GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 11019	**Umoja WBS:**GFL-11207-14AC0003-SB-025088
SMA IPMR ID:180642	**Grant ID:**S1-32GFL-000929
Project Short Title: Mchinji forest Ecosystems for Restoration	
Project Title: Effective Management of Mchinji Ecosystems for Restoration of Upper Bua River Catchment	
Duration months planned:	48
Duration months age:	31
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Malawi
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity
GEF financing amount:	$ 921,508.00
Co-financing amount:	$ 8,198,004.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2023-11-16
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2024-02-19
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2024-02-26
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2024-07-05
Date of First Disbursement:	2024-05-01
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2026:	$ 178,302.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	$ 147,673.00

Midterm undertaken?:	No
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2026-12-31
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2029-06-30
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-12-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2029-12-31

1.2 Project Description

The "Effective Management of Mchinji Ecosystems for Restoration of Upper Bua River Catchment" is a four-year project that is aimed at restoring and enhancing ecosystems in Mchinji District, Malawi, specifically focusing on Mchinji Forest Reserve, a critical source of water for the Bua River. The project is executed by Environmental Affairs Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change in collaboration with Mchinji District Council, Department of Forestry and Local NGOs. The project seeks to enhance biodiversity conservation and sustain ecosystem services for local communities. It responds to key threats such as deforestation, unsustainable land use, and inadequate forest governance. The project has four core components: (1) development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement, (2) strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation, (3) generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices, and (4) establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.

The project outcomes include the establishment of a gender-responsive management plan for Mchinji Forest Reserve, improved management of community forests and communal lands, restoration of degraded forest landscapes, and effective documentation and sharing of lessons learned. Major outputs include the development of forest management plans, formation of Village Forest Areas (VFAs), capacity building of stakeholders, implementation of ecosystem-based livelihoods, and operationalization of M&E and knowledge management systems. Through inclusive stakeholder engagement, with attention to gender and social inclusion, the project aims to contribute significantly to national biodiversity targets, climate resilience, and sustainable livelihoods in line with Malawi's Vision 2063 and the Global Environmental Facility's (GEF) biodiversity strategic objectives.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Environmental Affairs Department

names of Other Project Partners	Department of Forestry, Mchinji District Council and Wildlife and Environmental society of Malawi
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Jane Nimpamya
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Ruth Igamba&Evelyn Machaiso
Manager/Representative	Tawonga Mbale Luka
Project Manager	Mphatso Martha Kalemba
Finance Manager	Stella Mawonga
Communications Lead, if relevant	Mphatso Martha Kalemba

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Healthy and Productive Ecosystems
PoW Indicator(s):	• Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	The project actively contributes to 2 of the pillars identified in Malawi UNDAF; pillar 1 and 3. (6.5.1 and 6.6.1)
Link to relevant SDG Goals	• Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	• 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
1.2- Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	19,166	19,166 ha	19166 ha	19166 ha	the project has implemented activities that benefit

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
					the whole of Mchinji forest that covers 19,166 ha
3.2- Area of forest and forest land under restoration	1,000 ha	3,000 ha (cumulative) of customary forests restored through afforestation/reforestation and natural regeneration	3000 ha	500	The project has implemented restoration activities in 500ha of customary forests
6.1- Greenhouse gas emission mitigated in the AFOLU sector	-600,000 tCO2e	-1,046,590 tCO2e	2093180	-600,000 tCO2e sequestered or avoided through effective management of the Mchinji forest	-600,000 tCO2e sequestered or avoided through effective management of the Mchinji forest
11.1- Male	25,000	25,000	25,000	11,511	11,511 Males are directly benefiting from the GEF investment

	Targets - Expected Value				
Indicators	**Mid-term**	**End-of-project**	**Total Target**	**Materialized to date**	**Remarks**
11.2- Female	25,000	25,000	25,000	10000	10,000 Females are directly benefiting from the GEF investment
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	7000	13,730.00	13,730.00	7000	are a of community forests restored

Implementation Status 2026: 2nd PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2026	2nd PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2025	1st PIR	MS	MS	L
FY 2024				
FY 2023				
FY 2022				
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Progress: Information on progress outcomes of project implementation activities

Rating towards outputs is also satisfactory. The rating for the second year 2026 is satisfactory because all the preliminary activities for laying a foundation for the realization of the key outputs of the project have been conducted. Output 1. Forest management plan for Mchinji forest Reserve is developed and implemented. The Forest Research Management Instititute is leading the development of the Forest Management Plan. This includes the work on conducting biodiversity studies and inventories for informing the management plan. Outputs 2.1; 2.2 and 2.3: Ecosystem based IGAs and livelihoods of forest dependent communities promoted; New village forest areas are created and natural tree regeneration is promoted in community forests; and Ecosystem based IGAs and livelihoods of forest dependent communities promoted. Activities under this output are being led by Mchinji District Council and a local Non-Governmental Organization based in Mchinji. 11 villages have been identified where livelihood interventions and new village forest areas will be created. Output 3.1: A gender-responsive communication strategy to facilitate better understanding of project activities amongst all stakeholders developed and implemented. This output will be implemented together with the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi; a local organization identified during project development that will help implementation of activities under output 4 of the project. A memorandum of Understanding between the Environmental Affairs Department and the Wildlife Environment Society of Malawi has been developed and a work plan to be implemented by WESM was approved. Output 4.2: The project exit strategy developed and implemented. The project Exit strategy is developed and available and elements of the project that need sustainability activities prior to project end are identified for implementation Output 4.1 Project gender-responsive Monitoring and Evaluation system developed to track project progress. Under this output, a Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy has been developed. It is being used to track progress of the project activities and outputs. A gender mainstreaming and Action Plan has also been developed. This will guide integration of all gender issues during the project implementation period. Both the M&E framework and the gender target Strategy have been approved by the National Project Steering Committee.

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activitiesSome project activities have progressed more slowly than anticipated. The project has so far generated limited tangible income-generating results, partly reflecting delays in implementing field-level livelihood activities. Field activities have also been constrained by inadequate transport and mobility for forestry personnel, limiting effective field operations. The project has addressed this by procuring motorcycles, while servicing existing vehicles and strengthening support to forest guards. An Acceleration Plan has been developed to December 2026, with a plan to prioritise income-generating components and strengthen implementation monitoring to ensure that planned activities translate into visible benefits for participating communities. Forest encroachment remains a challenge, partly due to limited enforcement capacity and community-based monitoring. The project is strengthening enforcement, using key informants and community structures to report encroachment, and assess its extent to inform the Forest Management Plan.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	$ 8,498,004
Actual to date:	3,606,932

