PIR FY 2023 - 8034
Zambia EbA project

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table		GEF ID.: 8034	Umoja WBS: SB-010744
		SMA IPMR ID: 8034	Grant ID: 01348
		Project Short Title: Zambia EbA Project	
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	
	Age	32	
Project Type		Full size project	
Parent Programme if child project			
Project Scope		National	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Zambia	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Climate change	
GEF financing amount		US$ 6,185,000	
Co-financing amount		US$ 15,465,200	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		20/05/2020	
UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)			
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		06/11/2020	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available		01/04/2021	
Date of First Disbursement		27/04/2021	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023		USD 865,825.85	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023		USD 752,370.67	
Midterm undertaken?		No	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken			
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		February 2024	
Completion Date	*Planned – original PCA*	28/02/2025	
	Revised – Current PCA	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. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
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
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Alex Forbes
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
UNEP Support/Assistants	Frankline Kidisa
EA Manager/Representative	Mr. Ephraim Shitima
EA Project Manager	Ms. Nellie Ngulube
EA Finance Manager	Mr. Field Hamalila
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	N/A

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Thematic: Climate action Foundational: Science-policy or Environmental Governance. Enabling: Finance and Economic Transformations
PoW Indicator(s)	**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

UNEP previous Subprogramme(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 Goal(s)	• SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts: • 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:
Link to relevant SDG Target(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

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
Total number of direct beneficiaries (male and female)		50,726	50,726	1,118 people were involved in the climate change risk assessments (CCRAs), aimed at identifying appropriate adaptation actions in each target community. The next phase of the project will see the implementation of these identified interventions.

				3,956 community members have been aggregated into relevant groups (e.g. water user associations, women's groups, seed-grower groups, etc.) in preparation for the project's training, adaptation and additional livelihoods interventions.
Area of land managed for climate resilience		11,600	11,600	CCRAs have been conducted at each of the project intervention sites to identify appropriate areas for climate resilient management. ~ 20,000 seedings have been distributed for agroforestry and restoration purposes covering 16.7 ha of land. The project has integrated EbA and climate resilient land management approaches in the Bangweulu and Lukanga management plans.
Total number of policies/plans that will mainstream climate resilience		8	8	A total of seven (7) policies, four (4) Acts and Two (2) Management Plans were reviewed and entry points for the integration of EbA and climate adaptation were identified. These are the Second National Agriculture Policy (SNAP, 2016), National Energy Policy 2019, National Water Policy 2010, National Policy on Environment, 2007, National Wetlands Policy, 2018, National Policy on Climate Change2 016, National Forest Policy 2014, The Environmental Management Act, 2011, Water Resources Management Act, 2011, Fisheries Act, 2011 and the Forests Act, 2015, Lukanga Swamps Conservation Plan and the Bangweulu General Management Plan.
Total number of people trained (male and female)		3,900	3,900	3,956 community members, (1,335 men and 2,621 women) aggregated into relevant groups, have been preliminarily trained on how to manage the various activities associated with their grouping. These groups will be further trained during the implementation of EbA and additional livelihood interventions.

				Training at national, provincial, District and community level on CCRAs, livelihoods, EbA best practice, EbA guidelines, gender, governance and financial literacy, conducting risk Assessments, and alternative fuel sources is planned to take place during the second half of 2023.

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 20__	FY 20__	FY 20__
PIR #	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	….
Rating towards **outcomes (DO)** (section 3.1)	MS	MS			
Rating towards **outputs (IP)** (section 3.2)	MS	MS			
Risk rating (section 4.2)	M	M			

Progress Highlights

As reported in previous PIRs, this project experienced delays during the initial period of implementation. These delays were because of: i) delays in staff/consultant recruitment; ii) change in Government, and the consequent transfer of the project management unit from the Ministry of Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources under the Climate Change and Natural Resources Department to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment under the Green Economy and Climate Change Department; and iii) delays in procurement associated with new procurement regulations instituted by the new Government. The project has overcome many of these challenges, and, as described below, has made good progress over this reporting period. However, it is the broader context of overall delayed delivery that the project progress towards outcomes and project progress towards outputs is rated.

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

A Climate change risk assessment (CCRA) was carried out from July to August 2022. A total of 1,118 people (disaggregated into 580 males and 538 females representing 51.88% and 48.12% respectively) participated in the consultative process during this assessment. The findings of this assessment indicated that, for both Lukanga and Bangweulu, the main climate change hazards affecting local communities are an increasing frequency of floods and droughts, increasing temperature, and increasingly variable rainfall. Based on this, the assessment provides recommended adaptation interventions to assist communities to cope with these climate changes effects. These recommendations, combined with the findings of other consultants (livelihood expert, gender expert, capacity-building expert) are being used to inform the on-the-ground interventions that will be implemented at each site. The EbA project successfully held a planning and review workshop in March, 2023 to review the CCRA reports submitted by the various consultants engaged by the project and develop a roadmap for undertaking the 2023 approved activities.

In addition to informing adaptation interventions to be implemented by the project, during the second half of 2023 the CCRA team will provide training to national, provincial and district officials on conducting and interpreting the results of climate change risk assessments. This will increase the technical capacity of these

officials to integrate climate change risks into sectoral and national policies, as well as environmental, ecosystem and development plans.

Two consultants contracted by the project (EbA expert and Adaptation expert) have developed: i) Overview of EbA best practice and lessons learned; ii) Technical guidelines on planning and implementing EbA; iii) EbA training module; and iv) a Framework for implementing EbA in Zambia. These documents are in the final stage of validation and will then be provided to relevant government officials. Furthermore, along with the training on CCRA, training will be provided national, provincial and district officials on these topics. This will increase the capacity of these officials to plan and implement EbA projects.

Other documents in the final validation stage include the Gender, Climate Change Risk Assessment guidelines, Monitoring and Research Framework and monitoring tools, and livelihood, alternative energy, governance and financial literacy manuals. The knowledge Management Plan is being developed.

The Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, the EbA Project and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development held a joint workshop in May 2023 to develop the Climate Change Chapter for the District Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) for all the 116 Districts in Zambia. A total of 45 Officers (32 Males and 13 Females) comprising of Directors, Assistant Directors, Provincial Assistant Directors, Principal Provincial Physical Planners, District Planning Officers, Climate Change Officers-Green Economy and Climate Change units from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural development, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, Provincial Planning Units and Town Councils attended the workshop. The development of the chapter and guidelines was aimed at enhancing climate change, green economy and ecosystem-based adaptation mainstreaming in the IDPs with the objective of: i) identifying: the climate hazards, risks and vulnerabilities affecting each district; ii) provide actions to address the climate change hazards, risks and vulnerabilities; iii) green economy challenges specific to each district; iv) allocation of resources for the implementation of the climate mitigate and adaptation change actions; v) developing a monitoring and evaluation plan to track progress on implementation and ensure ownership of the climate change chapter by each district. The draft chapter was developed and is in circulation for stakeholder validation.

Progress was made towards the integration of EbA into sectoral and national policies, as well as environmental, ecosystem and development plans. A policy expert contracted by the project developed a framework for identifying gaps and barriers for the integration of EbA, and wider upscaling of ecosystem-based adaptation, into policies, laws and regulatory frameworks in Zambia. Consultations took place with policy-makers in the sector Ministries, CSOs, NGOs, and academic institutions with the aim of: i) soliciting feedback and contributions; ii) screening the selected policy and legal frameworks in the country to identify the gaps, barriers and entry points/opportunities for integrating EbA; iii) formulating policy briefs on sector specific national policies and legislative instruments with recommendations for consideration of EbA into national policies and legislation; and iv) lastly validation of the policy briefs to stakeholders. Through this process, seven (7) policies, four (4) Acts and Two (2) Management Plans were reviewed (see section 3.2 for details). Based on this review, a total of 11 policy and legislative briefs have been prepared to assist policy-makers and planners to integrate EbA into policies, acts and plans related to forest and wetland management. Recommendations from this review were submitted for inclusion into the final legislature after the wider stakeholder validation. The policy briefs were validated in May, 2023 for onward submission to cabinet office

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

The project undertook various studies to inform the on-the-ground implementation of EbA interventions. These included: i) review of EbA best practice and lessons learned; ii) CCRAs (see above); iii) gender risk and needs assessment; iv) community capacity building needs assessment. The EbA Expert is consolidating the findings of the various assessments undertaken through the project to inform the development of EbA protocols, which will guide the on-the-ground EbA interventions to be implemented by the project.

The project, with support from the Forestry Department, conducted a traditional leaders sensitisation exercise from December 2022 – January 2023 in the project districts on the importance of sustainably managing natural resources and the benefits of forming Community Forest Management Areas to be managed by community forest management groups. A total of 31 participants (24 males and 7 females) took part in the

sensitization exercise from the Forestry Department, Ministry of Green Economy and Environment, District Commissioners, Intervention Monitors and Project staff. The 14 traditional leaders visited expressed willingness to protect the forests because of the wood and non-wood benefits to the communities. This contributes to the forest restoration goal of the project. (https://youtu.be/vugJo0NNsho) The EbA Project conducted a tree seedling distribution exercise from December 2022 to January 2023. The seedlings planted covered ~16.7ha of land. This contributes to the forest restoration goal of the project. In April, 2023, a follow-up post tree planting exercise was carried out with the Provincial Forest Officers to assess the survival rate of the seedlings planted in the 2022/2023 tree planting season and identify areas that required replanting, as well as identify suitable locations for installation of community nurseries. The seedling survival rate ranged between 60% and 91% across the various provinces.

The project has procured nursery equipment for nursery establishment and has commenced the process of procuring seeds to establish district and community managed nurseries, which will supply seedling for the forest restoration.

In an effort to promote EbA and environmental conservation in schools, a meeting was held with the Wildlife Environmental Conservation Society of Zambia (WECSZ). The WECSZ empowers climate ambassadors to be agents of change ready to inspire their peers in schools and local communities. The society offers multi-day intensive trainings that include presentations by climate experts, field visits, action planning, and workshops learning skills from radio to theatre. The students are also trained on conservation issues such as deforestation, waste, water and climate resilience and policy advocacy and education. The project, in partnership with WECSZ, is working on formalising 129 conservation clubs in schools across the 15 EbA project sites to promote EbA and environmental conservation.

The EbA project held a meeting with WWF to discuss areas of partnership and further synergies on the ecosystem restoration works to be undertaken in the Lukanga Swamps and the Bangweulu Wetlands. In the meeting, it was agreed that the EbA project would collaborate with WWF as they are implementing projects with similar objectives. The EbA project will continue to seek collaborations with other projects in Zambia to enhance synergies and avoid duplication.

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.

The project undertook various studies to inform the implementation of additional livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques. These included: i) livelihood assessment; ii) CCRAs (see above); iii) gender risk and needs assessment; iv) community capacity building needs assessment; and v) energy risk and needs assessment. Recommendations from these assessments, such as specific livelihoods relevant to each community or choice of energy-efficient cook-stove, will be used during the implementation of additional livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques in the coming years.

The EbA project carried out the group formation exercise from October-November 2022. This objective of the exercise was to form cooperatives, seed grower groups, water user association, women's groups, youth groups and fishermen committees in readiness for the training and additional livelihood support from the project. With participation of 3,956 community members (2,514 women and 1,442 males), a total of 153 groups were formed, comprising 46 groups at the Lukanga project sites and 107 groups at the Bangweulu Project sites and this process is ongoing.

A feasibility study was conducted in February 2023 to identify suitable cost-effective replicable community infrastructure in preparation for the construction of Seed Banks and Water Harvesting structures to be constructed at the project sites. This is aimed at improving food security and supporting additional livelihoods that will help reduce the vulnerability of communities living around the wetlands and forests.

The project engaged with MKP Farms and Heifer International in September 2022 to investigate the potential for out-grower schemes that will support the additional livelihoods interventions planned by the project. An assessment of the project sites was done in January, 2023 on the suitability of off-taking horticulture products, soil type and fertility, crop varieties that can grow well, challenges, access to markets and the possibility of

forming out-grower schemes. Heifer International focuses on livestock and MKP Farms on horticultural products.

Component 4: Public awareness and knowledge of increasing climate resilience through wetland and forest EbA interventions
This component increases 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.

To facilitate effective knowledge sharing and the development of a knowledge management plan, the project undertook a mapping exercise to establish knowledge management and information dissemination practices, channels and enabling infrastructure. Integral to the mapping was to ascertain the information needs of key stakeholder groups who stand to benefit from the knowledge management plan and system. The results of this assessment will be used to finalise the project knowledge management and dissemination systems. The Green Economy and Climate Change Department under the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment is the custodian of the Knowledge Management Plan to be imbedded on the Ministry web platform for dissemination of information on the EbA Project, with support from the project's knowledge management consultant.

