

**DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS WITH
COMMUNITIES TO OVERCOME
VULNERABILITY THROUGH ENHANCED
RESILIENCE (DISCOVER)**



YEAR TWO; SECOND QUARTER

NARRATIVE REPORT

For the period: January to March 2013

Submitted to:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

ACPC	Area Civil Protection Committee
ADC	Area Development Committee
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBCC	Community Based Child Care Centre
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CPC	Civil Protection Committee
DCPC	District Civil Protection Committee
DFID	Department For International Development
DISCOVER	Developing Innovative Solutions with Communities to Overcome Vulnerability Through Enhanced Resilience
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ER	Emissions Reduction
EW	Early Warning
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GVH	Group Village Head
HOV	Health Outreach Volunteers
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
IP	Implementing Partner
Kg	Kilogram
MIS	Management Information Systems
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NRBE	Natural Resource Based Enterprise
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PMU	Project Management Unit
QC	Quality Control
SMC	Senior Management Committee
TA	Traditional Authority
TFD	Theatre for Development

TMC	Technical Management Team
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VEM	Village Extension Multiplier
VFA	Village Forest Areas
VSL	Village Savings and Loans



1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report outlines the progress and achievements that DISCOVER Programme made during the January to March 2013 period. This report indicates significant progress of activities that were planned during the quarter. The following paragraphs present key achievements of the project during the period based on the approved work plan.

Output 1.0: Capacity of local authorities, communities and individuals to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change strengthened.

Capacity building for Civil Protection Committees continued during the quarter. A total of 542 CPC members comprising 82 DCPC, 132 ACPC and 328 VCPC members were trained during the quarter. Twenty three percent (23%) of the trained members were women.

Balaka and Karonga districts finalized the review of the Disaster Risk Management plans and the Contingency Plan respectively. These have been shared with Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). Contingency Plans for Nsanje and Dedza districts were yet to be finalized as consultations with stakeholders in Nsanje were still going on, whilst in Dedza district the draft plans were being reviewed by the wider District Civil Protection Committee members.

A total of 27 Civil Protection Committee Response plans (8 ACPC and 19 VCPC) were developed during the period under review. Balaka district developed 3 ACPC plans whilst Karonga district came up with 19 VCPC and 5 ACPC Response plans.

The project undertook a household listing exercise and population directly covered by protection plans is 82,784. This database will be used to isolate population at GVH level.

Output 2.0: Capacity of communities and individuals to adapt their livelihoods to climate variability and the impacts of climate change and to manage disasters increased.

During the reporting quarter 3,406 beneficiaries comprising 1,968 males and 1,438 females were trained on crop husbandry practices. DISCOVER programme further procured seed and planting materials and distributed the same to the farmers who had undergone the training on crop husbandry practices. The aim was to support farmers to access planting materials for crops that are drought tolerant and flood resistant, to ensure that DISCOVER-targeted households are able to produce enough food to meet household's needs and surplus for the market.

The programme trained 165 Village Extension Multipliers (VEM) comprising 115 males and 50 females with the aim of increasing access to agricultural extension services by farmers. As a way of equipping the VEMs to carry out their work effectively, DISCOVER Programme procured 24 kits as per the agreed package that comprised bicycles, tape measures and stationery among others, and were distributed to 24 VEMs in Salima district. A total of 8,159 farmers consisting of 3,731 males and 4,428 females were trained and reached out with various agricultural extension messages by the VEMs during the quarter.

As a preparatory phase towards the management of seed banks at community level, the project trained 107 seed committees with a membership of 1,068 (699 males and 369 females). The seed committees will be overseeing the repayment of the seed, storage as well as managing the pass-on programme to other beneficiaries during the next planting season.

DICSOVER facilitated rehabilitation of 5 irrigation schemes during the quarter. The remaining works will be concluded during the third quarter. Nambuna irrigation scheme is over 103 ha in size and there are more than 200 farmers that are growing rice on this expansive irrigation scheme. The scheme has been developed in an area that is facing drought and at risk of facing another acute food/maize shortage.



Many farmers have established rice on the irrigation scheme. The rice will be harvested in June and farmers will get cash income which they will use to buy maize thus hunger will be averted in this area.

The programme also procured 18 treadle pumps as a way of scaling up irrigation activities and these will be delivered to the farmers in Dedza and Balaka districts.

A total of 1,783 famers consisting of 1,122 males and 661 females were trained on Conservation Agriculture practices. The target for the quarter was 486 farmers and was exceeded because of increased demand for the technology as more farmers wanted to test the technology on their farms. Demand for the technology increased after people noted the benefits realized from CA. Farmers in Balaka district (especially DISCOVER target areas) have realised greater harvests this year compared to previous years. Harvests from farmers that participated in CA have been much higher than those farmers that used conventional methods of farming (Annex-case study on CA).

Under the promotion of community-based small scale livestock breeding component, DISCOVER Programme distributed 856 goats of which 96 goats were male Boers. The goats were distributed to 380 households in Salima and Nsanje districts. Each household received 2 female goats and a few selected households received the male Boer goats for breeding purposes. Two goats died from snake bite in Nsanje as they were grazing in the field.

During the quarter, 58 Village Savings and Loans groups were formed. All the groups formed to date under year 2, (180 groups) have since an accumulated savings of MK4, 894,987 during the reporting quarter, and to date the cumulated saving of the groups has reached MK14, 176,740 since the project started operating in the catchment areas.

Nine sites were identified as potential areas for natural village forest areas, 4 each in Balaka and Dedza and 1 in Nsanje District. During the reporting quarter, a total of 1,647,605 trees were planted as part of communal woodlots. This is against the target of 2,028,500 trees the programme had planned for the quarter.

During the period under review, the DISCOVER Programme through Clioma conducted a Stove Camp that was held in Lilongwe in March 2013. A total of 51 participants comprising 20 females and 31 males from 18 organizations participated at the Stove Camp. Twenty five (25) stove production groups with membership of 454 people (76 men and 358 females) were formed during the quarter. Twenty production groups were trained on stove making using the bucket mould method and 4,101 stoves were produced against a target of 5,400 stoves.

Under the micro solar component, the programme sold 682 gadgets against a target of 875 units.

During the quarter, the programme trained 55 (38males and 17 females) extension staff and HSAs on Essential Nutrition Actions. The extension agents in turn conducted 91 awareness meetings and reached out to 5,252 people comprising 1,730 males and 3,522 females with various nutrition messages. In addition, 2,631 beneficiaries were reached through 61 health sessions that tackled issues on nutrition education, mother to child care practices and cooking demonstrations.

Output 3.0: Information sharing between stakeholders on DRM and climate change adaptation strengthened: improved information shared which builds on evidence and practical experiences.

Some activities under this output are covered in the CEPA report that has been submitted by Christian AID.

During the quarter, 5 drama groups (49 members comprising 39 males and 10 females) in Balaka and Dedza districts were trained in the Theatre for Development (TFD) approach. Six messages were also developed on Afforestation, Stove Promotion and Climate Change to be used by the groups that were trained in TFD.

The DISCOVER district teams conducted 27 awareness meetings during the quarter under review and a total of 16,472 people (5,920 males and 10,552 females) attended the campaigns. The campaigns covered messages on DRR and Climate Change issues. The district teams also participated in 18 CPC meetings at district level where DRR and CC issues were deliberated.

Output 4.0: The early warning system for climate related disasters strengthened (slow and rapid onset disasters).

DISCOVER undertook research on Early Warning Systems during the quarter. The research covered both slow and quick on-set disasters. The findings will help DISCOVER to scale-up implementation of the Early Warning Systems work.

