UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2022

Reporting from 1 April 2021 to 30 June 2022

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

Identification Table		GEF ID.: 8034	Umoja no.: 01348
Project Title		Building the resilience of local communities in Zambia through the introduction of Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) into priority ecosystems, including wetlands and forests (Zambia EbA)	
Duration months	*Planned*	48	
	Extension(s)		
Division(s) Implementing the project		UNEP Ecosystems Division, Climate Change Adaptation Unit	
Name of co-implementing Agency			
Executing Agency(ies)		Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE). *Previously the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources*	
Names of Other Project Partners		Bangweulu Wetlands Project, Bird Watch Zambia Project, UN Environment – The Global Adaptation Network (GAN), Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia Project, and the Zambia Mining and Environmental Remediation Improvement Project	
Project Type		Full Size Project	
Project Scope		National	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Zambia	
Programme of Work		Climate Action	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Climate Change	
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages		UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF Zambia 2023 – 2027) Strategic Pillar: Planet Outcome 4: By 2027, ecosystems are healthier, and all people, including the marginalised and vulnerable, are more resilient, contribute to and benefit from the sustainable management and use of natural resources	

		and environmental services, and more effective responses to climate change, shocks, and stresses. The Zambia EbA project is contributing to this outcome by demonstrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches that increase the resilience of wetland and forest ecosystems and adjacent community livelihoods to current and future climate change risks
Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s)		• SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: ◦ 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities. • SDG 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: ◦ 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
GEF financing amount		US$ 6,185,000
Co-financing amount		US$ 15,465,200
Date of CEO Endorsement		20/05/2020
Start of Implementation		06/11/2020
Date of first disbursement		27/04/2021
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2022		US$ 503,136
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022		US$ 158,209
Expected Mid-Term Review Date		February 2023
Completion Date	*Planned*	28/02/2025
	Revised	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		30 June 2025
Expected Financial Closure Date		31 December 2025

1.2. Project description

The "Building resilience for local communities in Zambia through the introduction of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in priority ecosystems, including wetlands and forests " project (aka Zambia EbA Project) is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), executed by the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) and implemented by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The project has other partners, including Zambia's National Adaptation Plan Project executed by the MGEE with funding from GCF and Global Water Partnership as Delivery partner, Bangweulu Wetlands Project, National Wetlands Policy Implementation Plan (MLNR), Biological Control of Kariba weed in the Lukanga Swamps Project, Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia Project, the Zambia Mining and Environmental Remediation Improvement Project.

The project aims to address climate change vulnerability of rural communities in Zambia to current and potential climate change risks resulting from the ongoing degradation of wetlands and forests and an associated reduction in the provision of ecosystem services. To achieve this, the project is:

(i) enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of government at the local and national level to plan and implement EbA;
(ii) demonstrating the implementation of EbA interventions at each of the two project intervention sites (Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland systems);
(iii) increasing the capacity of targeted communities to adopt additional sustainable livelihoods and climate resilient agricultural techniques in order to reduce their vulnerability to climate change and to reduce degradation of wetlands and forests; and
(iv) enhancing knowledge and awareness of government officials, political leaders, traditional authorities, civil society organizations and community members at project intervention sites of the value of ecosystem services provided by forests and wetlands, as well as their environmental, economic and social benefits; and the benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods to climate change.

The project sites are in the Bangweulu Wetlands and Lukanga Swamps, two important wetland ecosystems in Zambia. At Bangweulu Wetlands, the project is working in three Provinces (Luapula, Northern and Muchinga), eight Districts (Samfya, Chifunabuli, Lunga, Chilubi, Luwingu, Lupososhi, Kanchibiya and Lavushi Manda) and 11 Wards. At Lukanga Swamps, the project is working in one Province (Central), 3 Districts (Chibombo, Ngabwe, Kapiri Mposhi) and four wards.

The project focuses on four (4) components whose objectives are to:

Component 1: Institutional and technical capacity development for EbA in Zambia
This component will strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of local and national government staff to plan and implement EbA around wetlands and forests. In addition, the component will facilitate the integration of EbA into sectoral and national policies, as well as environmental, ecosystem and development plans.

Component 2: Implementation of wetland and forest EbA interventions in Zambia
This component will focus primarily on implementing concrete on-the-ground EbA interventions – including tailored ecosystem restoration – within wetlands and forests in Zambia

Component 3: Climate change-resilient communities in Zambia
This component of the proposed project will focus on increasing the capacity of communities living at project intervention sites to adopt additional livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of wetlands and forests.

Component 4: Public awareness and knowledge of increasing climate resilience through wetland and forest EbA interventions
This component will increase knowledge and awareness of government and communities of the benefits of sustainably managed forest and wetland ecosystems to promote sustainable environmental management and the upscaling of EbA to national level.

1.3. History of project revisions

To be completed by Task Managers

Version	Date	Main changes introduced in this revision

Rev0 (CEO ED)	N/A	N/A/
:		
:		
RevN (latest version at the time of this PIF)		

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

To be completed by UNEP Task Manager

2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

Insert the Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes	**Specify the relevant Expected Accomplishment(s) & Indicator(s)**
Climate Action	**Strategic objective 1**: "Climate stability". **PoW 2023-2023 Indicators:** (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in $ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action **Strategic Objective 2**: "Living in harmony with nature". **PoW 2022-2023** (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity (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

Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated PoW Expected Accomplishments and Indicators. State key changes since previous reporting period. (maximum one paragraph)

Progress was made on Climate indicators i) on adoption of EbA approaches and iv) on and public opinion and attitudes towards adaptation. A total of sixty six (66) District Officers (49 men and 17women) were trained on EbA principles as well as monitoring and reporting, an additional thirteen (13) traditional leaders and 2,163 local communities members (1,233 men and 930 women) were made aware of the EbA project. The project formed 11 District Implementation Teams (8 in the targeted districts at Bangweulu Wetlands and 3 at targeted districts at Lukanga Swamps) with a total membership of 66 Government Officers (49 men and 17 women). Each team comprises six officers from the Departments of Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Community Development and the Town Council. The Officers were made aware of EbA approaches and their

capacity strengthened to integrate planning, budgeting, and continuous monitoring and review of EbA adaptation initiatives as they develop Ward and District Integrated Development Plans. The Project under output 2.3 has partnered with the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia and Ministry of Education to form 129 conservation clubs across the 15 project wards. And the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) through the Planning Department is in the process of reviewing and amending various policies and Acts to integrate EbA approaches.

The process for establishment of 11 District nurseries under the Department of Forestry is ongoing and the planting of seedlings is earmarked for the 2022-2023 planting season.

[Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global Sub Programme Coordinators]

2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

GEF Core Indicators	**Indicative expected Results**

Discuss GEF core indicators targeted by the project, as well as expected results. (maximum one paragraph)

See table below the GEF Core Climate Change Adaptation indicators and targets for the Project. The project has commissioned an expert team to undertake a baseline study to validate and/or establish baselines for each project indicator. This will be completed no later than Dec 2022. Any proposed changes to indicators, baseline values and end of project targets will be proposed to the project and validated at the next Project Steering Committee (PSC).

