

Annual Analytical Progress Report

Year 1 (January to December 2023)



Sustainable Livelihoods Development for the Gorongosa Buffer Zone Communities (SLD Gorongosa)

An initiative by the Gorongosa Restoration Program in collaboration with:

RESILIENCE

RIGHT TO PLAY

Chitengo, March 2024

Contents

Acronyms 3
1. Program Status Information 4
2. Program Description 5
3. Executive Summary 5
4. Implementation Progress – Year 1 (January to December 2023) 7
5. Possible risks & mitigation measures 60
6. Monitoring Plan Updates 61
7. Stakeholder Participation and Involvement 62
8. Program Management and Administrative issues 62
9. Integration of cross-cutting issues – Gender & Youth 63
10. Lessons learned 66
11. Success story 68
12. Workplan for Next reporting period (January to December 2024) – Component 1-Livelihoods 70
13. Workplan for Next reporting period (January to December 2024) – Component 1-Nutrition 72
Annex 1 – Impact Pathway of SLDP 75

Acronyms

ANAC	Administração Nacional das Áreas de Conservação
BZ	Buffer Zone
CAS	Water and sanitation committee
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management
CSE	Comprehensive Sexual Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GNP	Gorongosa National Park
GRP	Gorongosa Restoration Project
HDD	Human Development Department
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
IEC	Information and Education Communication
IFPLAC	Instituto de Formação Profissional Alberto Cassimo
IIAM	Instituto de Investigação Agraria de Moçambique
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MM&D	Model Moms and Dads
NRMC	Natural Resources Management Centre
PMU	Program Management Unit
PSC	Program Steering Committee
RTP	Right to Play
SBCC	Social and Behavioral Change Communications
SDAE	Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas
SDD	Sustainable Development Department
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDPI	Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infra-Estrutura
SDSMAS	Serviço Distrital de Saúde Mulher e Acção Social
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SLD Gorongosa	Sustainable Livelihoods Development for the Gorongosa Buffer Zone Communities
SLDP	Sustainable Livelihoods Development for the Gorongosa Buffer Zone Communities Program
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
ToT	Training of Trainers
VBA	Village Based Agent
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Program Status Information

Program Name:	Sustainable Livelihoods Development for the Gorongosa Buffer Zone Communities (SLD Gorongosa)
Activity Start Date and End Date:	1 August 2022 to 31 July 2027
Program Duration	5 years
Leading Partner:	Gorongosa Restoration Program
Name of Partners	Resilience & Right to Play
Geographic Focus:	Gorongosa National Park and surrounding buffer zone, Sofala Province, Mozambique.
Reporting Period:	January to December 2023

2. Program Description

In 2021, the Gorongosa Restoration Project (GRP), a Public Private Partnership formed by the Government of Mozambique and the Carr Foundation, approached the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Maputo to request funding for the implementation of a Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) program in the central region of Mozambique.

Following this initial request, GRP and its partners Right to Play (RTP) and Resilience submitted their proposal called "Sustainable Livelihoods Development for the Gorongosa Buffer Zone Communities", or in short: SLD Gorongosa, or even shorter: SLDP.

SLDP aims to contribute to the sustainable socioeconomic poverty reduction of the communities living in the Gorongosa National Park (GNP) and the surrounding districts Gorongosa, Dondo, Nhamatanda, Cheringoma, Muanza and Maringue (i.e. the Buffer Zone (BZ)), with an emphasis on women and youth. In addition, the program will contribute to reforestation and biodiversity restoration.

In July 2022, EKN formally awarded EUR 20 million to the SLDP Consortium. The program runs from August 2022 until July 2027 and started with an inception period that ran from August to December 2022.

3. Executive Summary

During Year 1, the program has made significant strides towards starting key operational and technical activities, concluding key up start-up interventions, and moving into full program implementation. Key results included finalizing the recruitment of program staff, conducting Program Management Unit and technical coordination meetings, establishing operational regional offices, facilitating Training on Play-Based Learning for nutrition, WASH and SRHR, conducting agricultural marketing and hydrology studies, setting up FMIS, expanding native tree and coffee seedlings production capacity in the BZ and Mount Gorongosa respectively, among other significant actions.

Despite a slow start due to the lengthy budget revision process, over the past fiscal year, the Consortium collaborated to incorporate and execute the changes to the overarching strategy, gaining an in-depth understanding of the associated impacts at the local level, and proactively addressing challenges and bottlenecks to ensure to ensure a harmonized and coordinated program approach.

Below is a summary of key achievements the program made during the year under review across different sub-components:

Food Security

- Of the planned 15,000 beneficiaries for the program over the next five years, 1475 new farmers were recruited, trained and received improved seeds.
- An agricultural market study included the participation of 2,550 farmers from the six districts of the buffer zone:

- Hydrology study with the objective of identifying potential for irrigated agriculture in the GNP buffer zone;

Agroforestry (Coffee)

- In 2023, 243,326 coffee trees were planted in Canda, Tambarara and Santugira communities in Mount Gorongosa 823,160 trees planted since the start of the coffee program in 2014.
- A total of 336 people have been trained on sustainable coffee production.

Reforestation and Land use

- Awareness campaigns to address environment and sustainability issues were carried out in several communities around the park reaching 61553 people.
- 270 K native trees seedlings produced in 14 new community nurseries currently being planted.
- 48 new jobs created- Forest guardians/Reforestation facilitators.

Nutrition:

- 3428 people were reached by culinary demonstrations.
- Training of trainers in Nutrition and balance diet – 120 teachers
- Training of Pregnant and Lactating woman – 900 beneficiaries

Water Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH)

- 15 communities declared free of open defecation.
- Training of Trainers in WASH- 102 Community Agents
- Tender launched for 12 boreholes

Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR):

- TOT in Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights – 202 Community Leaders
- 1500 people reached SHHR Awareness campaigns.

4. Implementation Progress – Year 1 (January to December 2023)

Component 1 - Livelihoods

<table>
<tr><th>Result</th><th>Progress made (implemented activities and achievements)</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Program outcomes : Livelihoods & Biodiversity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small-scale food producers doubled productivity and income</td><td>Indicator: # of small-scale food producers that progressively realize a living income (cumulative)

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 1,500</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 15,000</td></tr></table>
It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on program outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Decreased deforestation, enhanced sinks and increased climate resilience of ecosystems and livelihoods</td><td>Indicator: # of hectares of forest(ed) land under sustainable forest management or other improved practices contributing to decreased deforestation, enhanced sinks and increased adaptive capacity of ecosystems and livelihoods (total).

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>100%</td><td>0 / 0</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 1,000</td></tr></table>
It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on program outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Objective Status colour : completed in progress yet to start</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Outcome (Result)</th><th>Progress made</th><th>Status</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Intermediate outcomes</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Small scale food producers benefitting from activities to improve performance</td><td>Indicator 1: # of small-scale food producers directly reached with activities to increase productivity/income (cumulative)

<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>98%</td><td>1,475 / 1,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>10%</td><td>1,475 / 15,000</td></tr>
</table>
Note: the numbers above include the farmers attending a training on rainy season production, and does not consider whether they applied at least 2 improved practices (like mulching, integrated pest management, water management and improved seeds, post-harvest) as per indicator definition, because monitoring of practice did not start yet.

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<tr><td>Indicator 2: # of small-scale food producers indirectly reached.

<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 5,000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 50,000</td></tr>
</table>
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<tr><td>Farmland benefitting from activities to strengthen ecological sustainability</td><td>Indicator 1: # of new hectares of farmland directly reached with activities to improve eco-efficiency

<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 2,500</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 12,500</td></tr>
</table>
It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Indicator 2: # of new hectares of farmland indirectly reached with activities to improve eco-efficiency

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 7,500</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 37,500</td></tr></table>
It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Short-cycle crop producers use environmentally sustainable forms of production and implement organic practices</td><td>Indicator: # of short-cycle crop producers using environmentally sustainable forms of production (cumulative)

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 300</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 2,500</td></tr></table>
It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Development of sustainable value chains</td><td>Indicator: # of farmers benefitting from improved market linkages

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 1,800</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 15,000</td></tr></table>
It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Increased resilience and strengthened livelihoods of forest-</td><td>Indicator: # of beneficiaries supported by programs and programs on sustainable agriculture and/or forestry practices in the landscape / jurisdiction (total) (cumulative)</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

dependent communities and small producers (m/f)	Year 1 | No Status | NS / 1,500 Overall target | No Status | NS / 15,000 It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.	
Improved public and private governance (conditions) which enable halting deforestation, forest restoration and forest conservation	**Indicator: # of participants sustainably managing and governing forest resources** Year 1 | No Status | NS / 1,000 Overall target | No Status | NS / 5,000 It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.	
Wide Scale community adoption of reforestation and natural forest regeneration efforts	**Indicator: # of hectares reforested with native species** Year 1 | 0 | 0 / 50 Overall target | 0 | 0 / 1,250 It is too early to include outcome indicators in this report at this stage. The primary focus of the first year has been on establishing the necessary inputs, including staff, workplans, and the FMIS, and initiating activities aimed at achieving results in terms of output indicators. We anticipate that progress on intermediate outcomes will begin to emerge during the second year of the program.	
Objective Status colour : completed	in progress	yet to start

Output (Result)	**Progress made**	**Status**
Outputs		
Farm Management Information systems implemented	**Indicator: # of participants reached by the systems** Year 1 | +100 % | 1,430 / 0 Overall target | 10% | 1,430 / 15,000	

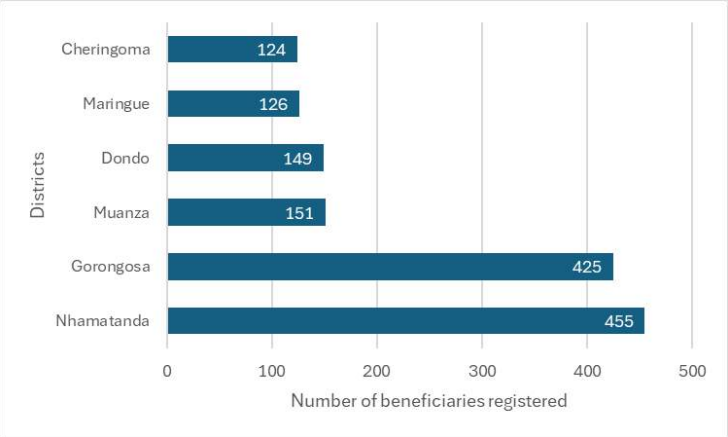


Figure 1: Number of beneficiaries registered per district

In Year 1, 1,430 farmers (+100% of the Year 1 target) were registered as beneficiaries of the program in the Farmer Management Information System (FMIS), with 588 (41%) women and 842 (59%) men. Among these, 719 registered beneficiaries (50%) are youth. Each beneficiary received a card with a unique QR code, which contains all necessary personal information and can be scanned by the field team (see Figure 2 below).



Figure 2: Project participants with QR codes

During program activities, participants' QR codes are scanned to accurately record their participation. Similarly, QR codes are scanned during field visits, and short surveys are conducted, linking participants' progress in areas such as crop production and input supply to real-time dashboards. This provides field teams and program management with accurate progress data, guiding adjustments to training and activities as needed, and providing the MERL team with up-to-date monitoring data. Additionally, it has been rewarding to see that participants take pride in wearing their

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>QR codes, as it is a way to show others that they are participating in the SLDP program.

To showcase and analyze the data, the FMIS team developed various dashboards. In addition to dashboards that offer insights into field operations, such as beneficiary registration, training registration, and input distributions, the team also created dashboards to present data from various studies conducted throughout the year, such as the market assessment. The gradual approach to building new surveys and dashboards accommodated the learning curve of program partners regarding the capabilities of the FMIS system, resulting in increased requests for surveys and data insights as understanding grew. Therefore, more dashboards are currently under development and are expected to be completed in the first half of Year 2.

All dashboards can be accessed via https://fmis.sldpdata.com/fmis-dashboard/ using the password: macaco

Furthermore, six training sessions were conducted with program technicians during the first year of SLDP to implement short forms and make use of dashboards effectively in the field. Beyond technicians, program management and the MEL team use the dashboards to provide feedback, strategize, and analyze progress, enhancing adaptive management of the program.

Now operational, the system enables to reach participants through other digital channels as well. In Year 2, we plan to initiate two-way SMS messaging to e.g. advice participants about on-farm measures to take based on weather events. Scaling up the FMIS system to component 2 is under discussion, and efforts are underway to register all beneficiaries for component 1 and provide them with digital services. Research is ongoing to identify additional services that can be integrated into the system.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Market assessments, modeling, and skills building for smallholders for key commodities</td><td>Indicator 1: # of implementation plans generated for specific value chains

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 4</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 10</td></tr></table>
As of December 2023, no formal implementation plans have been formulated. However, program activities for production and commercialization have been derived from the market assessment (annex 2) conducted in August and September 2023.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Currently, efforts towards the formulation of implementation plans are underway, with SLDP partners collaborating with Produtos Naturais on an in-depth market scoping study. The objective of this study is to identify promising crops within the buffer zone with potential for production and/or processing, catering to local, regional, or international market demands, to be promoted by SLDP. By the end of the program, at least 10 implementation plans will be developed, tailored to each district or crop, depending on the outcomes of the scoping study.

The groundwork for the current implementation of the program and preparation for the market scoping study were laid through the market assessment. The assessment provided a detailed overview of current production systems, including crops, production methods, and market linkages, serving as a baseline for production interventions per district and identifying potential alternatives.

The market assessment revealed that the predominant crops across all districts are maize (53% of respondents), sesame (46% of respondents), and mapira (24% of respondents). Among the commercially viable crops, peanuts, common beans, pigeon peas, sesame, and maize were reported as the highest income generators for men, while sesame, pigeon peas, groundnuts, cassava, and rice were identified as the most lucrative for women. Notably, men earn 4.5 to 1.5 times more than women from the sale of various crops. Young men predominantly sell peanuts, potatoes, and sesame, whereas young women's popular crops include rice (especially in Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, and Dondo, solely produced by women), peanuts, and sesame. Potatoes appear to hold potential for young men, as they yield twice as much income compared to other men. It is noteworthy that irrigated crops, with the exception of potatoes, are not among the top income-generating crops for producers. Based on this information, the team is designing the implementation plans per district.

In the first two quarters of Year 2, a draft report will be prepared, to be shared and discussed with Produtos Naturais. Subsequently, a final report including multiple implementation plans, will be shared with the program partners, along with an online workshop.

Indicator 2: # of farmers integrated into value chain of targeted commodities.

Year 1	0%	0 / 300
Overall target	0%	0 / 2,500

As the program is initiating the registration and production process, no farmers at this stage have crops harvested and in return are integrated into value chains of targeted commodities. Nonetheless, preparatory work has

	been done, particularly in defining the targeted commodities and understanding key value chains. In the first year, alongside the market assessment, a mapping of the commercialization cycle was conducted. The team engaged with various stakeholders who openly shared their experiences and insights into the current functioning of the commercialization chain across different districts of the buffer zone. The objective of this exercise was to grasp the current extent of the commercialization process. Consequently, it was discovered that the circuit is short, wherein producers cultivate and sell their products either directly on their fields or at local markets to aggregators, who then sell to larger buyers. Sesame, maize, cowpeas, and common beans emerge as the primary crops grown for sale, with vegetables serving as alternative cash crops rather than main ones (as further detailed in indicator '# of implementation plans generated for specific value chains)'. The crops follow one another in sequence, with maize typically being sold from April to June, sesame from June to August, and pigeon peas from September to December. Moreover, marketing lacks organization, resulting in producers being in a weak negotiation position. Producers have minimal bargaining power, making it difficult for them to influence prices or ensure fair weight measurement, such as the certification of scales, among other factors. Additionally, the lack of education, including understanding how weights function and calculating prices per kilogram, further diminishes producers' bargaining power. On the other hand, buyers, despite having greater bargaining power, face challenges in sourcing consistent quality and product standards. In the upcoming year, producer members of the clubs will be mobilized, followed by training and coaching sessions on good production and marketing practices to overcome the abovementioned challenges. Additionally, efforts will be made to connect farmer clubs and organize buyers to facilitate the flow of market information and strengthen the bargaining position of producers. Lastly, fairs will be organized to showcase the agricultural products of the producers, and market players involved in the sale of inputs for the upcoming production cycle (irrigation season) will be invited to the fairs so that producers can access inputs more easily.	
Irrigated short cycle crop growers supported	**Indicator 1: # of farmers engaged in short cycle crops production** Year 1 — No Status — NS / 300 Overall target — No Status — NS / 2,500	

During Year 1, no farmers were engaged in short cycle crops production because of requirements for production information, set-up of program staff and procedures, and irregular rainfall patterns. However, preparations for the rainy season were made.