The office of the GEF, Operational Focal point for Zambia conducted a monitoring exercise in January 2023. The Team was led by the Zambia GEF operational Focal Point, Mr. Fishani Gondwe to ensure the OFPs footprint in keeping all national stakeholders informed of, and involved in the plans, implementation, and results of the EbA project for sustainability and promote knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned.

A consultant contracted by the project developed a Research and Monitoring Framework and research tools. This are in the process of validation, and will be used to monitor project activities and generate knowledge products that can be shared and the knowledge Management Plan is being developed.

The EbA Project participated in the June 2022 and June 2023 Zambia International Trade Fair (ZITF) as a unit under the Green Economy and Climate Change Department, MGEE. ZITF is one of the biggest International Exhibition in Zambia that promotes Trade and Investment through promoting value addition for sustainable growth. The ZITF underscores the focal role it plays as a platform for promoting participation from all sectors of the economy and both local and foreign exhibitors to showcase their products and services with a view of establishing new markets and maintaining business linkages. The project, through the MGEE, also participated in the Western Province tourism, trade and investment exposition 2022. The theme of the expo was "Rapid Economic Transformation through Increased Home-Grown Entrepreneurship, Value Addition and Trade". The Expo was aimed at showcasing the abundant though unexploited investment opportunities in sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture, tourism, livestock and fisheries. Participating in these events creates visibility for the project and increases awareness of climate change and EbA. At the same time, relevant stakeholders and potential suppliers are identified, and lessons are learnt from other projects with similar interventions.

In addition to the two (2) Memorandum of Understanding done 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, the project has engaged four (4) universities namely University of Zambia, Copperbelt University, Kapasa Makasa University and Mulungushi University on signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the project to provide technical and research support to the project. The draft MoU's were reviewed in June, 2023 and are in the process of being validated.

Key Project Management issues in the period under review:

1. The Technical Committee on Climate change held its meeting from 18th -19th October, 2022. The meeting focused on validating of the 2023 workplan and budgets from this EbA project, as well as several other similar projects including i) Lake Tanganyika Development Project (LTDP); ii) Zambia Integrated Forest Landscape Project (ZIFL-P); iii) Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience; iv) Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Barotse Sub-Basin (SCReBS); v) Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kafue Basin (SCRiKA); vi) Transforming Landscapes for Resilience and Development (TRALARD) Project; vii) Energy Projects; Strengthening Climate Resilience of Agricultural Livelihoods in Agro ecological Regions I and II (SCRALA) in Zambia; viii) Nationally

Determined Contribution Support Program (NDC SP); ix) Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN); x) National Adaptation Planning for Climate Resilient Zambia Project; and xi) Report Review of Gap Analysis of Monitoring and Evaluation for Climate Change Adaptation Programme and the selection of Projects for documenting as Case Study. The meeting approved the work plans and budgets for the EbA project, and provided an opportunity to share lessons learned among projects.

2. Following the resignation of the Project Manager in May 2022, Ms. Nellie Ngulube was recruited as Project Manager through a competitive recruitment process and assumed the role on 1st October, 2022. Ms, Mwila Mg'ambi was recruited as monitoring and evaluation specialist following a competitive recruitment process and assume her role on 25th January 2023.

3. The EbA Project participated at the fourth quarter Provincial Development Coordinating Committee meeting for Muchinga Province in Chinsali District in October, 2022. The project manager presented an overview of the project and status of progress. In additional meetings were held with the provincial heads from the Ministry of Forestry, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock and Education to discuss areas of providing technical support to the project and highlighting areas of interest in line with the approved 2022 work plan.

4. The 2021 Audit for the project was successfully completed.

5. 14 Intervention Monitors (one per project ward for 15 project wards) were recruited in March 2023 by the respective Provincial Administration, with support from the Town Councils. The Intervention Monitors are focal points for project activities at a ward level and will conduct monitoring of project activities. One remaining Intervention Monitor will be completed by the second half of 2023.

6. In learning lessons on applying climate resilient agricultural practices, the EbA Project attended the Farmer Field School for the Mosaic Landscape GEF 7 Project that were held in Petauke, Lusangazi and Nyimba Districts in April 2023. The primary objective of the field farmer schools is to explain the different protocols of climate resilient farming practice and setting up demo plots to compare crop yields, maturity, taste, soil conservation and resilience to pests, droughts, floods and high temperatures.

Rating towards outcomes:
The overall rating towards outcomes at the end of the reporting period is "Marginally Satisfactory". While the project has made good progress during this reporting period, delays associated with staff/consultant recruitment and procurement at the beginning of the project mean that overall the project still has a way to go to reach its intended outcomes.

Rating towards outputs:
The overall rating towards outputs at the end of the reporting period is "Marginally Satisfactory". As above with regards to rating progress towards outcomes, delays associated with staff/consultant recruitment and procurement at the beginning of the project mean that overall the project still has a way to go to reach its intended outputs. Therefore while there has been good progress over this reporting period, overall progress 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. 6 risks are reported as Medium and 13 as Low risk rating. Medium risks are mainly institutional (e.g. staff turnover and procurement delays) or relate to potential risks during one-the-ground implementation (e.g. fire damage or unintentional gender disparities). These will continue to be monitored as the project progresses.

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total:	The total planned co-financing of the project is USD$ 15,465,200. To date, co-finance expenditure is reported as USD 908,426.34 representing 5.87 % of the

USD $15,465,200.00 **Actual to date:** USD 908,426.34 as at 30/06/2023	planned co-financing. The co-financing contribution from project partners covers activities that contribute to the intended outcomes of this project. The National Adaptation Plan contributing to Outcome 1 and strengthening institutional capacity to integrate EbA into environmental and ecosystem management. The Bird Watch Zambia project, titled "Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia (SCRALA) and the Bangweulu Wetlands projects are contributing to Outcome 2 through the improved management of wetland ecosystems, strengthening climate resilience contributing to Outcomes 2,3 and 4 through the implementation of climate change adaptation, climate-resilient agriculture and improved livelihood interventions. There has been no additional co-financing expenditure from the National Wetlands Policy and the Mining and Environmental Remediation project projects during the reporting period. The co-financing expenditure for the period under review is shown below: 1. National Adaptation Plan Project – USD 861,910.29 2. Bird Watch Zambia Project – USD 12,327.78 3. Bangweulu Wetlands Project -USD 27,597.27 4. Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia Project- USD 0.00 5. Zambia Mining and Environmental Remediation and Improvement Project – USD $0.00 6. Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources – National Wetlands Policy Implementation Budget-USD $0.00 The project is benefitting from in kind co-financing of the office space, project driver and utilities amounting to USD$6,591.
Progress	Additional co-financing has been identified pending feedback on commitment to provide co-financing.