Indicator	*Expected values at*	
	Mid-term	*End-of-project*
Total number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)		156,961
Area of land managed for climate resilience		11,600
Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience		8
Total number of people trained (male and female)		3,900

2.3. Implementation status and risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; …. Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

	FY 2022	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
PIR #	1st				….
Rating towards **outcomes** (section 3.1)	MS				
Rating towards **outputs** (section 3.2)	MS				
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M				

Progress Highlights

Following the establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU) in April 2021 the capacity of government and rural communities living around wetlands and forests to adapt to climate change using Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches have been strengthened through sensitisation and training sessions. Eleven District Implementation Teams have been set up in each of the project districts: 8 Districts in Bangweulu wetlands and 3 Districts in Lukanga swamp.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) was established in the Ministry of Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources under the Climate Change and Natural Resources Department and later transferred on 24th September 2021 to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment under the Green Economy and Climate Change Department following the installation of the new Government.

Outcome 1: *Increased institutional and technical capacity at the national and local level to integrate EbA into environmental and ecosystem management planning.*
The traditional leaders have been engaged in the respective project sites at community level. A total of 13 traditional leaders were sensitised on the goal and objectives and implementation arrangements of the project. The traditional leaders have recognised the project's added value and contribution to their development aspirations for their communities and are willing to contribute to the successful implementation of deliverables by using EbA approaches to implement the chiefdom strategic plans. The chiefs engaged include the following: Chief Mwansakombe- Kasaba Ward, Chifunabuli District; Senior Chief Mwewa, Kasaba Ward, Chifunabuli District; Senior Chief Kalima Nkonde- Lunga District; Chief Kasoma Lunga- Lunga District; Chief Nsamba- Nsalushi Ward, Lunga District; Chief Bwalya Mponda, Lunga District; Chief Matipa- Bumba and Kambashi Ward, Chilubi Island, Chilubi District; Chief Kasoma Bangweulu, Nsamba Ward; Samfya District; Senior Chief Kopa-Munikashi Ward, Kanchibiya District; Chief Mukubwe, Mukubwe Ward, Ngabwe District; Chief Chipepo, Chipepo Ward, Kapiri Mposhi District; Chief Chitanda, Chitanda Ward, Chibombo District.

In creating awareness at community level, a total of 2,163 community members representing 43% females and 57% males were made aware of the EbA project through presentations and information provided by the project staff. The project conducted an awareness raising campaign from 10th to 31st October 2021. The awareness exercise was carried out in all 15 project Wards namely: Bangweulu wetlands: Isamba, Kasaba, Ncheta, Nsalushi, Kasoma Lunga, Nkutila, Bumba, Kambashi, Bwalinde, Isangano, Munikashi and Lulimala, and Lukanga swamp: Chitanda, Mukubwe, Lukanga. The project team also had courtesy meetings with four the District Commissioners from Chibombo, Ngabwe from Lukanga Swamps Project sites and Chifunabuli, Samfya and Chilubi Districts from Bangweulu Wetlands project sites. The awareness exercise educated the local community on EbA planning and implementation and their role as primary stakeholders to successfully implement the project.

The project formed 11 District Implementation Teams (8 in the targeted districts at Bangweulu Wetlands and 3 at targeted districts at Lukanga Swamps) with a total membership of 66 Government Officers (49 men and 17 women). Each team comprises six officers from the Departments of Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock, Community Development and the Town Council. The Officers were made aware of EbA approaches and their capacity strengthened to integrate planning, budgeting, and continuous monitoring and review of EbA adaptation initiatives as they develop Ward and District Integrated Development Plans.

The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (MGEE) through the Planning Department is in the process of reviewing and amending various policies and Acts to integrate EbA approaches: the National Policy on Climate Change, Forestry Policy, National Policy on Environment, National water Policy Meteorology Policy, Climate Change Bill, Wildlife Act and Fisheries Act, Forest Act, Water Resources Management Act, National Heritage Commission Act. The MGEE has also requested the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Tourism and Arts to accommodate the mainstreaming of EbA approaches in the Lukanga Conservation Plan and Bangweulu Fisheries Management Plan. These processes are ongoing and will be done with wider stakeholder inclusion through workshops and seminars.

Outcome 2*: Climate change resilience of communities living around wetlands and forests is increased*.
During the reporting period, the project management unit and MGEE completed the recruitment of 10 national and international consultants to provide consultancy services in: Climate Change Risk Assessment; Energy; Community Capacity Building; Livelihoods; Adaptation Policy, Adaptation Planning, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Knowledge Management, Establishing a Research Programme; and Gender. The consultancy services will support the project management unit and inform the project's planning and implementation of EbA in wetlands and forests, and the maintenance and upscaling of project.

The process for establishment of 11 District nurseries under the Department of Forestry is ongoing and the planting of seedlings is earmarked for the 2022-2023 planting season. The Project under output 2.3 has partnered with the Wildlife and Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia and Ministry of Education to form 129 conservation clubs across the 15 project wards. This is ongoing with a target of planting various fruit trees in the 2022-2023 planting season.

A feasibility study was done to assess the extent of the Salvinia molesta cover on the swamps, assess areas where the weevils have been introduced, their populations and impact on the invasive weed, assess the capacity of the committees that were trained to breed the weevils, held meetings with the fisherfolk to assess the catch per unit of effort and how the weed has affected the fishery, assess the state of the breeding ponds that were constructed by Bird watch and their functionality, held meetings with weevil monitors that were trained and their availability and participation in future activities and the participation of village fisheries management committees in fisheries management. This done as a preparatory phase for the mapping of the areas affected by the Lukanga weed, identification of sites for construction of breeding ponds and release of bio control agents in the wetland

Under Outcome 3: *Communities living around the project intervention sites have increased capacity to adopt additional livelihoods, climate-resilient agricultural techniques and alternative energy sources and technologies to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.*
Livelihood, Energy, Gender and Community Capacity building consultants have been recruited. The consultants will provide recommendations on additional livelihoods, climate-resilient agricultural techniques, energy-efficient technologies, and alternative fuel sources based on risk and needs assessments.

Under Outcome 4*: Increased knowledge and awareness of the: i) value of ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods to climate change.*
Two (2) Memorandum of Understanding have been signed in the period under review with the Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI) and the Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI) to provide technical support and capacity building to the project and stakeholders in the project sites. In addition, a Knowledge Management expert has also been recruited to develop a knowledge management plan and system for the project, and a Research Expert has been recruited to develop a research and monitoring plan for the project.

Challenges
The period under review has encountered a number of challenges that have adversely affected the timely and cost-effective implementation of project activities. The lengthy procurement process for consultants and equipment led by the Procurement Unit of the MGEE affected timely implementation of project programs and activities. Ten national and international consultant contracts were issued in May 2022 following a 13-month procurement process. A meeting was held in June 2022 between the Procurement Department, the DGEC and UNEP to review outstanding procurements and explore how to speed up the procurement process, especially procurement of goods and services that are tied to specific seasons. Commitments were made and it was agreed to review the process in three months' time (September 2022)

The recruitment of the CTA by UNEP, via UNOPS, was delayed owing to the need to reach agreement on the Terms of Reference, classification of the post and issuance of the contract. The CTA was in place in May 2022.