In the first year of SLDP, a market assessment was conducted to analyze existing models and lay the groundwork for developing strategies for each value chain in every district. Additionally, mapping was carried out to identify market actors, aggregators, local markets, and key value chains for the dry/fresh season. This information will be used to connect producers with various market actors, particularly during the harvest and marketing stages.

In the first half of Year 2, we will continue training for irrigated agriculture on land preparation, nursery establishment, irrigation and water management, and the distribution of seedlings.

Indicator 2: # of farmers trained on agricultural practices

Year 1	98%	1,475 / 1,500
Overall target	10%	1,475 / 15,000

Note: the numbers above include the farmers attending a training on rainy season production, and does not consider whether they applied at least 2 improved practices (like mulching, integrated pest management, water management and improved seeds, post-harvest) as per indicator definition, because monitoring of practices has not started.

So far, 150 leaders have been trained in GAP, focusing specifically on land preparation, row seeding, the use of improved seeds, intercropping, and organic pest and disease control methods. To disseminate the practices through demonstrations, the leaders in turn trained other club members (25 each), reaching a total of 1,475 farmers (98% of Year 1's target). Typically, these trainings coincide with farmer club meetings, ensuring active participation from producers.

In some clubs, gathering all members simultaneously poses a challenge, especially among men who engage in additional seasonal activities to supplement their income. Therefore, in some instances, their wives attend the training sessions in their place, which is actually an opportunity for gendered engagement and knowledge development in the program.

	In the upcoming period, training will focus on establishing seedbeds in the identified demonstration fields, as well as on irrigation and water management, and crop sizing for irrigated agricultural fields. A hydrological baseline survey (annex 3) was conducted in September/October 2023. Assessing water availability during the end of the dry season provides a strong indication of the potential for irrigated agriculture across the buffer zone districts. In collaboration with GRP agronomists and farmer leaders with good knowledge of the area, water resources such as lakes, rivers, and small streams were mapped in each district, followed by site visits. Existing irrigation systems and individually irrigating farmers were visited. At each site, an assessment of the water resource was performed (volume or discharge, water quality, current use for irrigation or domestic purposes) and irrigation potential was discussed with staff and farmers. Since this was the first iteration of the assessment within SLDP, the challenge was that the program team had not yet thoroughly familiarized themselves with the different features of each district (e.g., main rivers, lakes, communities, etc.). Subsequent assessments are expected to run more smoothly due to this learning curve. The main findings of the baseline survey indicate that in each district, there are locations with permanent water available for irrigation, and small-scale irrigation is already practiced in many of these locations. In Muanza, Cheringoma, and Maringue, this mostly involves areas with shallow groundwater levels or standing water in river reaches, along with some permanent smaller streams connected to springs. In Dondo and Nhamatanda, numerous areas with shallow groundwater exist due to the flat topography, presenting good potential for using shallow wells for irrigation, a practice already adopted by some farmers along the Pungue river. Gorongosa district exhibits the highest potential for irrigation due to its diverse permanent water resources attributed to the mountain. Small streams are already used for hillside irrigation using canal and furrow systems on all sides, a practice which can be further developed. Moreover, several relatively large rivers lower down the mountain offer opportunities for expanding irrigated agriculture using pumps (e.g., Nhandare, Nhandue, Mucodza, Chitunga, Vunduzi on both western and eastern sides). The study findings will guide the program's efforts in expanding irrigated agriculture across all buffer zone districts. Next steps involve implementing a similar study just after the rainy season (April 2024) to assess and quantify	

water resources (and irrigation practices) during this period. Water level monitoring equipment will also be installed in several main streams across the buffer zone during this assessment. Together with discharge measurements throughout the dry season, this will provide insight into stream discharge variability throughout the dry season, enabling more accurate recommendations on irrigation potential for future dry seasons.

Indicator 3: # of farmers with access to quality seeds

Year 1	143%	1,430 / 1,000
Overall target	29%	1,430 / 5,000

Note: the indicator definition here refers to the number of program participants using quality seeds, but the monitoring of usage did not start yet as we are still in the distribution phase. Therefore, the number here refers to the number of people who have access to quality seeds provided by SLDP.

For the rainy season, improved seeds of maize, common beans, sesame, and pigeon pea were distributed (see Figure 3 below). In total, 1,430 registered participants received improved seeds. The assumption is that Farmers will directly experience the benefits of using enhanced inputs to boost production which will encourage them to invest in such inputs independently.

The distribution of seeds was tailored to the needs of each district, as identified during the market assessment conducted in August 2023. However, due to insufficient rainfall and subsequent delays in the sowing period, the distribution of seeds was postponed to late December 2023 and early January 2024. We anticipate that in the upcoming year, we will be able to distribute horticulture seeds for the dry season as scheduled, and a contingency strategy will be developed in case this becomes unfeasible.



Figure 3: Program participants receiving inputs

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Indicator 4: # of farmers engaged in cofinancing schemes for infrastructural investment.

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 100</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 500</td></tr></table>
Due to the slow start of the program, this activity has been postponed to the second year of the program implementation.

In year 2, the program will incentivize responsible and sustainable infrastructural investments through co-finance schemes with the goal of improving food security and nutrition, increase incomes for agricultural producers and expand opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment in the buffer zone. In this context, a thorough assessment will be conducted in Q1 2024 to identify 200 people to benefit from the co-financing mechanism for irrigation equipment, post-harvest infrastructure (storage facilities), groundnut and maize basic processing equipment and VBA shops.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Women and youth with commercial activities</td><td>Indicator: # of women and youth engaged in commercialization of their agricultural production system and financial inclusion

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 100</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 2,000</td></tr></table>
Activities for the engagement of women and youth in commercialization are still in the start-up phase, of which the market assessment and mapping of the commercialization cycle have been the start. Building upon the insights gained from these assessments (outlined in ‘Integration of cross-cutting issues – Gender & Youth’ below) combined with a qualitative gender analysis to be conducted in Q1 of Year 2, a workplan with targeted affirmative actions will be specified to target more women and youth commercializing their products.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Agroforestry strategy design</td><td>Indicator: # of implementation strategies for agroforestry

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 1</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 3</td></tr></table>
In the first year of the program, no new strategies were formulated for agroforestry. To assist the agroforestry strategy design in the beginning of the year 2, GRP and Resilience will conduct a participatory assessment of farmers’ perceptions, needs and incentives for agroforestry implementation. This assessment consists of fieldwork to collect both qualitative and quantitative data through a household survey and focus group discussions,</td><td></td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><td></td><td>with specific attention to youth and women inclusion. Based on the assessments results, adequate agroforestry models will be developed through participatory design activities with farmers and the SLDP team.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Shade-grown coffee production</td><td>Indicator 1: # of sustainability assessments

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>1 / 1</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>1 / 3</td></tr></table>
During year 1, no coffee sustainability assessment was conducted due unavailability of the Key Expert as result of illness. In July 2024, the program will conduct an assessment to analyse the sustainability and resilience of current coffee-based farming systems from biophysical, social, and economic perspectives. The expected result of this part is a report on sustainability assessment of current coffee-based farming systems, including points for improvement for the targeted farming system.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Indicator 2: # of coffee trees planted (cumulative)

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>83%</td><td>823,160 / 991,454</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>51%</td><td>823,160 / 1,611,913</td></tr></table>
In 2023, 243,326 coffee trees were planted in Canda, Tambarara and Santugira communities in Mount Gorongosa (see Table 1 below). Adding this to the number of trees planted since the start of the coffee program in 2014, a total of 823,160 trees were planted, meaning the program reached 83% of the first year's target.

Table 1: Coffee trees planted per location in 2023
<table><tr><th>Location</th><th>Number of trees</th></tr><tr><td>Canda</td><td>132,077</td></tr><tr><td>Tambarara</td><td>76,313</td></tr><tr><td>Santugira</td><td>34,936</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>243,326</td></tr></table>
It has been observed a positive trend wherein the benefits for coffee producers, in terms of wealth growth and improvements in their livelihoods, are becoming more evident. This trend is generating a snowball effect, increasing engagement from neighbouring farmers who are starting to express their interest in producing coffee as well.

For the upcoming year, the focus will be on training producers to enhance their capacity to expand their production area, thereby increasing the number of plants they have. Some producers still have very few plants, which is</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	insufficient to adequately sustain themselves and their families. The overarching objective is to raise their coffee production to at least 1 to 2 hectares each.	
	Indicator 3: # of people trained on sustainable coffee production | Year 1 | 112% | 336 / 300 | | Overall target | 22% | 336 / 1,500 | A total 336 people has been trained on sustainable coffee production, which means the year 1 target is reached. Coffee trainings take place monthly. They are facilitated by GRP and at times in collaboration with outside experts such as universities from Portugal and Brazil. Each month, the training covers a topic related to the activities happening in the upcoming month, following the coffee season. The coffee trainings covered topics such as environmental and climatic prerequisites, planning and budgeting with financial inclusion, coffee types and varieties, land preparation, pruning, mulching, fertilization, weed control, pest and disease management, harvesting and processing techniques, and irrigation methods for moisture retention, including rain-fed coffee. Extra attention will be paid in the upcoming year to the level of implementation of the training topics in the field, to understand the impact the trainings are making on the production of the farmers. Furthermore, in Year 2, more attention will be given to financial training in coffee production to create financially independent growers who are able to take ownership of their own business. The aim is that by the end of the program, farmers will be independent growers and business owners who do not have to rely on continuous support from SLDP.	
Other sustainable agroforestry products	**Indicator 1: # of new lead beekeepers and beekeepers trained (cumulative)** | Year 1 | No Status | NS / 548 | | Overall target | No Status | NS / 668 | Beekeeping trainings were conducted in Year 1 due to the delays in the procurement of beekeeping material. All beekeeping training is due to take place in Q1 and Q2 of 2024.	
	Indicator 2: # of outgrowers and farmers on training (cumulative) | Year 1 | No Status | NS / 100 | | Overall target | No Status | NS / 500 | The first year of SLDP has focused on intercropping crops currently known to the producers, like corn, beans, banana, pineapple, and chili. Currently, the	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>team is working on a scoping study for other agroforestry crops, and preparing trials with 25 farmers to pilot cardamom and black pepper. This will start in Year 2.

In addition to existing agroforestry practices and value chains such as Honey and Coffee, a wider application of agroforestry practices will strengthen ecological sustainability and increase productivity and income of local farms. Defining which exact agroforestry practices depends on farmers preferences and on the specific incentives for applying new agroforestry practices. Some of the key options for exploration are diversification of the coffee agroforestry system with additional shadow-tolerant cash such as cardamom and black pepper, the establishment of hedgerows and woodlots with quick-growing native trees for production of firewood and small construction material, improved fallow systems and the planting of fruit trees. These practices will be defined and piloted together with a group of skilled farmers who will play a role in promoting and sharing the agroforestry practices with their fellow farmers.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Women and youth with commercial activities in Agroforestry</td><td>Indicator: # of women and youth engaged in commercialization of agroforestry products

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 100</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>No Status</td><td>NS / 1,000</td></tr></table>
Activities for targeting women and youth in commercialization of agroforestry products did not start yet. It is anticipated that these will be included in the gender workplan to be formulated after analyzing the data of the qualitative gender analysis to be conducted in Q1 of Year 2. Additionally, the market scoping study will include market opportunities for agroforestry products specifically for women like crafts made from materials from the forest.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Reforestation strategy design</td><td>Indicator: # of implementation strategies for reforestation

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 1</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0 / 5</td></tr></table>
The reforestation strategy is a crucial instrument for the implementation of the Sub-component 1.4. To kick start the strategy design process, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) was conducted in 11 villages from Gorongosa Mountain (Nhabirira, Nhamacuni, Nhamapaza, Mueravuzi, Nhampingue, Nhariroza, Nhacacumba, Buramazi, Nhangucu, Nhandare and Nhadindi) with the aim of gathering socio-economic and environmental information in the targeted communities to provide insights into the current dynamics in land use systems, governance structure, and potential for implementing local development programs. The results of the PRA were used for the elaboration of community development agendas, which will serve as foundation for the development of the Reforestation Strategy that</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

	will provide clear recommendations and an action plan to guide the reforestation teams to advance planting and management of planted areas, mapping of the planted areas and the monitoring of land cover through the planted trees. The reforestation strategy document is currently under development and will be linked to the creation of a training manual. While the key contents of the document have been identified, further revision of the community engagement strategy for Mount Gorongosa, which aims to encourage people to cease production on the mountain, is necessary first. Currently, we have initiated a community-based reforestation model. This approach involves active participation from the community in tasks such as seed collection, designation of land for reforestation, and establishment of nurseries. The reforestation team has collaborated with the science department to develop an experimental approach for piloting reforestation approaches and practices. Part of this strategy is assisted natural regeneration, which blends active planting with passive restoration. In this method, communities intervene to facilitate the natural recovery of trees and native vegetation by eliminating barriers and threats to their growth, drawing upon their knowledge of the land and traditions. This approach is mostly implemented on the mountain, where land is now being identified for regeneration following the establishment of nurseries. A notable challenge lies in renegotiating the planting areas identified by the communities. Typically, communities tend to focus on areas lower on the mountain where agricultural production is already occurring. However, the aim of SLDP is to prioritize higher areas of the mountain where the forest remains intact, thereby preventing deforestation rather than having to restore it later. Consequently, another challenge is sensitizing the community to the fact that the identified areas can no longer be utilized for agriculture. Moreover, a typology assessment in Mount Gorongosa was conducted in November 2023 to increase our understanding of the population and their agricultural dynamics, as well as to explore avenues for reducing pressure on the land. This assessment represented a new tool for GRP, providing new insights as it had never been conducted before. For this assessment, 529 individuals residing and engaging in production activities on the mountain were interviewed, with 192 (36%) women. However, a challenge in conducting the assessment, as well as follow-up activities, arises from difficulties in accessing areas above 1,200 meters due to infrastructural and political constraints, despite these areas housing most of the forest. In the first half of 2024, a second phase of the typology assessment is planned, during which focus groups will be conducted to deepen the initial quantitative findings. Following this, the reforestation strategy will be finalized. Additionally, a workshop will be held to revise and approve the reforestation strategy. This strategy will then be revised annually to ensure adaptive management of the strategy. Finally, efforts will be made to increase	

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>community engagement with people active above 1,200 meters to facilitate the selection of land for reforestation at higher altitudes.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Mapping of de/reforestation</td><td>Indicator: # of de/reforestation maps

<table><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>100%</td><td>2 / 2</td></tr><tr><td>Overall target</td><td>20%</td><td>2 / 10</td></tr></table>
In 2023, two maps were drafted, meaning we are on track. Currently, we are in the process of confirming map data of land use and land cover in the buffer zone of the Gorongosa National Park. This data has been prepared with classifications of different types of land use, including the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI). Preliminary information confirms the low density or absence of vegetation cover in the locations classified by the two maps produced using Landsat 8 satellite images for the months of January and July 2023.