DISCOVER Programme trained 32 CPC members on EWS. In addition, the programme procured 56 cell phones for Salima district to be used by the CPCs when communicating about an impending danger to the community members.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DISCOVER operates in five district of Balaka, Dedza, Karonga, Nsanje and Salima. These districts are recognized by the National Adaptation Plan of Action as most disaster prone. DISCOVER works in 104 group villages in total belonging to 17 Traditional Authorities; and is planned to reach out to 298,500 people.

The second quarter represented a period of increased food shortage in Malawi. Food prices rose from Mk3500 for a bag of maize (50 kg) to Mk10000 in most parts of the country. National food reserves were depleted and this problem was compounded by a continued deterioration in the economic situation of the country. The project continued supporting farmers with different services in order to increase their ability to bounce back and ride over the problems facing the country.

Many project areas received too much rain in January and February. The rains caused leaching of soil nutrients and affected crop growth. This was largely noted on Conservation Agriculture plots where the crop showed signs of nutrient deficiency. The period of persistent rainfall was followed by a dry spell in some areas like TA Kachindamoto in Dedza district and this has affected production of maize.

The project continued to identify opportunities that could help communities survive reduced maize harvests. This meant up-scaling irrigation farming to allow farmers to produce some food.

3.0 NARRATIVE SUMMARY

DISCOVER made significant progress during the quarter regarding implementation of its activities. DFID made financial resources for implementation available in good time and consortium partners and implementing partners did not face any cash flow problems during the quarter.

Project activities implemented during the quarter contributed directly to project outputs. A separate matrix is included as Annex B to show how activities of the project are contributing to achievement of project outputs.

The district level capacity building work contributed highly to district disaster risk reduction and preparedness for response. Three of five DISCOVER districts have Disaster management plans finalized.

The project helped farmers to diversify crop production. It supported farmers with seeds and technology for production. Balaka district reports a better harvest than last year and particularly farmers in DISCOVER areas have done well.

The Village Savings and Loans work is making steady progress. The project facilitated formation of 58 groups and these have since saved Mk4, 894, 987 during the quarter. Total savings to-date is MK14, 176,740.

DISCOVER conducted a national camp on cook stoves during the quarter. The camp drew together participants from various organizations in Malawi. An open day was conducted on the last day of the camp and the guest of honor was the Principle Secretary in the Ministry of Energy. The objective of the open day was to bring more awareness on different renewable energy technologies that are available in Malawi.

The project continued developing the Management Information System for the project. This work was conducted jointly with LTS and Christian Aid. Although some progress has been registered so far, the system is still not operational. DISCOVER has developed a provisional MIS system which is currently being tested.

The project collaborated with a number of partners during the quarter. The project was invited to participate in a workshop that was organized by the World Bank on Low Emissions Development. Project staff also met with Mr. Fergus McBean who came from DFID-London. He was oriented on the project. DFID Malawi staff also

visited the project during the quarter. The objective was to make follow-up on some activities such as Conservation Agriculture. DISCOVER attended the launch of the Disaster platform in Lilongwe. The project is also in discussion with BERL to establish a partnership in DISCOVER areas especially in Salima and Dedza districts. BERL promotes use of bio-energy fuels and would like to explore the possibility of farmer's participation in this project as a value-addition to DISCOVER project activities.

4.0 PROGRESS REPORT BY OUTPUT

Activity #	Activity	Target for the Year	Planned Quarter Target	Achievement for the Quarter	Cumulative Result for the year	Remark / explanation of variance ¹
Output 1: Capacity of local authorities, communities and individuals to address and mitigate the impacts of climate change strengthened through 104 fully functional Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPCs), 17 Area CPCs and 5 District CPCs and 59,700 households aware of their impacts on and solutions for enhanced individual and community resilience to climate change.						
1.1	Assess the Capacity of districts to implement climate change adaptation and DRM activities					
1.1.1	Undertake an assessment of existing DRR and Climate Change policy documents, plans and levels of funding at district and community level to establish their existence and relevance, and recommend further actions	5 reports	4 reports	3 reports	3 reports	The activity was undertaken in Karonga, Dedza and Balaka districts. The assessment for Nsanje district was not carried out because the district was focussing on assessments of ACPCs and VCPCs particularly in GVHs where the project will be expanding to. The activity will therefore be done in the next quarter.
1.2	Review the composition and responsibilities of DCPCs, ACPCs and VCPCs according to DoDMA regulations and provide training as appropriate.					
1.2.1	Train DCPC members	115 DCPC members	77 DCPC members	82 (72 males and 10 females)	102 people (89 male and 13 female)	The trainings were conducted in Karonga, Dedza and Nsanje
1.2.2	Train ACPC members	232 ACPC members	172 ACPC members	132 (103 males and 29 females)	239 people (125 male and 114 female)	Balaka district achieved its planned target but Karonga and Nsanje districts turn up

¹ Give explanation for any delays/deviation from planned activity

*Any data representing people should be disaggregated by gender (male and female)

						of ACPC members was lower than the target because the members were busy with other engagements.
1.2.3	Train VCPC members	1,145 VCPC members	494	328 (245males and 83 females)	649 people 393 male and 256 female)	The activity was planned for Karonga and Nsanje districts. However, Nsanje only conducted one training since the members were busy with farming activities.
1.3	Develop, update and review District DRM Development Plan (3 Year), District DRM Contingency Plan (Annual) and ACPCs and VCPCs Response/Action Plans (Annual)					
1.3.1	Develop, update or review District DRM Development Plan (3 Year)	5 DRM plans	4 DRM plans	3 DRM plans	3 DRM plans	Balaka, Nsanje and Karonga have developed DRM plans.
1.3.2	Develop, update or review District DRM Contingency Plan (Annually)	5 Contingency Plans	4 Contingency Plans	1 Contingency Plans	4 DRM plans for Dedza, Nsanje, Karonga and Balaka districts have been developed	The contingency plan for Karonga and Balaka were finalized during the quarter.
1.3.3	Update district population covered by the District Plans (DRM and Contingency)	TBD	TBD	827,626 people (398,890m and 428,736f)	1,499,351 people (721,224m and 778,127f)	In the four DISCOVER districts, the total population covered by the contingency plans is 1,499,351.
1.3.4	Develop ACPCs Response/Action Plans	11 ACPC Response Plans	8 ACPC Response Plans	8 ACPC Response Plans were developed	15 ACPC response plans have been developed to date.	Balaka developed 3 plans whilst Karonga developed 5 response plans. The target was over achieved because the ACPCs now easily understand the process and requirements of the program.
1.3.5	Develop VCPCs Response/Action Plans	57 VCPC Response plans	24 VCPC Response plans	19 VCPC Response plans	42 VCPC response plans	The activity had been planned for Karonga districts only, and the process is