The spatial distances within the two project sites and between the sites and Lusaka are another challenge. The remoteness of the wards from district offices in the two sites makes implementation of activities costly and time consuming.

The COVID-19 pandemic and associated sanitary restrictions during 2021 contributed to delays due to restrictions in movements in Zambia. Nonetheless, the project team was able to continue functions with remote work arrangements and periodic time in the project offices. However, field missions were disrupted.

Main achievements
The project's main achievements during the reporting period are summarised as follows:

1. Following the project launch on 1st April 2021, the project has engaged with Traditional leaders in all project sites and raised awareness on the project and its ecosystem-based adaptation objectives and plans, established 11 multi-sectoral District Implementation Teams and provided training to their members, established a functioning Project Management Unit within the Department of Green

Economy and Climate in the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, and held two Project Steering Committee meetings.

2. Various consultants have been engaged to provide consultancy services in Climate Change Risk Assessment, Baseline Study, Gender, Knowledge Management, Policy, Adaptation, Research, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Energy, Community Capacity Building and Livelihood. The climate risk and needs assessments will be used to determine the vulnerability and exposure of communities to climate change hazards based on latest climate scenarios for the two project sites. This will inform the design of project activities to be implemented by the project. The Knowledge Management and Research consultancies will inform the design of project activities which support the capture, store and disseminate knowledge and enable continuous monitoring and research on wetland and forest EbA, to monitor project progress and scientifically assess the long-term biological, physical and socio-economic impacts of EbA interventions at project intervention sites.
3. Preliminary assessments and studies are at advanced stages to inform the selection of adaptation options (e.g. climate risk assessment), validate project baseline data (e.g. baseline study) and selection of wetlands ecosystem restoration actions (e.g. feasibility study on extent of Salina molesta in Lukanga swamp).

Rating towards outcomes:

The overall rating towards outcomes at the end of the reporting period is "Marginally Satisfactory".

Rating towards outputs:

The overall rating towards outputs at the end of the reporting period is "Marginally Satisfactory".

Overall risk rating:

The overall risk rating for the project at the end of the reporting period is **"Medium"**. It remains the same compared to the original risk rating at CEO endorsement. 11 risks are reported as Medium and 8 as Low risk rating. Medium risks range from development issues that could directly affect the implementation of activities (such as competing land uses) to environmental risks (such pests and diseases and weather hazards) to execution issues. Over the last year, the project has invested in building political and institutional support systems and in recruiting the technical skill sets needed to support implementation.

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total: USD $15, 465, 200.00 **Actual to date:** USD $*3,176,310* 20.5% June 2022	The total planned co-financing of the project is USD$ 15,465,200. To date, co-finance expenditure is reported as USD$ 3,176,309.96 representing 20.54% expenditure. The co-financing contribution from project partners covers activities that contribute to the intended outcomes of this project. The National Adaptation Plan and National Wetlands Policy projects contribute to Outcome 1 and strengthening institutional capacity to integrate EbA into environmental and ecosystem management. The Bird Watch and Bangweulu Wetlands projects are contributing to Outcome 2 through the improved management of wetland ecosystems in Zambia. The Mining and Environmental Remediation project and the Strengthening climate resilience project are contributing to Outcomes 2,3 and 4 through the implementation of climate change adaptation, climate-resilient agriculture and improved livelihood interventions. The actual co-financing expenditure is shown below: ▪ National Adaptation Plan Project – USD $606,685.85 ▪ Bird Watch Project – USD $400,000.00 ▪ Zambia Mining and Environmental Remediation and Improvement Project – USD $1,500,000.00 ▪ Bangweulu Wetlands Project -USD $ 43,645.32 ▪ Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia Project- USD $608,560.00 ▪ Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources – National Wetlands Policy Implementation Budget-USD 17, 418.79

	The project is benefitting from in kind co-financing of the office space, focal point persons on the project, project driver and the District Implementation Teams that provide technical expertise towards project implementation. The project will also identify additional co-financing partners that were not identified during the project preparatory stage.

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagements were done with key stakeholder groups including representatives of government agencies, traditional leaders, local authorities bangweulu wetlands, Community Resource Boards, communities engaged in eco-tourism, fisheries and district business associations, community schools, rural health facilities, village fisheries committees, weevil community communities, Ward Development Committee chairpersons and local churches. At national level, engagements were held with Zambia Agriculture Research Institute, Seed Control Certification Institute, Department of Meteorology, BirdWatch Zambia, International Crane Foundation, Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia Project (SCRALA), Zambia Mining and Environmental Remediation and Improvement Project (ZMERIP), Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Fisheries Department and the Zambia Environmental Management Agency, Heifer International for purposes of providing technical support towards project implementation. Progress made on stakeholder engagements at ward level with the institutions and communities outlined above is at the initial stage of introducing the project to the communities and formation of structures that are providing technical support and lessons to the project based on projects that are implementing similar activities at the EbA project sites. At National level, two (2) MoUs have been signed with the Zambia Agriculture Research Institute and Seed Control Certification Institute. There were no challenges encountered during stakeholder engagement at both local and national level. The outcomes from these engagements are existing knowledge and expertise that would benefit the project during the implementation period.

2.6. Gender

Gender mainstreaming	The project recruited a Gender Expert in May 2022 and who has internalised the Project's Gender Action Plan and is working with the Project Management Unit and the consultant team to mainstream gender in the climate risk and needs assessments and baseline assessment at project sites, elaborating training guides, and training of local stakeholders on gender related considerations for the implementation of wetland and forest EbA interventions. The Gender Expert will work with the PMU to revalidate the Gender Action Plan and ensure its implementation during the course of the project. The project ensures that meetings with the local communities have gender representation of men, women, youth and participation is recorded in the register reflecting gender disaggregation with at least 30% female representation, as well as gender sensitive reporting. In promoting gender, the EbA project Steering Committee added the membership from the Non-Gender Coordinating Council as a member of the EbA Steering Committee with effect from the second project steering committee

	meeting. The NGOCC is an umbrella network for non-Governmental and Community Based Organisations in Zambia active in championing women's empowerment and gender equity and equality. The outcome of sensitisation meetings at community and Ward levels has been the acceptance of men participating in meetings to have the presence and participation of women. The men have also shown willingness to share decision making positions with women after having understood the importance of gender equity towards attaining benefits from project implementation. This is evident from the awareness meetings held with the local communities that indicated 43% of the participants were women. At these meetings, 30 women representing various wards introduced themselves as members of the executive in the existing local community women's groups and cooperatives. However, challenges at ward level are the low turnout of women at community meetings which have largely been due to long distances covered to fetch water and spending more time in the fields The project intends to overcome this challenge through the introduction of small scale water infrastructure that will reduce the time required to fetch water and enable women to participate in meetings.