It is estimated that by November 2023, there was approximately 6,266 hectares of standing forest in the Mount Gorongosa area. Comparative data from 2022 and 2023 indicate a loss of around 774 hectares of forest up to the time of assessment, equating to an annual loss of 387 hectares, as illustrated in Figure 7.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

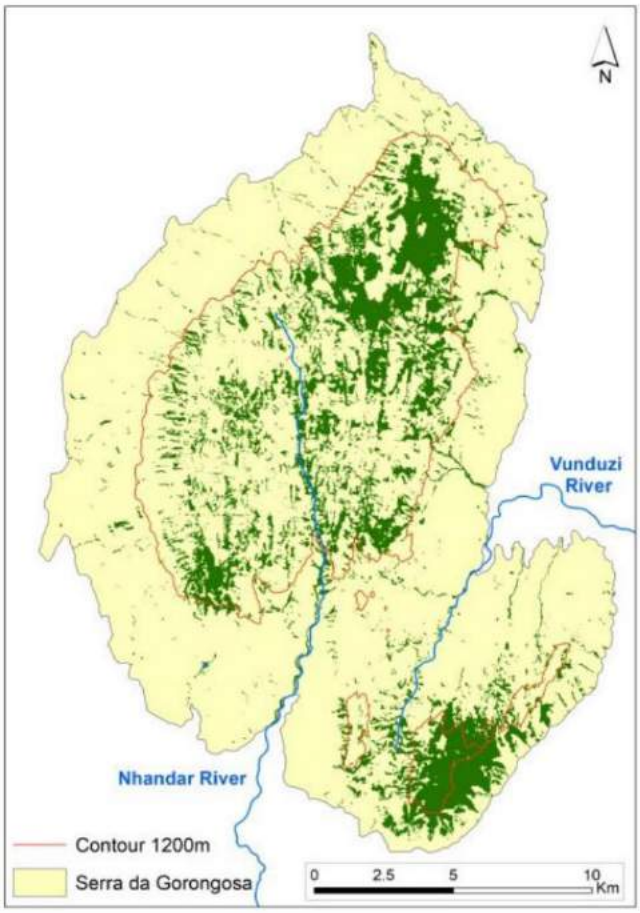


Figure 4: Biomass map of Mt. Gorongosa in 2023

While creating maps using Google Earth Engine is technically feasible, we are encountering a challenge in obtaining accurate reference data. Field observations play a crucial role in refining our models, requiring local experts to verify class labels across different locations. Currently, we lack this expertise, leading the SLDP team to rely on their own knowledge for assigning class labels and identifying classes at various sites. Consequently, the maps fall short of the desired accuracy. For instance, we are utilizing 'forest' classes more extensively than initially represented in the early maps. Therefore, we plan to assemble a team to collect field data for five days throughout the buffer zone in Q2 2024. This team would register GPS data, capture images, and describe observed land classes. Subsequently, this data can be used to further refine our models.

Furthermore, because the maps have not yet achieved the desired level of accuracy, we have not used them to coordinate field-related activities thus far. Once the accuracy of the maps improve, they can play a more effective role in this regard. For instance, they can be used to analyze land use trends and subsequently prioritize development efforts aimed at discouraging deforestation in those areas.

Collaboration with forest-dependent communities	**Indicator 1: # of jobs created (forest guardians)** | Year 1 | 80% | 48 / 60 | | Overall target | 80% | 48 / 60 | In 2023, the program successfully recruited and trained 48 forest guardians from the 11 villages of the Canda community on Mount Gorongosa, accounting for 80% of the annual and overall target. The program initiated recruitment in Canda but has not yet completed recruitment in Santungira. This process will continue in the second year of the program. Forest guardians are tasked with managing community nurseries, producing seedlings, planting, and monitoring plant survival. They work closely with community leaders and receive technical support from the program's reforestation technicians based on Mount Gorongosa. Due to trauma associated with the term "guardian" from its use during the armed conflict, the program opted to change its terminology from "forest guardians" to "community facilitators". This shift in language aims to better reflect the role these individuals play within the community. The hiring of community facilitators is intended to foster greater community involvement in the restoration efforts of Serra da Gorongosa. Having local people serve as community facilitators proves more effective in conveying the importance of conservation for the livelihoods of the local population. A challenge is selection of female forest guardians. Communities actively participated in selecting the forest guardians. However, due to sociocultural factors stemming from the impacts of the armed conflict and general gender norms, no women are currently part of the forest guardian team. To address the low participation of women as community facilitators in Year 2, awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted through existing community animators to demonstrate that women can indeed be part of this group. Additionally, efforts will be made to involve the community in this process to help them understand the role of a community facilitator. This involvement will be implemented in phases, beginning with community leaders who will then disseminate the information to the wider community.	
	Indicator 2: # of forest guardians and community leaders trained (cumulative) | Year 1 | 88% | 79 / 90 | | Overall target | 88% | 79 / 90 | A total of 79 individuals (88% of the Year 1 target), including 2 women, received training from GRP reforestation technicians. This group comprised 48 forest guardians (or community facilitators) and 31	

community leaders. The participants originated from various communities across multiple districts, namely Mucombezi, Bebedo, and Nhampoca in Nhamatanda district; Nhamacuenguere and Chibuabuabua in Dondo district; Catemo, Nhabawa, and Chidanga in Cheringoma district; Nhamacolomo in Maringue district; and Djutchenje, Santungira, Canda, Tambarara, Nhanguo, and Nhambita in Gorongosa district. The training sessions primarily focused on reforestation techniques, nursery management, forest seed collection, seedling production, planting, and monitoring.

Moreover, to expand the training outreach to community leaders and forest guardians (or community facilitators), 19 technicians, of which 2 women, from the Gorongosa National Park underwent Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions in the aforementioned subjects. These trained technicians were then tasked with disseminating the knowledge and skills acquired during the ToT sessions within their respective communities.



Figure 5: left to right - (a) Forest guardians and community leaders participating in reforestation training; (b) ToT training to the GNP technicians on reforestation issues

As a result of the training, trainees became able to (i) apply seed collection techniques and methods that guarantee high productivity and the obtaining of good quality seed; (ii) apply production and forest protection techniques, methods and procedures in forest nurseries, that allow high technical and economic efficiency in the production of seedlings; and (iii) use appropriate forestry techniques for planting.

A challenge is that there is still fear among the facilitators to talk about restoration particularly due to certain communities' reluctance to engage in conversations about mountain restoration. Therefore, attention needs to be paid to sensitization of this topic. Additionally, the recruitment of solely male facilitators is reflected in the composition of the training attendees. Furthermore, it was encouraging to see that those who had some prior experience in seed selection and planting, easily grasped and applied the technical knowledge learned during the training sessions.

	Ongoing training sessions will focus on the planting process, opening fire breaks, and monitoring of plant survival, with attention to the various stages of the activities. Moreover, continuous efforts will be made to raise awareness among community facilitators and the wider community in the Gorongosa Mountains, aiming to increase their willingness to embrace reforestation initiatives and related resources.	
	Indicator 3: # of seedlings produced for native plants seedlings production (cumulative) Year 1 | 77% | 270,166 / 350,000 Overall target | 23% | 270,166 / 1,200,000 To date, a total of 270,166 native plant seedlings, equivalent to 77% of the Year 1 target, are being cultivated in community nurseries across various districts, including Nhambita, Canda, Tambarara, Sadjunjira, and Djutchenje in the Gorongosa District; Mucombezi, Bebedo, and Nhampoca in the Nhamatanda District; Nhamacuenguere and Chibuabuabua in the Dondo District; Nhamacolomo in the Maringue District; and Catemo, Nhabaua, Maciambosa, and Chidanga in the Cheringoma District. Based on the number of planting pots already filled and ready for sowing, the total number of seedlings available for planting during 2024 is programed to be 323,410. Additionally, a total of 259 kg of seeds from native species were collected in communities such as Santungira (Gorongosa), Nhamacolomo (Maringue), Maciamboza, and Catemo (Cheringoma), as well as Bebedo (Nhamatanda). These seeds have undergone processing and are currently undergoing germination power testing.	



Figure 6: Sample of the collected seeds

The maintenance of community nurseries continues to be a routine activity of reforestation technicians and facilitators in various communities, including Canda, Santungira, Nhambita and Tambarara (Gorongosa), Bebedo, Mucombezi and Nhampoca (Nhamatanda), Nhamacolomo (Maringue) and Catemo and Nhabaua (Cheringoma) communities. Maintenance activities consist of cleaning, pest and disease control, weeding and adhering to regulations to allow optimal seedling growth.

Priority areas for planting in this upcoming rainy season were identified in Bebedo (Mutamba-Bechane village) and Nhampoca (Nhambira village) communities, Nhamatanda district. The areas identified will be within the Community Conservation Areas (CCA) of Bebedo and Nhampoca respectively.

Table 2: Identified areas for reforestation

District	Community	Identified places for restoration
Gorongosa	Canda	Nhandar, Chitunga, Muera, Nharirosa
	Tambarara	Nhataca, Mucodza, Nhaphassa, Nhanzea
	Santungira	Cavao, Nhauriri, Nhaurimbe, Nhamuanha
	Nhambita	Mussinha, Bue-Maria
	Djutchenje	Community Conservancy Area
Nhamatanda	Muconbezi	Mucombezi ponte, Muchurue, Nhantonga

	Bebedo	CCA
	Nhampoca	CCA
Cheringoma	Catemo	CCA (Kodzue, Nhanfisse,)
	Nhabaua	CCA (Nhamunho)
Maringue	Nhamacolomo	Kunkwe, Thowe, Nhago, Kathia

The identification of sites for nursery establishment and planting was carried out in collaboration with the communities, proving to be highly effective and increasing seedling production from 60,000 to approximately 270,000 seedlings annually. Community engagement has also addressed the challenge of lower-quality store-bought seeds, as seeds collected by the community tend to be of higher quality. Furthermore, involving communities in reforestation efforts ensures that the seedlings produced will be used to restore degraded areas in the aforementioned communities.

Regarding Mount Gorongosa, efforts are still underway to determine the necessary seeds and scale for restoration. In the upcoming year, plans include compensating communities per kilogram of seeds collected from the mountain, as well as continuing seed collection, site identification, nursery establishment, and seedling production.

Indicator 4: # of trees planted

Year 1	0%	0 / 100,000
Overall target	0%	0 / 1,000,000

No trees were planted during year 1. Due to the delay in rainfall, it was not possible to move forward with the planting of seeds, as the lack of soil moisture would result in a high mortality rate of the seedlings. The next planting season begins in December; therefore, we do not anticipate making progress on this indicator until Q4 of Year 2.

Indicator 5: # community members engaged with awareness campaign

Year 1	261%	52,252 / 20,000
Overall target	52%	52,252 / 100,000

More than double (261%) of community members have engaged with awareness campaigns of biodiversity conservation, meaning more than half of the program's overall target has been reach in Year 1.

Table 3: Community awareness campaigns in the buffer zone

District	# Lectures	# Men	# Women	# Total

Gorongosa	868	7662	7685	15,347
Nhamatanda	538	6746	8385	15,131
Dondo	124	1262	1441	2703
Cheringoma	660	8321	8645	16966
Maringue	204	1053	1052	2105
Grant Total	2,394	25,044	27,208	52,252

2,394 community awareness campaigns on biodiversity conservation and environmental legislation were carried out in Mucombezi, Bebedo and Nhampoca communities in Nhamatanda district, Nhamacuenguere, Chibuabuabua and Chissange communities in Dondo district, Muanandimai, Catemo, Nhabawa, Maciambosa, Chidanga, Guma, Matondo and Chirimadzi communities in Cheringoma district, Nhamacolomo community in Maringue district, Djutchenje, Sadjunjira, Canda, Tambarara, Nhanguo and Nhambita communities in Gorongosa district.

As a result of these campaigns, a total of 52,252 individuals (including 27,208 women) from the aforementioned communities were reached. The campaigns covered various topics such as poaching, illegal fishing, illegal logging, uncontrolled fires, unsustainable charcoal production, conservation laws, mining, river pollution, and other relevant themes. Additionally, the active participation and contribution of community members led to a fourfold increase in seedling production within one year.

However, a challenge arose in adapting the campaign materials to the specific needs of the Gorongosa Mountain range. Fortunately, these adjustments have resulted in an improved understanding among the communities regarding the importance of conserving and protecting forest resources for the restoration of the Gorongosa Mountain.

In the upcoming year, the campaigns will continue to expand their reach, and efforts will be made to establish conservation agreements with the communities to ensure the protection of the area.

Indicator 6: # of community members engaging in the training

Year 1	89%	357 / 400
Overall target	24%	357 / 1,500

A total of 357 people, including 104 (29%) women, actively participated in trainings on reforestation, nurseries management, forest seeds collection, seedling production, planting, and monitoring. The number of trainees

achieved corresponds to 89% of the annual target. The participants were from Mucombezi, Bebedo and Nhampoca communities in Nhamatanda district, Nhamacuenguere, Chibuabuabua and Chissange communities in Dondo district, Catemo, Nhabawa, Maciambosa, Chidanga, Guma, Matondo and Chirimadzi communities in Cheringoma district, Nhamacolomo community in Maringue district, Djutchenje, Sadjunjira, Canda, Tambarara, Nhanguo and Nhambita communities in Gorongosa.

Thus far, these trainings have led to an increased understanding among participants regarding the importance of conserving and protecting forest resources for the restoration of the Gorongosa Mountain, as well as how this can be done. However, despite the active involvement of communities thus far, a challenge remains in ensuring broader participation in the training sessions. It is hoped that enthusiasm for the trainings will be contagious, leading to increased participation based on the positive experiences of community members. In the second year of the program, efforts will continue to focus on sensitization and training to encourage greater involvement from community members.



Figure 7: Community training on nursery management and seedling production in Bebedo community, Nhamatanda district

Women and youth in sustainable management of forest	**Indicator: # of women and youth in reforestation efforts** | Year 1	83%	165 / 200
Overall target	17%	165 / 1,000 | 165 women and youth from the community serve as reforestation facilitators, actively engaging in activities such as seedling production, seed collection, and community nursery management. This figure corresponds to 83% of the yearly target, which unfortunately was not fully achieved due to low participation among women. This can be attributed to cultural factors, such as the perception that establishing nurseries is not traditionally associated with women. However, it is anticipated that participation will increase during the planting campaigns, where all community members are expected to take part. These women originate from and contribute to these activities in various communities, including Mucombezi, Bebedo, and Nhampoca in the Nhamatanda district; Nhamacuenguere, Chibuabuabua, and Chissange in the Dondo district; Catemo, Nhabawa, Maciambosa, Chidanga, Guma, Matondo, and Chirimadzi in the Cheringoma district; Nhamacolomo in the Maringue district; and Djutchenje, Sadjunjira, Canda, Tambarara, Nhanguo, and Nhambita in Gorongosa. In the upcoming year, we intend to promote greater participation by women through awareness-raising campaigns. 	