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	The Third Steering Committee meeting was held in the period under review from February 2-3, 2023. The minutes of the meeting will be validated at the Fourth Steering Committee meeting.
Stakeholder engagement	Stakeholder engagements were done with key stakeholder groups including representatives of government agencies, academia, research institutions, 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, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Fisheries Department, Wildlife Environmental Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund, and the Zambia Environmental Management Agency for purposes of providing technical support towards project implementation and ensuring coordination among different stakeholders. 1,118 community members, district and provincial government, and national government officials were involved in the climate change risk assessments

	(CCRAs), aimed at identifying appropriate adaptation actions in each target community. 3,956 community members have been aggregated into relevant groups (e.g. water user associations, women's groups, seed-grower groups, etc) in preparation for the project's training, adaptation and additional livelihoods interventions. The office of the GEF, Operational Focal point for Zambia conducted a monitoring exercise in January 2023. The Team was led by the Zambia GEF operational Focal Point, Mr. Fishani Gondwe to ensure the OFPs footprint in keeping all national stakeholders informed of, and involved in the plans, implementation, and results of the EbA project for sustainability and promote knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned. The recommendations from this exercise include the project having a procurement specialist to help expedite the procurement processes. There were no challenges encountered during stakeholder engagement at both national and sub-national level. The outcomes from these engagements are existing knowledge and expertise that would benefit the project during the implementation period.

2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
Gender mainstreaming	In line with the project's gender action plan, a Gender Expert was recruited in May 2022 to internalise the Project's Gender Action Plan and work with the Project Management Unit and the consultant team to mainstream gender into all of the project activities (such as CCRA, development of additional livelihoods, design of training) The gender expert is also responsible for developing gender sensitivity training guides and training local stakeholders on gender-related considerations for the implementation of wetland and forest EbA interventions. The Gender Expert took part in all of the community consultations associated with CCRA (and at the same time other consultancies) and presented on gender considerations in the project. Furthermore, the Gender expert guided other consultants in forming key informant groups that represented men's, women's and youth's views. Also in line with the gender action plan, the project ensures that meetings with the local communities have gender representation of men, women (at least 30%) and youth. Participation is recorded in a register reflecting gender disaggregation. A challenge experienced at ward level is the low turnout of women at community meetings, which is largely due to women engaging in other activities (e.g. fetching water, cooking or working in the fields). The project intends to overcome this challenge through the provision of meals and water to participants (reducing time required to fetch water and cook) and allowing women to bring their children to meeting (reducing the need for alternative child care). Furthermore, over time the project will introduce small-scale water infrastructure and alternative energy sources that will reduce the time required by women to fetch water and fuelwood.

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of	Was the project classified as **moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage**?

Environmental and social safeguards)	Yes, moderate If yes, what specific **safeguard risks** were identified in the SRIF/ESERN? *If yes, describe the specific safeguard risks that were identified in the SRIF/ESERN.* SS 1: Biodiversity, natural habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources, As the project will be operational in the context of reduced fish stocks, declining water levels, population increase and droughts, there is a risk that wetland restoration interventions may inadvertently have a negative impact on natural resources. SS 9: Economic Sustainability The project is implementing EbA interventions which may not bring immediate (but rather long-term) benefits to the local communities, and therefore may not be supported by communities. Furthermore, there is the possibility that the benefits of the projects may not be shared equitably.
New social and/or environmental risks	Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? *No*
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)	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	**SSP1 Biodiversity, Natural Habitat and Sustainable Management of Living Resources.** The project has developed a number of studies, including a climate change risk assessment and EbA best practice assessment, to ensure that the latest science and diverse experiences inform project interventions. Furthermore, these studies involved extensive stakeholder engagement, including at the community level, to ensure that traditional knowledge also guides the implementation of project interventions. The project has taken this approach to try and ensure that there is no adverse impact on biodiversity while dealing with invasive alien species and bio-control or restoration of indigenous climate resilient species. **SSP 9 Economic Sustainability** The project is I) implementing additional livelihoods (informed by a livelihood assessment), improved efficiency cookstoves (informed by a cost-effectiveness assessment) and seed storage facilities (informed by lessons learned from ongoing projects) that will provide immediate benefits and facilitate community support for long-term interventions; and ii) facilitating the formation of community groups (e.g. women's groups, water user associations) that will promote equitable benefit sharing. The project has carried out a climate change risk assessment in 15 wards located in the two project sites in order to identify and mitigate current and future potential risks associated with climate change, including environment, social and human rights risks. Risks identified included: i) potential negative impacts on natural vegetation by the biocontrol agent; and ii) potential for gender inequity associated with the introduction of additional livelihoods. Risk mitigation measures identified are: i) to utilise tested and proven biocontrol agents; and ii) to ensure that livelihoods introduced provide benefits to both men and women, as per the recommendations of the livelihood and gender experts. These risk mitigation measures and other recommendations from the assessments will inform the

	design of Ward level EbA project interventions in the 15 project sites (targeted wards) in Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland and adjacent areas. As part of the methodology, the assessment ensured 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 change risk assessment exercise was supported by the 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, The Mosaic Project and TNC projects have developed a draft 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 projects or under the Ministry in charge of Climate Change. The draft grievance mechanism is yet to be validated. The development of the grievance mechanism will be beneficial in identifying and ensuring that environmental, social and human rights of local communities and other stakeholders are safeguarded. The project manager and chief technical advisor have also participated in meetings with, and received support from, UNEP ESS specialists to support the project's ESS management. There are no challenges that have been identified or submissions on environmental social safeguards during the reporting period.