Progress	**Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:** Co-financing mainly on project personnel, meetings, local travel, expendable equipment, non-expendable equipment and operation and maintenance of equipment. Challenge is Malawi is facing a devaluation which has affected the level of commitment by some institutions as they are faced with higher bills than anticipated in their own organisations and as such priorities have changed.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2026-02-09
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	Stakeholder engagement has continued to strengthen during the reporting period, with active involvement of government institutions, district authorities, traditional leaders, community structures and technical stakeholders. Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs) and Village Forest Area (VFA) committees have been strengthened and oriented on forest management, participatory decision-making, gender inclusion and restoration. Twenty-six VFA committees have been established and trained, while 21 VNRMCs have received training on governance, silvicultural practices and forest management. The project has also strengthened institutional collaboration through signed MoUs with key implementing institutions. WESM was engaged by the project team to champion the communication and education component. An MoU and inception workplan have been developed, covering stakeholder consultations, communication strategy development, documentation of best practices, database development and capacity building. FRIM was also engaged by the PMU to support development of the Mchinji Forest Reserve Management Plan. Stakeholder engagement has consequently improved ownership and provided a foundation for participatory forest management. The main challenge remains that some consultations and validation activities depend on completion of the Forest Management Plan; these will be undertaken as the plan progresses.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	The project has prioritized inclusion of gender issues through the development and implementation of a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan. This strategy provides a comprehensive framework to ensure that all project activities are inclusive, participatory, and responsive to the needs and priorities of different gender groups, especially women, youth, and persons with disabilities. The strategy and action plan has outlined practical steps to integrate gender considerations in planning, implementation, and monitoring, including developing a gender disaggregated data collection tool, and capacity building of stakeholders on gender-responsive practices. The strategy also promotes equal access to project benefits and decision-making structures, ensuring that both women and men can meaningfully contribute to and influence conservation outcomes and livelihoods initiatives. By aligning with national policies and GEF guidelines on gender equality, the strategy reinforces the project's commitment to equitable development and environmental sustainability. In practice, during the reporting period, the project has made deliberate efforts to implement this strategy. For example, youth and women representatives have deliberately been included in the National Project Steering Committee to ensure their voices influence key decisions. Furthermore, during all project activities, attendance lists are used to collect disaggregated data by gender and age group, enabling the project to track participation trends and adjust engagement strategies accordingly. This approach has enhanced the visibility and contribution of women and youth in the project implementation. Moreover, the project manager, project finance manager and the project coordinator at Mchinji District Council are all women

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	**Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?** Yes **If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?** SS 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks SS 5: Cultural Heritage
New social and/or environmental risks	**Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?** No **If yes, describe the new risks or changes?**

Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	**Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?** No **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?**
Environmental and social safeguards management	Safeguard Standard 1: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Sustainable Natural Resource ManagementThe ultimate goal is to improve terrestrial forest biodiversity by implementing activities that are aimed at restoration of degraded and deforested areas in Mchinji Forest Reserve and the surrounding areas. This will be achieved through development and implementation of conservation plans for Mchinji Forest Reserve and the surrounding areas. The plans shall constitute activities aimed at conserving known endangered species of plants and any additional endangered species identified through routine surveys in Mchinji Forest Reserve. The project will actually improve quality and quantity of water in rivers that originate from Mchinji Forest Reserve. This will be achieved through an increase in vegetative cover along the river banks and Mchinji Forest Reserve as a whole. The vegetative cover will reduce soil erosion and siltation of rivers which is one the major problems, currently. There are several activities related to reforestation and these include nursery establishment and management, permaculture and agroforestry practices. Field patrols by forest guards will be intensified. The project will also introduce and/or upscale ecosystem-based income generating activities to reduce pressure on the forest resources used to earn income which will result into enhanced forest coverage. Communities surrounding Mchinji Forest Reserve will continue harvesting natural resources such as honey, mushrooms and thatch grass from Mchinji Forest Reserve. This project does not include any activity that can be blamed as a source of genetically modified organisms. All the living materials used in the project will also be certified by competent experts The project will put in place measures to prevent introduction of invasive alien species such as tree seeds but these will be sourced from Forestry Research Institute of Malawi which sell certified seeds.Safeguard Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster RisksThe project has some interventions which are vulnerable to impacts of climate change such as bee-keeping which requires adequate water supply and flowers which are prone to drought and dry spells; nursery establishment which also require adequate water supply. However, the project will promote vegetation cover through tree planting, natural regeneration and forest patrols which will contribute towards addressing issues of siltation since the Bua river is prone to flooding. With an increase in vegetation cover, there will be a corresponding increase in carbon sequestration. The project will improve social resilience of vulnerable people, especially women, against impacts of climate change by contributing towards food security (e.g. through agroforestry) and income (through IGAs), leading to an improvement in social resilience of the rural communities. Safeguard Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Resource EfficiencySome elements of pollution and resource inefficiency may be prevalent but the project has put in place mitigation measures. For instance, seeds for tree nursery establishment will be raised in polythene tubes though the impact will be very minimal since they will be re-used if they are in good condition. There might also be open defecation by communities during boundary clearing and demarcation of Mchinji Forest

	Reserve and also during harvest of natural resources. To protect tree seedlings in nurseries from pests and diseases, pesticides will be used and these are harmful to people and the environment but these will be carefully assessed and consultations made, to ensure they are not among those internationally banned. There will use of inputs such as water for tree nurseries but this will not be significant since this is a small project with small sized nurseries established since only a few households shall be involved.Safeguard Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and SecurityThe project recognizes potential risks pertaining to community health, security and safety. For instance, tree nurseries will utilize some water will be drawn from rivers and wetlands which may expose people to breeding grounds of mosquitoes and bilharzia. In addition, there may be some dangerous animals in Mchinji Forest Reserve which may endanger people's lives during boundary clearing and harvesting of natural resources from the reserve. However, the project shall rehabilitate 3 tiny forest guard houses and one office block belonging to the District Forestry Officer to provide security and safety to forest as well as communities surrounding the forest reserve. The project will foster collaboration with other law enforcement agencies such as the Malawi Police, the Magistrates, Judiciary and Rangers from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife to curb illegal activities through patrols and stiffer penalties to offender. The project will promote natural regeneration through enhancing ecosystem services and their functions such as activities that enhance vegetation cover and fruit production will be promoted as well. Safe guard 5: Cultural HeritageThe project will be implemented in a forest reserve area which has no any cultural heritage sites. However, initiation camps for Gule Wamkulu – a dominant practice among the Chewa tribe exist in the surrounding communities. Since the project is promoting restoration of the ecosystems in forest reserve and its surrounding communities, the camps will benefit from such interventions to enhance the forest in such initiation camps. Similarly, graveyards in the surrounding communities will conserved and their dignity restored through the afforestation drive. In addition, the project does not require the use of cultural heritage to achieve this main objective neither will the project have any effect on the cultural heritage. Therefore, the risk assessment for this safeguard is low as the probability of its occurrence is close to zero. Safeguard Standard 6: Displacement and Involuntary ResettlementAn economic displacement risk may be associated with the implementation of controls and restrictions on some human economic activities in the forest reserves which will affect the project objective of restoring the ecosystem of the forest. The communities depend on the forest for income generation since the forest reserve is a source of timber, firewood, charcoal production and encroachment due to scarcity of alternative livelihood strategies. There is minimal likelihood that the project may rightly restrict communities their rights to land and water use in the spirit conserving the forest and increasing biodiversity in the forest reserve and surrounding communities. However, the project aims to mitigate these risks by supporting the communities through livelihood diversification interventions that would help to reduce the communities' dependence on these resources. The project will support the communities to enhance livelihood strategies that have a positive impact on the ecosystem and biodiversity such as bee keeping, use of energy saving cook stoves, recreation activities such as picnics, sightseeing and education visits, and mushroom production. The project will also provide alternative sources of resources such as medicinal plants, fruits, mushrooms, timber, firewood through establishment of new village forest areas and promotion of natural tree regeneration. Furthermore, the sustainable land management (SLM) and environmental restoration