	Figure 8: Women and youth involved in seed collection for seedling production	

Objective Status colour : completed in progress yet to start

Component 2 – Nutrition

Result	Progress made	Status
Outcomes : Nutrition & WASH		
People lifted out of undernourishment	**Indicator: # of people with a more diverse adequate diet.** Year 1 | 18% | 1080 / 6000 Overall target | 3.6% | 1080 / 30000 Between September 2023 and February 2024, the program conducted an assessment on dietary diversity practices within the program area, looking at the variety of food that people consume regularly; for example, if in a period of 15 days, people are able to consume at least 2 different meals per day, including dietary routines of individual needs, such as, children and pregnant women. During this exercise, within a total of 3,748, including 2,269 women and 260 Youths, who had already participated in nutritional education sessions facilitated by program supported MM&D, a sample of 1,080 people, including 437 Females & 126 Youths in Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Muanza and Cheringoma districts were assessed, to document their current eating habits, by observing what they eat and the quantity of the food, in addition to, understanding their acceptance to implement the new eating habits being introduced by the program. The results indicated that, at the household level, families have started to strive to have 3 meals a day, serve children under 5 years old in separate dishes from the older ones, so that, the younger ones can eat enough portions of food, than they could if eating from the same dish with adults. This is a significant change, compared with the eating habits of these communities before the intervention of the program. Though, the challenges persist because the program area in general still depend on rainfed agriculture, and without rain, they are unable to produce enough food locally, in addition to not having regular income to buy food from the market. This has been expected in this program, and through the agriculture component, working with local farmers on sustainable agriculture techniques, including diversification of crops will address this as activities progress in the communities. Actually, because the MM&D in Maringue and Dondo were only trained in December 2023, these two districts were not part of the assessment completed and referred to in this report (see table 6 below). *Table 6: Number of people interviewed during dietary diversity assessment.* **Districts** | **# Families** | **# Women** | **# Children** | **# Youths** | **# Men** | **Tota**	

Gorongosa	83	166	110	43	83	402
Nhamatanda	55	110	92	29	55	286
Cheringoma	40	87	61	33	40	221
Muanza	38	74	38	21	38	161
Total	216	437	301	126	216	1080

The program has learned that, the participation of men in community nutrition education is critical, since man in the program area continue determinant on family decision making in general, including what the family can eat; especially if related to meat, eggs or buying food products from the market. Thus, the program will intensify its mobilization of men to be part of the community nutrition education sessions planned under this initiative.

People use safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities

Indicator: # of people using safely managed sanitation services

Year 1	89.2%	4460 / 5000
Overall target	17.84%	4460 / 25000

The Program reached out to a total of 4,460 people, comprised by 2,676 females and 1,784 youths, distributed in 920 families from 15 communities; the program mobilized and trained these communities to build latrines and to adopt overall WASH best practices, included in the established criteria used in Mozambique to declare a community "Open Defecation Free" (ODF), such as, well kept household latrine or toiled, observation of best practices on water conservation and treatment, inside and outside cleanness of houses, cooking places and yards, waste treatment, washed kitchen utensils and food conservation, including individual hygiene and clean clothes of household members; only if all households of a community can meet these criteria, that community can be declared ODF, through a collaborative assessment of various institutions, including UNICEF, provincial health authority (DPSS), district infrastructures authority (SDPI) and other local partners and stakeholders. Thus, the contribution of this program in this initiative was critical in the district of Muanza, were 15 communities[1] were declared ODF; at the moment, there is only one community, which is Pedreia Sede, not yet declared ODF within the GNP buffer zone territory in the district of Muanza's GNP buffer zone; work will continue in this community, so that, in the next assessment, it can be also declared ODF.

The program also trained a total of 48 school girls (24) and boys (24) in the district of Maringue to make reusable hygienic pads; this activity was facilitated by the gender focal point from the education authority in Maringue, who was trained by the program on SRHR and GBV. The deliberate participation of boys in this activity is to foster their support on their female colleagues, through gained life skills and knowledge of the biological differences between girls and boys, including respect to one another and creating a conducive learning environment at their schools.

[1] 7 de Abril (1,2,3,4,5 and 6), Samora Machel (1,2,3,4,5 and 6), Milha 50, Muredze and Nhamagaia 1

	As part of the initiative plans for 2024, five (5) boreholes will be built in the primary schools covered by the program, which will imply improvements in the overall sanitation conditions, with access to safe water for drinking and hygiene use.	
Better information and greater freedom of choice for young people about their sexuality	**Indicator: # of youth using SRH services** Year 1 | 11.5% | 460 / 4000 Overall target | 2.3% | 460 / 20000 Adolescents and young people in communities within the program area continue to face limited access to SRHR services, due to limited access to Friendly Services for Adolescents and Young People (SAAJs) in Health Centers, which have been established to offer SRHR services within the national health system, but in reality, this service in generally open marginally within the health centres of the program area; for example, they only open the service when no other patients are left to be attended. The program is learning that, this situation is normally caused by the limitation of staff at the health centres, and the priority that the existing fewer staff give to primary health care, which SRHR is not part of; in addition to the fact that, young people themselves, prefer to snick out of the eyes of people who might recognize them, such as family members or neighbours, since issues on SRHR continue not treated openly in most families. Out of the 4,000 young people targeted during 2023, a total of 460, representing 11.5% of the target; among which, 51% are girls have accessed SRHR services in the health centres, getting correct information on SRHR, GBV and casual treatment. To improve the SRHR and GBV awareness and access to services, the program trained 42 gender focal points (27 women) from SDSMAS, and 75 teachers (40 women), who will closely collaborate with the program to promote access to SRHR services in the health centres and at school; the schools are also part of the national SAAJ strategy, which are also participating in the program, and besides revitalizing their SAAJ, they will also integrate SRHR and GBV in local curriculum as a transversal subject, to mainly educate adolescents and youths to take more responsibility on their sexual behaviour, for example, understand the risks of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and use of condoms; the table below shows data on youths that accessed SRHR services during this reporting period, within the program area. *Table 7: Number of Youth using SHR services* **Districts** | **Female** | **Male** | **% Female** | **Total** **Gorongosa** | 39 | 44 | 47 | 83 **Nhamatanda** | 57 | 34 | 63 | 91 **Cheringoma** | 41 | 24 | 63 | 65 **Muanza** | 49 | 95 | 34 | 144 **Maringue** | 17 | 11 | 61 | 28 **Dondo** | 31 | 18 | 63 | 49 **Total** | 234 | 226 | 51 | 460	

	The program is learning that, the engagement of influential community members, such as, community and religious leaderships, teachers, public officers and business owners are critical for the success of this initiative; thus, SRHR awareness within these groups is essential as they are respected, trusted and with considerable level of authority to help promote change within individual adults, the household and the community in general, towards supporting adolescents and youths healthier growth and development. By observation, seems like, there is a significant number of adolescent and youths out of school within the program area; consequently, more vulnerable and exposed to risks, so, this initiative need to be vigorously expanded from the schools and health centres to the communities, to be able to also reach those adolescents and youths that are out of school, supporting their process of identity development, build strong attitudes towards adversities, and even get back to school and follow their dreams; without influence of their gender.	
Objective Status colour : completed in progress yet to start		

Outcome (Result)	**Progress made**	**Status**
Intermediate outcomes		
Undernourished people benefit from activities to improve nutrition	**Indicator: # of people (adolescents, particularly girls, pregnant women & recent mothers) directly reached with activities to improve nutrition.** Year 1: 93.7% — 3748 / 4000 Overall target: 18.74% — 3748 / 20000 During 2023, a total of 3,748 (2,269 Females and 260 Youths), corresponding to 94% of the 4,000 target planned for the period; benefited from community nutrition education carried out in their communities, schools and churches, facilitated by GRP field based supervisors in collaboration with local SDSMAS in Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Muanza, Maringue, Cheringoma and Dondo. The activity included open discussions on barriers that affect people's ability to adopt healthier nutritional practices, access to food, processing and preparation of healthier meals; the discussions also included mutual learning about social and traditional norms that influence the eating habits of children, women pregnant and breastfeeding women. During the activities, the program learned that, using the household as the basic unit to address issues on nutrition is critical to facilitate the adoption of best nutrition practices; since husbands and wives with the same knowledge aids to taking better decisions at family level, on what and how to feed their household, based on the understanding of the nutrition value of the meals they are able to afford, and the contribution of that to prevent malnutrition. *Table 8: Number of people directly reached with activities to improve nutrition* **Districts** / **Youths** / **Girls** / **Children** / **Women** / **% women** / **Total** **Gorongosa** 28 82 283 603 61 996 **Nhamatanda** 72 112 155 574 63 913 **Cheringoma** 59 130 104 541 65 834 **Muanza** 33 99 88 401 65 621	

	Maringue	37	54	43	68	34	202
	Dondo	31	50	28	73	40	182
	Total	260	527	701	2.260	60	3.748

Increased availability of water and sanitation services

Indicator: # of students / pupils with improved drinking water and sanitary facilities in schools

Year 1	110,24 %	5512/ 5000
Overall target	22 %	5512/ 25000

In coordination with SDPI and UNICEF, the program identified and refurbished 19 boreholes in the program area primary schools and trained the respective water and sanitation committees to manage the infrastructures: this activity benefited a total of 5,512 children, among them, 2,450 girls.

Indicator: # of people living in open defecation free communities

Year 1	89.2%	4460/ 5000
Overall target	22 %	5512/ 25000

The Program reached out to a total of 4,460 people (89.2% of the annual target), comprised by 2,676 females and 1,784 youths, distributed in 920 families from 15 communities; the program mobilized and trained these communities to build latrines and to adopt overall WASH best practices, included in the established criteria used in Mozambique to declare a community "Open Defecation Free" (ODF).

Promoted good quality, gender-transformative, comprehensive sexuality education that encourages healthy sexual behaviour, that reaches all youth

Indicator: # of people (adolescents, particularly girls, pregnant women & recent mothers) reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception.

Year 1	39%	1969/ 5000
Overall target	9.8 %	1969/ 20000

In 2023, the program delivered comprehensive community dialogues on sexuality correct information, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception to 1,969 people (671 Females & 460 Youths), corresponding to 39% of the planned 5,000 beneficiaries. The activities are essentially intended to disseminate information on SRHR and GBV, especially, to girls, pregnant and lactating women. Through the partnership with RTP, GRP staff and government partners were trained on play based learning approaches, incorporating the use of healthy games to promote the rights of girls and young people, empowering them to enjoy healthier lives and accessing health services and GBV reporting mechanisms whenever is needed. During activities, the program learned that, in general, girls and youths of between 14 to 19 years old within the program area, still face barriers based on limited access to correct information on SRHR, including prevention of STIs and unplanned pregnancy. Some Girls and their families seem to believe that early marriage is a way out of poverty; and that the use of modern contraception methods can cause infertility in the future. Generally, parents or partners are still the ones making decisions

related to girls or women sexuality, limiting girls' ability to make their choices and decide about their own bodies and health; girls use unappropriated materials, such as dirty rags during their menstruation period, because they cannot afford the cost of sanitary pads in the market; privacy and comfort of school sanitation infrastructures still to be improved, especially for girls to be able to manage their menstrual period safely. These all are issues that, the program need to continue paying attention to, through open discussions with community members and government partners, while promoting awareness activities on girls and women sexuality rights, engaging the various community and government structures; more importantly, the families, schools, health centres and relevant stakeholders.

Actually, in partnership with RTP, the program is finalising a Behaviour Communication Change (BCC) manual, which will include approaches and messages that can change the current situation within the program area and improve the quality of life of local girls and women.

Table 9 People reached with comprehensive, correct information on sexuality, HIV/AIDS, STIs, pregnancy and contraception

Districts	Youths	Girls	Pregnant women & recent mothers	Men	% women	Tota l
Gorongosa	83	10	162	170	38	425
Nhamatanda	91	10	118	159	31	378
Cheringoma	65	5	79	126	29	275
Muanza	144	28	133	193	27	498
Maringue	28	5	71	96	36	200
Dondo	49	5	45	94	23	193
Total	460	63	608	838	31	1969

Objective Status colour : completed in progress yet to start

Output (Result)	Progress made	Stat us
Outputs		
Implemented a SBCC nutrition strategy	**Indicator: # gender sensitive nutrition IEC materials of IEC copies produced** Year 1 — 0% — 0/ 500 Overall target — 0 % — 0/ 500 The IEC program material development and printing was delayed due to general slow start of activities, though, it will be completed by end of April 2024; this will include leaflets with awareness messages on best practices on nutrition, Wash and SRHR with gender lens; for example, the illustrations in leaflets must not represent any gender stereotype. The plan is to produce and print 500 leaflets, which will be used during activities and distributed to program beneficiaries.	

Indicator: # of teachers trained on nutrition and dietary diversity

Year 1	100%	120/ 120
Overall target	50%	240/ 500

The program trained 120 primary school teachers (26% of whom were women) in nutrition and dietary diversity in November 2023; this represents 100% achievement of the planned 120 teachers for the period. The training included play based learning (PBL) approaches and tools, and was facilitated by program field staff, who have participated in the PBL Training of Trainers (ToT) in partnership with RTP. Besides the use of healthy games for learning, teachers were trained to screen malnutrition within school children, and treatment with micronutrients, such as, supplementation with vitamin A and iron in use by the national health system; WASH good practices at school environment; and production of reusable hygienic pads to address the issue of access to these by schoolgirls, due to costs or availability in the local markets.

The teachers trained, also health focal points from 75 schools in the BZ districts, namely, Gorongosa[2]; Nhamatanda[3]; Cheringoma[4]; Maringue[5]; Dondo [6]and Muanza [7]. These teachers are also responsible of introducing SRHR and GBV subjects as transversal themes during classes, integrated in the implementation of the Ministry of Education local curriculum strategy, designed to incorporate local knowledge needs in classrooms, in order to address local problems. The program envisages that, this initiative will aid to the improvement of school students' health, increase their attendance and attention in class, thus, their academic success and reduce vulnerability and poverty, which still seems to be positively related to girls and women sexual abuse within the program area (see the distribution of trained teachers in the table below).

Table 11 BZ teachers trained on nutrition and dietary diversity

Districts	Women teachers	Male teachers	% Women	Total

[2] EPC de Vunduzi, Nhanchengue, Nhataca, Casa Banana, Mussicadzi I, Pungue, Centração, Mbulaua, Nhamissongora Aldeia, Madzimachena, Nhambita, Tazaronda, Tambarara , Samora Machel, Mussinha, Nhandar, Murombodzi, Matacamachaua, Mucodza and 25 de Setembro.

[3] EPC Macaza, Armando E.Guebuza, Vinho, Bebedo, Nhampoca, Divinhar, Púngue, Chiguidea, Mutamba, mecombezi 1, Chiro, Nhaminimine, Mutondo, Momba, Mabunga, Mucharuenhe, Matenga, Mecombezi Ponte, Dutuma, Mecombezi 2.

[4] Baua, Santa-Fé, Nhamatope, Chite, Nhamacaringa, Chomba, Massandza, Inchamba, Nhansole, Mazamba and Kundue.

[5] EPC Gravata, Kumkue 1, Muerera, Sansao Mutemba, Djodjo, Nhagoe, Thoe, Samba, Subue.

[6] EPC Chissange, Sambandzou, Chibuabuabua, Nhaufo, Magandafuta, Magandafuta, Nhamacuenguere, Nhaufo Mile 26.

[7] Pedreira, Muanza bass, Muanza Miziua, Mussapassua, Derunde, Mile 50.

Gorongosa	12	14	46	26
Nhamatanda	11	14	44	25
Cheringoma	4	10	28	14
Muanza	5	10	33	15
Maringue	8	12	40	20
Dondo	6	14	30	20
Total	46	74	38	120

Indicator: # of children educated on nutrition and dietary diversity included in local curriculum subjects.

Year 1	100%	900/900
Overall target	25%	900/ 3600

Between August and November, a total of 900 school children (495 girls and 405 boys) from 27 schools were trained in nutrition and dietary diversity during the reporting period, out of a total of 900 planned, corresponding to 100% of the target. The trainings were facilitated by local teachers, who received training on best nutrition practices through PBL.

The PBL have proved to be an excellent tool to facilitate learning for children, due to its potential to teach through play, promoting dynamic learning, reflection and competitive spirit among children, which aids children's physical and cognitive development, and helps to put a smile on the face of local children, who happened to be born in an environment of a long-lasting political and military tension, which besides official peace, the children and adults are still suspicious and shy; thus, the program envisages that, PBL can help promote an environment of happiness and cohesion within the program area.