2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	To share knowledge and raise awareness on climate change, the project will: i) establish a research and monitoring programme; ii) develop a knowledge management plan and associated dissemination mechanisms (e.g. website); and iii) conduct and awareness raising campaign. In raising awareness and planning for implementation of EbA approaches, the project will produce knowledge products which include policy briefs, guidelines, manuals, handbooks, fliers, radio programmes and short videos. The project has contracted a knowledge management expert to develop a knowledge management plan for the project, which will inform the effective depository and exchange on project experiences and on Zambia's efforts in EbA. The project has also contracted a Research and Monitoring, and Knowledge Management Experts to establish a research and monitoring framework and tools for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of EbA in Zambia to inform climate-resilient planning, as well as establishing a knowledge management plan for information sharing on lessons. The project participated in the Zambia International Trade Fair and Western Province tourism, trade and investment exposition to create visibility for the project and awareness on the goal the project intends to achieve. At the same time, stakeholder engagements are identified and lessons learnt from older projects with similar project interventions as the EbA project. Previously, 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. An additional video, detailing further awareness-raising and sensitisation activities at the project sites and restoration efforts have been produced. https://studio.youtube.com/video/YjnlKuX7_OA/edit

Main learning during the period	The project sites are widely dispersed and difficult to access. This means that reaching communities for consultations is challenging, costly and time-consuming. This led to two lessons learned. • Future projects should consider a narrower geographic focus to reduce costs associated with travel for projects and high turnout of community members for meetings. • It was highly beneficial for the project to coordinate travel and consultations among the various consultants that were collecting information at the community level. For the various assessments that were undertaken during the past year, the project ensured that all consultants travelled to project sites together and coordinated their data collection efforts. This meant that all consultants were able to acquire the data they required (some were able to share similar data) and were able to meet stakeholders at the community, district and provincial level. In addition, district officials and communities were not overwhelmed by needing to arrange multiple workshops over several months to meet with each of the consultants individually.

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	N/A The Project intends to focus on developing knowledge products on wetland and forest restoration interventions being practised by community beneficiaries.

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 (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	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*		156,961 people (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.	2,285 (2021/22) 5,177 (2022/23) Total 7,462	3,956 community members (1,335 men and 2621 women) have attended project awareness meetings during the group formation exercise that was conducted from October-November 2022 in 14 wards. A total number of 1,118 people disaggregated into 580 males and 538 females representing 51.88% and 48.12% respectively participated in consultative process conducted by the various consultants (e.g. CCRA, livelihood, gender etc). Through these consultations, these people were made aware of various topics related to climate change adaptation. 103 (87 men and 16 women) national, provincial and district stakeholders were introduced to the project and made aware of EbA approaches during the review and validation workshop.	*MS*

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

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
		impacts in environmental management and ecosystem restoration activities.					
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 (MGEE) and district-level stakeholders (9 districts targeted) is strengthened at national and sub-national levels to adapt to climate	Number of institutional personnel at National level trained in integration of EbA into environmental and ecosystem management planning. Score 6 Number of institutional personnel at Provincial level trained in integration of EbA into environmental and ecosystem management planning.		Each targeted institution progresses by at least 3 points in the capacity score index. *(Max 10, Min 0)*	Capacity score at National, Provincial and District level levels are 6, 4 and 3 respectively. (Pending final validation)	A draft baseline report was done to determine the capacity score index. The report has been reviewed and is pending final validation. A climate change risk assessment has been completed for each of the project sites. The project has developed: i) Overview of EbA best practice and lessons learned; ii) Technical guidelines on planning and implementing EbA; iii) EbA training module; and iv) a Framework for implementing EbA in Zambia. These documents are in the final stage of validation. The project intends to hold National, Provincial, District and Community trainings on climate change risk assessments and integrating EbA into environmental and ecosystem management utilising the reports mentioned above..	*S*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
	change using EbA.	Score 4 Number of institutional personnel at District level trained in integration of EbA into environmental and ecosystem management planning. Score 3				Training 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.	
	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.	• 1 Lukanga Conservation Plan has integrated ebA Considerations • 13 set of recommendation for integrating EbA into 7 policies and 4 acts • 1 set of recommendations submitted to Bengweulu wetlands.	(7) policies, (4) Acts and two (2) management plans have been reviewed and EbA considerations integrated in them. These are the Second National Agriculture Policy (SNAP, 2016), National Energy Policy 2019, National Water Policy 2010, National Policy on Environment, 2007, National Wetlands Policy, 2018, National Policy on Climate Change2 016, National Forest Policy 2014, the Environmental Management Act, 2011, Water Resources Management Act, 2011, Fisheries Act, 2011 and the Forests Act, 2015, Lukanga Swamps Conservation Plan and the Bangweulu General Management Plan.	*S*
Outcome 2: Climate change resilience of communities living around	Number of direct beneficiari	0 men 0 women		50,726 people (24,777 men and 25,949 women) and	3,956	3,956 community members (1,335 men and 2,621 women) have attended project awareness meetings during the group	*MS*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
wetlands and forests is increased.	es (men and women) benefitting from EbA.			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.		formation exercise that was conducted from October-November 2022 in 14 wards. Additional community members will benefit from EbA in the next reporting period as on-the-ground interventions are implemented.	
	Area of degraded wetland and forest under climate-resilient management across the Bangweulu and Lukanga wetland systems	0 men 0 women	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.*	16.7 ha	The project has integrated climate change adaptation and climate-resilient management practices into the management plans for both the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetlands. Therefore, indirectly, the project is contributing to the climate resilient management of these entire systems (~330,000 ha and ~750,000 ha respectively). The EbA Project conducted a tree seedling distribution exercise. A total of 19,137 assorted agroforestry and woodlot tree seedlings comprising recommended climate-resilient trees were planted by district implementation teams. The seedlings planted covered ~167ha of land. Traditional leaders have been sensitised on the importance of protecting forests for restoration. The next steps are to map and protect forest areas for restoration. The project will map degraded wetlands that are vulnerable to climate change by	*MS*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
						protecting fish breeding sites and introducing bio control of invasive species (*Salvinia molesta*). These interventions will be implemented later in the project.	
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 20% progress .	Additional livelihood options (more than 10) have been identified during the CCRA and livelihood assessments. These have been compiled into a manual which is currently being validated. The livelihood options identified will be implemented in the next reporting cycle.	*MS*
	Number of people (men and women) with the capacity, including increased knowledge and understan	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	3,956	3,956 community members (1,335 men and 2,621 women) have been aggregated into relevant groups (e.g. water user associations, womens groups, seed-grower groups, etc) in preparation for the project's training, adaptation and additional livelihoods interventions. Training manuals and guidelines have been prepared by various consultants	*S*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
	ding, to implement climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood options, and efficient irrigation techniques.			irrigation techniques, including: • 1,300 farmers implementing climate-resilient agricultural and efficient irrigation techniques; and • 2,600 community members implementing additional livelihood options.		(e.g. livelihood, gender, capacity-building, adaptation) and training will commence at the national, provincial, district and community level during the next reporting cycle. The production of training materials took longer than anticipated and therefore training has been delayed. The project will also train model farmers on climate resilient agriculture practices through community field farmer schools.	
	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 (25% progress)	Approprite climate-resilient agricultural interventions were identified during the CCRA for each of the target communities. These interventions will be implemented later in the project.	*MS*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
	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 women *(25% progress)*	A baseline assessment of woodfuel collection was done and reviewed, but is yet to be validated. Appropriate energy efficient technologies have been identified for implementation by the project. The technologies include the use of improved cook stoves and briquettes from agricultural residue. This will be implemented in the next reporting cycle. It is expected that women will collect less woodfuel from local forests because of these interventions.	*MS*
	Number of men with the capacity to produce fuel sources other than charcoal and wood fuel.	0 men		2,600 men (200 from each ward-level intervention site) with the capacity to produce fuels other than charcoal and wood fuel.	*0 men* *(25% progress)*	A baseline assessment of capacity to produce fuel sources other than charcoal and wood fuel was done and reviewed, but is yet to be validated. The reports provides information on the current level charcoal and woodfuel production. A manual on the use of the improved cook stoves, kilns and briquetting technologies has been developed and reviewed and pending validation.	*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	0%		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 6 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. Additional training for provincial and district officials will be conducted in the next reporting cycle.	*S*