	interventions that the project will implement will also contribute to overall resilience and well-being of the local communities. The increased alternative livelihood strategies will significantly contribute to sustainable and efficient use of resources (e.g. Good Agriculture Practices and technologies that promote intensification resulting in increased production per unit land area) in the areas whereby reducing the likelihood land use and ownership.Safeguard Standard 7: Indigenous PeoplesThe project area is a reserved area despite people utilizing it for other purposes such as extraction of water by the Central Region Water Board, source of timber, firewood, medicinal plants, fruits, mushroom, bee keeping, thatching grass besides other uses like recreation (picnics and sight-seeing as well as education purposes. However, no indigenous peoples reside in the project area and therefore the project will not in any way affect them. Therefore, the risk of the project affecting the indigenous people or vice versa does not exist as complemented in the table below.Safeguard Standard 8: Labor and working conditionsThe national employment and labour policy which is aligned to the ILO conventions which the country ratified ensures that the project adopts guidelines on employment, health and safety of all stakeholders. It is in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, The National Employment Act, Labour relations act, Workers compensation act, Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare Act, the TIVET and the public finance and management act. The project will comply with these statutes by developing an occupation health and safety plan which will be part of the environmental and social management plan for the project. Amongst the guidelines, the project will not engage in any forms of child labour, sexual harassment and exploitation and will provide Personal Protective Equipment to all relevant stakeholders. The project will ensure no one is subjected to any forms of gender-based violence. Awareness creation will be done through trainings and provision of IEC materials and other community meetings to ensure compliance. On the other hand, the project will promote local skills and knowledge in Good Agriculture Practices, Sustainable land Management and alternative sources which have the potential promote self-employment, asset creation, creation of business opportunities, increased incomes and household and individual level/household level, improved living standards/social status and food security. In the interest of gender and equity, the project will implement safeguards that will promote women and youth employment while protecting them from any form of exploitation by the employers and fellow employees. A code of conduct will be developed and all staff employed by the project will be oriented on the same which will ensure no interference in marriages for local people in the impact area which will also contribute to reduction of the spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections including HIV.

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	Implementation of the project's knowledge management approach has progressed through establishment of systems for communication, documentation, learning and dissemination. The project has developed an interactive M&E system and gender-responsive dissemination plan, providing a foundation for systematic collection, analysis and sharing of project information. The project has also initiated development of the communication and awareness component through engagement of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM). WESM has developed an inception workplan covering stakeholder consultations, communication strategy

	development, documentation of best practices, database establishment and capacity building. Knowledge sharing has also been promoted through field-based learning. A Steering Committee field visit to two project sites including a Village Forest Area and an encroached area in the forest reserve provided practical exposure to implementation approaches, challenges and benefits that communities are generating from the project. This enhanced knowledge sharing and learning among the communities.
Main learning during the period	A key lesson from the reporting period is that early and sustained engagement of community structures is critical for effective implementation and long-term sustainability. Strengthening VDCs, VNRMCs and VFAs has provided an important platform for community participation in forest management, restoration, monitoring and enforcement. The establishment of 26 VFA committees and training of 21 VNRMCs demonstrates that implementation can be accelerated where district and community structures take ownership. The project also learned that practical exposure and demonstration are effective mechanisms for knowledge transfer. The Steering Committee's visit to an operational permaculture food forest improved understanding among technical staff and stakeholders of how sustainable land management and livelihood approaches can be adapted to local conditions. Another important lesson is the value of adapting implementation arrangements where necessary. For example, Mchinji District Council assumed direct responsibility for establishing VFAs rather than engaging an NGO, resulting in 26 committees being established and trained. The project has also learned that gender considerations need to be integrated from the outset and tracked through disaggregated data, rather than treated as a stand-alone activity. These lessons are informing the accelerated implementation approach and future community and livelihood interventions.

Reflows

Reflows (for NGIs only)	

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	A key story emerging from the project is the successful establishment and strengthening of community-based forest management structures around Mchinji Forest Reserve. Rather than waiting for external implementation arrangements, Mchinji District Council assumed direct responsibility for establishing Village Forest Area committees. As a result, 26 VFA committees have already been established and trained, representing significant progress towards strengthening community stewardship of forest resources. The project is also building a story around inclusive and gender-responsive forest governance. VFA committees have been trained in gender inclusivity, while women, youth and vulnerable groups are being incorporated into stakeholder engagement and monitoring. Current direct beneficiaries include 692 people, of whom 297 are women, with gender-disaggregated mapping continuing to expand participation and improve tracking. These experiences provide practical examples that can be documented and shared as approaches for community-based forest restoration and sustainable livelihoods. A key story emerging from the project is the successful establishment and strengthening of community-based forest management structures around Mchinji Forest Reserve. Rather than waiting for external implementation arrangements, Mchinji District Council assumed direct responsibility for establishing Village Forest Area committees. As a result, 26 VFA committees have already been established and trained, representing significant progress towards strengthening community stewardship of forest resources. The project is also building a story around inclusive and gender-responsive forest governance. VFA committees have been trained in gender inclusivity, while women, youth and vulnerable groups are being incorporated into stakeholder engagement and monitoring. Current direct beneficiaries include 692 people, of whom 297 are women, with gender-disaggregated mapping continuing to expand participation and improve tracking. These experiences provide practical examples that can be documented and shared as approaches for community-based forest restoration and sustainable livelihoods. https://www.manaonline.gov.mw/index.php/national-news/environment/item/4035-mchinji-receives-boost-in-environmental-conservation