Figure 12: School students training on dietary diversity

Additionally, with the support of teachers/ health focal point teachers, the trained school children are initiating school gardens, especially to produce vegetables and other products in their contexts, to learn how to produce a diversity of food products. GRP is piloting a school's feeding program in some communities, and the gardens will provide additional ingredients, besides the typical meal that is currently distributed based on soy.

Table 12 School Children trained on nutrition and dietary diversity

Districts	EPC Schools	Girls	Boys	% Girls	Total
Gorongosa	Domba	15	9	62,5	24
	Vunduzi	26	20	56,5	46
	Casa Banana	31	11	73,8	42
	Nhandemba	10	11	47,6	21
Nhamatanda	Vinho	33	8	80,5	41
	Bebedo	27	17	61,4	44
	Micheu	23	21	52,3	44
	Nhaminimine	29	12	70,7	41
Cheringoma	Nhanfisse	36	5	87,8	41
	Baua	16	12	57,1	28
	Nhamatope	16	14	53,3	30
	Kundue	11	19	36,7	30
	Santa-Fé	28	13	68,3	41
	Baua	23	18	56,1	41
Muanza	Muereze	16	26	38,1	42
	Pedreira	18	13	58,1	31
	Derunde	14	17	45,2	31
	Muanza miziua	11	15	42,3	26
	Nhamatica	20	21	48,8	41
	Nhamagaia	20	14	58,8	34
Maringue	Djodjo	21	13	61,8	34
	Gravata	14	12	53,8	26
	Kunkue 1	19	14	57,6	33
Dondo	Chibuabuabua	16	11	59,3	27
	Chissange	13	11	54,2	24
	Nhamacuenguere	21	16	56,8	37
Total		527	373	58,6	900

Indicator: # of girls clubs promoters' trained on healthier nutrition practices and use of locally developed receipts to prepare meals

Year 1	93%	123/138
Overall target	93%	123/138

A total of 123 promoters (57 women, representing 54%) of girls' clubs trained by the program in nutrition and dietary diversity in 2023, out of 138 planned (93% achievement). The training was to provide knowledge about good eating habits to the promoters involved in the program, so that, they can facilitate nutritional education within the girls clubs. The promoters of the Girls' Clubs program are part of GRP education program, helping girls with extra class lessons, including life skills training and encouraging them to maintain at school.

By providing girls with nutritional education, the program aims at ultimately contributing to improve girls' health and well-being.

Table 13 Girls Promotors trained on nutrition and dietary diversity

Districts	Women Promoters	Male Promoters	% Women	Total
Gorongosa	20	20	50	40
Nhamatanda	12	7	63	19
Cheringoma	24	18	57	42
Muanza	5	5	50	10
Maringue	4	5	44	9
Dondo	1	2	33	3
Total	66	57	54	123

Indicator: # of awareness events/community nutrition campaigns (awareness events, commemorative days, radio programs) completed

Year 1	0%	0/80
Overall target	0%	0/400

In 2023, the program planned to start broadcasting community radios programs to disseminate messages on dietary diversification, improvement of food consumption at household level, local food recipes, the benefits of intake of locally available fruits, protein and vegetable. However, the activity was postponed, and will take off after the SBCC and IEC materials are finalized by end April 2014. The program has contacted the 6 local community radios, one in each of the districts of the program area in Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Maringue, Cheringoma, Muanza and Dondo. Also, there is confirmed knowledge on the reach of these radios signal transmission within the program area, and that, individuals and households do listen and have interest in local radio programs.

The fact that this initiative will use local people's voices to transmit messages will potentially increase attention and interest among beneficiaries, family members and friends. It is hoped that the radio programs will give voice to the communities to address their own health issues and wellbeing.

Indicator : # of health professionals trained in communication skills & use of IEC materials

Year 1	0%	0/30
Overall target	0%	0/90

The program also postponed this activity due to the reasons mentioned above. Hence,the training is planned to take place just after the SBCC and IEC materials are finalized by the end of April 2024. The training will be attended by 30 health care professionals, who collaborate closely with the program from the health centres that are also supported by this

initiative within the GNP buffer zone. Building capacity of health professionals will guarantee sustainability of this program, since the provision of community health services in Mozambique is solely a responsibility of the government, and initiatives like this are expected to support the ministry of health strategy, considering the Government's limited resources for training, infrastructures and equipment.

Indicator: # of partners of pregnant women, community and religious leaders trained in food and nutrition education.

Year 1	100%	180/180
Overall target	20%	180/900

Throughout 2023, a total of 180 community members (100% achievement) were trained on food and nutrition practices; among them 93 partners of pregnant women, 40 religious leaders, and 47 religious leaders. The trainings were facilitated by MM&D from four of the six GNP buffer zone districts, namely Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Cheringoma and Muanza,. The program has learned that the MM&D are the best facilitators of trainings for local community members, especially because they speak the local language and can adapt the training content to their local context. Moreover, MM&D are supported by program field staff, who ensure that the contents being disseminated are correct and also give prompt technical support as it is required during activities.

The trainings are intended to increase household and community support to pregnant women, especially their partners and mothers-in-law who continue making decisions on what pregnant women should eat, in most cases based on in taboos, for example, that the newborn will be bold if the mother eats eggs during pregnancy.

Table 14: Community members trained on nutrition and dietary diversity

Districts	**Communities**	**partners of pregnant women**	**Community leaders**	**Religious leaders**	**Total**
Gorongosa	Cilindro and Vunduzi	48	11	17	76
Nhamatanda	Mecumbezi Ponte	4	16	12	32
Cheringoma	Nhanfise, Nichamba andNhamissanguze	27	6	8	41
Muanza	Pedreira	14	7	10	31
Total		93	40	47	180

Indicator: # of pregnant and lactating women trained in nutrition and dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, hygiene and conservation and manipulation of food and water.

Year 1	100%	180/180
Overall target	20%	180/900

Between August and November 2023, the program trained 900 pregnant and lactating women, corresponding to 100% of target set for the period. The training was facilitated by health professionals collaborating with the program, and covered issues on good and healthy eating practices, personal hygiene, water treatment and conservation, and food handling. The trainings aimed at contributing to improve women's eating habits during pregnancy and after birth, including complementary feeding for children after 6 months of age, and promotion of exclusive breastfeeding and preventing measures for chronic malnutrition.



Figure 13: Women attending a training on dietary diversity

It is expected that the training will contribute to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women and children, ensuring that babies are born healthy. The program has learned that PBL methodologies can also work effectively with adults by increasing their active participation, and creating a more relaxed environment for open discussions and reflections..

Table 15: Women trained on nutrition and dietary diversity

Districts	**Communities**	**Pregnant women**	**lactating women**	**Total**
Gorongosa	Nhambirira	17	24	41
	Nharirosa	9	32	41
	Canda	15	26	41
	Nhambirira	11	32	43
	Cilindro	17	24	41
	Mussinha Ponte	9	32	41
Nhamatanda	Vinho	19	22	41
	Chiro	19	22	41

	Mucharuene	11	30	41
Cheringoma	Kundue	16	25	41
	Nhamissanguze	15	26	41
	Santa-Fé	7	32	39
	Kodzue	16	25	41
	Inchamba	9	37	46
	Santa – fé	9	29	38
Muanza	Nhamagaia	19	22	41
	Vila sede	18	15	33
	Pedreira	12	29	41
	Mussapassua	12	29	41
Dondo	Chissange	13	23	36
	Chibuabuabua	7	24	31
Maringue	Djodje	8	24	32
	Kunkue 2	6	22	28
Total		294	606	900

Indicator: # of people reached by community dialogues to promote appropriate hygiene and sanitation and healthy nutrition behaviors.

Year 1	65.3%	980/1500
Overall target	13%	980/7500

In 2023, the program reached 980 (65.3%) community members out of 1,500 planned, among them 424 women (43%) participated in community dialogues to promote appropriate hygiene, sanitation and healthy nutrition behaviours in all the 6 districts of covered by the program. The community sessions aimed at raising awareness of the general community, especially, lactating women to adhere to exclusive breastfeeding for babies during the first 6 months and introducing complementary foods from 6 months up to 2 years of age.

The sessions also targeted adolescent to build their awareness about best nutritional practices such as taking iron supplements to compensate for blood loss during their menstrual period; eating meat, fish, green leafy vegetables and nuts as available and accessible to them.

Table 16: People reached by Community dialogues

Districts	Women	Young people	Men	% women	Total
Gorongosa	101	28	50	56	179
Nhamatanda	69	72	30	40	171
Cheringoma	71	59	58	38	188
Muanza	58	33	55	40	146
Dondo	50	31	46	39	127
Maringue	75	37	57	44	169
Total	424	260	296	43	980

Implemented Model Moms and Dads program	**Indicator: # of Model Moms and Model Dads recruited** During the 2023 fiscal year, the program recruited and trained a total of 100 community agents, among them, 74 model moms (MM) and 26 model dads (MD); 44 MM and 22 MD in Maringue, and 30 MM and 4 MD in Dondo. The MM&D are democratically selected, trusted and respected community members who are trained and supported by the program to mobilize communities to participate in community nutrition awareness sessions, such as, cooking demonstrations using locally available and nutritious food products, support home based continuing health care, participate in creating local nutrition sites, which are co-managed with the Community Health Workers (APSs). **Indicator: # of people reached with food preparation and demonstrations.** During the period under analysis, the program cooking demonstrations reached 3,428 people (2,119 women) corresponding to 57% of the set target of 5,940 participants. The sessions were facilitated by MM&D who teach participants how to prepare enriched meals using locally available products. The meals are usually served to local women and children who attend the sessions. Moreover, all the children that participate in the sessions are also screened of malnutrition and those confirmed positive are referred to health centres for therapeutic treatment, and thereafter receive home visits from MM&D to track their development and verify if the family is supplementing the diet of the child with enriched food, until the child is reported to be cured. The achieved results correspond to the districts of Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Cheringoma, Muanza[8]. As an incentive to the MM&D to carry out these activities, the program provided them with kitchen utensils, such as, pans, plates and spoons and pediatric scales. However, other benefits and incentives for MM&D will be defined after the nutrition framework has been finalized in Q2 of year 2. *Table 17: People reached by Community Cooking demonstrations*	

Year 1	100%	100/100
Overall target	50%	100/200

Year 1	57%	3428/5940
Overall target	11.5%	3428/29700

[8]The food preparation and demonstrations activities began in August 2023 through model mothers and fathers in Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Muanza and Cheringoma districts. For Maringue and Dondo, volunteers were trained in December 2023 and began their activities in January 2024.

Districts	# food preparation and demonstrations	Participants in nutrition sites				
		Children	Women	Men	% women	Total
Gorongosa	44	83	603	386	56	1073
Nhamatanda	19	55	574	354	58	983
Cheringoma	8	40	541	215	68	796
Muanza	20	38	401	138	69	577
Total	91	216	2,119	1,093	62	3,428

The cooking demonstrations supported by the program, also include awareness building for pregnant women and mothers with children under 2 years of age, about the importance of exclusive breastfeeding; hygiene and environmental sanitation and deworming for children aged 12 to 24 months.



Figure 14: Model Moms and Dads facilitating a cooking demonstration and malnutrition screening

The table below illustrates the number of children screened for malnutrition by MM&D and Community health Workers (APES). APES are part of the National Health System strategies for primary community health services provision and outreach. The APES collaborate locally with MM&D in facilitating these activities, including home visits. The data in the table shows that, out of 630 children screened, 39 were malnutrition positive and 11 of these were reported cured.

Table 18: Children screened for malnutrition

Districts	# screened children	#malnourished children	# child cured
Gorongosa	283	7	7
Nhamatanda	155	11	2

Cheringoma	104	17	0
Muanza	88	4	2
Total	630	39	11

The program is learning that, some of the harmful habits in the communities are changing, though not significantly yet, but it is worth to mention that the households in general are accepting to include eggs to prepare enriched meals, for pregnant women or children, leaving behind the traditional believe that women and children must not eat eggs. In fact, this rather rapid change of behaviour can be attributed to the involvement of men in these activities, and thus, influencing the dynamics of household decision making.

Indicator: # of recipe books developed

Year 1	100%	6/6
Overall target	100%	6/6

In collaboration with MM&D, the program created 6 local recipes of enriched porridges, soups and other common dishes that are usually consumed in the communities. The recipes include guidelines on how the food must be handled and cooked. These recipes are used in community culinary demonstrations supported by the program, through the nutrition site activities, facilitated by MM&D. Moreover, the recipes developed and already tested will be included in the SBCC and IEC materials, which will potentially facilitate its dissemination and spread its impact beyond the initiative.

Indicator 4: # of recipe books' copies

Year 1	0%	0/250
Overall target	0%	0/500

The program has already created the recipe books as reported above, and it will be integrated in the SBCC and IEC materials to be completed by April 2024.

Indicator 5: # of Model Moms and Model Dads trained

Year 1	100%	100/100
Overall target	50%	100/200

The program recruited and trained new 100 community health agents, of which 74 MM and 26 MD from BZ Communities in Gorongosa, Nghamatanda, Cheringoma and Muanza. The training covered the following topics: tools and skills to address nutritional health at community level; malnutrition screening using upper arm circumference measurement; supplementation with micronutrients available in the community; referral mechanisms to health centres, knowledge on the nutrition value of locally available food products, counselling methods for pregnant and postpartum women and their husbands, issues on SRHR and GBV, and child safeguard.

	Recognizing that MM&D are not necessarily literate, the training methods is based on Practical demonstrations, use of illustrated posters, focus group discussions and debates. During which, they also explore the details on their role as models to other community members and how to conduct themselves during activities, either in home visits or community sessions. **Indicator: # of radio presenters / professionals trained on best nutrition behaviour programs** Year 1 | 0% | 0/12 Overall target | 0% | 0/12 As referred to earlier, this activity was postponed and will take place soon after SBCC and IEC material are completed by end of April 2024.	
Promoted home gardens for better access to nutritious foods	**Indicator 1: # of people reached with awareness campaigns on promotion of home gardens for better access to nutritious foods** Year 1 | 17.5% | 1050/6000 Overall target | 3.5% | 1050/30000 The program reached 1,050 people with awareness campaigns on promotion of home gardens for better access to nutritious foods, corresponding to 17.5% of the 6,000 people set target for the reporting period, among the people reached, 294 were women (28%). The distribution per district were as follows: Gorongosa (315), Nhamatanda (238), Cheringoma (186), Muanza (114), Maringue (129) and Dondo (68). The program is promoting home gardening as a low-cost and sustainable food production strategy to improve year-round access to and consumption of high-quality diets for households. The relative low achievement is due to slow start of this initiative activities, as mentioned earlier. *Table 19: People reached with awareness campaigns for home gardens*	

Districts	**# of participants in households**			
	Women	**Men**	**% Women**	**Total**
Gorongosa	49	266	16	315
Nhamatanda	77	161	32	238
Cheringoma	74	112	40	186
Muanza	30	84	26	114
Maringue	38	91	29	129
Dondo	26	42	38	68
Total	294	756	28	1050

Indicator: # garden committees trained

Year 1	+100%	35/6
Overall target	+100 %	35/12

With the facilitation of program field-based staff, 35 vegetable demonstration gardens (10 in Gorongosa, 5 in Nhamatanda, 5 in Cheringoma, 5 in Muanza, 5 in Maringue and 5 in Dondo) were created out of 6 planned, significantly exceeding the target in more than five times. This over achievement was due to program mobilization, for communities to use the water that was lost in the boreholes, as people pumped to fill their containers for domestic use. The wasted water then is currently used to water the community demonstration gardens. With the mobilization of water committees, trained by GNP to manage the boreholes, it was possible to reach to the 35 gardens established in the same number of boreholes as per the table below.