						still underway.
1.3.6	Update ADC/VDC population covered by the ACPC/VCPC Response/Action Plans	103,050 households	TBD	82,784 households	82, 784 households	
1.4	Development of District Hazard Vulnerability Maps, GVH Maps and Population Census Database					
1.4.1	Develop District Hazard Vulnerability Maps (Annually)	5 District Hazard maps	2 District Hazard maps	0 District Hazard maps	0 District Hazard maps	It was agreed with DFID that this activity will be piloted in Karonga with SHA. SHA was going to draw expertise from COOPI but the expert was not available during the quarter as she had travelled abroad. This will be done during the next quarter. The project will therefore adjust its annual target to one.
1.4.2	Collection of GIS coordinates and develop GVH maps	60 GVH Maps	16 GVH Maps	0 GVH Maps	0 GVH Maps	As reported above this activity could not proceed due to the absence of the GIS expert to lead the process.
1.4.3	Orientation of VCPCs on census data collection	83 VCPCs	34 VCPCs	33 VCPCs	33 VCPCs	The activity was only done in Dedza and Balaka. Karonga will implement the activity next quarter with technical expertise from COOPI..
1.4.4	Develop population census data at GVH Level	103,050 Households	TBD	82,784 households	82,784 households	Through the household listing exercise that the program conducted during the quarter, the process of accessing population census data will be much easier
1.5	Establishment of community-based CPC managed storage facilities (cemented grain silos) to improve post-harvest storage and handling					
1.5.1	Develop tools to assess effectiveness of existing grain silos as an emergency mitigation strategy	1 Tool	1 Tool	0 Tool	0 Tool	DISCOVER has discussed with DFID that while implementation of grain silos will

						be consigned to Salima and Nsanje, there is need to upscale Post Harvest Loss management activity across all districts.
1.5.2	Training of community members in post-harvest storage and handling	318 members	55 members	44 (34 males, 10 females)	44 (34 males, 10 females)	The activity was carried out in Salima. Only VEMs were trained and these are expected to train the communities during the next quarter. Other districts waited for development of a clear plan on how they will roll out the activity.
1.5.3	Construction and rehabilitation of the grain silos	7 Grain Silos	5 Grain Silos	0 Grain Silos	2 Grain Silos	This activity was planned to start in the month of March after the rains. However, this year the districts received more rains which extended season such that preparatory works for the construction of the silos could not start. These works will therefore start in the next quarter. This work is limited to Salima and Nsanje districts only.
1.5.4	Monitor the use of the grain silos and produce report to inform the pilot		2 reports	NA	0	Monitoring will commence when the silos are constructed.
Output 2: Capacity of communities and individuals to adapt their livelihoods to climate variability and the impacts of climate change and to manage disasters increased: 16,000 households with improved, diversified crops, 4,150 farmers practicing Conservation Agriculture and greater dietary diversity in 29,000 households, 50,000 households using efficient stoves, 5.8 million trees raised, 16 000 individuals (with primary focus being on women based on lessons learnt that are less privileged in accessing such services) directly benefitting from VSL and microfinance services						
2.1	Promotion of crop diversification and drought/flood resistant crops					
2.1.1	Train focal persons/extension staff in targeting for crop production	69 staff	15 staff	15 (10 males, 5 females)	56 (39m;17f)	

2.1.2	Conclude identification and registration of beneficiaries for seed and planting materials inputs	6,716 beneficiaries	1,600 beneficiaries	600 (305 males, 295 females)	3,933 (1,570m; 2,363f)	The identification exercise was only done in Salima district.
2.1.3	Conduct light training on beneficiaries on crop husbandry practices	6,716 beneficiaries	3,400	3,406 (1,968 males, 1,438 females)	8,932 (4,055m; 4,877)	Some of the beneficiaries that were trained were identified during the previous (first) quarter.
2.1.4	Procure seeds and planting materials based on beneficiary preference of adaptable crop varieties	Maize 10400kg; Sorghum 1000kg; Pigeon peas 11730kgs; Rice 1800kg; Soya beans 3100kg; G/nuts 4900kg; Cowpeas 300kg; Pearl millet 3800kg	TBD	Cassava 14900 bundles, Sweet potatoes 13500 bundles, Cowpeas 6000kg	Maize 10400kg; Sorghum 1000kg; Pigeon peas 11730kgs; Rice 1800kg; Soya beans 3100kg; G/nuts 4900kg; Cowpeas 6300kg; Pearl millet 3800kg.14900 cassava bundles; 13500 sweet potato bundles	All the districts procured seed in relation to the number of beneficiaries that had been registered.
2.1.5	Distribute seed and planting materials to beneficiaries	6,716 beneficiaries	TBD	Cassava 10400 bundles, Sweet potatoes 20500 bundles All the seeds that were procured were distributed to 3,406 beneficiaries	Cassava 14900 bundles, Sweet potatoes 13500 bundles Seeds that were procured have been distributed to 8,932 beneficiaries	All the seed was distributed.
2.1.6	Growing of diverse, drought and flood resistant crops		TBD	Cassava 251.4ha, Sweet potatoes 270.2ha, Pigeon peas 125 ha, Rice	Cassava 251.4ha, Sweet potatoes 270.2ha, Pigeon peas 125 ha, Rice 30ha,	

				30ha, Maize 500 ha	Maize 500 ha	
2.2	Improved Extension systems for lead farmers and farmer clubs (training and follow-up)					
2.2.1	Train VEMs in i.e. agriculture extension methods, livestock management, crops, soil and water conservation, conservation agriculture)	373 VEMs	123 VEMs	165 (115 males, 50 females)	462 (317m; 145f)	
2.2.2	Procurement of VEM training kits/package	406 kits	141 kits	24 kits	127 kits	Kits were only procured for VEMs in Salima district. Dedza and Balaka districts did not procure the kits but carried out a needs assessment for the VEMs ear-marked for the kits. VEMs want to have push bikes to ease their mobility to all villages in a GVH setting. Procurement of the kits will be done in the next quarter.
2.2.3	Equip VEMs with materials to help them train other farmers	406 VEMs	96VEMs	24 VEMs (18 males and 6 females)	199 (128m, 71f) VEMs	All the kits that were procured in Salima were distributed to 24 VEMs.
2.2.4	Provide coaching and mentoring support to VEMs (number of active VEMs)	134 reports	312 reports	377 reports	400 reports	On average, VEMs are now writing and submitting reports on monthly basis across all districts.
2.2.5	VEMs conduct training on selected beneficiaries for the different interventions.	6,716 beneficiaries	4,716 beneficiaries	8,159 (3,731 males, 4428 females)	14,125(6,919m; 7,206f)	Availability of VEMs has increased Agriculture Extension Outreach in DISCOVER area where government Extension Officers are few.
2.3	Establishment of seed banks and community seed systems					
2.3.1	Facilitate formation of village seed committees	60 seed	10 seed	96 seed	146 seed committees.	

		committees	committees	committees		
2.3.2	Training of seed committees in seed production, storage and marketing	60 seed committees	21 seed committees	107 committees with 1,068 members (699 males and 379 females)	146 committees 1,586 members (891m; 595f)	This includes some of the committees that were formed during the first quarter
2.3.3	Establish community seed banks	Number of seed banks	TBD	0 seed banks	0 seed banks	The beneficiaries have not yet started harvesting their crops from the fields. The seed banks are expected to stock seed once repayment commences.
2.3.4	Assist community members with seed from seed banks		TBD	0	0	More people are expected to benefit from the seed banks when repayment of seed is done by those that received earlier on.
2.4	Introduction of small-scale irrigation schemes					
2.4.1	Undertake prefeasibility studies on additional new irrigation schemes	10 studies	1 study	1 study	1 studies	The process of prefeasibility study for the third potential irrigation site in Karonga district started but could not finish due to waterlogged conditions that restricted travel to the site. The task will finish in the next quarter. However, feasibility studies have been concluded for other irrigation sites in Nsanje, Salima, Dedza and Balaka.
2.4.3	Procurement of construction materials for schemes where feasibility studies have been concluded	TBC	TBD	Assorted Pipes, 6 Hacksaw blades, 6 Hacksaw frames, 300 bags Cement, 3 Wheelbarrows, 10 Shovels, 10 Picks, 10 Rakes, 10	Assorted Pipes, 6 Hacksaw blades, 6 Hacksaw frames, 300 bags Cement, 3 Wheelbarrows, 10 Shovels, 10 Picks, 10	The construction materials were for Dedza district.