3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
The management of Mchinji forest and supporting local government institutions and communities to enhance conservation and sustainable use of forest resource s to maintain and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forests and community land	Objective indicator 1: Area of Mchinji forest reserve under improved management(Core Sub Indicator 1.1 -Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use)	Mchinji FR management has not been tracked for efficiency and effectiveness. Management effectiveness score = 18%	19,166 ha of Mchinji FR is fairly managed. Management effectiveness score= 30%	19,166 of Mchinji FR is fairly managed. Management effectiveness score= 60%	50%	Good progress has been achieved toward improving the management effectiveness of Mchinji Forest Reserve under Objective 1. Key preparatory milestones for the Mchinji Forest Management Plan have been completed, including establishment of a dedicated Task Team, finalization of Terms of Reference, and mapping of hotspot areas. Funds supported capacity building for forestry extension workers, sensitization of Magistrates and Judges on forest and environmental laws, establishment of inclusive Village Forest Area Committees, stakeholder planning for boundary demarcation, verification of reserve issues, and forest surveillance patrols. These interventions have strengthened governance, enforcement, and community participation. Management effectiveness has improved from 18% to 30%, with 19,166 ha fairly managed, representing 50% progress toward the 60% target	S
The management of Mchinji forest and supporting local	Objective indicator 2: Area of communal lands and	Up to 3,000 ha of communal	1,000 ha of communal	3,000 ha of communal lands and community	50%	Progress toward Objective Indicator 2 (Area of land restored) is on track, supported by strong	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
government institutions and communities to enhance conservation and sustainable use of forest resource s to maintain and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forests and community land	community forests restored(GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored)	lands around Mchinji FR are currently degraded (Baseline = 0 ha restored)	lands and community forests restored through reforestation	forests restored through reforestation		community engagement and preparatory actions. A key milestone has been achieved through the identification of 11 villages to participate in community forest management activities around Mchinji Forest Reserve. Capacity-building efforts are ongoing, including orientation of Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNMRCs), and extension workers, equipping stakeholders with skills for effective restoration and management. A detailed map has been developed to guide implementation areas, and forest patrols were conducted to safeguard restoration sites. These activities provide a solid foundation for reforestation efforts, with progress aligned toward restoring 1,000 ha of communal lands.	
The management of Mchinji forest and supporting local government institutions and communities to enhance conservation and sustainable use of forest resource s to maintain and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forests	Objective indicator 3: Area of communal lands in the Mchinji forest system restored and actively providing biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services(GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under	Landscapes around the Mchinji CFR are not under improved practices. (Baseline = 0 ha	6,000 ha of communal lands under improved practices and actively providing biodiversity and ecosystem	13,730 ha communal lands in the Mchinji forest system restored and actively providing biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services	50%	Progress toward Objective Indicator 3 is on track, supported by both strategic planning and early field implementation. A comprehensive landscape map has been developed, categorizing communal lands around the Mchinji forest system into intact, moderately degraded, and heavily degraded zones to guide appropriate management and restoration practices. In	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
and community land	improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)		goods and services			addition, community-level engagement has been strengthened through orientations of Village Development Committees, Village Natural Resources Management Committees, and extension workers, ensuring local capacity to adopt improved land-use practices. Forest patrols were also conducted to reduce encroachment and safeguard targeted areas. These combined planning and capacity-building actions provide a strong foundation for scaling improved practices across communal landscapes, contributing toward the interim target of 6,000 ha under improved management	
The management of Mchinji forest and supporting local government institutions and communities to enhance conservation and sustainable use of forest resource s to maintain and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forests and community land	Objective indicator 4: tCO2e sequestered or avoided through effective management of the Mchinji forest (GEF Core Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emission mitigated)	The current GHG emissions avoided within the Mchinji forest are currently indeterminate (unknown)	-600,000 tCO2e sequestered or avoided through effective management of the Mchinji forest	-1,046,590 tCO2e sequestered or avoided through effective management of the Mchinji forest	50%	Progress toward Objective Indicator 4 on greenhouse gas emission mitigation is advancing through critical preparatory and enabling activities. Although GHG emissions avoided in the Mchinji Forest Reserve are currently indeterminate, the groundwork for future mitigation has been established. Development of the Mchinji Forest Management Plan is underway, supported by hotspot mapping and classification of forest areas by degradation levels to guide targeted restoration and protection. Capacity-building initiatives for extension workers, community institutions,	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						and law enforcement personnel, along with forest patrols, are strengthening control of deforestation and degradation. The management plan will also incorporate a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework, enabling future quantification of emission reductions and progress toward REDD+ outcomes.	
The management of Mchinji forest and supporting local government institutions and communities to enhance conservation and sustainable use of forest resource s to maintain and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in community forests and community land	Objective indicator 5: Number of people directly benefiting from the GEF investment in the project(GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment)	0	25,000 (Female = 15,000 Male = 10,000) directly benefit from the GEF investment in the project	50,000 (Female = 25,000, Male = 25,000) directly benefit from the GEF investment in the project	50%	The gender strategy has guided on how beneficiaries will be identified in a gender responsive way. A gender-disaggregated beneficiary mapping exercise is in progress to establish a baseline for tracking direct beneficiaries.Preparatory activities for community engagement and forest management have reached 11 pilot villages, with 692 participants already directly involved (395 men, 297 women). Stakeholder sensitization, capacity-building, and VFA committee training are ongoing, alongside gender-responsive M&E, knowledge management, and livelihood interventions (IGAs, agroforestry, beekeeping, permaculture). These efforts lay the groundwork for scaling up direct project benefits. A gender-disaggregated mapping exercise is in progress to identify	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						additional beneficiaries and track participation systematically, ensuring alignment with the GEF target of 50,000 direct beneficiaries (25,000 female, 25,000 male) once full implementation occurs.	
Outcome 1: Effective management of Mchinji forest reserve strengthened through development management frameworks and improving capacity in enforcement for protection of forest reserve.	Indicator 1 of outcome1: Effective management of Mchinji forest reserve as a Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness ensured	Use the METT to get the baseline METT scores	To be determined using the METT during the first year	To be determined using the METT in year 1	50%	Planning for boundary retracement and demarcation was conducted through the engagement of professional surveyors from the Department of Surveys in the Ministry responsible for lands and physical planning. During this process, preliminary maps were shared and reviewed, villages surrounding the forest reserve to be sensitized were identified, and the forestry registry was reviewed. In addition, detailed budgets were developed, including estimates for the number of boundary beacons to be installed.	S
Outcome 1: Effective management of Mchinji forest reserve strengthened through development management frameworks and improving capacity in enforcement for protection of forest reserve.	Indicator 2 of outcome1: Area of Mchinji FR mapped and demarcated for boundary opening	The area and boundaries of all 19,166 ha of Mchinji FR do not have updated maps and not effectively protected	19,166 ha for Mchinji FR mapped and demarcated for boundary opening	19,166 ha for Mchinji FR clearly mapped and all boundaries delineated for effective management	50%	A detailed map of Mchinji FR has been developed, identifying intact, moderately degraded, and heavily degraded areas for targeted management interventions	S
Outcome 1: Effective management of Mchinji	Indicator 3 of outcome1: A management plan for	Mchinji forest is faced with	Forest inventory,	An approved gender responsive management	50%	FRIM has been engaged to undertake studies and develop the Management Plan finalized;	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
forest reserve strengthened through development management frameworks and improving capacity in enforcement for protection of forest reserve.	Mchinji FR developed and operational	degradation and loss of biological diversity due to lack of a management plan	description and prescriptions developed into a draft Management Plan	plan for Mchinji FR in place and operational		inventory and hotspot mapping completed; the gender strategy will guide development of a gender responsive Forest Management Plan	
Outcome 1: Effective management of Mchinji forest reserve strengthened through development management frameworks and improving capacity in enforcement for protection of forest reserve.	Indicator 4 of outcome1:The capacity of forestry extension officers is built to actively implement the forest management plan and provide forest extension services, to enhance management	Forestry extension officers have only basic capacity and not proficient in forest management and extension	At least 40% of forestry extension officers are proficient and actively implementing forest management plan and providing forest extension services	At least 80% of forestry extension officers are proficient and actively implementing forest management plan and providing forest extension services, enhancing management effectiveness to a METT score of ≥	50%	Training of forest rangers in, surveillance and law enforcement was conducted.	S
Outcome 2. improved conservation and sustainable use of forest resources so as to maintain and restore biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through supporting local government institutions and communities	Indicator 1 of outcome 2:Area of customary forests restored through afforestation/reforestation and natural regeneration (GEF Core Sub-Indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land restored)	No area of customary forests (0 ha) has been restored through afforestation and/or reforestation	1,000 ha of customary forests restored through afforestation /reforestation	3,000 ha of customary forests restored through afforestation/reforestation and natural regeneration	50%	50%Restoration zones have been mapped and categorized (intact, moderate, heavily degraded) to guide afforestation/reforestation efforts. The revamping of 21 Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs) and the establishment of 26 Village Forest Area (VFA) committees within the catchment area have significantly contributed to	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						improved natural regeneration. These committees are now better positioned to protect regenerating trees and to effectively manage nurseries and other silvicultural activities. To date, a total of 457 hectares has been restored through natural regeneration and reforestation efforts.3289 ha of communal land was identified under improved practices, the committees managing the land were identified and trained.	
Outcome 2. improved conservation and sustainable use of forest resources so as to maintain and restore biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through supporting local government institutions and communities	Indicator 2 of outcome 2:Area of new village forests under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity)	No area of communal lands (0 ha) managed as new village forests to benefit biodiversity	6,000 ha of new village forests under improved management to benefit biodiversity	11,730 ha of new village forests under improved management to benefit biodiversity	50%	Village-level land use mapping in progress to delineate new village forests. key milestone has been achieved through the identification of 11 villages to participate in community forest management activities around Mchinji Forest Reserve. Capacity-building efforts are ongoing, including orientation of Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNMRCs), and extension workers, equipping stakeholders with skills for effective restoration and management	S