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	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 2023	Progress rating[2]
	in their daily work.						
	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	2,285 (2021/22) 5,177 (2022/23) Total 7,462	3,956 community members (1,335 men and 2621 women) have attended project awareness meetings during the group formation exercise that was conducted from October-November 2022 in 14 wards. A total number of 1,118 people disaggregated into 580 males and 538 females representing 51.88% and 48.12% respectively participated in consultative process conducted by the various consultants (e.g. CCRA, livelihood, gender etc). Through these consultations, these people were made aware of various topics related to climate change adaptation. 103 (87 men and 16 women) national, provincial and district stakeholders were introduced to the project and made aware of EbA approaches during the review and validation workshop.	*S*

3.2 Ratings of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation progress)

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
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	90	The climate change risk assessments (CCRA) for Lukanga and Bangweulu wetlands was conducted from August - September 2022. The CCRA team was composed of a team of Consultants, Research Assistants, Project Staff, Ministry of Green Economy Officers and the District Implementation Team. The exercise was conducted in all the project sites of Chitanda, Lukanga, Mukubwe, Isamba, Kasaba, Nkutila, Nsalushi, Ncheta, Lunga, Kambashi, Buumba, Isangano, Bwalinde, Munikashi and Lavushi Manda. The data collected was from the local communities at ward level, the District and Provincial Officers and Institutions at National level. A total of 1,118 people disaggregated into 580 males and 538 females representing 51.88% and 48.12% respectively participated in this process. The method of data collection was focused group discussions and key informant interviews. The EbA project successfully held a planning and review workshop in March 2023 to review the CCRA reports submitted by the various consultants engaged by the project and develop a roadmap for undertaking the 2023 approved activities. The workshop comprised of membership form the EbA Project Technical Working Group, departments of Green Economy and Climate Change, Forestry, Infrastructure, Fisheries, Livestock, Physical Planning, Meteorology and Gender, the University of Zambia, Zambia Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, and the Wildlife Conservation Society of Zambia. The reports are now undergoing final validation within the MGEE.	*S*

[3] Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.
[4] The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).
[5] 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.
[6] To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
Output 1.2: National, Provincial and local-level (district) government staff trained on planning and implementing EbA in wetlands and forests.	October 2023	20	50	The project has developed: i) Overview of EbA best practice and lessons learned; ii) Technical guidelines on planning and implementing EbA; iii) EbA training module; and iv) a Framework for implementing EbA in Zambia. These documents are in the final stage of validation. These products, together with the results of the CCRA, will be used to train national, provincial, district officials on planning and implementing EbA in wetlands and forests. This training will be conducted in the third and fourth quarter of 2023. However, there has been a delay in the implementation schedule due to administrative implications of moving the project to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.	*MS*
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	-	60	The Lukanga Conservation Plan was revised to include climate change considerations, and the Bangweulu Management Plan is under review. A draft climate change chapter for inclusion in district development plans (also under review this year) has been prepared and is under review. National, Provincial, District and Community trainings on environmental planning and management will be conducted in the third and fourth quarter of 2023. However, there has been a delay in the implementation schedule due to administrative implications of moving the project to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.	*MS*

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
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	90	A policy gap assessment was done on (7) policies, (4) Acts and (2) management plans. These are the Second National Agriculture Policy (SNAP, 2016), National Energy Policy 2019, National Water Policy 2010, National Policy on Environment, 2007, National Wetlands Policy, 2018, National Policy on Climate Change2 016, National Forest Policy 2014, The Environmental Management Act, 2011, Water Resources Management Act, 2011, Fisheries Act, 2011 and the Forests Act, 2015, Lukanga Swamps Conservation Plan and the Bangweulu General Management Plan. Based on this review, a total of 11 policy and legislative briefs have been prepared to assist policy-makers and planners to integrate EbA into policies, acts and plans related to forest and wetland management. The policy briefs were validated in May, 2023 for onward submission to Cabinet Office. The training planned for National, Provincial and District officials in the third and fourth quarter of 2023 will include training on the results of this assessment and the associated policy briefs.	*S*
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 2024.	*n/a*
COMPONENT 2. Implementation of wetland and forest EbA interventions in Zambia					
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 2023	10	50	The project undertook various studies to inform the on-the-ground implementation of EbA interventions. These included: i) review of EbA best practice and lessons learned; ii) CCRAs; iii) gender risk and needs assessment; iv) community capacity building needs assessment. The EbA Expert is consolidating the findings of the various assessments undertaken through the project to inform the development of EbA protocols, which will guide the on-the-ground EbA interventions to be implemented by the project. However, there has been a delay in the implementation schedule due to administrative implications of moving the project to the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources.	*MS*