				Water canes, 10 Pails and 2 Pliers	Rakes, 10 Water canes, 10 Pails and 2 Pliers	
2.4.4	Rehabilitation/ Construction of prioritized irrigation schemes	12 schemes	7 schemes	5 schemes	13 schemes	Not much work was done due to continuous rains that created water logged conditions.
2.4.5	Train farmers in group dynamics and group cohesion and water management	533 farmers	667 farmers	0 farmers	23 (14 male and 9 female)	Farmers will be trained when the irrigation schemes are fully operational and farmers start realising proceeds from the schemes during the next quarter.
2.4.6	Production of crops under small scale irrigation schemes	40% irrigable land	TBD	104 ha (92 farmers – 48 males and 44 females)	112ha, 319 farmers (110 males and 209 females)	Out of this, 102 ha is under rice production in Dedza. However, it should be noted that much of land is dedicated to rain fed agriculture during the period under review. Goal is also developing a 47 ha irrigation scheme in Nsanje district.
2.5	Introduction of Conservation Agriculture					
2.5.1	Train extension staff in CA	88 staff	15 staff	15 staff (10 males, 5 females)	36 staff (26 male; 10 female)	
2.5.2	Identify farmers to participate in CA	1,556 farmers	617 farmers	617 farmers, 314 m 303 f	993 farmers (564 m, 429 f)	The activity was only planned for Salima district since the other districts had already met their targets in the previous quarters.
2.5.3	Discuss and agree on modalities for supporting farmers with inputs	1 CA strategy	1 CA strategy	1 CA strategy	1 CA strategy finalized.	The CA strategy was finalized and is contained in the DISCOVER Program Standards manual.

2.5.4	Procure and distribute CA inputs	TBD	TBD	300kg urea, 300kg NPK, 4 bottles of herbicides	1900 kg of OPV maize; 5000 kg of Urea and 4700 kg of 23:21:0+4S fertilizers; 300kg NPK fertilizers	Farm inputs were provided to selected VEMs in Dedza to help them mount CA demonstrations in their villages. The other districts procured their inputs during the last quarter.
2.5.5	Conduct on-farm training on identified farmers in CA	1,556 farmers	1,592	1783 farmers, 1122 m 661 f	2639 farmers 1718m 921f	The CA demonstrations were held in Karonga Dedza and Balaka districts. The target was exceeded because more on farm demonstrations were held due to demand that was created after people noted the benefits realized from CA...
2.5.6	Monitor performance/productivity of crops under CA	TBD	TBD	343ha, 2159 farmers 1426m 733f	343ha, 2159 farmers 1426m 733 f	<p>More farmers willingly participated in CA than was initially planned. In Karonga ZM 309 maize seed was noted to perform well and fast maturing and was able to mitigate drought.</p> <p>Another notable difference between conventionally grown crops and CA was that the CA plots demanded less labour requirements. The plots under CA under had fewer weeds that the conventionally plots.</p> <p>Yield performance will be reported during the next quarter when the crop is harvested, however interviews with selected farmers show that harvest for farmers that participated in CA have doubled this year.</p>

2.6 Improved management of existing livestock and provision of community based small scale livestock breeding						
2.6.1	Identify households that will benefit from the livestock project.	936 households	235 households.	235 households (56m, 179f)	1,025 households (465m, 560f)	
2.6.2	Formation of livestock committees	66 livestock committees	22 livestock committees	22 committees 425 people 158 males and 267 females)	76 livestock committees	
2.6.3	Train livestock committees in livestock production and management of pass on scheme	66 livestock committees	45 livestock committees	37 committees 585 people 233 m 352 f	58 committees (851 members comprising 383male; 468 female)	The activity is on course and the annual target will be met
2.6.4	Facilitate the signing of MOUs between beneficiaries and partner agencies	936 households	790 households	190 farmers, (99 males and 91 females)	190 farmers, 99 m 91f	The MOUs were for Nsanje district. Balaka and Dedza districts did not proceed with the signing of the MOUs because the procurement process of the animals is not yet through.
2.6.5	Training of farmers that will demonstrate willingness to participate in the livestock project	936 households	600 households	10 farmers (6m and 4f)	400 (230 male; 170 female)	Training was only done in Salima district. Dedza and Balaka districts could not conduct their training since the animals have not yet been procured. As for Nsanje households were trained during the previous quarter
2.6.6	Procure and distribute livestock to farmers that show willingness and capacity to manage livestock	TBD	871 animals	856 goats (760 females and 96 male Boers), Distributed to 380 households	1,312 small scale livestock.	The goats were procured in Salima and Nsanje districts. Each household got 2 goats and a few received male Boers for breeding. Despite the animals being treated for worms before delivery to the communities, reports of sick animals are being reported by the communities. In

						<p>addition, 2 goats died in Nsanje due to snake bite whilst herding.</p> <p>The target was not met because the demand for the small livestock during the reporting quarter was high as more vendors were also purchasing the goats, and this created an upward push on the cost of the animals beyond the budgets.</p>
2.7	Implement nutrition interventions					
2.7.1	Train extension staff and HSAs in nutrition (Essential Nutrition Actions -ENA), hygiene and sanitation	207 EWs & HSAs	70 EWs & HSAs	55 people (38 males, 17 females)	123 (87 males and 36 females)	
2.7.2	Conduct community awareness on nutrition and PD Hearth	178 meetings	88 meetings	91 meetings, (5252 people, 1730m 3522f)	154 meetings (18,400 people; 5207m 13193f)	
2.7.3	Identify and train more community based nutrition promoters (Health Outreach Volunteers)	514 HOVs	204 HOVs	153 volunteers, (39m 114f)	263 HOVs (178f 85m)	In Nsanje, the training failed to take place during the quarter and the programme will link up with facilitators from the DHO and will be held in the next quarter.
2.7.4	Facilitate the implementation of nutrition and health activities (e.g. nutrition education sessions, mother to child care practices, cooking demonstrations)	TBD because this target comprises various activities	61 sessions	66 health sessions, 2631 beneficiaries, 421m 2210f	113 activities (5610 546m 5,064f)	
2.7.5	Facilitate the establishment of backyard vegetable gardens	Vegetable gardens	56 gardens	9 gardens	9 gardens	The activity was brought forward to enable households utilize the residual moisture; however, due to busy schedule of the IPs the target could not be met. In addition, during the period under review,

						households accessed their vegetable from their crop fields.
2.7.6	Facilitate establishment of herbal gardens		7 herbal gardens	4 gardens	4 gardens	The activity was planned for Salima, Dedza and Balaka districts. Balaka and Dedza achieved the targets of 2 and 1 gardens respectively, whilst Salima did 1 from the target of 5. However, the communities have already prepared the sites for the herbal gardens.
2.7.7	Facilitate procurement of vegetable herbal seeds		TBD	46 Artemesia seedlings, 40 Aloe vera seedlings, 40 Lemon grass seedlings, 10kg Ginger tuber, 10kg Garlic cloves	46 Artemesia seedlings, 40 Aloe vera seedlings, 40 Lemon grass seedlings, 10kg Ginger tuber, 10kg Garlic cloves	The seed was procured for the gardens that had been established in Balaka and Dedza districts.
2.7.8	Train PLHIV supporter groups in nutrition and use of herbal plants		6 groups	8 groups, 106 people, 38m 68f	8 groups, 106 people, 38m 68f	
2.7.9	Conduct monitoring visits to Health Outreach Volunteers	112 visits (at least one visit to each volunteer)	190 visits	69 visits	108 visits	
2.7.10	Support child health day event	5 events (1 per district)	2 events	0	1 child health day event	
2.7.11	Train extension staff/HSAs on PD Hearth	202 EWs/ HSAs trained	60 EWs/ HSAs trained	40 staff, 29m 11f	97 EWs/HSAs (56 m, 41 f)	
2.7.12	Procurement of PD Hearth materials (salter weighing scales)	102 salter weighing scales	48 salter weighing scales	16 salter weighing scales	16 salter weighing scales	Could not proceed with the procurement after DFID requested the program to follow up on the scales that were provided