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Environmental and social safeguards management	The project was determined to be in the moderate safeguard risk category at CEO endorsement, with the main safeguard areas of concern being: SSP1 Biodiversity, Natural Habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources, the project will be operational in the context of reduced fish stocks, declining water levels, population increase and droughts. Therefore, consideration should be given to apply precautionary approach and consider traditional (indigenous) knowledge, latest science and diverse experiences to ensure that there is no adverse impact on biodiversity in dealing with the invasive alien species and bio-control restoration of indigenous climate resilient species. SSP 3Resource Efficiency, Pollution Prevention and Management of Chemicals and Wastes Concerning, the project will consider various options together with pros and cons associated with each option and endeavour resource efficient approach and project activities. SSP 7Indigenous peoples that could be triggered during or after transition of local communities towards alternative sustainable livelihoods and position restrictions concerning access and use of wood resources (timber) and fuel (charcoal). The project will ensure a participatory approach engaging with diverse right holders and duty bearers, including concerned men and women, and marginalised and vulnerable community members. As per the PRODOC's economic and social risk assessment, the project is currently undertaking a climate change risk and needs assessment in 15 wards located in the two project sites in order to mitigate current and future potential risks associated with climate change, including environment, social and human rights risks. The same consultancy will also establish a baseline against project results framework indicators and targets, and will enable updating information contained in the project's environmental and social impact management plan. The process is being done to inform the design of Ward level EbA project interventions in the 15 project sites (targeted wards) in Lukanga and Benguela wetland and adjacent areas. As part of the methodology, the assessment will also ensure that any risk mitigation measure meant to address the root causes of environment, social and human rights are factored in the planning and design of project activities. The climate risk and needs assessment is also being supported by the project gender expert who is tasked with ensuring that all assessment and planning activities undertaken by the project team and its contracted experts are integrating gender considerations.

	The project, in close collaboration with the Department of Green Economy and Climate is developing the grievance mechanism aimed at putting in place a transparent and independent mechanism for any aggrieved stakeholder, including vulnerable and marginalised groups, to submit their grievance related to the project. There are no challenges that have been identified or submissions on environmental social safeguards during the reporting period. The development of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism will be beneficial in identifying and ensuring that environmental, social and human rights of local communities and other stakeholders are safeguarded.

2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	The project has produced four (4) short videos in partnership with the Zambia News and Information Service (ZANIS) depicting awareness activities at the two project sites and feasibility studies that have been done in the blue lagoon, Lochinvar national park and the Lukanga Swamp on the invasive species affecting biodiversity in the wetlands. ZANIS is the public relations department under the Ministry of Information and Media. The videos have been aired on national television in November 2021, February, April and May 2022 respectively to create awareness on the importance of restoring the ecosystem by protecting biodiversity. In August 2021, the UNEP communication Team supported provided a consultant to augment a photo and video library of the project areas and also document the local community and ecosystem links. This was for purposes of using the pictures for future project communications and reporting to GEF. The videos can be accessed using the following links: UNEP mission to Zambia: https://studio.youtube.com/video/hrYUcuVua3U/edit Feasibility Study: https://studio.youtube.com/video/6_r_tfU5QbY/edit Awareness: https://studio.youtube.com/video/YjnIKuX7_OA/edit Race to save Zambia's Wetlands: https://youtu.be/Ea1ylwc9M1U The project has contracted a Knowledge management expert who is tasked with assessing and designing a knowledge management platform for the project, which is embedded in the MGEE platforms and will enable an effective depository and exchange on project experiences and on Zambia's efforts in EbA. The project has also contracted a Research Expert who is tasked with establishing a research and monitoring programme for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of EbA in Zambia to inform climate-resilient planning. The project is also developing a website for dissemination of information online with knowledge management plan for wetland and forest EbA to capture, store and disseminate knowledge including best practices and lessons.

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	No stories to be shared at this stage of the project. [section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]

3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**[1] will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*
(i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
(ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

[1] For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.,

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Objective: To strengthen the capacity of government and rural communities living around wetlands and forests to adapt to climate change using EbA.	Number of people (men and women) trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	0 men. 0 women. *Environmental management and ecosystem restoration training is widespread in Zambia. However, past and ongoing training has placed little emphasis on the consideration of EbA responses to climate change impacts in environmental* management and ecosystem restoration activities.		156,961 people[3] (77,375 men and 79,586 women) from line ministries, communities, and agricultural/fisheries extension services trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses.	2,163 community members (1,233 men and 930 women) have attended the project awareness meetings that introduced the project and the EbA approach. The awareness meetings for the local communities were conducted in October 2021 at all the 15 project sites in Chibombo, Ngabwe, Kapiri Mposhi, Samfya, Chifunabuli, Lunga, Chilubi, Luwingu, Lupososhi, Kanchibiya and Lavushi Manda Districts. 43 (28 men and 15 women) National, Provincial and District stakeholders were introduced to the project and made aware of the EbA approaches during the project launch on 1st April, 2021. 13 traditional leaders in the Bangweulu Wetlands and Lukanga Swamps project sites were made aware of the EbA project and the EbA approaches in April 2021. One training was done and 66 district officers representing 49 males and 17 females (6 from each of the 11 project district sites) have been trained EbA and monitoring and reporting.	*MS*

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

[3] Based on number of people who will receive training or be reached through awareness-raising campaigns at the national and local levels.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 1: Increased institutional and technical capacity at the national and local level to integrate EbA into environmental and ecosystem management planning.	Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity of targeted government institutions (MLNR) and district-level stakeholders (9 districts targeted) is strengthened at national and sub-national levels to adapt to climate change using EbA.	To be determined during the baseline assessment.		Each targeted institution progresses by at least 3 points in the capacity score index. (Max 10, Min 0)	A consulting company has been hired to undertake a baseline assessment, which will determine the current capacity score index. The project intends to have two (2) trainings annually to orient Intervention Monitors and Officers at District and Provincial level on EbA principles, grievance mechanism, inventory, monitoring and reporting in line with GEF standards/policies and lessons learning for effective and efficient implementation of project activities. So far, one training was done in May 2022 in Chongwe for Officers from MGEE. They have been trained on EbA and have facilitated some of the project's community sensitization workshops. In addition, one training session has been provided to 11 District Implementation Teams that have been established in the target districts of Chibombo, Ngabwe, Kapiri Mposhi, Samfya, Lunga, Chifunabuli Chilubi, Luwingu, Lupososhi, Kanchibiya and Lavushi Manda, comprising representatives of the district government from the departments of forestry, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, community development and the Town Council.	*MS*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
	Number of policies and plans related to the management of wetlands and forests into which EbA considerations have been integrated	0 policies and legislature integrating EbA considerations		At least two national policies (wetland and forest) and six plans (including the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland management and fisheries management plans, as well as relevant district development plans) have EbA considerations integrated into them.	0 A Policy expert has been recruited to conduct a policy gap assessment and provide recommendations for the integration of EbA into relevant policies and plans. Some of the policies, plans and legislature being reviewed include the climate change policy, environment policy, forest policy, meteorology policy, climate change bill, wildlife Act, forest Act, Environment Policy Act, Integrated District Development Plans and the implementation Plan for the Lukanga Conservation Plan. Staff from the MGEE working on these policies have been sensitised to the EbA approach.	*MS*
Outcome 2: Climate change resilience of communities living around wetlands and forests is increased.	Number of direct beneficiaries (men and women) benefitting from EbA.	0 men 0 women		50,726 people[4] (24,777 men and 25,949 women) and 27,480 people (13,773 men and 13,707 women) benefitting EbA in the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems, respectively. 6,500 people's capacity is built on EbA planning and implementation.	2,163 community members have attended the project sensitivity trainings that introduced the project and the EbA approach. In addition, 66 district officers have been trained EbA and monitoring and reporting.	*MS*
	Area of degraded wetland and forest under climate-resilient management across the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems	0 ha		At least 11,600 ha of degraded wetland and forest under climate-resilient management across the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems, comprising: • 1,000 ha of forest in the Bangweulu wetland system; • 600 ha of forest in the Lukanga wetland system; and • 10,000 ha of wetland in the Lukanga wetland system.	0 ha A climate risk assessment is being undertaken to inform the projects restoration and ecosystem management interventions. This will include the identification of areas of degraded forest and wetland that are vulnerable to climate change impacts and appropriate EbA interventions to reduce these effects. These interventions will be implemented later in the project.	*MS*