Outcome 2. improved conservation and sustainable use of forest resources so as to maintain and restore biodiversity and enhance	Indicator 3 of outcome 2:Area of community land under agroforestry and permaculture (GEF Core Indicator 4.1: Area of	The area of community land under agroforestry and	1000 ha of community land under improved management	2,000 ha of community land under improved management for agroforestry, beekeeping and permaculture	50%	Site were already identified and Identification and selection of target households is ongoing	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
ecosystem services through supporting local government institutions and communities	landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity)	permaculture is currently 0 ha	for agroforestry, beekeeping and permaculture				
Outcome 2. improved conservation and sustainable use of forest resources so as to maintain and restore biodiversity and enhance ecosystem services through supporting local government institutions and communities	Indicator 4 of outcome 2:% of households with additional income from ecosystem based IGAs	There are no households yet with additional income from ecosystem based IGAs	At least 30% of target household realize additional income from ecosystem based IGAs promoted by the project	At least 100% of target households realize additional income from ecosystem based IGAs promoted by the project	50%	Identification of sustainable IGAs (e.g., beekeeping agroforestry) to be implemented was already conductedMoU signed between WESM and EAD; detailed work plan developed, highlighting objectives, target stakeholders, communication channels, and timelines	S
Outcome 3. An effective knowledge management system in place	Indicator 1 of outcome 3:Strategies for improving communication and awareness amongst the community on the importance of forests and species habitats	Awareness and communication strategy is not in place	Awareness and communication strategy developed and in operation	Awareness and communication strategy developed and in operation	50%	WESM was identified as the institution to support communication and development of knowledge products. MoU signed between WESM and EAD; detailed work plan developed, highlighting objectives, target stakeholders, communication channels, and timelines. WESM already submitted the work areas activities to be implemented. A draft communication strategy is being developed and to be engaged have been identified. Stakeholder and proposed	MS
Outcome 3. An effective knowledge management system in place	Indicator 2 of outcome 3:Number of knowledge products and lessons	No knowledge products and lessons learned	At least five (5) knowledge products and	At least five (5) knowledge products and lessons learned are shared and	100%	WESM was identified as the institution to support communication and development of knowledge products. They already	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	learned shared and disseminated widely with equal participation of stakeholders	have been developed yet. These will be available during and after project implementation	lessons learned are developed with equal participation of stakeholders	disseminated widely with equal participation of stakeholders		submitted the work areas activities to be implemented. A draft communication strategy is being developed and to be engaged have been identified. Stakeholder and proposed	
Outcome 4 An effective project monitoring and evaluation system in place	Indicator 1 of outcome 4:Project gender-disaggregated M&E system enables tracking of project progress	Current forest management and conservation practices and not tracked and monitored effectively using an organized M&E system	A draft gender responsive project M&E system in place and piloted in tracking the implementation of forestry management and conservation approaches	Gender responsive project M&E system in place and actively being utilized to track and implement forestry management and conservation approaches	50%	An exit strategy was prepared using insights from community consultations and gender-responsive M&E. Includes recommendations for sustainability of VFA committees, forest patrols, and IGAs. Implementation will commence once the exist strategy is revisited to identify elements important for stakeholder	MS
Outcome 4 An effective project monitoring and evaluation system in place	Indicator 2 of outcome 4:The project exit strategy developed and implemented	An exit strategy has been prepared as part of PPG for this project	An exit strategy developed defining options for further upscaling of best practices	An exit strategy developed defining options for further upscaling of best practices	50%	This is undergoing and on track. Project management and coordination structures have been developed and are functional. Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process.	S
Outcome 4 An effective project monitoring and evaluation system in place	Indicator 3 of outcome 4:Project management, coordination, monitoring	Project management strategies have	Project mid-term targets are achieved at	Project end targets are achieved at a scale of 100%	50%	This is undergoing and on track. Project management and coordination structures have been developed and are functional.	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	and evaluation is conducted	been developed as part of PPG	a scale of 100%			Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Output 1.1: Forest management plan for Mchinji forest reserve is developed and implemented	2026-12-31	50%	50%	FRIM has been engaged to develop the management plan and there is a Core planning team to act as advisory body for the development of the management plan is in place.Priliminary activities undertaken including desk studies, mapping of boundaries and engagement with physical planning to determine the actual zones.	S
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Output 1.1: Forest management plan for Mchinji forest reserve is developed and implemented	2026-12-31	50	50	FRIM has been engaged to develop the management plan and there is a Core planning team to act as advisory body for the development of the management plan is in place.Priliminary activities undertaken including desk studies, mapping of boundaries and engagement with physical planning to determine the actual zones.	S
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest	Activity 1.1.1. Form an inclusive inter-disciplinary Core Planning Team	2024-12-31	100%	100%	A core planning team has been established, and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement					Executing Agency and the Department of Forestry has been signed. These milestones mark important progress in strengthening institutional coordination and providing a clear framework for effective project planning and implementation..	
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.1.2: Review existing legal instruments of gazettement and other documents	2026-12-31	50%	50%	Significant preparatory progress has been made towards the review of existing legal instruments governing the Mchinji Forest Reserve. Relevant background documents, including the Forest Act (2016), Forest Amendment Act (2020), national forestry policies, and existing gazettement records, have been identified and compiled. Initial consultations with the Department of Forestry and District Forestry Office were conducted to understand historical and current legal arrangements, boundary descriptions, and institutional mandates. In addition, planning meetings on boundary retracement involved reviewing the forestry registry and existing maps, which directly informs the legal review process. Department of Physical planning is undertaking ground truthing to determine if what exists on paper collarettes with what exists on the ground	MS
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest	Activity 1.1.3: Review the past and current status, management, biodiversity and	2026-09-12	30%	35%	Progress has been made through the collection of baseline information from district records, forestry	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	ecosystem services				staff, and community structures. Key challenges affecting forest management—such as encroachment, illegal farming, charcoal production, wildfires, and biodiversity loss—have been documented through VDC and VNRMC orientation meetings. Community perceptions on ecosystem services and forest use have also been captured	
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.1.4 Conduct stakeholder engagement on management and protection of the forest reserve	2026-09-31	50%	50%	Extensive stakeholder engagement has already been undertaken. A total of 21 Village Development Committees (245 participants: 139 men, 106 women) and 21 Village Natural Resource Management Committees (447 participants: 256 men, 191 women) were oriented on forest management, protection roles, and responsibilities. Additional engagement included magistrates, judges, police prosecutors, extension workers, traditional leaders, youth representatives, women's groups, and persons with disabilities. Planning meetings involving the Department of Forestry, Environmental Affairs Department, Surveyor General's Office, and District Council further strengthened inter-institutional coordination. These engagements have significantly enhanced awareness, ownership, and collaboration in forest protection, with only	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					targeted consultations remaining during the Forest Management Plan drafting and validation stages.	
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.1.5: Conduct forest inventory, biodiversity and socio-economic assessment	2026-10-31	50%	50%	Preparatory groundwork for this activity has been completed. Community-level socio-economic information related to forest dependence, livelihoods, and resource use has been gathered through VDC and VNRMC engagements. Preliminary identification of degraded areas, regeneration zones, and hotspots of illegal activity has been undertaken through forest patrols and stakeholder field visits.	MS
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.1.6. Draft a future proof and gender responsive Forest Management Plan	2026-12-31	50%	50%	Progress to date includes the development of comprehensive Terms of Reference (ToRs) for engaging a qualified consultant to draft a future-proof and gender-responsive Forest Management Plan. The ToRs integrate climate resilience, biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods, gender equality, and social inclusion considerations. Foundational inputs—such as stakeholder priorities, governance structures (VNRMCs and VFAs), and lessons from past management challenges—have already been documented and will inform the drafting process.	MS
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law	Activity 1.1.7. Conduct an inclusive stakeholder validation of the draft Forest Management Plan	2026-12-31	30%	30%	Preparatory progress has been made towards conducting an inclusive stakeholder validation of the draft Forest Management Plan. Community governance structures—including	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
enforcement					Village Development Committees (VDCs), Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs), and Village Forest Area (VFA) committees—have already been strengthened and oriented on forest management, gender inclusion, and participatory decision-making. These structures will serve as the primary platforms for inclusive validation once the draft Forest Management Plan is developed. Validation methodologies and stakeholder categories (including women, youth, persons with disabilities, traditional leaders, and relevant government institutions) have been conceptually agreed upon	
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.1.8. Facilitate approval and signing by the Director of Forestry	2026-12-31	30%	30%	Initial progress has been made through early engagement and coordination with the Department of Forestry at both district and national levels. Institutional arrangements, approval procedures, and reporting lines for submission of the Forest Management Plan have been clarified through planning and coordination meetings. However, the formal approval and signing by the Director of Forestry are dependent on the completion, stakeholder validation, and finalization of the Forest Management Plan. Full achievement of this activity will therefore take place in the subsequent reporting periods	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Output 1.2: Law enforcement and collaboration among law enforcement agencies strengthened for Mchinji Forest Reserve	2027-06-31	50%	50%	This output will be led by the Department of Forestry and Mchinji District Council. A Memorandum of Understanding between Environmental Affairs Department and each of the two institutions have been signed.	MS
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity1.2. 1: Establish forest surveillance systems, including forest patrols	2027-12-31	50%	50%	During the reporting period, Mchinji District Council through the Forestry Office strengthened forest surveillance systems by documenting degraded areas and encroachment hotspots within the forest reserve. These areas were prioritized for patrols and enforcement actions. An initial spatial map identifying critical degradation and encroachment zones has been developed to guide surveillance planning.Four forest patrols were successfully conducted, contributing to improved detection of illegal activities and enhanced presence of forest guards in high-risk areas. In addition, forest guards and extension workers were trained on patrol procedures, basic law enforcement, and incident reporting.Key surveillance equipment, including drones and GPS units, has been procured. However, operational deployment is pending specialized training for staff on their use	MS
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and	Activity 1.2.2: Sensitize magistrates and judges on benefits from Mchinji Forest Reserve, Forestry policy, Act and the	2027-03-30	35%	100%	This activity was fully implemented through a collaborative effort involving the Forestry Office, Environmental Affairs	S