						to the districts by UNICEF. There are very few scales in the districts not enough to support community programmes.
2.7.13	Facilitate PD Hearth sessions	391 PD hearth sessions	121 PD hearth sessions	47 PD hearth sessions, 294 people, 114m 180f	185 sessions	The activity was conducted in Balaka, Salima and Dedza districts only. Nsanje district was awaiting the procurement of the Salter scales whose process could not proceed as explained above.
2.7.14	Link CBCCs to PD Hearth Volunteers	43 CBCCs	4 CBCCs	11CBCCs	21CBCCs	
2.7.15	Collect quarterly growth monitoring data in the target GVHs		TBD	2,645 children, 870m 1,775f	2,645 children, 870m 1,775f	
2.8	Mitigation works and adaptation initiatives – river bank stabilization					
2.8.1	Basin survey and technical assessment of critical intervention sites together with DCPC, Water Development and Public Works staff.	19 survey	2 survey/ report	0 survey/ report	1 survey/ report	The activity will be championed by GOAL Malawi and will be done during the next quarter as it awaited the rainy season to end.
2.8.2	Induction of field Staff on engineering dictates	25 staff	5 staff	0 staff	0 staff	
2.8.3	Training participating CPCs in project supervision and record keeping	158 CPC members	16 CPC members	0 CPC members	0 CPC members	
2.8.4	Execution of works in coordination with Public Works Department and ACPCs and DCPC.	14 sites	1 sites	0 sites	0 sites	
2.8.5	Develop in coordination with Public Works Department and ACPCs and DCPC maintenance management plans for the executed works.	12 review meetings	1 review meetings	0 review meetings	0 review meetings	
2.9	Sustainable wetland and watershed management through use of functional landscape approach (FLA)					
2.9.1	Identification of wetlands and watersheds	39 forest areas	4 forest areas	3 forest areas	15 forest areas	3 sites in Karonga have been identified as

2.9.2	Identification of wetland and watershed management activities		1	0	0	starting points for the Functional Land Scape Approach (FLA). Nsanje district could not proceed with the activity because the district had an extended rainy season.
2.10 sustainable community forest management, tree planting and agro forestry (fruit trees)						
2.10.1	Identify additional natural village forest areas		10 areas	9 areas	21 areas	The sites were identified as follows: 4 each in Balaka Dedza districts and 1 in Nsanje district. The identification of the remaining site in Nsanje was still under progress as the report was being produced
2.10.2	Form VFA committees		8 committees	8 committees, 100 people, 56m 44f	29 committees, 860 people, 441m, 419f	
2.10.3	Facilitate development of Village Forest Area management plans	39 VEM plans	8 VFA plans	0 VFA plans	11 VFA plans	Facilitation of development of VFA plans will be done in next quarter as this quarter rains disturbed the process.
2.10.4	Training of VFA Committees in forest management	79 VFACs	26 VFACs	0 VFACs	21 VFACs (760 members; 385 m, 375 f)	The training for the remaining committees will proceed when the VFA plans have been developed.
2.10.5	Procurement and distribution of tree seeds (agro-forestry) and fruit trees seedlings	TBD	41,000 seeds	98,000 seeds	206,808 tree and fruit seedlings planted	
2.10.6	Procure GIS gadgets for village forest area demarcation	12 GIS gadgets	13 GIS gadgets	39 Smart phones (GIS gadgets)	39 Smart phones (GIS gadgets)	The program through COOPI procured 39 smart phone tablets which among others will perform similar functions of GIS gadgets.
2.10.7	Tree planting (communal woodlots etc)	2.28 million	2,028,500	1, 647, 605 trees	1,718,913 trees	In Karonga, few seedlings were raised because of poor germination of the seed

		trees				that was distributed, thus the failure to achieve the target.
2.10.8	Facilitate the management natural regeneration of village forest area	TBD	TBD	21.9ha	31.9 ha	
2.10.9	Conduct reforestation campaigns	93 reforestation campaigns	33 reforestation campaigns	81 campaigns,	113 campaigns	
2.11	Stove production and marketing					
2.11.1	Stove camp (March 2013) -Refresher training for field staff, stove promoters and partners, opportunity to share best practices	15 organizations	15 organizations	18 organizations (51 people, 20 females and 31 males)	18 organizations (51 people, 20 females and 31 males)	List of participants included all the DISCOVER IPs
2.11.2	Mobilization & Formation of Stove production groups	25 production groups	17 production groups	25 production groups, 454 people, 76m 358f	31 production groups	
2.11.3	Procure training and quality control materials i.e Paddle moulds	10 paddle moulds	20 paddle moulds	28 paddle moulds	38 paddle moulds	
2.11.4	Disseminate communication, training and promotion materials i.e paddle mould manual, kiln construction manual, stove posters, ER contracts	12000 user manuals; 8000 posters; 2000 stove production booklets	TBD	Quality Control (QC) poster drafted and to be sent to printers in April 2013. Kiln manual reviewed and ready for printing	7,000 promotional calendars, 800 Kiln Manuals, 800 Paddle Mould Manuals, 800 Bucket Mould Manual, draft QC Poster, and revised Kilm Manual	QC poster delayed as some of the agreed specifications have had to be revised given local precision engineering facilities. This issue has now been overcome and printing of the QC poster is planned for April 2013.
2.11.5	Training of groups in stove production - quality control, business and marketing, group dynamics, record keeping etc	25 production groups	13 production groups	20 groups, (402 members , 92m	26 groups (582- members 114m,	

				310 f	468f)	
2.11.6	ToT of stove production using a paddle mould		TBD	4 Stove producers (2 males and 2 females)	55 Stove Producers (20 males and 35 females)	
2.11.7	Develop district environmental management plan for clay sources & other environmental effects form stove production	5 EM plans	7	0	0	Activity was not completed to allow input from all concerned stakeholders, that is, the production groups, chiefs, environmental specialists and DEC members. This will be completed during the next quarter.
2.11.8	Identify and train community stove promoters	45 promoters	39	59 promoters, (29m 30f)	91 Promoters (46 male and 45 female)	
2.11.9	Facilitate the production of stoves and access to stoves by the households	15000 stoves produced (3000 per district)	5,400	4,101 stoves,	6,572 stoves	There was under achievement of the target because the groups for Karonga district had just been trained in stove production and are yet to start producing to reach the households. In addition, the quarter being the lean period affected stove performance in the quarter as most households preferred buying food than a stove.
2.11.10	Facilitate stove promotion activities (e.g. market demos, open days etc) integrated with DISCOVER activities.	30 promotion sessions (at least 6 sessions per district with estimated attendance of 2000 per	10 open days	11 activities (8,625 people (3,182 male and 5,443 female).	15 open days (19,882 people- 6,976 male and 12,846 female	Although the stove promotional campaigns were conducted, stove sales still lagged behind due to the hunger period that meant people were buying food than household assets.