Table 20: Garden Committees trained in the BZ Communities

Districts	**Communities**	**# of gardens committees**	**Garden committee members**		
			CAS	Model moms	Model Dads
Gorongosa	Madzimachena, Nhanguo, Matacamachaua, Canda, Mbulawa, Nhandemba, Nhandale e Mussinha ponte, Vunduzi e Mucodza	10	80	30	10
Nhamatanda	Mecumbezi Ponte, Vinho, Bêbedo, Mulunguswia and Nhaminimine	5	40	12	5
Cheringoma	Nhamatope, Santa fé, Kodze, Baua e chite	5	40	12	5
Muanza	Vila sede, Nhamagaia, Pedreira, Matenga	5	40	12	5
Maringue	Kunkue 2, Djodjo, Muerera, Samba e Sawa.	5	40	12	5
Dondo	Chissange Chibuabuabua Nhamacuenguerre Mademo Muzimbite	5	40	12	5
Total		35	280	90	35

Indicator: # of community nutrition centres constructed

Year 1	100%	1/1
Overall target	100%	1/1

	In September 2023, the GRP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Instituto Professional Alberto Cassimo (IFPELAC) to finalize the construction of Gorongosa Professional Centre, in Gorongosa town. A contractor has been recruited to build a warehouse, male and female ablutions, and requalification of the agroprocessing workshop and restaurant. In addition, a procurement process for acquisition of equipment for the Center is ongoing. The center will be operational in Q3 of 2024 and will be dedicated to train community members in general and young people from all the GNP buffer zone in essential life and vocational skills including culinary, electricity, carpentry, civil construction, plumbing, painting, and welding. It is hoped that courses will equip the trainees with skills to create their own business, which will increase their chances of earning income, which will allow them to acquire healthier and more diversified food. The government will support this initiative, by taking responsibility for recruiting trainers and paying salaries, through the IFPLAC (Instituto de Formação Profissional Alberto Cassimo), already in partnership with GRP.	
WASH facilities are functional	**Indicator 1: # of climate resilient drinking water points constructed** Year 1 | 0% | 0/0 Overall target | 0% | 0/20 This activity was scheduled for 2024 with a target of 5 boreholes to be constructed, because the procurement process to identify constructors and mobilization of heavy drilling machinery to the program area requires close attention and takes time. In 2023, the program undertook the bidding process and currently final details are being organized for contract awards. **Indicator: # of communities that are open defecation free** Year 1 | 300% | 15/5 Overall target | 60 % | 15/25 In Muanza district, 15 Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities were declared, as a result of the mobilization for the construction of latrines and general aspects of WASH, carried out by the WASH Program, in collaboration with the government authorities, including education, infrastructure, and a community-based organization (Amai-Mussananhi). The communities are: 7 de Abril (1,2,3,4,5 and 6), Samora Machel (1,2,3,4,5 and 6), Milha 50, Muredze and Nhamagaia 1. In the district of Muanza and the buffer zone area, there is only one community not yet declared ODF, which is Pedreia Sede. The program will continue providing assistance and mobilizing the community, so that in the next assessment, it can be also declared ODF.	

<table>
<tr>
<td>WASH committees created</td>
<td>
Indicator: # of WASH committees created
<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>+100%</td><td>19/0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>95%</td><td>19/20</td></tr>
</table>
In 2023, the program established and trained to 19 WASH committees, to manage equal number of boreholes within the program area: Maringue (4) Muanza (4), Nhamatanda (8) and Dondo (3). The boreholes were constructed with support from UNICEF but did not have any management structure to look at their use and maintenance, for example, to ensure that, they can locally repaired if broken; that animals are not drinking from the boreholes and potentially infecting the area.
</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good sanitation and hygiene practices promoted</td>
<td>
Indicator: # of community agents trained (APEs, Model Moms, promoters' girls clubs) on sanitation and hygiene good practices
<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0/180</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0/1000</td></tr>
</table>
Due to slow start of this program, this activity was postponed starting in 2024, following the SBCC and IEC materials completion.

Indicator: # of households trained to construct and use latrines, water treatment and storage, safe food manipulation, individual and collective hygiene best practices
<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>17%</td><td>1033/6000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>3.4%</td><td>1033/30000</td></tr>
</table>
During the reporting period, 1,033 people were trained on water treatment and storage, safe food manipulation, individual and collective hygiene best practices. The low performance (17%) was due to slow start of the program in 2023. However, efforts will be made to train 11, 000 people in 2024 to compensate for the short fall.

Indicator: # of people reached with serial albums' messages
<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0/6000</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0/30000</td></tr>
</table>
The development of the serial albums messages is dependent on the SBCC strategy completion. Hence, the serial albums will be compiled and reproduced once the SBCC is finalized by end of April 2024

Indicator: # of radio programs broadcasted on sanitation and hygiene best practices
<table>
<tr><td>Year 1</td><td>0%</td><td>0/120</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall target</td><td>0%</td><td>0/600</td></tr>
</table>
Same as above, the SBCC and IEC materials will feed this into this activity. The WASH radio programs broadcasting is expected to start in Q3 of Year 2.
</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</table>

	Indicator: # of assessments completed on adherence to sanitation and hygiene best practices within the program participants Year 1 | 0% | 0/0 Overall target | 0% | 0/2 The Program planned to carry out this assessment in Year 2. The survey will be carried out in collaboration with the District Planning and Infrastructure Services (SDPI) and will target the communities within the program area, specially, WASH committees' members, schools and hospitals. **Indicator: # of school competitions on safe water and environment completed** Year 1 | 0% | 0/6 Overall target | 0% | 0/30 This activity will also start after the completion of the SBCC and IEC materials which will contain the messages that the program will use to disseminate best practices on nutrition, SRHR, GBV and WASH. Teachers will integrate the materials and messages into their classes and use them for school competitions on safe water and the environment.	
Increased comprehensive knowledge of SRHR and services among local leaderships	**Indicator: # of community leaders trained** Year 1 | 561% | 202/36 Overall target | 269% | 202/75 In 2023, the program planned to train 36 community leaders in SRHR but ended up training 202 people exceeding the target by five-fold. The high achievement was due to keen interest of the community leadership in learning about SRHR issues. The training sessions were facilitated by MM&D with Supervision from GRP staff and covered the following topics: prevention of STIs, awareness on the negative consequences of early unions and early pregnancies, GBV reporting mechanisms available and assessable health services in their communities, and child safeguard. **Indicator: # of programs about SRHR broadcast** Year 1 | 0% | 0/15 Overall target | 0% | 0/75 This activity will start after the SBCC and IEC Materials have been finalized. **Indicator: # number of people reached with various games including football tournaments** Year 1 | 57% | 276/0 Overall target | 11.5% | 3428/29700 The program uses Football and other games to raise awareness and promote sexual and reproductive health rights among girls and young people. During the reporting period, 276	

people were reached through a football match organized by the program in Muanza district. The reach of this activity will increase drastically, considering that, a total of 11 soccer teams are already established, trained and equipped by the program to disseminate Nutrition, WASH and SRHR messages during their matches in 2024.

Table 21: People reached with football tournament in the BZ Communities

District	# of games football	# number of people reached with football tournaments				
		Girls	Youths	Women	Men	Total
Muanza	1	23	73	86	94	276

Indicator: # of people reached with community dialogue, debates on SRHR issues

Year 1	100%	1500/1500
Overall target	20%	1500/7500

The program reached 1,500 people through community dialogues on SRHR issues to contribute to positively change of sexual behaviour, attitudes and practices. The dialogues increase the availability of safe spaces in the community, where girls and youths together with other community members can openly discuss issues on sexuality, girls and women harassment and exploitation, early unions and pregnancies, and GBV. From these dialogues, participants benefit from correct information and skills to change harmful habits and attitudes prevailing in the community and become aware of information on how to protect themselves from STI, access modern health services and strive together to build a healthier community.

Table 22: People reached with Communities dialogues on SRHR

Districts	# of people reached with community dialogue, debates on SRHR issues				
	Youths	Women	Men	%Youths	Total
Gorongosa	83	123	144	24	350
Nhamatanda	91	113	146	26	350
Cheringoma	65	75	110	26	250
Muanza	71	38	91	36	200
Dondo	28	40	82	19	150
Maringue	49	66	85	25	200
Total	387	455	658	26	1500

Indicator: #Community Child protection committees created

Year 1	0%	0/12
Overall target	0%	0/60

The program trained 38 (20F) participants, 13(3f) GRP staff, 20 (f) government officials and 5 RTP staff (2f).The main objective of the training was to equip participants with knowledge, skills and tools to train model mothers, members of water, sanitation and hygiene management committees and teachers on how to apply child protection policy, how to

correctly identify and address cases of violence in schools and communities and how to use PBL to promote and develop life skills. The community child protection are structures that will promote gender equality and protect children from violent actions, offering a more conducive environment for children to grow and develop safely, out of abuses and exploitation, covered by legal instruments and institutions. A total of 12 child protection committees will be created in year 2.

Indicator: # of meetings/ workshops with the District Child Protection Committee

Year 1	0%	0/12
Overall target	0%	0/60

This activity will be effective after the District Child Protection Committees are created in Q3 of 2024.

Indicator : # of girls that increased knowledge in SRH through Dutch assistance

Year 1	+100%	40/0
Overall target	2%	40/2000

In 2023, under the 16 days of activism campaign to end violence against girls and women, a set of activities took place from 25th of November to 10th of December 2023. The campaign was supported with funds from USAID, the Embassy of the Netherlands (EKN), Norway and Portuguese Embassy and was implemented by GRP in coordination with Partners (RTP and Light for the world), District Government departments for Education, Health and Social Welfare.

In this context, on the 28th of November, a Girls' Leadership Workshop on Advocacy to End Violence against Girls and Promote Sexual and Reproductive Rights was held in Vila Gorongosa. The main goal of the event was equipping girls with skills and tools to help them prevent and fight against gender-based violence. A total of 40 girls from the 6 districts in the Buffer zone were in attendance.



Figure 15. A Girl from Cheringoma a written statement to Provincial Director for Women, Child and Social Welfare during the Girls Conference in Gorongosa

Moreover, a Girls's conference was held on 8th of Decemberm 2023 in Gorongosa District. The event was chaired by Gorongosa District Administrator and was attended by 124 people, including 6 members from Provincial Government, 8 Members of Gorongosa and Cheringma Goverments, 7 Representatives of NGOs and CBOs of the BZ, 40 girls and boys from the 6 districts of BZ, 4 School Directors, 4 Community Leaders, 15 GRP staff, 2 Journalist, and other guests. During the Conference, girls were given opportunity to express their views in relation to their own life and wellbeing. The girls informed the audience in a statement handed over to the Provincial Director for Women, Child and Social Welfare, that: "…girls face multiple barriers and challenges in accessing education and equality of opportunity, often discriminated against, abused, marginalized, and excluded from decision-making, disproportionately affected by poverty and conflicts in their communities, simply because our voice is not being heard"- said Flora António Carlos from Cheringoma District. At the end of the conference, the girls highlighted the engagement and involvement of girls and boys in preventing and combating violence in the BZ, as well as girls' leadership in advocating for the end of Violence against women and girls.

Table 23: Girls who attended the 16 days of activism workshop and conference in Gorongosa

Districts	**Girls reached**
Gorongosa	10
Nhamatanda	10
Cheringoma	5
Muanza	5
Dondo	5
Maringue	5
Total	40

Indicator: # of monitoring exercises conducted to monitor learning progress and access to SRHR services for girls and youth

Year 1	0%	0/10
Overall target	0%	0/50

The program carries out ongoing monitoring visits to assess girls' knowledge and access to SRHR services in communities of the GNP buffer zone. So far, the current access to SRHR information and services is very limited. Thus, the program is developing SBCC and IEC materials that will reinforce the dissemination of SRHR information. In addition, the program is promoting training of health professionals, so that, they can improve the delivery of SRHR services at health centers. Therefore, the program is developing tools to gather data to assess girls' knowledge and access to SHRR services based health center registers, SRHR competitions and discussion groups that will be started in 2024.

Indicator: # semester meetings between GRP and government key stakeholders (education and health) to evaluate implementation in each of the 6 districts.

Year 1	0%	0/12

	Overall target	11.5%	0/	

Biannual meetings between the GRP and the main government stakeholders (education and health) will be effective as of 2024 fiscal year. The meetings aim at increasing coordination within the GRP program and the local governments in each of the 6 buffer zone districts as well as sharing feedback and lesson learned to improve program implementation.

Established teachers' clubs to support gender responsive play-based learning approach to SRHR & life skills

Indicator: # of teacher's clubs implementing gender responsive play-based learning approach to SRHR & life skills

Year 1	100%	10/10
Overall target	35.7%	10/28

Instead of creating 10 additional teachers' clubs, the program opted to strengthen 10 existing teachers' clubs which were initially established and supported by other Donors. In 2023, The teacher clubs were training of several topics, including PBL for WASH, Nutrition and SRHR. During year 2, the teachers' clubs will be engaged and trained to create safe environment at schools through soccer tournaments and games where children and youth can talk openly about important health issues that affect them and their communities, such as HIV and AIDS, Malaria, Malnutrition, Sexual Reproductive health and hygiene, empowering them to rise above misinformation and stigmas.

Indicator: # of directors, Deputy Directors and gender focal persons trained in schools on gender-responsive SRHR.

Year 1	140%	42/30
Overall target	70%	42/60

In 2023, the program trained 42 (15 men and 27 women) gender focal points from primary and secondary schools in the Gorongosa district, exceeding the target by 40%. One of the expected outcomes of training is the sensitization of school's boards to promote improvements of sanitation facilities, and offer more safety and privacy to schoolgirls, especially in relation to management of their menstruation period. These trained partners will also support the program with ongoing supervision of the initiative implementation within the education system of the GNP buffer zone, including their participation in community children safeguarding committees. The program is learning that idea engaging the headmasters and their deputies is critical for program reach and sustainability as it is expected that head/deputy headmasters will assume the leadership to replicate the knowledge not limited to their own schools, but even in their sphere of influence outside the workplace, thus, in the community.

Indicator: # of teachers using the SRHR curriculum

Year 1	0%	0/175
Overall target	0%	0/700

A survey will be undertaken in 2024, to assess the level of integration SRHR issues in local education curriculum. The headmasters and their deputies will support the monitoring of this activity;

Indicator: # of teachers trained methodologies for teaching and dissemination of SRH (comprehensive sexual education) as part of local curriculum activities. (school debates, quiz shows, drama, competitions, etc)

Year 1	107%	75/70
Overall target	26.7%	75/280

During year 1, the program trained 75 teachers on comprehensive sexual education methodologies, out of 70 initially planned. To facilitate the monitoring of the trained teachers to secure that they are planning and implementing SRHR contents in the classroom, the trainings included the coordinators of ZIPs, who have official mandate to support primary school teachers with on job training, and monitoring of local curriculum implementation in Mozambique. Actually, the current primary school curriculum, already has content on CSE to be delivered in class, addressing issues like, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, early and unwanted pregnancy, early marriages and all other forms of gender-based violence, including gender inequalities, which still serious risks among the school children and the society in general.

Table 24: Teachers trained on Comprehensive Sexual Education

Districts	Women teachers	Male teachers	% Women	Total
Gorongosa	12	5	71	17
Nhamatanda	5	7	42	12
Cheringoma	4	10	29	14
Muanza	9	2	82	11
Maringue	5	5	50	10
Dondo	5	6	45	11
Total	40	35	53	75

Indicator: # of teachers involved on competitions on SRHR aspects in schools

Year 1	57%	3428/5940
Overall target	11.5%	3428/29700

In 2023, the program worked with Education Authorities to establish 7 soccer teams from schools of the GNP buffer zone already supported by GRP initiatives. The teams have received balls, jerseys and soccer boots, and were registered to compete in local tournaments. The teams are coached by teachers, who were trained by the program to promote and disseminate SRHR through sports. In fact, , the jerseys distributed by the program have a printed slogan at the back, reading as, "*promoting sexual reproductive health through games*". The official tournament will start early 2024.