[4] Based on estimations that ~50% of the population at project sites (13) will directly benefit from EbA.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
Outcome 3: Communities living around the project intervention sites have increased capacity to adopt additional livelihoods, climate-resilient agricultural techniques and alternative energy sources and technologies to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of ecosystems.	Number of livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations, in the context of climate change, diversified, strengthened or introduced in the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems	0		At least 10 livelihood options and sources of income diversified, strengthened or introduced, including *inter alia*: • climate-resilient agriculture; • fish farming; • aquaculture; and • energy-efficient stove production.	0 A livelihood expert has been recruited to identify appropriate additional livelihood options that will be introduced by the project.	*MS*
	Number of people (men and women) with the capacity, including increased knowledge and understanding, to implement climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood options, and efficient irrigation techniques.	0 men 0 women		At least 3,900 people (1,950 men and 1,950 women) with increased knowledge and understanding implementing climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood options, and efficient irrigation techniques, including: • 1,300 farmers implementing climate-resilient agricultural and efficient irrigation techniques; and • 2,600 community members implementing additional livelihood options.	2,163 community members have attended the project sensitivity trainings that introduced the project and the EbA approach. A capacity-building expert has been recruited to develop appropriate training programmes for further training.	*MS*
	Area of agricultural land under climate-resilient management across the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems	0 ha		At least 3,250 ha of agricultural land under climate-resilient management across the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems, comprising: • 2,500 ha in the Bangweulu wetland system; and • 750 ha in the Lukanga wetland system.	0 ha An Adaptation Expert, Livelihood expert and EbA expert have been recruited to identify appropriate climate-resilient agricultural interventions for each of the target communities. These interventions will be implemented later in the project.	*MS*
	Number of women collecting a reduced amount of woodfuel from local forests.	0 women		2,600 women (200 from each ward-level intervention site) collecting less woodfuel from local forests because of the use of energy-efficient stoves and alternative fuel sources.	0 A company has been hired to undertake a baseline assessment, which will determine the current level of woodfuel use. An Energy expert has been recruited to identify the appropriate energy-efficient technologies to be implemented by the project. This will be done later in the project.	*MS*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating[2]
	Number of men with the capacity to produce fuel sources other than charcoal and woodfuel.	0 men		2,600 men (200 from each ward-level intervention site) with the capacity to produce fuels other than charcoal and woodfuel.	0 A company has been hired to undertake a baseline assessment, which will determine the current level charcoal and woodfuel production. An Energy expert has been recruited to identify the appropriate energy-efficient technologies to be implemented by the project. This will be done later in the project.	*MS*
Outcome 4: Increased knowledge and awareness of the: i) value of ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods to climate change.	% of district government officials at each project intervention site that are aware of EbA and consider climate change adaptation in their daily work.	To be defined by the climate change risk assessment		100% of district government officials at each project intervention site are aware of EbA and consider climate change adaptation in their daily work.	~ 100% 11 District Implementation Teams have been established in all the target districts. These teams are made up of representatives of the district government, including local planning, and have been trained on the project and EbA approach. This has increased awareness of climate change within all targeted district government offices.	*MS*
	Number of people (men and women) made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate EbA responses	0 men 0 women		101,451 people (49,554 men and 51,897 women) and 54,960 people (27,546 men and 27,414 women) in the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems, respectively	2,163 community members have attended the project sensitivity trainings that introduced the project and the EbA approach.	*MS*

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities[5]	Expected completion date[6]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[7], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[8]
COMPONENT 1: Institutional and technical capacity development for EbA in Zambia					
Output 1.1: Climate change risk assessments (RAs) developed for the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland systems under the latest climate scenarios, and capacity to use RA outputs for climate-resilient planning increased.	March 2023		20	A consultancy has been hired to undertake the climate risk assessments for Lukanga and Bangweulu wetlands. An inception report has been completed, and the field work is scheduled to start in July 2022.	S
Output 1.2: National, Provincial and local-level (district) government staff trained on planning and implementing EbA in wetlands and forests.	December 2022		20	11 District Implementation Teams (66 staff: 49 men and 17 women) have been established in all the target districts. These teams are made up of representatives of the district government, including local planning, and have been trained on the project and EbA approach. Various consultants (e.g. climate risk assessment, livelihood expert, Community capacity building expert) are in the process of developing training programmes that will include representatives of provincial and local government.	S
Output 1.3: Wetland management (2), fisheries management (2) and district development plans (9) revised for the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland systems to include EbA considerations.	September 2023		0	The activities under this Output are scheduled to commence in early 2023.	m/s
Output 1.4: Validated policy briefs for integration of EbA into national wetland and forest policies and legislation developed and presented to the MLNR (addendum: now MGEE).	December 2022		10	A Policy expert has been recruited to conduct a policy gap assessment and develop policy briefs. Some of the policies, plans and legislature being reviewed include the climate change policy, environment policy, forest policy, meteorology policy, climate change bill, wildlife Act, forest Act, Environment Policy Act, Integrated District Development Plans and the implementation Plan for the Lukanga Conservation Plan.	MS
Output 1.5: Wetland and forest EbA sustainability and upscaling strategy developed.	March 2025		0	The activities under this Output are scheduled to commence in early 2024.	n/a
COMPONENT 2. Implementation of wetland and forest EbA interventions in Zambia					