		session)				
2.11.11	Sells and user training	13 production groups	9 production groups	11 groups, (241 members , 53m 188f)	15 Groups (364 members – 69 male and 295 female)	
2.11.12	Develop stove production and sales monitoring system	1	Simplified monitoring plan	Simplified monitoring plan. Database linked to GIS initiated.	Simplified monitoring plan. Database linked to GIS initiated.	Simplified monitoring plan finalised. Simple production monitoring forms to be developed to help standardising stove production data.
2.11.13	TA and QC visits	10 visits (2 sites per district)	2 QC Visits	1 QC Visit	4 QC Visits	Planned Quality Control visit to Balaka coincided with Joint learning visit to Balaka and Chikwawa. Need to increase QC visit in Q3 when stove production typically peaks in June to August.
2.12	Establish Village Savings and Loans groups (VSL) in those areas and with those groups considered too vulnerable and high risk to access microfinance services					
2.12.1	Awareness meetings	434 awareness meetings	137 awareness meetings	58 awareness meetings	185 awareness meetings	Communities were very busy with agricultural activities that they were not gathering for the meetings.
2.12.2	Formation of groups	434 VSL groups	143 VSL groups	58 VSL groups	180 VSL groups	The target for the quarter could not be met as communities opted to engage themselves on agricultural activities as demanded by the season.
2.12.3	Training of groups in VSL	434 VSL groups	143 VSL groups	58 VSL groups (926 members: 185 males, 741 females)	180 VSL groups (3,402 members; 488 m, 2,914 f)	Focus was therefore only on the number of groups that had been trained during the quarter.

2.12.4	Performance group monitoring	12 groups	3 groups	3 groups: 90 members (8 m, 72 f) Total savings for the quarter: MK4,894,987	2,321 members (2,040 f, 271 m) Savings: MK14,176,740	
2.12.5	Business training of VSL groups	300 VSL groups	110 VSL groups	37 VSL groups (555 members: 444 f; 111m)	136 VSL groups (1,796 members; 1,609 f, 298 m)	
2.13	Micro solar entrepreneurship					
2.13.1	Raise awareness with existing entrepreneurs - through VDC meetings, VSL group meetings, stove production groups and other project awareness meetings	82 awareness meetings	20 awareness meetings	119 meetings,	157 awareness meetings	
2.13.2	Identifying entrepreneurs	94 entrepreneurs	67 entrepreneurs	24 entrepreneurs	84 entrepreneurs	Salima district revised target from 12 to 4 entrepreneurs after noting that one entrepreneur could cover more than one GVH.
2.13.3	Training of entrepreneurs	94 entrepreneurs	67	20 entrepreneurs (18m 2f)	34 entrepreneurs (30 male, 17 female)	Training was done for Nsanje (20 entrepreneurs). Salima will hold the training in the next quarter.
2.13.4	Dispatching of solar equip	46,309 solar units	875 solar units	682 units	2,030 solar units	Training of entrepreneurs for Nsanje district was done at the very end of the quarter such that there was no time to order and dispatch the equipment.
2.13.5	Establish centralized micro-solar repairing centres	5 repairing centres	2 repairing centres	0	1 repairing centre	The activity could not proceed after realizing that there were still some logistical issues that needed to be sorted out among others like the delays in getting

						the central place for repairs.
2.13.6	Follow up/support visits to entrepreneurs	145 visits	175 visits	62 visits	69 visits	
2.13.8	Rolling out of Sunny money way schools campaign programme	4 campaigns	TBD	0	3 campaigns (96 people; 18 f, 78 m)	
2.13.9	Identify and train Primary Education Advisors	23 Primary Education Advisors	TBD	6 PEAs (5m, 1f) 15 entrepreneurs (14 m, 1f)	25 PEAs and 15 entrepreneurs	
2.17	Promote sustainable natural resource based enterprises such as bee-keeping, mushroom production, fruit grafting and commercial seedling production, eco-tourism, fish farming etc					
2.17.1	Assess & prioritize NRM based enterprises at GVH level	19 NRM enterprises	14 NRBEs	15 NRB enterprises	29 NRM enterprises	
2.17.2	Formation of groups per identified enterprise	18 groups	15 groups	24 groups,	33 groups	
2.17.3	Training of groups on NRBE	18 groups	9 groups	10 groups, (245 people, 153m, 92f)	16 groups	
2.17.4	Promote production of natural resource based enterprises	TBD	TBD	0	0	
2.18	Establish, register, strengthen and consolidate Marketing Associations					
2.18.1	Identify commodities and markets	5 reports	2	1 report	3 reports	There is a need to do a thorough value chains analysis to identify the main key players in the crops that will be promoted. Consultations therefore, were still under way at the end of the quarter under review.

2.18.2	Formation of marketing groups at GVH level	17 marketing groups	1	9 marketing groups, 90 people, 64m, 26f	11 marketing groups	
Output 3: Information sharing between stakeholders on DRM and climate change adaptation strengthened: improved information shared which builds on evidence and practical experiences with 300,000 people reached with improved and relevant information.						
3.1	Development of communication strategy on DRR and CC issues					
3.1.1	Develop a clear communication strategy on DRR and CC issues	1	1	0	Malawi government has already developed a strategy and have launched it. DISCOVER will adapt this strategy	
3.1.2	Develop DRR and climate change messages	TBD	TBD	0	This work has been left to partners. PMU will provide technical support.	
3.2	Conduct public awareness activities including engaging theatre for development drama groups and producing radio programmes					
3.2.1	Identification of drama groups and bands at community level	17 drama groups	3 drama groups	0 drama groups	14 groups	This had been planned by Karonga district, but after noting that the district had a back load of activities from previous quarter, hence could not implement the activity. The activity has since been pushed to the next quarter
3.2.2	Train drama groups in Theatre for Development approach	17 drama groups	9 drama groups	5 groups, 49 people, 39m 10f	9 Groups (91 members – 59 male and 32 female)	The training sessions were conducted for Balaka and Dedza only. Karonga district was not able to conduct the training due to tight schedule and have therefore moved

						the activity to the next quarter.
3.2.3	Develop messages with Drama and band groups	16 messages	9	6 messages	9 messages	The messages were therefore developed by the groups that were trained in TFD approach. Messages developed were on Afforestation, Stove Promotion and Climate Change.
3.2.4	Conduct awareness/sensitization campaigns on DRR and Climate Change issues.	121 awareness meetings	34 meetings	47 meetings, (16,472 people, 5,920m 10,552f)	51 meetings (29,240 people-10,271 male and 18,956 female)	
3.2.5	Disseminate DRR and CC information through mobile van	At least 20% of target pop in each district	At least 20% of target pop in each district	5,249 people reached, (2,101m 3,148f)	5249 people reached, (2,101m 3,148f)	Only Nsanje district carried out this activity. Salima did not conduct the activity as it needed more consultations with PMU. Other districts could not proceed because the earth roads were impassable due to heavy and continuous rains.
3.3	Facilitate hearing all dialogue sessions at GVH level					
3.3.1	Identify dialogue sessions, develop data extension plan	TBD	0	2 sessions	2 sessions	Nsanje developed session plans that aimed at improving the knowledge and understanding of the communities on issues of disasters and climate change adaptation. The process of consultations at VDC level to identify the themes started during the quarter in the Dedza and Balaka.
3.3.2	Facilitate dialogue sessions at GVH level	80 Dialogue Sessions	21	3	3	The sessions were only conducted in Nsanje district based on the issues that were identified. Karonga failed to conduct the activities due to their busy