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
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	20	3,956 community members (1,335 men and 2621 women) have attended project awareness meetings during the group formation exercise that was conducted from October-November 2022 in 14 wards. Consultants engaged by the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment for the Project will provide National, Provincial, District and Community trainings on environmental planning and management. The draft training materials have been developed and the training will be conducted in the third and fourth quarter of 2023	*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	20	The EbA Project conducted a tree seedling distribution exercise from December 2022 to January, 2023. A total of 19,137 assorted agroforestry and woodlot tree seedlings comprising recommended climate-resilient trees like eucalyptus, pine, orange, lemon, moringa, solid bamboo, sweet guavas, neem, mangoes, avocado, Leucena, gliricidia, musangu, umbrella Tree, apples, paw paw, banana, flamboyant, Jacaranda, Tephrosia vogelii, Fabidherbia albida, Sesbania sesban. The seedlings planted covered ~167ha of land. In April, 2023, a follow-up post tree planting exercise was carried out with the Provincial Forest Officers to assess the survival rate of the seedlings planted in the 2022/2023 tree planting season and identify areas that required replanting, as well as identify suitable locations for installation of community nurseries. The seedling survival rate for Northern, Muchinga, Luapula and Central provinces is at 85%, 91%, 71% and 60% respectively. The project has procured nursery equipment for nursery establishment and is in the process of procuring seeds to establish district and community managed nurseries, which will supply seedling for the forest restoration. Community Forest Management Groups (CFMGs) have been established and potential areas for forest restoration have been identified. On-the-ground restoration will begin during the next reporting cycle.	*S*

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
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	15	The project has integrated climate change adaptation and climate-resilient management practices into the management plans for both the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetlands. Therefore, indirectly, the project is contributing to the climate resilient management of these entire systems (~330,000 ha and ~750,000 ha respectively). The seedlings planted covered ~167ha of land. Mapping of the Lukanga is scheduled for the third and fourth quarter of 2023. This is aimed at mapping the extent of the invasive species *Salvinia molesta* cover on the Lukanga swamps and to identify areas for the introduction of the biocontrol (weevil). Biocontrol breeding ponds will then be constructed in the appropriate areas. The mapping will also identify primary fish breeding sites.	*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	50	153 groups were formed, comprising of 46 groups at the Lukanga project sites and 107 groups at the Bangweulu Project sites. The groups formed are (14) Community Seed Committees, (14) Water User Associations, (43) Women Groups, (50) Gender Sensitive Co-operatives, (26) Gender Sensitive Youth Groups (5) Fisheries Committees and (1) Weevil committee. The total number of participants was 3,956 representing 1,076 males and 2,290 females for Bangweulu Sites and 259 males and 331 females for Lukanga Sites. The total number of males being 1,335 and females 2,621, with majority of the group members ranging from 18-54 years with 18% representing members over 55 years. The formation of additional groups in Buumba Ward, Chilubi District is earmarked for the third quarter of 2023. However, Buumba ward was inaccessible during this time due to non availability of water transport the two times that the project had attempted to form groups at the Ward.	*S*

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
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	40	A livelihood manual has been developed and reviewed pending validation. This manual will inform the development of the livelihood plans. Delays in the development of the livelihood plans were due to the revisions of the livelihood plan yet to be validated.	*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	10	Community training materials have been developed pending validation, beneficiary groups have been established and an assessment of replicable community seed banks and in-field water harvesting structures have been identified for construction at the project sites. Community trainings on environmental planning and management will be conducted in the third and fourth quarter of 2023 by consultants engaged by the Project.	*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	5	562 model farmers have been identified and Field Farmer Schools training is earmarked for September 2023. Replicable in-field water harvesting techniques have been identified for construction at the project sites. Community trainings on environmental planning and sustainable management of natural resources, governance etc will be conducted in the third and fourth quarter of 2023. On-the-ground implementation of additional livelihood options will take place during the next reporting cycle.	*S*
Output 3.5: Energy-efficient technologies and alternative fuel sources introduced in the Lukanga and Bangweulu wetland systems to reduce deforestation.	March 2023	5	30	Appropriate energy efficient technologies to be implemented by the project has been identified and the procurement process will commence in the third quarter of 2023. Manuals have been developed and reviewed pending validation.	*MS*

Outputs/Activities[3]	Expected completion date[4]	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target)	Progress rating justification[5], description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating[6]
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	40	The Research and Monitoring Framework and research tools has been developed and reviewed pending validation.	*S*
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	40	Mapping was conducted to establish knowledge management and information dissemination practices, channels and enabling infrastructure in inform the development of the knowledge management plan. Integral to the mapping was to ascertain the information needs of key stakeholder groups who stand to benefit from the knowledge management plan and system.	*S*
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	15	3,956 community members (1,335 men and 2621 women) have attended project awareness meetings during the group formation exercise that was conducted from October-November 2022 in 14 wards. A total number of 1,118 people disaggregated into 580 males and 538 females representing 51.88% and 48.12% respectively participated in consultative process conducted by the various consultants (e.g. CCRA, livelihood, gender etc). Through these consultations, these people were made aware of various topics related to climate change adaptation. The project participated in the Zambia International Trade Fair and Western Province tourism, trade and investment exposition to create visibility for the project and awareness on the goal the project intends to achieve.	*S*

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	*L*	*L*
2. Governance structure – Oversight	*L*	*M*
3. Implementation schedule	*M*	*M*
4. Budget	*M*	*M*
5. Financial Management	*L*	*L*
6. Reporting	*L*	*L*
7. Capacity to deliver	*L*	*M*

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

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2 (this PIR)	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	L					↓	Risk reduced. Communities have actively engaged in the project sensitisation workshops, group formation exercises and consultations with various consultants. They have displayed a willingness and desire to work with the project. Therefore the risk is reduced.
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	L					↓	Risk reduced. The livelihoods expert has identified appropriate livelihoods to implement at each site. While interventions are yet to be implemented, communities were involved in the selection of livelihood options and have shown willingness to implement these interventions.
At CEO: Additional livelihoods introduced by the project result	Outcome 3	L	L	L					=	No change. A livelihood expert has identified livelihood options that are unlikely to result in increased pressure on natural

in increased pressure on natural resources.										resources. 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	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	M					=	No change. Although the project has not experienced high staff turnover within the executing entity, the initial Project Manager has been replaced, and there has been a change in the Permanent Secretary within the Ministry. Therefore, this remains a moderate risk to the project.
At CEO: Limited political will to implement and sustain project interventions.	All Outcomes	L	L	L					=	No change. There is political will to implement environmental management and climate change adaptation projects of this nature. This is evidenced by the strong support shown in all 11 districts in setting up district implementation teams.
At CEO: Funding not available to sustain, replicate and upscale EbA interventions implemented by the project.	Outcome 2	M	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	L					↓	Risk reduced. It is unlikely that mining and large-scale settlement development will take place within the project sites. Additionally, communities have agreed to establish groups to collectively manage and implement interventions. The collective management of interventions reduces that the risk that individuals will expand their agricultural plots into communally managed resources.
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	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	L					=	No change. Demarcation activities carried out by the project will be designed to limit any potential impact on these current livelihoods. They will also be conducted through community forest management groups which will ensure that community