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capacity building for forest law enforcement	associated charges				Department, Forestry Zone Centre, and the Department of Forestry. A total of 18 magistrates and judicial officers (14 men and 4 women) were sensitized on the National Forestry Policy (2016), the Forest Act, and its 2020 Amendment.The sensitization included a field visit to highly degraded and encroached areas within the forest reserve, allowing participants to directly observe charcoal kilns, illegal farming, and forest destruction. This practical exposure significantly improved judicial understanding of forest crimes and their environmental impacts. A joint work plan with shared responsibilities between enforcement agencies and the judiciary was developed	
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.2.3: Demarcate and open up forest boundaries	2026-12-30	50%	50%	Substantial preparatory work has been completed toward forest boundary demarcation. Planning meetings were held involving the Forestry Department, District Council, Environmental Affairs Department, and the Department of Surveys. Professional surveyors were engaged, and preliminary maps were shared and reviewed. The mapping exercise identified critical boundary sections and encroachment hotspots. Surrounding villages to be sensitized during boundary opening were identified, forestry registry records were reviewed,	MS

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					and detailed budgets were prepared, including estimates for the number of boundary beacons required	
1 Component 1. Development and implementation of forest management frameworks and capacity building for forest law enforcement	Activity 1.2.4: Build capacity of law enforcement staff to upscale and sustain forest law enforcement performance system	2027-03-30	50%	50%	A total of 30 law enforcement officers (27 men and 3 women) were trained on forestry legislation, identification and prosecution of forest offences, patrol operations, evidence collection, and monitoring and evaluation of illegal activities. This training strengthened frontline enforcement capacity and improved coordination between forest guards and extension staff.An initial orientation for forest guards also increased awareness of project objectives and law enforcement expectations	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Output 2.1: Ecosystem based IGAs and livelihoods of forest dependent communities promoted	2027-12-31	30%	50%	This output will be implemented by a local NGO whose selection exercise have been concluded based on its Terms of References.	S
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity2.1. 1: Conduct sensitization meetings about IGAs and livelihoods around the reserve and get community buy-in.	2027-12-20	55%	58%	Significant preparatory groundwork has been completed to support effective IGA sensitization. Community structures that will serve as entry points for IGA implementation—including 21 Village Development Committees (VDCs), 21 Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs), and 26 Village Forest Area (VFA) committees—have already been oriented on sustainable forest management, livelihood	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					challenges, and ecosystem restoration.During these orientations, communities explicitly identified lack of alternative livelihoods as a key driver of deforestation, with strong demand expressed for IGAs such as beekeeping, agroforestry, fruit tree production, and briquette making. These discussions have generated early community buy-in and informed the design of the IGA component.	
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.1.2: Promote bee-keeping	2027-10-12	10%	25%	Preparatory progress for beekeeping promotion has been achieved through community consultations conducted during VDC and VNRMC orientations, where beekeeping was repeatedly identified as a preferred alternative livelihood compatible with forest conservation. Potential beneficiary communities and sites within and around Village Forest Areas have been identified.Extension workers have been oriented on project objectives and ecosystem-based livelihoods, providing a technical foundation for future beekeeping support. In addition, the scope of beekeeping interventions—including training, equipment provision, and cooperative formation—has been clearly defined within the NGO Terms of Reference	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-	Activity 2.1.3: Promote fruit tree grafting and commercial tree nurseries and Activity and	2027-12-20	30	30%	Nursery establishment and tree planting were emphasized during orientations of VFA committees	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Promote Agroforestry Practices				and VNRMCs. Communities are already managing nurseries and participating in silvicultural activities linked to forest restoration. To date, 457 hectares have been restored through natural regeneration and reforestation, demonstrating readiness to scale up nursery-based livelihood activities.Fruit tree grafting and commercial nursery development have been fully integrated into the NGO TORs, with beneficiary areas and implementation modalities defined.	
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.1.4: Build marketing capacity of target communities	2027-12-20	30%	30%	Foundational progress has been made through identification of priority IGA value chains and inclusion of marketing support, financial literacy, and cooperative development within the NGO TORs. Community governance structures have been strengthened to support collective action and future market engagement...	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.1.5: Promote permaculture and food forests	2027-12-20	30%	30%	This output is being implemented by the district council in collaboration with the Forestry Department. A lot of progress has been made in identifying, establishing structures for VFA's in this period.	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.1.6: Establish a champion of extension workers to upscale and sustain IGAs	2026-12-20	50%	50%	A strong foundation has been laid through orientation and capacity building of extension workers on project objectives, forest law enforcement, ecosystem restoration, and community engagement. These extension workers are	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					already actively supporting forest patrols, committee strengthening, and restoration activities, positioning them as future IGA champions.Their roles in supporting IGA sustainability and scaling have been clearly defined within the NGO TORs.	
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Output 2.2 New village forest areas are created and natural tree regeneration is promoted in community forests	2027-06-20	30%	40%	This output is being implemented by the district council in collaboration with the Forestry Department. A lot of progress has been made in identifying, establishing structures for VFA's in this period.This activity was revised during implementation. Instead of engaging an NGO, Mchinji District Council assumed direct responsibility for VFA establishment. As a result, 26 VFA committees have already been established and trained, exceeding early implementation expectations.	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.2.1: Identify a local NGO to spearhead establishment of village forest area in selected communities.	2027-06-20	50%	50	Potential community forest areas have been identified and mapped. Preparations are underway to engage communities in participatory development of management and monitoring plans.	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.2.2: Adopt/designate the new village forest area, including its boundaries, conservation objectives, detailed management and monitoring plan	2026-11-20	40%	72%	Out of a target of 36 VFA committees, 26 committees have been established and are functional. These committees have been trained on governance, nursery establishment, natural regeneration, and gender inclusivity.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.2.3: Facilitate establishment of an all-inclusive VFA committees	2027-06-20	40%	60%	Out of a target of 36 VFA committees, 26 committees have been established and are functional. These committees have been trained on governance, nursery establishment, natural regeneration, and gender inclusivity.	S
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.2.4: Conduct training and capacity building of community representatives on forest management	2027-06-20	40%	50%	Training was conducted for 21 VNRMCs focusing on roles and responsibilities, silvicultural practices, and forest management.	MS
2 Component 2. Strengthening local government and community-level capacity for forest and biodiversity conservation	Activity 2.2.5: Procure and distribute start-up materials	2027-06-20	40%	40%	Start-up materials have been identified and budgeted but procurement has not yet commenced.	MS
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices						
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Output 3.1: A gender-responsive communication strategy to facilitate better understanding of project activities amongst all stakeholders developed and implemented	2027-12-20	70%	70%	A gender strategy has been developed and MOU has been developed with Malawi Environment	S