[5] Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.
[6] The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).
[7] As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.
[8] To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities[5]	Expected completion date[6]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[7], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[8]
Output 2.1: Protocols developed for wetland and forest EbA interventions for three sites in the Lukanga wetland system and 10 sites in the Bangweulu wetland system.	March 2022		10	10 consultancies, including an EbA Expert, have been recruited to conduct various assessments that will inform the development of EbA protocols. The EbA Expert will be responsible for consolidating the findings of these assessments and developing the protocols.	S
Output 2.2: 6,500 district technical staff, traditional authorities and beneficiary communities trained to plan, implement and maintain EbA interventions in wetlands and forests.	March 2025		10	2,163 community members have attended the project sensitivity trainings that introduced the project and the EbA approach. In addition, 66 district officers have been trained EbA and monitoring and reporting. Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with the Zambia Agriculture Research Institute and the Seed Control and Certification Institute. These institutions will provide technical support and contribute to the training provided by the project.	S
Output 2.3: 1,600 hectares of degraded forest areas of the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems restored using an EbA approach.	March 2025		0	The project is in the process of procuring goods to establish community managed nurseries, which will supply seedling for the forest restoration.	MS
Output 2.4: 10,000 hectares of degraded wetland areas of the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems restored through the removal of alien invasive plant species and protection of primary fish breeding habitats using climate-resilient methods.	March 2025		5	A feasibility study https://studio.youtube.com/video/6_r_tfU5QbY/edit was done in March, 2022 to: i) assess the extent of the *Salvinia molesta* cover on the Lukanga swamps; ii) assess areas where the weevils have been introduced; iii) assess the capacity of the committees that were trained to breed the weevils; iv) how the weed has affected the fishery; and v) assess the state of the breeding ponds that were constructed by Birdwatch. This done as a preparatory phase for the mapping of the areas affected by the weed, identification of sites for construction of breeding ponds and release of bio control agents in the wetland.	S
COMPONENT 3. Climate change-resilient communities in Zambia					
Output 3.1: Gender Focused Community associations and groups at intervention sites established/strengthened.	September 2024		5	A Community capacity building expert has been recruited. Together with the project staff and District Implementation Teams, this expert will assist communities to establish women's groups, water user associations, seed storage associations and agricultural cooperatives.	MS

Outputs/Activities[5]	Expected completion date[6]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Progress rating justification[7], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[8]
Output 3.2: Thirteen community-specific additional livelihood plans, identifying climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood options (at least 10), developed for each beneficiary community.	March 2023		5	A livelihood expert has been recruited *and is in the process of identifying* appropriate additional livelihood options that will be introduced by the project. This expert is responsible for developing community-specific livelihood plans.	MS
Output 3.3: Beneficiary communities (3,900 people) trained on the implementation and management of additional livelihood options and climate-resilient agriculture practices, as well as in-field water harvesting techniques selected from additional livelihood plans.	March 2024		5	A livelihood expert has been recruited May 2022 and is in the process of identifying appropriate additional livelihood options that will be introduced by the project. This expert, along with other consultancies recruited by the project (e.g. Gender Expert, Energy Expert, EbA Expert) and the District Implementation Teams, will train communities on additional livelihood options and climate-resilient agriculture practices.	MS
Output 3.4: Additional livelihood options, climate-resilient agricultural practices (on 3,250 ha of land) and in-field water harvesting techniques implemented at project intervention sites.	March 2025		0	The additional livelihood options will be introduced once the various assessments have been concluded and the community-specific additional livelihood plans have been developed.	MS
Output 3.5: Energy-efficient technologies and alternative fuel sources introduced in the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland systems to reduce deforestation.	March 2023		5	An Energy expert has been recruited and is in the process of identifying the appropriate energy-efficient technologies to be implemented by the project.	MS
COMPONENT 4. Public awareness and knowledge of increasing climate resilience through wetland and forest EbA interventions					
Output 4.1: Monitoring and research programme on wetland and forest EbA established.	March 2025		5	A Research expert has been recruited and is in the process of developing the monitoring and research programme for the project.	MS
Output 4.2: Knowledge management plan developed for the collection and dissemination of knowledge and best practices on wetland and forest EbA generated during the project.	March 2025		5	A Knowledge management expert has been recruited and is in the process of developing a knowledge management plan and online platform.	MS
Output 4.3: Awareness-raising campaign implemented at national level on the: i) value of ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods to climate change.	March 2025		5	2,163 community members have attended the project sensitivity trainings that introduced the project and the EbA approach.	S

3.3. Risk Rating

Table A. Risk-log

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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1 (This PIR)	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
At CEO: Communities do not support climate change adaptation interventions during or after the proposed project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA.	Outcome 2,3 and 4	M	M						=	No change. As adaptation interventions have yet to be implemented at project sites, the level of support from communities remains unclear.
At CEO: Failure to establish additional livelihoods at project intervention sites resulting in the continuation of destructive livelihoods and further ecosystem degradation.	Outcome 3	M	M						=	No change. As additional livelihoods have yet to be implemented at project sites, it remains unclear if they will become established or not.
At CEO: Additional livelihoods introduced by the project result in increased pressure on natural resources.	Outcome 3	L	L						=	No change. A livelihood consultant has been hired to identify appropriate additional sustainable climate-resilient livelihood options. The risk that they will result in increased pressure on natural resources therefore remains low.
At CEO: Bio-control of Kariba weed in the Lukanga Swamps by the BirdWatch Zambia baseline project are not achieved as planned resulting in a lack of capacity at relevant project sites to implement bio-control under the proposed project.	Outcome 2	L	L						=	No change. The Birdwatch Zambia bio-control was successfully implemented and there is infrastructure and human resource capacity in Lukanga area for the project to draw on and continue with bio-control activities. No significant capacity constraints were identified.
At CEO: High staff turnover in the government departments and implementing agencies.	All Outcomes	M	M						=	No change. Although the project has not experienced high staff turnover within the executing entity, the initial Project Manager has resigned from his post. Staff turnover therefore remains a risk.
At CEO: Limited political will to implement and sustain project interventions.	All Outcomes	L	L						=	No change. There is political will to implement environmental management and climate change adaptation projects of this nature.
At CEO: Funding not available to sustain, replicate and upscale EbA interventions implemented by the project.	Outcome 2	M	M						=	No change. Whilst it remains unclear what funding will be available once the project is concluded to replicate and upscale EbA interventions, the forthcoming National Adaptation Plan (NAP) led by the DGEC offers an opportunity to integrated EbA

										approaches into priority NAP programmes and climate financing strategy.
At CEO: Other economic developments, such as mining, agriculture, and human settlement, may compete with the implementation of the project activities.	Outcome 2 and 3	M	M						=	No change. It is unlikely that mining and large-scale settlement development will take place within the project sites. However, the expansion of agricultural land into areas of natural forest remains a risk.
At CEO: Disagreements over land tenure between the state and traditional authorities prevent or stall the implementation of project interventions.	Outcome 2 and 3	L	L						=	No change. The project has involved multiple levels of governance (traditional, ward, district, provincial and national) in the intervention planning process and has experienced no disagreements.
At CEO: Livelihoods are threatened by the demarcation of forest for EbA.	Outcome 3	L	L						=	No change. A livelihoods consultant has been hired to assess current livelihood strategies at each project sites. Demarcation activities carried out by the project will be designed to limit any potential impact on these current livelihoods.
At CEO: Pests and diseases limit the effectiveness of wetland and forest restoration.	Outcome 2	L	L						=	No change. No pest or disease problems have been reported to the project.
At CEO: Restored ecosystems are damaged by livestock.	Outcome 2	L	L						=	No change. The project interventions are yet to be implemented, and therefore this risk remains the same.
At CEO: Construction of small-scale water infrastructure damages surrounding ecosystems.	Outcome 3	L	L						=	No change. The small-scale water infrastructure will be designed to limit damage on surrounding ecosystems, and therefore this risk remains low.
At CEO: Extreme climate events such as floods and droughts could disrupt project activities and/or damage ecosystems and infrastructure.	Outcome 2 and 3	M	M						=	No change. A climate risk assessment is being undertaken to identify levels of risk associated with climate change scenarios including extreme climate events that could impact project sites. Interventions will then be designed to withstand and reduce these potential risks. But, because the CRA is yet to be completed and interventions have yet be implemented at the project sites, the risk remains the same. However, it is expected to reduce in the future.
At CEO: Fire destroys EbA interventions such as replanted forests.	Outcome 2	M	M						=	No change. However, as interventions have yet to be implemented at the project sites, the risk remains the same for now.
At CEO: Benefits of the project are not equitably shared among the recipient communities.	All Outcomes	M	M						=	No change. As adaptation interventions have yet to be implemented at project sites, the project has not been able to assess benefit sharing..
HYPR 2022: Delays in the procurement of goods and services. This is a risk for timely project implementation because it affects the time frame within which activities are to be implemented and outputs to be	All Outcomes	New	M						=	New risk identified. Delays in procurement may adversely affect project delivery as has happened during the reporting period with the lengthy procurement of national consultants. A meeting was held in June 2022 between Procurement Unit and the Department of Green Economy and Climate to identify challenges and identify measures for addressing the challenges. A review will be undertaken in September.. It is therefore rated as a medium risk.