						schedule
3.3.3	Document lessons learnt and best practices from community dialogue sessions	6 reports	3	0	0	The documentation process for lessons that were generated from Nsanje dialogue sessions is underway.
3.4	Establish community and local government stakeholder panels at district level- refer to CEPA progress report					
3.4.1	Develop action plan for learning forums	5 Learning Forums Action Plan	2	0	0	The districts (Karonga and Balaka) did not develop action plans due to some engagements.
3.4.2	Conduct stakeholder panels at district level	5 Stakeholder Panels	1	0	0	Since the action plan was not developed for Karonga district, all the activities that followed this could therefore not continue. These have been moved to the next quarter
3.4.3	Document lessons learnt and best practices form stakeholder forums	5 Reports	1	0	0	
3.6	DRR and Climate Change Research and Learning Opportunities					
3.6.1	Identify two research areas in DRR and Climate change for further research	2 research topics	TBD	0	2 research topics	DISCOVER is supporting two Masters students from Chancellor College to undertake DRR and Climate Change research
3.6.2	Dissemination of findings	2 Research Reports	TBD	0	0	Concept notes have been presented and students are now producing final proposals for the research.
3.7	Knowledge and information sharing with national and district level institutions and other stakeholders on climate change and DRM					
3.7.1	Participate and influence national CC technical committee, humanitarian response committee, CISONEC, MVAC	2 National Forums	TBD	0	1	DISCOVER was invited to participate in the World Bank LED workshop in Mangochi through the National Technical Committee on Climate Change.

3.7.2	Participate in District CPC meetings and any meetings in DRR and Climate Change	23 CPC meetings	8 CPC meetings	18 CPC meetings	35 CPC meetings	
Output 4: The early warning system for climate related disasters strengthened (slow and rapid onset disasters): 55 communities covered by a community-based early warning system with trialed evacuation plans						
4.1	Establish Community Based Early Warning System					
4.1.1	Document key early warning signs for flood and drought prone areas (scientific and indigenous)	5 reports	4	3 reports	4 report	This was done by PMU and the process involved consultations with community members and other stakeholders. The report has been shared with the DISCOVER partners for their review.
4.1.2	Develop early warning system for each area together with CPC members	5 reports	2	2 reports	3 report	
4.1.3	Train CPC on early warning	54 CPCs	26	32 CPCs,	77 CPCs (469 members- 321 males and 148 females)	Formalized training was not conducted in Salima, however, round table discussions on past and present methodologies employed in conjunction with the communication tree and evacuation plans were held.
4.1.4	Procure equipment (rain gauge, phones, megaphones, first aid kits)	At least 1 kit per VCPC	TBD	56 cell phones	24 First Aid Kits; 26 Senior Power Packs Solar Light Systems; 9 Rain Gauges; 152 Cell Phones	
4.1.5	Training of Upstream VCPCs on EWS data collection. Interpretation and effective communication	38 VCPCs located upstream in areas that are	6	3 VCPCs	8 VCPCs)	In Salima 3 VDCs were not reached because government trainers not available, whilst training for Dedza and Balaka were moved to the next quarter.

		flood prone				
4.2	Evacuation Site Preparation, Preparedness and Conducting Evacuation Simulation Exercises					
4.2.1	Train VCPCs on evacuation site preparedness and planning	105 VCPCs	29	15 VCPCs, 28 members, 18m 13f	20 VCPCs (78 members- 61 male and 16 female)	
4.2.2	Conduct simulation exercises with communities	105 simulation exercises	29	0	5 exercises	The project had planned to implement simulation evacuation exercises but this proved impossible during the time period based on the rains and the prioritization of agricultural based activities
4.2.3	Identify evacuation centres/sites	19 centres	10 centre	1 centre	16 centres	Negotiations on land issues for evacuation centres with the village heads involved are still in process.
4.2.4	Procurement and distribution of evacuation site equipment	TBD	20	20	46 Senior Power Packs Solar Light Systems	
5	Strengthened disaster risk reduction and climate change policy and programmes and delivery structures of key Government Ministries and Departments					
5.5	Advocacy for increased national budgetary allocations for CC and DRM from 0.9% to at least 2%					
5.5.1	Facilitate engagement with district councils, area development committees and village development committees in dialogue in integration of CC and DRM in their planning processes	5 Meetings	0	2	2	The meetings were done in Karonga and Balaka
5.5.2	Lobby DPD and ADDRMOs on Contingency	5 Meetings	1	2	2	The meetings were done in Karonga and

	plans review budget allocations					Balaka
5.5.3	Facilitate lobbying session amongst CPC, ADDRMOs and project/district managers on contingency plans review budget allocation	5 Meetings	0	3 meetings, 1 district meeting 2 VCPC meetings	3 meetings, 1 district meeting 2 VCPC meetings	The District meeting was done in Karonga and the VCPC meetings in Balaka
6	Monitoring, learning and evaluation					
6.1	Conduct DISCOVER baseline survey and annual assessments/reviews					
6.1.1	Conduct Internal Annual Assessment on selected indicators	1 assessments conducted	1 assessment on selected indicators	1	DISCOVER produced Value for Money indicators for discussion with LTS. A cost benefit analysis of selected project activities has been undertaken and includes a detailed Business plan for Microsolar activity.	
6.1.2	Conduct Results Based Management Training	20 staff trained	20 staff trained	20	20 staff trained	The training was on Quarterly Report Writing
6.3	Develop Database System/MIS					
6.3.1	Develop the database system (MIS)	1 MIS	1 MIS	MIS was developed and data inputting commenced.	1 MIS	The development process will be finalized in the next quarter
6.3.2	Training M&E staff on the use of the database system (MIS)	5 staff	5	5	5	A pre-liminary training on data collection was conducted

6.4	Develop/design data collection & reporting system					
6.4.1	Design field level data collection and reporting templates for field staff, VEMs, community volunteers	TBD	3 templates	3 templates	13 templates	
6.4.2	Training of M&E Staff in the use of the reporting templates	5 staff	5 staff	0 trained	5 staff (all male)	Training will be done during the next quarter as it awaited the finalization of the MIS.
6.5	Produce Program work plans and reports					
6.5.2	Conduct Internal audits of partners accounts	4 internal audits per partner	1 per partner	1 per partner	1	Internal audit report is included as annex to this report.
6.5.3	Produce and submit consortium quarterly reports to DFID (both narrative, financial and Cash flow request)-25th of the month.	4 reports	1 Report	1 Report	1 report	
6.5.4	Consortium Program Management (Coordination, Review & Monitoring Visits)					
7.1	Facilitation of coordination meetings at district, partner, PMU and consortia level					
7.1.1	Facilitate Senior Management Committee (SMC) meetings	8 SMC Meetings	2 meetings	2 meetings	4 meetings	
7.1.2	Facilitate Technical Management Committee (TMC) Meetings	4 meetings	1 meeting	1 meeting	2 meetings	
7.2	Conduct review meetings					
7.2.1	Conduct district quarterly review meetings	16 District review meetings	1	4	4 district meetings	

7.3	Conduct program monitoring visits to Discover districts & partner organizations					
7.3.1	Conduct monitoring visits to Discover Districts	5 visits	6	7 visits	12 visits	

5.0 EMERGENCY OCCURRENCES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Below is a summary of the emergencies that occurred in some districts during the quarter under review:

Salima District.