Objective Status colour :	completed	in progress	yet to start

5. Possible risks & mitigation measures

Guiding notes:
Explain how risks and risk events affected the program, how those risks were managed, and the impact of risk management on program implementation and outcomes.

Risk (description)	**Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)**	**Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High)**	**Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)**
The El-Nino induced drought delayed planting of key crops and hindered the development of crops. This caused significant losses in agricultural production and thus will contribute to food shortage and insecurity.	**High**	**High**	Resilience has extensive experience in promoting irrigated agriculture and climate-resilient agriculture. Thus, the program will maximize capabilities and expertise in resilience to massify and promote smart agriculture in the PNG Buffer Zone.
The shortage and irregular distribution of rains during Year 1 have hindered and delayed the planting of native species for reforestation.	Medium	Medium	The seedlings will be planted during the rainy season in Year 2. The planting of the seedlings from Y1 and Y2 in the same year will lead to the overload of the teams dedicated to reforestation. Hence, there will be need for additional support from community facilitators
A lack of local expertise may jeopardize the implementation of this programme. Staff may not be fully equipped with the skills and technical knowledge required to carry out their duties. Also, there is a risk of	Medium Local human resources capacity is a known constraint in the programme area. GRP and partners will make efforts to select the right people and invest in their capacity. Still, high staff turnover would remain a challenge to programme implementation	Medium	The Consortium will continue to invest in the capacity building of its locally recruited workforce as a matter of priority. International staff members will mentor the local staff members they supervise with a view to increasing their ability to assume the greatest amount of responsibility possible within their terms of reference

qualified staff leaving the Programme (high staff turnover)			

6. Monitoring Plan Updates

Guiding notes
MEL Updates which outlines challenges and successes related to data collection and quality, efforts to document lessons learned, impact pathways and anticipated revisions to indicators or the MEL plan.

During the first year of the SLDP, the MEL team focused on completing the MEL plan, which includes the systems and forms necessary for continuous data collection. The MEL plan, provided as an annex, is based on the logframe and has been further detailed to include indicator definitions, adapted targets, and data sources and methods for monitoring. A challenge was the close coordination required between the MEL team and the various program experts, needing multiple rounds of revisions to ensure the plan accurately represents the program's desired changes and activities. Although this took some time, once the MEL plan was finished by the second half of Year 1, all program experts were aware of the indicators and their significance, as well as their data needs.

Upon completion of the MEL plan, the MEL team used the plan as a guide for creating short surveys, ensuring that technicians not only collect data to provide feedback for implementation but also for quantitative MEL purposes. Currently, all short cycle crop forms align with the indicators in the MEL plan, and data is continuously gathered as technicians fill out the short surveys during their interactions with program participants. Data collection for agroforestry and reforestation is currently being digitized, with short cycle forms for these components expected to be operationalized by the end of the second quarter of Year 2.

Furthermore, the team is preparing an Impact Pathway workshop for program management and experts from Components 1 and 2, scheduled for the first quarter of Year 2. This workshop will focus on the expected changes of the program by reviewing the program's Impact Pathway collectively. We will discuss what has worked well, challenges encountered, and how to incorporate these reflections into the revision of the Impact Pathway, emphasizing the need for adaptive program management. Additionally, special attention will be given to the program's various stakeholders and how to effectively report program progress to them, while also reflecting on the first year of the SLDP.

Based on the data collected for this annual report and the Impact Pathway workshop in the next quarter, the MEL team intends to review and revise the MEL plan and indicators in the second quarter of Year 2 to ensure they suit the program's desired changes and activities. Additionally, the team plans to hold meetings with various expert teams to ensure that the Impact Pathway aligns with their understanding of, and desired changes for, the program. The team will also initiate the collection of qualitative monitoring data by conducting appreciative inquiries in the second half of the upcoming year. This data will be used to combine quantitative and qualitative data in the annual Impact Report for Year 2.

7. Stakeholder Participation and Involvement

Guiding notes
Updates on Program Management Unit meetings, Program Steering Committees, Community Engagement, etc

Program Management Unit meeting (PMU)

Over the past fiscal year, the SLDP organized 4 Program Management Unit (PMU) meetings. The main goal of meetings was the strategic assessment of the Program in terms of implementation progress, challenges, and recommendations follow-up. In the meetings the participants discussed quarterly workplans progress, the risks perceived, lessons learned, quality of communication and coordination between partners. The PMUs meetings also provided a platform for partners to discuss the implications of the budget revision process on the program implementation strategies that culminated with the approval of the multi annual workplan and budget by EKN in September 2023.

Program Steering Committee
Due to agenda overlap and unavailability of key stakeholders, the November 2023 PSC was postponed to February 2024.

8. Program Management and Administrative issues

Guiding notes
Updates on HR (changes on Staff), Major Procurement issues, Security concerns, Challenges in managing the partnership, Management Structure and Operational setting (offices)

As a result of the budget revision process the consortium made a significant effort to reduce % of budget allocated to human resources by lowering the Level of Effort (LOE) of its key top-level staff and gradually phasing-out some international expert positions throughout the program lifespan, as the capacity of local teams is consolidated to confidently to drive the program implementation.

Under component 1, the implementation strategy from Resilience will shift from a content based and sustainable co-creation approach, to a single setup and coaching approach. Starting in 2024, starting in 2024, some of Resilience Experts will be allocated to the project for 50% (instead of 100%). However, the field-based extension agents, will remain fully attributed to the program during its lifecycle to ensure project quality and proper monitoring while the GRP will be responsible for direct implementation.

For Component 2, the LOE for RTP international experts also reduced significantly and the field team (Capacity Building Officers) was downsized from 6 to 4. However, the challenge will be the limited time for activity monitoring in the later years due to gradual staff phase-out, which will be mitigated by empowering the GRP Implementation managers to take have a more active role in the project follow-up.

The program successfully established 3 regional offices (Nhamatanda, Cheringoma and Muanza). This included the commissioning of various IT and field equipment, and deployment of furniture. The regional offices serve as key operational hubs to ensure effective coordination, implementation, and monitoring of program activities at local level.

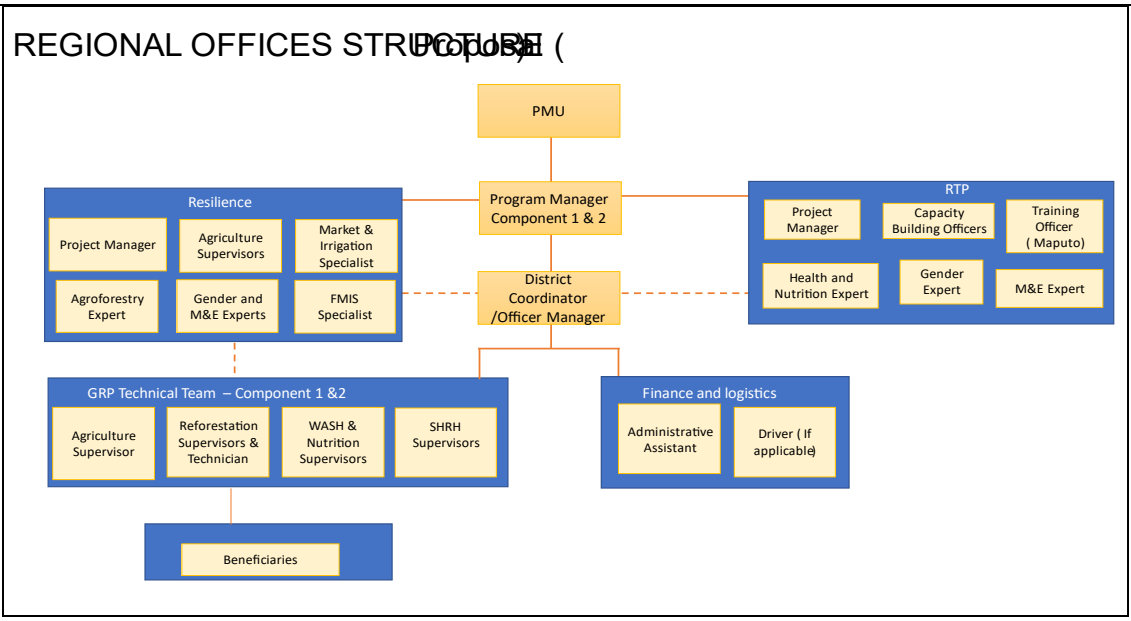


Figure 16. Regional offices structures

After the budget approval process by EKN, the GRP Agriculture Department began a process of restructuring its staff organigram with the replacement of basic level Technicians with Technicians with bachelor's degrees and the inclusion of District Coordinators with the role of coordinating the implementation of activities at the district level and running the Regional Offices. In this model, district supervisors become graduates and replaced basic technicians in daily interaction with producers and reporting directly to coordinators. A total of new 4 District coordinators and 14 district supervisors have been recruited.

9. Integration of cross-cutting issues – Gender & Youth

Gender Equality and Youth Empowerment

Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women and youth.

Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of youth and women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination

In the first year of the program, the gender team advised the program management on inclusive selection criteria, conducted bi-monthly meetings with the Gender Equality Taskforce comprising of gender experts from both Component 1 and 2, designed and facilitated a workshop for the program's technicians on gender sensitivity and inclusive processes, summarized the workshop in a handout made available in the FMIS, provided guidance on gender-related questions for the market assessment and typology assessment, and analyzed the data from the market assessment to derive quantitative findings about gender in the buffer zone.

In the first quarter of 2023, the gender team advised program management to expand their focus beyond registering only the head of the household to include women and youth who are

not heads of households. Additionally, they recommended removing the minimum requirement for land size criteria, recognizing that women often have smaller plots than men. This adjustment acknowledges that the program's impact on women does not necessarily have to be less significant due to smaller land holdings. As a result, to date, the team has successfully registered 41% women and 50% youth.

The Gender and Equality Taskforce consists of gender experts from both Component 1 and 2 and holds online bi-monthly meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to present current activities and progress, and to exchange lessons learned and advice for planned activities. Furthermore, the Taskforce aligns activities with each other and seeks synergy between both components, with a focus on integrating women and youth.

The overall objective of the workshop on gender sensitivity and inclusive processes in Q1 of 2023, was to ensure that field supervisors recognize the diversity among farmers (men, women, boys, and girls) in the field and adapt their approach to accommodate their different needs and priorities. This approach aims to make our program more inclusive and effective. The workshop achieved this through interactive activities focusing on defining gender and sex, using inclusive gender lenses, recognizing gender norms, and discussing potential scenarios that may arise when working with men, women, and youth in the field. Additionally, technicians received further practical guidance and lessons learned through a two-page document. This information is also accessible in the FMIS used by the technicians.

After the workshop, we distributed a survey. The feedback received was overwhelmingly positive, with 96% of the participants rating the workshop as very good to good. The workshop's success can be attributed to the interactive approach, the inclusion of sharing personal experiences, participant's openness to learn about gender sensitive approaches, providing a neutral approach to support technicians in programme implementation, and the emphasis on bridging theory and practice. Furthermore, the survey showed that the workshop increased participant's confidence regarding:

- Recognizing gender norms in practice
- Adjusting the working approach to farmers' needs and priorities
- Including women and youth in their trainings
- Gaining trust of women and their husbands in the field
- Recognizing how individuals, couples, or families can differ positively from the 'norm' (aka the 'exceptions')

This shows the opportunity for the technicians to adapt their working approach to gender norms encountered in the field, to create more diverse farmers' clubs, and to continue empower women and youth through trainings. The workshop showed that technicians are willing to learn about gender sensitive approaches and adapt their working approach. However, it also showed the importance to continue supporting the technicians through training and coaching, e.g. through a follow-up workshop on how to use showcasing as a means to facilitate dialogue about (gender) norms and beliefs.

In the third quarter of 2023, the market assessment was conducted. The quantitative analysis using the market assessment data emphasizes the importance of involving women and youth in the commercialization of their agricultural production systems and their financial inclusion as there are very few people with alternative sources of income (15%). The strategy for women

and youth should focus on intensification–increasing yields and diversifying into more income-generating crops–rather than extensification, as women and youth often have limited access to plots.

The study shows that women have considerably less income from commercialized crops than men, with women earning up to 4.5 times less. This discrepancy may be attributed to lower production quantities (yield and/or area) or factors such as the need to reserve production for home consumption, negotiating skills and/or links to the market (better prices). Interestingly, the data indicates no significant difference in access to market information among men, women, and youth.

Moreover, the study highlights crops perceived to be predominantly produced by women in each district. For instance, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and sesame are prominent in Nhamatanda, while pigeon peas and potatoes feature prominently in Cheringoma. Groundnuts present a viable opportunity for women to engage in commercialization across all districts. Furthermore, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas, and potatoes not only offer commercialization prospects but also serve to promote the nutritional aspect of the program, particularly if produced by men to provide nutritious crops for their families.

Among those with access to credit, 47% of respondents have obtained it through saving groups, while 13% of women respondents have acquired it through trainers.
These are therefore vehicles for additional access to finance and business skills which will be integrated in the targeted affirmative actions.

Regarding decision making in agriculture, there is an opportunity to engage with older women (>35 years old), as they are more likely to believe that women always make agricultural decisions (33%) compared to younger women (14%) or men in general (8%). Facilitating their role as change-makers in the community can help normalize female decision making in agricultural activities. Particularly for younger women, 56% of whom believe that men predominantly make agricultural decisions, there are opportunities to design interventions on agricultural and household decision-making in collaboration with the 'model moms and dads' element of the program.

For the second year of SLDP, the gender team is preparing for the qualitative gender analysis to be conducted in Q1, the data from which will be translated into a comprehensive gender workplan for Component 1, incorporating targeted affirmative actions for women and youth for the remainder of Year 2 and subsequent years. Furthermore, the team intends to provide in-field gender support to the technicians in Q2, and they are developing a follow-up workshop for technicians on how to use showcasing as a means to facilitate dialogue about gender norms and beliefs for Q3.

10. Lessons learned

Please provide a few examples of highlights of program learning. These can either be successes or failures but show how adaptive learning is used in the program to improve implementation.

Below are some of the general guidelines that can help you to come up with good lessons learned points. Focus on these five bold key questions:

1. ***What obstacle did you face that challenged your team's original assumption(s) during the implementation?***
2. ***How did your team respond to this obstacle? What activity, strategy, methodology, approach, system, process, technique, policy, or tactic did you use to deal with this obstacle?***
3. ***What effect did your team's response or action have on the obstacle? Did your response overcome the obstacle?***
4. ***How many times did you experiment your response and get the same results?***
5. ***What new understanding/knowledge did you draw from this experience?***

Component 1 - Livelihoods

The year 2023 was a year full of learnings for program staff on all levels, with the following key learnings: (1) extreme weather events are a realistic threat for the program and need preparation from program initiation onwards.
(2) developing knowledge products require more time than expected but are a crucial pre-condition for implementation considering the complex historical, political, nature preservation and livelihood development dynamics in the park's buffer zones,
(3) if digitalization is operationalized through an iterative process with program staff on all layers, it gives great value for program effectiveness.

El Niño's induced drought had a more significant impact on the program than anticipated. It resulted in delayed sowing and insufficient water for the crops during their initial phase, thereby affecting germination rates. This necessitated resowing which can negatively influence productivity, and lead to increased production costs. To adapt and take immediate action, the program has made extra seeds available for replanting to cover losses. During the program proposal, extreme weather events like drought or flooding were not prioritized as potential risks. As a result, the program did not prepare for the potential effect, like the discussed delays.