achieved and contribute to project										
HYPR 2022: Seeking timely approval for the project team to travel to project sites is a risk that would lead to project delays because there is no guarantee that authority is granted at all times. This affects project implementation in the two (2) project sites.	Outcome 2 and 3	New	M						=	New risk identified. Delays in travel to the project sites may delay project delivery. During the project period the PMU had to reschedule a field mission since approval was not granted in time. The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment applied in 2021 to the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for a blanket authority to allow project staff to undertake field missions to the two project sites as per the approved PSC workplan. This request was denied.T
This PIR: Project activities exacerbate existing gender role disparities between fishermen and women drying and selling fish.	Outcome 2 and 3.	New	M						=	New risk identified. Dynamics between women dryers and sellers to secure fish from male fisherman could be negatively affected by project favoring one gender group over the other and contribute inadvertently to sexual harassment among others. There is need for the project interventions to be planned to target both men and women.
Consolidated project risk			M						=	Medium

Table B. Outstanding medium & high risks

*List here **only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or worse** in the **current** PIR*

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR_{t-1}, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
At CEO: Communities do not support climate change adaptation interventions during or after the proposed project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA.	• Involve trusted traditional authorities in planning and implementation. • Additional livelihoods introduced through the project will provide immediate benefits in the form of income. This will be supported creating access to markets through local CSOs and community groups (such as cooperatives) to ensure that livelihoods are profitable and sustainable. • Implement public awareness-raising programmes on the effects of climate change and the benefits of EbA interventions before and during the implementation of project interventions. • Conduct gender sensitisation workshops to ensure that men	• The project undertook a sensitization mission, introducing the project to communities, traditional leaders, and ward, district and provincial government. This included sensitising the community to the gender-sensitive approach that the project will be implementing. This has garnered the support of communities and relevant stakeholders. • A livelihood consultant has been hired to identify appropriate additional livelihoods that communities will support. In addition, this expert will assist communities to establish relevant	• Once the climate risk assessment of the two sites is complete and interventions are identified, verify these results with the target communities and relevant government structures to ensure that they meet local requirements. • Once the implementation of interventions starts, prioritize the implementation of interventions that provide immediate benefits (e.g. small-scale water infrastructure or provision of relevant equipment) to garner community support. The interventions that provide longer term benefits (e.g. forest restoration) can then be implemented.	March 2023	PMU

	and women benefit from the project interventions. • Build capacity and train relevant stakeholders (e.g. local authorities and communities) to increase their understanding and awareness of the benefits of EbA and their ability to effectively implement, use and maintain EbA measures. • Demonstrate the benefits of EbA interventions in target sites around forests and wetlands.	community structures (e.g. women's group) to manage project interventions. • A Climate Risk Assessment is being undertaken to identify appropriate EbA interventions for each site. • 11 District Implementation Teams, made up of sector staff from District government (Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests, Livestock, Community Development and the Town Council that regularly interact with local communities, have been established. These Teams will assist in the implementation of project interventions with the local communities.	• The project has recruited a Gender expert to update the Gender Action Plan, including actions that will allow more female participation in workshops and meetings.		
At CEO: Failure to establish additional livelihoods at project intervention sites resulting in the continuation of destructive livelihoods and further ecosystem degradation.	• Implement public awareness programmes on the effects of climate change and the benefits of EbA interventions (as well as their links to additional livelihoods) before the commencement of project interventions. • Ensure active participation of local stakeholders during the identification of additional livelihoods and development of community-specific additional livelihood plans to ensure that they are locally appropriate and accepted. • Design additional livelihood strategies that will benefit both men and women. • Build capacity and train relevant stakeholders (e.g. local authorities and communities) to develop and implement additional livelihood options.	• The project undertook a sensitization mission, introducing the project to communities, traditional leaders, and ward, district and provincial government. This has garnered the support of communities and relevant stakeholders. • 11 District Implementation Teams, made up of staff from District government that regularly interact with local communities, have been established. These Teams will assist in the implementation of project interventions with the local communities. • A livelihood consultant has been hired to identify appropriate additional livelihoods that communities will support. In addition, this expert will assist communities to	• Once the various assessments are complete and interventions are identified, verify these results with the target communities and relevant government structures to ensure that they meet local requirements. • Undertake training with local communities on the additional livelihood interventions.	March 2023	PMU

		establish relevant community structures (e.g. women's group) to manage project interventions. • A Community Capacity Building expert has been hired to develop training programmes for local communities on EbA and additional livelihood interventions.			
At CEO: High staff turnover in the government departments and implementing agencies.	• Appoint deputies and alternative representation during project inception to ensure sufficient continuity. • Recruit core stand-alone staff for the project that are independent of government departments. • Technical capacity will be retained within the Technical Committee on Climate Change which will be responsible for the transferring of technical knowledge to new staff within government departments and implementing agencies, allowing for the consolidation of technical expertise related to EbA at the institutional level.	• A PMU has been appointed. However, the initial project manager resigned in May 2022. A second recruitment process is nearing completion.. • An additional focal point (two in total) for the project has been appointed in the MGEE. • Additional staff from the MGEE have been included in the project sensitization missions to ensure that they are familiar with, and support, the project. • The Technical Committee on Climate Change met in January 2022. The project was introduced to the committee and they were informed of the relevant outputs that they should expect over the coming years.	• Complete the recruitment of the project manager. • A review of staff salaries, including benchmarking against other GEF projects in Zambia, will be completed. PMU salaries may then be increased to ensure that they are competitive and promote staff retention. • Organise regular meetings of the Technical Committee on Climate Change. The TCCC meetings provide technical guidance on risks that may impede project implementation.	September 2022 September 2022 Ongoing	MGEE UNEP & MGEE PMU
At CEO: Funding not available to sustain, replicate and upscale EbA interventions implemented by the project.	• An EbA upscaling strategy will be developed for sustaining, replicating and upscaling EbA interventions. This will include identifying climate change funding sources and training government staff on accessing the available resources.	• 10 consultants have been hired to undertake various assessments that will inform the implementation of EbA interventions. These assessments, combined with lessons learned during implementation, will be used to develop an	Not applicable at this time		

