fostered Dimitra clubs partnerships with local radio stations within Kasungu and Mangochi Districts, the Dimitra Clubs learn from one another, broadcast their initiatives and spark dialogue in the wider community and beyond.

There are 10 Dimitra clubs in T/A Chimwala, one of the three Traditional Authorities. The Dimitra clubs were made up of members of various rural community-based committees for development under the decentralization structure at Group Village Headman Level including representatives from Beach Village Committees (BVC), Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs), Village Agriculture Committees (VAC), Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPC), Village Health Committees and Village Development Committees (VDC) just to mention a few. The names of the Dimitra Clubs are; Mpembena, Kausi, Mtanga, Changali, Chisumbi, Chapola, these are linked to fisheries Beach Village Committees for

promotion of Capture Fisheries and Aquaculture management while Mpembena, Msauka and Somanje clubs are linked to Integrated Watershed Management activities.

FAO is piloting GTAs through already established projects, the Rights Advice Centers (RAC) in Mangochi and Good Health Organization in Kasungu. The FAO GTA project created synergies with the ongoing FAO small-scale fisheries project funded by Norway and Fisheries Resilience for Malawi (FiRM) projects which is building climate change resilience in the fisheries sector in the riparian communities of Lake Malombe and Upper Shire River in Mangochi District, funded by GEF. FAO organized and implemented an activity 'Dimitra Clubs Launch and Training' in Kasungu District from 9th to 13th May 2022 and an inception meeting was held in Mangochi District during third week of May 2022.

FAO is promoting flagship GTA called "Dimitra Clubs" to support communities confront and challenge discriminatory social norms and expectations and promote the leadership and greater participation of rural women and youth in decision-making processes. Dimitra clubs are also supporting communication regarding Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFm) through communicating messages that are promoting ecological well-being, Human well-being, Good governance and cross cutting issues in the fishing communities.

Working at the community level through the Dimitra Clubs' approach allows reaching out non-members of VSLAs to ensure greater inclusivity and leaving no one behind. Through these interventions at group (VSLAs), community (Dimitra Clubs) and organization (financial institutions) levels, women, men and youth will be able to equally benefit from existing financial services. This in turn, leads to financial independence while also enhancing the agency, empowerment and collective action of women men and youth.

Women play a key role in agriculture in Malawi, performing 50-70 percent of the agricultural tasks while producing 70 percent of the food that is consumed locally. However, deep gender inequalities are among the major constraints affecting food security and nutrition, and sustainable agricultural development.