The program learned that extreme weather events are a substantial threat to the program's success, and it is necessary to have contingency plans for the three main risks, as well as integrate adaptive program management and thus reflect on the program's impact each year.

Furthermore, the program required more information to be able to implement. This was especially the case for markets and agroforestry. Since program design, the consortium was aware of the additional information required to effectively design and implement the SLDP program due to the historical, political and nature preservation complexity of the program. For example, for the activities on Mount Gorongosa, a thorough understanding of the typologies was necessary to design effective interventions beside the coffee program, as GRP simply did not know the communities' needs. Likewise, the market assessment added to the program's baseline by gathering more specific information on the production systems of the participants of the program, used to tailor interventions to participants' needs. However, the team underestimated the required time for this, as the research required field work in sensitive areas. We learned that analyzing complex contexts is not a walk in the park, both logistically

and analytically (otherwise they would not be called complex contexts). The training of the field staff to use the digital forms required time but can be considered a capacity building investment as the staff is now skilled and used for digital registration of the beneficiaries and processes (see next paragraph also). This gave delays to the initial program planning. Nonetheless, the data collection activities were an entry for the fieldwork teams to understand the communities, facilitating the registration processes and continued work which is tailored to the program participants needs.

Lastly, we have learned that technology, when implemented thoughtfully and iteratively, can address complex challenges and enhance program outcomes. It became apparent that before focusing our digitalization efforts on providing digital tools to beneficiaries, it was essential to focus on internal data collection, storage and analysis of the program. Although GRP has implemented systems like CommCare, and Farmforce before, these were no longer in use and paper-based registration was the norm. Data at times was lost or limitedly used or shared, highlighting the need for prioritization.

The consortium responded by prioritizing the digitalization of data collection workflows through an iterative process to implement the FMIS. This involved convincing program staff of the urgency and benefits of digitalization and dedicating time and resources to the system's setup and refinement. Throughout the process, our team went through at least 3 iterations per data collection form (currently different 26 forms), refining it based on feedback and lessons learned from each cycle. We learned that this iterative approach and dedicated time is needed to tailor to the specific needs of the program and program staff and maximize its effectiveness. The current workability and value is appreciated as teams are placing additional requests for digitalization and data collection. Moreover, data remains transparent and accessible for all team members continuously and over time.

Despite initial delays and challenges in co-designing all data needs, the implementation of FMIS has transformed data management within the program. The system is now user-friendly and accessible to all layers of program staff, facilitating data collection, analysis, and reporting. For example, the input distribution form and dashboard show real-time which program beneficiary has received what type and quantity of inputs. And the registration of 1,430 beneficiaries (and counting) in the FMIS allows for (digitally) connecting these to other services and information to improve their productivity in the following years.

Component 2 - Nutrition

The program has learned that the participation of men in community nutrition education is critical, since men in the program area continue determinant on family decision making in general, including what the family can eat; especially if related to meat, eggs or buying food products from the market. Thus, the program will intensify its mobilization of men to be part of the community nutrition education sessions planned under this initiative.

During the activities, the program learned that, using the household as the basic unit to address issues on nutrition is critical to facilitate the adoption of best nutrition practices; since husbands and wives with the same knowledge aids to taking better decisions at family level, on what and how to feed their household, based on the understanding of the nutrition value of the meals they are able to afford, and the contribution of that to prevent malnutrition.

The program is learning that, the engagement of influential community members, such as, community and religious leaderships, teachers, public officers and business owners are critical for the success of this initiative; thus, SRHR awareness within these groups is essential as they are respected, trusted and with considerable level of authority to help promote change within individual adults, the household and the community in general, towards supporting adolescents and youths healthier growth and development. By observation, seems like, there is a significant number of adolescent and youths out of school within the program area; consequently, more vulnerable and exposed to risks, so, this initiative need to be vigorously expanded from the schools and health centres to the communities, to be able to also reach those adolescents and youths that are out of school, supporting their process of identity development, build strong attitudes towards adversities, and even get back to school and follow their dreams; without influence of their gender.

11. Success story

Tell us the story of the program focusing on how the program has helped to improve people's lives and/or how the program is contributing to behavior change.

A story is a broader description of a change that includes a variety of people and experiences, using a mixture of quotes and facts, and figures to describe the 'before' and 'after', and the process of change.
Below are some of the guidelines to help you develop your story.
Make sure your story covers the 5 'W's' and 1 'H' in your questions: WHO, WHAT, WHERE, WHEN, WHY, and HOW

- ✓ ***Who*** *questions record basic information about a person – full name, age, children, and marital status. Taking a genuine interest in someone helps them to feel valued and more likely to share their experiences and opinions.*
- ✓ ***What*** *questions can be used to highlight the change brought about by the partner's work, and the impact on individuals, families, and communities? They can show individual and community participation in a program, and convey a sense of local ownership and pride – as well as highlighting what the partner is doing to empower people to help themselves, e.g. What do you think caused this to happen?*
- ✓ ***Where*** *questions a locality and can help to create a sense of place, e.g. where is the work taking place?*
- ✓ ***When*** *questions can show the pace of change and highlight what a situation was like before compared to now, e.g. when did you first start learning to read and write?*
- ✓ ***Why*** *questions usually require a person's opinion. They can be difficult questions to answer especially when asked out of context. Small questions such as why is that? Why now? Why did you say that? or Why do you think... can deepen a conversation without disrupting its flow.*
- ✓ ***How*** *questions usually provide the all-important detail. Like why questions, they can be used to deepen a conversation, e.g. How did that happen? How do you feel about that? Emotion is the vital ingredient of a good story so be sure to include the subject's hopes, worries, and feelings of satisfaction. Try to get people to talk about how their hopes and attitudes have changed – rather than just their physical situation. The most important thing about a story of change is to ensure that the real voice of the communities/individual subject comes through i.e through quotes.*

Alface Jose Alexandre, is a 2 years and 5 months old boy from a Family of 5 people (parents and three older siblings above 5 years old) in Vinho community in Nhamatanda district. Alface was diagnosed with severe acute malnutrition with complications in mid-2022 at the Vinho Health Center and was referred for malnutrition treatment at the Nhamatanda Rural Hospital, where he was hospitalized for 2 months and discharged upon improvement, to continue follow-up at the local health center.

Due to poor adherence to medical treatment, the child relapsed and was re-diagnosed in June 2023 with moderate malnutrition by a model mother trained by the program, Sarita Limpo, during her routine home visits in the community. The model Mother referred Alface to the Vinho Health Center for treatment again and invited Alface's mother, Inês Mussa to participate in community culinary demonstrations and nutrition education sessions. After seeing improvement in Alface's condition, Ines' husband, Jose Alexandre, decided to volunteer at the local School Feeding Program in Vinho, helping to prepare enriched porridge for the school children and also learning this useful skill that is implementing as with his family. Now Alface is now cured from Malnutrition and can play and run around happily again. He eats in his own plate separate from his older brothers.



Figure 17: Alface being observed by Sarita (Model mom) during the initial home visit



Figure 18. Alfaceafter being cured from malnutrition



Figure 19. Alface eating enriched porridge with his Siblings.

12. Workplan for Next reporting period (January to December 2024) – Component 1- Livelihoods

Outcome (Result)	Activities
Small scale food producers benefitting from activities to improve performance Farmland benefitting from activities to strengthen	1. Initiate two-way SMS messaging and scaling up FMIS: o Implement two-way SMS messaging to provide participants with on-farm weather-related advice. o Discuss and finalize plans for scaling up the FMIS system to component 2. o Register all beneficiaries for component 1 and provide digital services. o Conduct ongoing research to identify additional services for integration into the system. 2. Preparation of implementation plans generated for specific value chains: o Prepare a draft report for the market scoping study within the first two quarters of Year 2.

ecological sustainability Short-cycle crop producers use environmentally sustainable forms of production and implement organic practices	○ Share and discuss the draft report with Produtos Naturais and GRP. ○ Develop multiple implementation plans and incorporate them into the final report. ○ Share the final report and implementation plans with program partners through an online workshop. 3. Increase market knowledge: ○ Facilitate connections between farmer clubs and organize buyers to improve market information flow. ○ Organize fairs to showcase agricultural products produced by the members. 4. Continuation of training for irrigated agriculture: ○ Continue training sessions for irrigated agriculture in the first half of Year 2. ○ Focus on topics such as land preparation, nursery establishment, irrigation, water management, and seedling distribution. 5. Training focus on seedbeds and irrigation management: ○ Conduct training sessions on establishing seedbeds in identified demonstration fields. ○ Provide training on irrigation and water management techniques. ○ Train on crop sizing for irrigated agricultural fields. 6. Water resources study to continue formulation of sustainability plan: ○ Conduct a study immediately after the rainy season (April 2024) to assess water resources and irrigation practices. ○ Install water level monitoring equipment in main streams across the buffer zone. ○ Perform discharge measurements throughout the dry season to understand stream discharge variability and inform irrigation potential for future dry seasons. ○ Continuously monitor streams to track the impact of irrigation development on stream water availability. 7. Development of gender workplan: ○ Conduct a qualitative gender analysis in Q1 of Year 2. ○ Utilize insights from the market assessment and gender analysis to develop a gender workplan. ○ Specify targeted affirmative actions to increase participation of women and youth in commercializing their products.
Coffee production on Mount Gorongosa expanded using regenerative practices in remote, post-conflict areas	1. Conduct trials for intercropping: ○ Plan trials for intercropping cardamom and black pepper with coffee and native trees in the first trimester of 2024. ○ Initially, conduct a smaller trial involving 25 farmers, with potential for scaling up if successful. ○ Use trial results as the basis for drafting the first implementation strategy to promote, produce, and sell new agroforestry crops. 2. Coffee training: ○ Focus on training producers in the upcoming year to enhance their capacity to expand their production area and increase the number of plants per producer. ○ Provide financial training in coffee production to create financially independent growers capable of managing their own businesses. ○ Basic exam for supervisors and technicians by the end of Year 2, covering subjects trained throughout the year. Successful candidates will receive a certificate recognizing them as coffee technicians. 3. Develop gender workplan for agroforestry crops:

	○ Formulate a gender workplan after analyzing data from the qualitative gender analysis in Q1 of Year 2. ○ Include activities targeting women and youth in the commercialization of agroforestry products. ○ Consider market opportunities specifically for women, such as crafts made from forest materials, in the market scoping study.
Increased resilience and strengthened livelihoods of forest-dependent communities and small producers (m/f) Improved public and private governance (conditions) which enable halting deforestation, forest restoration and forest conservation Wide Scale community adoption of reforestation and natural forest regeneration efforts	1. Conduct second phase of typology assessment and finalize reforestation strategy: ○ Conduct focus groups in the first half of 2024 to deepen initial quantitative findings from the typology assessment. ○ Finalize the reforestation strategy based on the assessment results. ○ Hold a workshop to revise and approve the reforestation strategy. ○ Implement annual revisions of the strategy to ensure adaptive management. ○ Increase community engagement above 1200 meters to facilitate land selection for reforestation at higher altitudes. 2. Improve map accuracy and field data collection: ○ Assemble a team to collect field data throughout the buffer zone for five days in Q2 2024. The team shall register GPS data, capture images, and describe observed land classes. ○ Utilize collected data to refine mapping models. ○ Coordinate field-related activities based on improved map accuracy to analyze land use trends and prioritize development efforts. 3. Address low participation of women as community facilitators: ○ Conduct awareness-raising campaigns through existing community animators to demonstrate the potential involvement of women as community facilitators. ○ Involve the community in understanding the role of a community facilitator, starting with community leaders disseminating information to the wider community. 4. Focus ongoing training sessions on reforestation activities: ○ Conduct training sessions on planting process, fire break establishment, and plant survival monitoring, emphasizing various stages of activities. ○ Raise awareness among community facilitators and the wider community in the Gorongosa Mountains to increase willingness to embrace reforestation initiatives and related resources. 5. Plan for restoration efforts on Mount Gorongosa: ○ Determine necessary seeds and scale for restoration efforts on Mount Gorongosa. ○ Compensate communities per kilogram of seeds collected from the mountain. ○ Continue seed collection, site identification, nursery establishment, and seedling production activities. 6. Prepare for tree planting: ○ Anticipate progress on tree planting indicator in Q4 of Year 2, with the next planting season starting in December.

13. Workplan for Next reporting period (January to December 2024) – Component 1- Nutrition

Output (Result)	Activities

Implemented a SBCC nutrition strategy	2.1.1.8 Train school children on nutrition and dietary diversity included in local curriculum subjects 2.1.1.11 Support regular community nutrition campaigns (awareness events, commemorative days, radio programs) 2.1.1.12 Train antenatal care health care professionals in communication skills & use of IEC materials 2.1.1.13 Train partners of pregnant women, community and religious leaders in food and nutrition education. 2.1.1.14 Train pregnant and lactating women in nutrition and dietary diversity, exclusive breastfeeding, hygiene and conservation and manipulation of food and water 2.1.1.15 Conduct community dialogue to promote appropriate hygiene and sanitation and healthy nutrition behaviours
Implemented Model Moms and Dads program	2.1.2.1 Recruit new Model moms and Model Dads 2.1.2.2 Demonstrations of food preparation for Model Moms and Dads 2.1.2.3 Develop a recipe book based on local food products 2.1.2.4 Train Model moms and Model Dads on best nutrition behaviour 2.1.2.5 Train radio on best nutrition behaviour programs
Promoted home gardens for better access to nutritious foods	2.1.3.1 Train households in sustainable food production and small-scale domestic animal husbandry 2.1.3.2 Train demonstration gardens' comittees 2.1.3.3 Construct a community nutrition training centre, with vocational training for youth
WASH facilities are functional	2.1.4.1 Drilling and rehabilitating boreholes 2.1.4.2 Mobilize communities to become open defecation free
WASH committees created	2.1.5.1 Establish and train community WASH committees
Good sanitation and hygiene practices promoted	2.1.6.1 Train community agents (WASH supervisors, APEs, Model Moms, girls and teachers' clubs) on sanitation and hygiene good practices 2.1.6.2 Train households to construct and use latrines, water treatment and storage, safe food manipulation, individual and collective hygiene best practices 2.1.6.3 Radio program broadcast on sanitation and hygiene best practices 2.1.6.4 Assess the level of adherence to sanitation and hygiene best practices within the program participants. 2.1.6.5 School competitions on safe water and environment
GRP staff trained to undertake sexual and reproductive	
Increased comprehensive knowledge of SRHR and services among local leaderships	2.1.8.1 Train community leaderships on SRHR 2.1.8.2 Broadcast SRHR programs through the radio 2.1.8.3 Awareness rising in schools through monthly play days that feature various games including football tornaments 2.1.8.5 Hold Community dialogue, debates & discuss SRHR issues 2.1.8.6 Create and train community child protection committees 2.1.8.7 Conduct workshops with the District Child Protection Committee 2.1.8.10 Support campaigns that uphold girls´ rights and an end to cultural practices that undermine girls and young women, denounce early marriages, child abuse, etc. 2.1.8.11 Monitor learning progress and access to SRHR services for girls and youth 2.1.8.12 Conduct semester meetings between GRP and government key stakeholders (education and health) to evaluate implementation in each of the 6 districts 2.1.8.13 Monitor use of SRH services by girls and youth

Established teachers' clubs to support gender responsive play-based learning approach to SRHR & life skills	2.1.9.2 Establish Teachers clubs in new schools. (Meeting with Education authorities & teachers) 2.1.9.3 Train Directors & Deputy Directors & gender focal points in schools on gender-responsive SRHR 2.1.9.5 Conduct competitions on SRHR aspects in schools 2.1.9.7 Train teachers on methodologies for teaching and dissemination of SRH (comprehensive sexual education) as part of local curriculum activities.

Annex 1 – Impact Pathway of SLDP