		upscaling strategy later in the project.			
At CEO: Other economic developments, such as mining, agriculture, and human settlement, may compete with the implementation of the project activities.	• Demarcate boundaries of forests selected for community management using firebreaks, wood chipping or blacklining as per community forest management plans developed through the project. • Collaborate with relevant government agencies to ensure appropriate coordination between all ongoing projects in the intervention sites. • Identify and implement additional livelihoods that have been deemed financially, technically and socially feasible to reduce clearing of land for agriculture.	• The project has involved multiple levels of governance (traditional, ward, district, provincial and national) in the intervention planning process to avoid competition and overlap with other sectors and initiatives. • A livelihood consultant has been hired to identify appropriate additional livelihoods that communities will support and that will incentivise ecosystem protection. • 11 District Implementation Teams, made up of staff from District government that regularly interact with local communities, have been established. Included in each of these teams is a representative from the District planning office who can flag any potential conflicts with other sectors.	• Continue to regularly engage provincial, district and ward government. • Continue to regularly engage with District Implementation Teams.	Ongoing	PMU
At CEO: Extreme climate events such as floods and droughts could disrupt project activities and/or damage ecosystems and infrastructure.	• Select appropriate intervention sites to minimise the threat of floods. • Take into account meteorological forecasts while planning the implementation of interventions. • Use appropriate species for project restoration interventions to minimise the potential impacts of floods and droughts in the medium and long-term. Focus on climate-resilient species and restoration techniques to: i) assist plant growth particularly in the seedling/sapling phase; and ii) reduce the risk of damage from hazard events.	• A climate risk assessment is being undertaken to identify potential extreme climate events that could impact project sites. Interventions will then be designed to withstand and reduce these potential risks.	• Ensure that the findings of the climate risk assessment inform climate change adaptation intervention selection, design and implementation and monitoring	March 2023	PMU

At CEO: Fire destroys EbA interventions such as replanted forests.	• Establishment of fire breaks around forest restoration sites as part of forest restoration protocols.	• The project has made budgetary provisions for the establishment of firebreaks.	• Prepare TORs and launch the consultant recruitment process to enable mobilization in 2023	December 2022	PMU
At CEO: Benefits of the project are not equitably shared among the recipient communities.	• Detailed stakeholder engagement plan (Appendix 9) will be prepared during project inception to ensure that all relevant community members participate in project implementation. • Local government and community leaders will be involved in the selection of beneficiary households. • Conduct gender sensitisation workshops to ensure that at least 50% of project beneficiaries are women.	• The project undertook a sensitization missions to introduce the project to communities, traditional leaders, and all ward, district and provincial governments in both project sites. This has garnered the support of communities and relevant stakeholders. • 11 District Implementation Teams, made up of staff from District government that regularly interact with local communities, have been established. These Teams will assist in ensuring the equitable distribution of benefits. • A Gender expert has been hired to update the gender assessment and Gender Action Plan. The consultant will also conduct gender sensitisation workshops with all recipient communities. • The Stakeholder Engagement plan is being completed. • A Grievance Mechanism is being developed which will allow stakeholder who might have a complaint related to the project activities to formally raise these problems with the project team and MGEE.	• The project has involved multiple levels of governance (community, traditional, ward, district, provincial and national) in the intervention planning process to mitigate this risk and will continue to do so during the next year. • Finalise the updated Gender Action Plan • Finalise the stakeholder engagement plan. • Finalise the project grievance mechanism and conduct training of grievance mechanism committee members • Conduct workshops with local communities and develop information packs to make them aware of the project grievance mechanism.	December 2022	PMU
HYPR 2022: Delays in the procurement of goods and services. This is a risk for timely project implementation because it affects the time frame within which activities are to be		• The Director- Green Economy and Climate Change was notified of the delays in the procurement of goods and services by the Procurement	• Plan procurement in advance to account for potential delays. Establish a “procurement pipeline”.	September 2022	PMU

implemented and outputs to be achieved and contribute to project		Department of the MGEE in particular the procurement of consultancy services, office equipment and field equipment. He has confirmed he will support procurement processes where possible. • A meeting was held with the Director of Procurement for the MGEE, Director of the Department of Green Economy and Climate, UNEP and the PMU to identify mechanisms to speed up procurement processes. Agreement was reached on the need for the PMU to submit procurement requests with detailed specifications / TORs to Procurement Department via the DGEC. Procurement Department assured the DGEC and PMU that the requests will be processed in a timely manner.	• Agreement to review the procurement performance quarterly.		
HYPR 2022: Seeking timely approval for the project team to travel to project sites is a risk that would lead to project delays because there is no guarantee that authority is granted at all times. This affects project implementation in the two (2) project sites.		• The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment applied in 2021 to the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for a blanket authority to allow project staff to undertake field missions to the two project sites as per the approved PSC workplan. This request was denied. The Ministry was advised to seek authority to travel outside duty station to project sites on a needs basis.	• Plan field trips in advance and submit requests for PMU staff travel in good time and providing regular feedback to the government focal points can avoid potential approval delays.	Ongoing	PMU
This PIR: Project activities exacerbate existing gender role disparities between fishermen		• A Gender expert has been hired to update the gender assessment and Gender Action Plan. The consultant	• Ensure that the findings on gender-related risks and recommendations on appropriate mitigation actions	December 2022	PMU

and women drying and selling fish.		will also conduct gender sensitisation workshops with all recipient communities. • A Grievance Mechanism is being developed which will allow stakeholders, including recipient communities, who might have grievances to formally raise these problems with MGEE.	of the gender expert deliverables inform climate change adaptation intervention selection, design and implementation and monitoring. • Finalise the project grievance mechanism and put it in place. • Conduct workshops with local communities and develop information packs to make them aware of the project grievance mechanism.		

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.
Medium 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.

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.

- [ ] Results framework
- [ ] Components and cost
- [ ] Institutional and implementation arrangements
- [√] Financial management
- [√] Implementation schedule
- [ ] Executing Entity
- [ ] Executing Entity Category
- [ ] Minor project objective change
- [ ] Safeguards
- [ ] Risk analysis

- ☐ Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- ☐ Co-financing
- ☐ Location of project activity
- ☐ Other

[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]

Minor amendments	*[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]* For fiscal year 2021 (year 1) a minor budget revision was applied to accommodate a 15.5% increase in the cost of a motor vehicle owing to increased 2021 quotation from supplier compared to 2019 quotation used to elaborate the project proposal. The corresponding amount was deducted from the Travel budget line. An accounting software for the project was added to the budget with a corresponding decrease from office supplies. The project workplan for 2021 and 2022 was amended to reflect delay in start of project activities owing to delays in the procurement of goods and services for project implementation and the onset of the Covid -19 pandemic that restricted movements across provinces and holding of meetings.

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 Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Lusaka	-15.4067	28.2871	Lusaka	Capital city	National Government capacity development
Bangweulu Swamps	-11.5	30.25	Bangweulu Swamps	Wetland	Ecosystem-based adaptation
Lukanga Swamp	-14.3797	27.8053	Lukanga Swamp	Wetland	Ecosystem-based adaptation

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

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