Flash floods affected Kabumbu, Chimwavi and Kandulu GVHs. This was caused by overflowing of Lifidzi River and 613 households were affected. DISCOVER programme participated in the flood assessment as well as the assessing the needs at the evacuation centre. COOPI also provided 20 kg of chlorine that was provided via UNICEF and logistical support in transporting District Council food relief items (bags of maize).

Heavy winds affected TAs Kambwiri, Kalonga and Maganga in January 2013. The number of affected populations is not available. The affected families were assisted by the President's fund and Malawi Red Cross Society. DISCOVER Programme through COOPI participated in the assessments.

Balaka District.

There was minor flooding along the Rivirivi River in Phimbi VDC. The flooding caused damage to some crop fields. The affected households will be encouraged to participate in irrigation farming to help in recovery.

Dedza District.

The target area experienced heavy flooding and water logging conditions during the period under review. This resulted in reduced crop output as some crops were washed away or submerged in water. An assessment was undertaken and details are contained in an assessment report. The problem will be mitigated through river-line tree planting, promotion of irrigation farming to assist those affected households to have increased access to food through their own production.

Karonga District.

During the first three weeks of February 2013 the southern part of Karonga did not receive rains and this badly affected maize, rice and tobacco. It is anticipated that potential crop yields will go down by a percentage which will be determined during crop estimates. This may identify significant food deficits. In order to mitigate the effects of dry spells, DISCOVER project procured cassava and sweet potatoes planting materials and supported vulnerable households in the affected areas. The Malawi government, through the Presidential Initiatives programme, also supported the communities with cassava cuttings.

During the fourth week of February 2013 when rainfall restarted in Lupembe EPA, strong winds blew and affected 287 houses. The government through the Disaster Office provided plastic sheets and food to the affected households. The project through VCPCs provided support to most affected households and capacity to organise themselves to respond to strong winds. For example the Mwangolera VCPC organised a village emergency meeting and wrote an assessment report requiring support from the District Disaster Office.

On 26th March 2013 the northern part of Karonga was heavily hit by floods along Lufilya, Kasisi, Nchowo, Kibwe, Mayofya, Kaundi and Ngalamu Rivers. The floods occurred in 12 Group Village Headmen under T/A Kilipula 1 Group Village Headmen under Paramount Chief Kyungu. A total of 4075 households were affected by floods. The DCPC organized an emergency meeting and

strategized on how they could respond to the flood occurrence. Affected people were relocated to temporary shelters and provided with plastic sheets. The DCPC conducted a rapid assessment and produced a report which was sent to the Office of the President and Cabinet. Through OPC, Save the Children provided Water guard, while Oxfam provided funds for conducting a detailed flood assessment. The DHO also provided chlorine and Water guard for treating drinking water sources and plastic sheets.

6.0 MAJOR LESSONS LEARNT, PROBLEMS OR CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Major Lessons Learnt

1. Emerging needs in DISCOVER districts

While the framework for DISCOVER and ECRP attempts to address a number of challenges in the community, there are some emerging needs that need to be taken on board but were not part of the original design. The lack of access to safe water in some villages requires attention. It is important to discuss with DFID on how DISCOVER would bring in innovation without compromising the objectives of the programme.

6.2 Problems/Constraints and Action Taken

No.	Problem/Constraint	Solution	Action Taken
1	Occurrence of disasters flooding, prolonged dry spell and storms (strong winds) reducing the participation of beneficiary activities	Adequate community preparedness to cope with disasters when they occur. Identify resources within the DISCOVER budget to contribute to response activities at district level	DISCOVER has participated in assessment of disaster situation in all districts. Wherever possible, the project has made contributions towards response activities.
2	Continued occurrence of hunger which also affected communities within the targeted areas. Due to scarcity, the prices of the staple maize went up to around MK10, 000 per 50 kg bag and this even worsened the situation since most people could not afford to buy it at such prices.	Participation in humanitarian response programmes at national level to cushion impact on ECRP activities.	GOAL Malawi, working with WFP and other partners distributed food items to most of the vulnerable households including those within the DISCOVER targeted areas. Concern Universal has participated in the humanitarian response programme in TA Kachindamoto. The list of DISCOVER participants that benefitted from the emergency response programme is attached in Annex.....
3	Low numbers of staff to implement	Make use of Government	Budget revisions to

	interventions.	extension workers in implementing interventions. Recruit additional field staff	accommodate personnel costs for additional staff members. Implement a number of different interventions at the same time.
4	High cost of transporting goods to the project site during the rainy season.	Determine pre-qualified suppliers of transport.	Negotiate for better rates with some pre-qualified transport suppliers.
5	Saturation of stoves in the target areas	Expand selling of stoves to areas outside the project site.	Orientation of stove promoters located in areas outside the project sites to market stoves across the district.

7.0 MANAGEMENT

#	Activity	Achievement for the Quarter	Remark
1	Staff Capacity Building & Recruitment		
1.1	Staff Training	14	Stove Camp: 4 from COOPI; 1 2 CU; 2 GOAL Malawi; Trained in leadership skills with support from Concern Universal 1 from CU; Gender and Development: 4 GOAL Malawi; MELC attended training in Stata and SPSS packages at Chancellor College
1.2	Staff Movement/Recruitment	1 CU recruited Project Accounts Assistant during the quarter. He is based in Balaka district.	This was following the promotion of the Accountant for the district.
		SHA recruited a Natural Resource Management Coordinator. This is a new position created to strengthen the Natural Resource management component of the programme.	
		Goal recruited a Food Security Advisor replacing the one who had resigned. A project officer for DISCOVER was transferred to DIPECHO project within Goal. Interviews have been conducted to fill the position of Project Officer.	

		1 Finance Services Officer for CUMO resigned during the quarter. He was based in Salima district.	
		COOPI-One staff member (M&EO) resigned. COOPI are recruiting replacement for the position	
2	Workshops	Red Cross workshop on DRR	DRR Centre officer presented COOPI activities to over 33 local and international representatives;
		Joint ECRP/DISCOVER learning visit	Attended by staff from SHA, CU, COOPI. This was an important learning event between the two consortia. DISCOVER has picked best practices from ECRP projects.
		DCPC training workshop on Child Protection	The training workshop was organised by the Ministry of Gender and Child Development and was held at Liwonde in Machinga district. It was attended by Boniface Kumwenda, the Programmeme Manager as a member of the DCPC.
3	Equipment Purchased	Procured one motor bike for Field development facilitator	SHA
		56 Cell phones for Early Warning System	COOPI
4	Development of Technical Reports/Booklets	1 Contingency plan developed for the district	The activity was completed with support from DISCOVER to the Dedza District Council.
		60 DRR training manual	Distributed at SEMA (30) workshop for educators and Food security workshop

8.0 MAIN ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Refer to detailed Year 2, Quarter 3 Work plan Annex A

9.0 UPDATED RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

Refer to detailed risk assessment and management matrix-Annex J

10.0 FINANCIAL REPORTING

To be reported separately. Any additional explanatory notes required on major deviations from the budget.

11.0 TECHNICAL ANNEXES

1. Annex A- Quarter 3 workplan
2. Annex B-Progress on outputs-IPTT
3. Annex C- CUMO pass-book
4. Annex D- Accountability strategy
5. Annex E- Explanation of low female participation in some activities
6. Annex F- Revised Q2 workplan-basis for the Q2 report
7. Annex G- Summary key action points from DFID meeting of 5th February, 2013
8. Annex H- Terms of Reference for Irrigation Specialist
9. Annex I- VSL summary statistics
10. Annex J- Updated Risk Matrix