										consultations take place and therefore reduce the risk that demarcations will negatively influence community livelihoods.
At CEO: Pests and diseases limit the effectiveness of wetland and forest restoration.	Outcome 2	L	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	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	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	L					↓	No change. A CCRA was undertaken to identify levels of risk associated with climate change scenarios including extreme climate events that could impact project sites. Interventions are being to designed withstand and reduce these potential risks. Therefore, the risk is reduced.
At CEO: Fire destroys EbA interventions such as replanted forests.	Outcome 2	M	M	M					=	No change. However, as interventions have yet to be implemented at the project sites, the risk remains the same for now. However, fire management plans are being incorporated into the project's restoration activities.
At CEO: Benefits of the project are not equitably shared among the recipient communities.	All Outcomes	M	M	L					↓	Risk reduced. 153 community groups have been formed to manage and implement the various project interventions. These group structures will promote equitable benefit sharing, and therefore this risk is reduced.
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 achieved and contribute to project	All Outcomes	New	M	M					=	No change. Despite several meetings with the Procurement Unit which have resulted in improved processes, procurement remains a lengthy process. This is particularly true for the procurement of items (e.g. seedlings or cook-stoves) that are not regularly procured through government processes (e.g. stationary) and therefore require additional cost bench-marking.
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	M					=	No change. While the approval of travel has improved, there is a new Permanent Secretary within the Ministry who is still becoming familiar with the project. This results in longer approval times. While this is likely to improve in time, it remains a medium risk to the project for the time being.
2022 PIR: Project activities exacerbate existing gender role	Outcome 2 and 3.	New	M	M					=	No change. Dynamics between women dryers and sellers to secure fish from male fisherman could be negatively affected by

disparities between fishermen and women drying and selling fish.										the project favouring 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. As the project interventions are yet to be implemented, the risk remains the same.
2023 PIR: Budget – Delayed implementation and rising costs may cause Project Management Costs to exceed the limits stipulated in the project document.	All Outcomes			M						New risk identified.
Consolidated project risk			M	M					=	No change in overall risk level.

Table B. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

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: High staff turnover in the government departments and implementing agencies.	• 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.	• Recruitment of project manager completed. • Recruitment of monitoring and reporting officer completed. • Staff salaries reviewed and revised. • Regular meeting of the TCCC have been organised and they have been involved of the approval of various reports produced by the consultants.	• Provide the new Permanent secretary with regular updates on the project. • Continue to organise regular meetings of the TCCC to ensure multiple staff members are aware of the project and can provide technical guidance on risks that may impede project implementation.	Continuously	PMU, MGEE
At CEO: Funding not available to sustain, replicate and upscale EbA interventions implemented by the project.	• 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	• Not applicable at this time	• [insert text]	[insert text]	PMU, MGEE, UNEP

	develop an upscaling strategy later in the project.				
At CEO: Fire destroys EbA interventions such as replanted forests.	• Prepare TORs and launch the consultant recruitment process to enable mobilization in 2023	• The project has held meetings with the Ministry of Forestry to discuss fire management plans at the intervention sites. It is likely that this ministry rather than an individual consultant will construct fire breaks.	• During the implementation of forest restoration interventions, ensure that adequate fire breaks are constructed around intervention sites.	March 2024	PMU, Ministry of Forestry
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 achieved and contribute to project	• Plan procurement in advance to account for potential delays. Establish a "procurement pipeline". • Agreement to review the procurement performance quarterly.	• Procurement plans prepared in advance. • Regular meetings held with the procurement unit.	• Continue to plan procurement in advance. • Continue to regularly meet with procurement unit.	Continuously	PMU
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.	• 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.	Field trips have been planned in advance.	• Continue to plan travel and workshops in advance. • Provide the new Permanent secretary with regular updates on the project.	Continuously	PMU
2022 PIR:: Project activities exacerbate existing gender role disparities between fishermen and women drying and selling fish.	• Ensure that the findings on gender-related risks and recommendations on appropriate mitigation actions 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	• The findings of the gender-related risks and recommendations on appropriate mitigation actions from the gender expert are being used to inform climate change adaptation intervention selection, design and implementation and monitoring. Gender aspects are also being included in all community training. The project is working with other projects in the MGEE to	• Finalise the project grievance mechanism within the MGEE and implement it Ensure that the gender expert reviews the mechanism. Conduct workshops with local communities and develop information packs to make them aware of the project grievance mechanism	December 2023	PMU, MGEE

	them aware of the project grievance mechanism.	formalise a coordinated grievance mechanism.			
2023 PIR: Budget – Delayed implementation and rising costs may cause Project Management Costs to exceed the limits stipulated in the project document.	• New risk identified.	• A budget revision was completed to take into account rising salary costs. • Wherever possible, the project has taken steps to reduce administrative costs (e.g.. hosting meeting in government boardrooms rather than venues). • The MGEE is providing in-kind support through the provision of office space and staff time.	• Continue to reduce administrative costs wherever possible. • Keep to the revised implementation schedule through: i) ensuring different activities are taking place in parallel, ii) ensuring the timely recruitment of consultants; iii) improving to plan procurement in advance.	Continuously	PMU, MGEE

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.

Project Minor Amendments

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- [ ] 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

Minor amendments	1. For fiscal year 2023 a budget revision was applied to accommodate an increase on emoluments for Project staff in line with contracts and reflecting Zambia labor regulations and market, fees for the intervention monitors, and printing and stationery costs. 2. The establishment of the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment and the transfer of the project from the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to the new Ministry caused administrative delays which affected the timely implementation of the approved 2022 Workplan and Budget. This resulted in a revised 2023 workplan and budget to accommodate the delays incurred in 2022.

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	PCA	02/11/2020	06/11/2020	28/02/2025	
Amendment 1	Revision				
Extension 1	Extension				

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	909137	Capital city	National Government capacity development
Bangweulu Swamps	-11.5	30.25	921451	Wetland	Ecosystem-based adaptation
Lukanga Swamp	-14.3797	27.8053	909560	Wetland	Ecosystem-based adaptation

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