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.1. Conduct stakeholder consultations to capture and document views, perceptions and recommendations for effective project implementation	2026-12-20	40%	40%	Tangible progress has been made toward development and implementation of a gender-responsive communication and knowledge management system. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Environmental Affairs Department and Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM) has been finalized. WESM has developed and submitted a detailed inception work	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					plan, outlining stakeholder consultations, communication strategy development, documentation of best practices, database establishment, and capacity-building activities. In parallel, the District Council and project team have already undertaken multiple community engagement and awareness activities—including orientations of extension workers, VDCs, VNRMCs, VFA committees, magistrates, and judges—which provide baseline content and case material for communication products. Project flyers have been disseminated in Chichewa, and project activities have been documented through district and national media platforms.	
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.2. Develop a project communication strategy	2027-06-20	40%	40%	MoU signed between WESM and EAD; detailed work plan developed, highlighting objectives, target stakeholders, communication channels, and timelines. Preparatory work completed, including TORs for the consultant and initial consultations with project staff to identify key messaging priorities. Forward action: release funds to WESM to begin drafting the strategy and developing communication materials	MS
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.3. Disseminate the communication strategy to all project stakeholders (government and non-	2027-06-20	30	30%	Existing activities, including VDC and VNRMC orientations, forest patrols, and VFA establishment, will form the first	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
	government).				set of best practices.	
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.4. Document best practices and lessons in a collaborative process through structured and unstructured processes	2027-06-20	30%	40%	Work plan for documentation developed; list of pilot activities to document identified. Existing activities, including VDC and VNRMC orientations, forest patrols, and VFA establishment, will form the first set of best practices	MS
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.5. Establish a database using appropriate hardware and software for storage and processing of the experiences and knowledge gained from project implementation	2027-12-20	30%	35%	Initial brainstorming conducted; plans to integrate with CBD clearing house identified. Database design requirements have been drafted; hardware and software options under review.	MS
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.6. Disseminate or share the selected best practices and lessons to relevant stakeholders in various platforms	2027-12-20	30%	30%	Preparatory activities include identifying pilot success stories from community training, VFA committee formation, and forest management planning exercises. Brainstorming for this activity has been conducted and it is highly being planned to also utilize the clearing house mechanism of the CBD for storage and dissemination of information.	MS
3 Component 3. Generation and sharing of knowledge and best practices	Activity 3.1.7. Conduct hands on training for key stakeholder staff in the use of the hardware and software for storage and processing of the experiences and knowledge gained from project implementation	2027-12-20	30%	30%	Training plan developed; trainer identified. A training plan is being developed and a trainer has been identified.	MS
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.						
4 Component 4 Establishment of a	Output 4.1 Project gender-responsive	2027-12-20	70%	100%	The interactive M&E system has been developed,	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Monitoring and Evaluation system developed to track project progress				integrating gender and targeting indicators to track participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Baselines for key indicators were captured during VDC and VNRMC orientations, and data entry and reporting templates have been tested with PMU staff. The M&E will be regularly updated as necessary and used for quarterly reporting.	
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.1.1. Develop an interactive gender responsive Monitoring and Evaluation system	2024-12-20	100%	100%	Gender responsive dissemination plan developed	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.1.2. Develop a gender responsive dissemination plan to support operationalization and scaling up of the M&E system	2025-02-24	100%	100%	Gender and targeting Strategy have been developed and implemented.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.1.3. Develop a gender and targeting Strategy	2025-02-20	100%	100%	Gender and targeting Strategy have been developed and implemented.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.1.4. Conduct annual and bi-annual project (PMU, PSC and Technical Committee) meetings	2027-12-20	50%	50%	Performance review frameworks and activity reporting are in place; activity-specific reports (technical and financial) are developed, reviewed, and approved after each implementation. Continuous monitoring of progress through M&E systems and administrative oversight is ongoing. A project steering committee including site visits to project sites also conducted to ensure monitoring.	MS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.1.5. Conduct project implementation and performance reviews	2027-12-20	50%	50%	Two Technical Committee meetings conducted during this reporting period. Meetings included review and discussion of technical progress reports, financial reports, M&E indicator scoring, and forest inventory updates. Continuous monitoring of administrative issues, email correspondence, and virtual meetings were also conducted to ensure ongoing coordination. Staff secondment was managed effectively, including replacement of the site coordinator through engagement with the Department of Forestry	MS
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Output 4.2: The project exit strategy developed and implemented	2026-12-30	40%	50%	Performance review frameworks and activity reporting are in place; activity-specific reports (technical and financial) are developed, reviewed, and approved after each implementation. Continuous monitoring of progress through M&E systems and administrative oversight is ongoing.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.2.1: Conduct consultations with staff, local communities, beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders on which outcomes are to be sustained after project closure	2026-12-20	40%	100%	Consultations completed with PMU staff, Technical Committee members, local communities, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders. Outcomes discussed included sustainability of Village Forest Areas, IGAs, community training, and knowledge management. Continuous follow-up is done through email and virtual meetings to ensure alignment on sustainability measures.	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.2.2: Using a participatory approach, develop a project exit strategy	2026-12-20	40%	80%	An exit strategy was prepared using insights from community consultations and gender-responsive M&E. Includes recommendations for sustainability of VFA committees, forest patrols, and IGAs.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.2.3: Implement the exit strategy (at the earliest outset of project implementation)	2028-05-20	20	40%	Implementation has somehow commenced through project activities but will be substantiated once the exit strategy is revisited to identify elements important for stakeholders.	MS
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Output 4.3: Project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation is conducted	2028-12-20	60%	70%	Key items procured (desktop, laptops, GPS, drone, camping tents, uniforms, motor vehicle maintenance, office rehabilitation). Inflation and forex delays slowed some deliveries. Forward action: complete procurement of remaining items in next quarter.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.3.1. Recruit Project management unit	2026-09-12	80%	100%	National Project Coordinator and Site Coordinator seconded; finance and admin has also been recruited and technical personnel also seconded.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.3.2. Conduct a project inception workshop	2024-05-20	100%	100%	Workshop successfully held with stakeholders, covering project objectives, outputs, gender integration, and M&E framework. The project will continue providing updates in various foras.	S
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.3.3. Procure project equipment	2026-10-12	60%	70%	Key items procured (desktop, laptops, GPS, drone, camping tents, uniforms, motor vehicle maintenance, office	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					rehabilitation). Inflation and forex delays slowed some deliveries.	
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.3.4. Conduct Audits and Financial Monitoring	2027-12-20	50%	50%	2024 audit conducted and approved. Draft 2025 adult available. Financial monitoring and reporting were also conducted for the same period.	MS
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.3.5. Conduct mid-term and terminal review assessments¬¬¬¬	2027-06-20	0	0	Scheduled for mid-term project review	MU
4 Component 4 Establishment of a robust project monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system.	Activity 4.3.6. Conduct final project closure workshop	2027-12-29	0	0	Scheduled After the mid-term project review	MU

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Agriculture which is the most representative land use in the area continues pressure on land and other natural resources	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Rapid Changes in climate conditions and	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
related extreme weather events can outstrip the ability of the project to successfully contributing sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable to agriculture production which can translate into food insecurity and increasing of vulnerability										
Lack of interest and support from Key national stakeholders' groups and communities in Ecosystem Restoration and activities of the project	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Insufficient fundingand Governmentsupport to continueimplementation of activities afterthe project ends	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Some ecosystem services as income generating options poorly understood by communities		L	L	L	L			L	=	
Lack of adoption or engagement by local communities	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	
Risks of health related emergencies	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	
	All outcomes	L	L	L	L			L	=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom

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. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold 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 modest risks. 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 modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor 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 Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Mchinji Forest Reserve	-13.67557	32.85732		Mchinji forest reserve protected area	Development and implementation of Forest Management Plan
Chinjira	-13.760833	32.912482		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Malizani	-13.738148	32.9122		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Kachinjiri	-13.632317	32.90636		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Lazaro	-13.615412	32.872088		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Chiwoko	-13.61563	32.874302		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Chikwawe	-13.591643	32.848988		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Chikuta	-13.560912	32.810153		Community area for restoration	restoration activities
Kapunula	-13.587553	32.780937		Community area for	restoration activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				restoration	

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *

[Annex any linked geospatial file]