



12 Month Narrative Report

We encourage you to enter information into this template throughout the reporting period. This will make completing the report much easier when the time comes to submit!

Organisation name:	FACE	
Country:	Malawi	
Programme Locations: <i>Please list all the target province(s), district(s) and town(s)/village(s)</i>	. Nsanje District – Traditional Authority Mbenje, Group Village Headmen Anne Petro, Mbenje, Bande, Nguluwe, Nyanjidu, Mkotamo and Nyang'a.	
Current Strategic Plan period <i>(DD/MM/YYYY – DD/MM/YYYY):</i>	2023 to 2027	
Period for the current operational plan <i>(DD/MM/YYYY – DD/MM/YYYY):</i>	01/01/2023 to 31/12/2023	
Reporting period <i>(DD/MM/YYYY – DD/MM/YYYY):</i>	01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022	
Thematic Focus of your work over the last 12 months <i>(Please tick all that apply):</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> Women's rights and gender equality <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Natural Resource Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation / mitigation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable livelihood development <input type="checkbox"/> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH) <input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(please specify here):</i>	
Which category/ies of people has your organisation supported over the last 12 months? <i>(Please tick all that apply):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Elderly rights <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DRR (disaster risk reduction) <input type="checkbox"/> Elderly rights <input type="checkbox"/> Disability inclusion <input type="checkbox"/> Health	
Has your Partnership Manager told you some of your Ops Plan activities are supported with funding from an All We Can back donor (eg: OPM, UKAid etc.)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <i>(if you checked 'yes':</i> <i>a) please send supporting documents for these activities. Your Partnership Manager will provide you with a checklist for the supporting documents you need to please submit)</i> <i>b) ensure you answer question# 5.5</i> <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>(if you checked 'no':</i> <i>a) please skip question #5.5)</i>	

12-month report checklist (please complete after completing your report):

- Are all sections of the narrative report completed, including section 7 (capacity development monitoring data) and section 8 (case study)?
- Are the following documents ready to submit with your narrative report.

- Financial report
- Any supporting documents for All We Can back donor-funded activities that you have completed during the reporting period (*only if applicable to your organisation – please check with your Partnership Manager*)
- Image(s) for your case study (*please send these as separate files, e.g. JPG; PDF etc.*)
- Consent form(s)

1. REFLECTION ON OVERALL PROGRESS OVER THE LAST 12 MONTH

[Section 1 should provide the overview of your Programme and organisational development (OD) over the past year and provide the context for the rest of the report. We want to hear about what has worked and, just as importantly, what has not worked. We understand that challenges arise. If this is the case, what is important for us is to understand why and see how you have adapted to this. We support you changing your approach or activities or budget where this is clearly based on your learning and will better help you deliver the change that your Programme is working towards]

1.1) Please give us an overview of your work over the last 12 months (300 words max) [This should be a narrative summary of what you have done during the reporting period. This question may be easier to answer after filling in the rest of the report]:

- Implementation of programs during 2022 financial year started with Consultative meetings with stakeholders like DA ECC, DEC, and ADC to brief them on the 2022 operation plan. This was to make sure that all stakeholders were aware of what FACE was to implement during 2022 calendar year.
- The implemented activities included VSL group formation focusing on promotion of business and entrepreneurship, climate smart agriculture in 9 Clusters was being implemented focusing on construction of swales, manure making and application, crop diversification and total soil cover which was aimed at enhancing food security at household level, monitoring of pass on project of goats and chicken in order to promote nutritional enhancement and resilience through increased production of disposal assets. Indigenous woodlot promotion alongside Bee keeping which helped the farmers to have increased income by selling honey and value addition on candle making, seed multiplication program for enhanced crop production. Quill farming for income generation and nutritional value.
- FACE programs were evaluated and some gaps like effective community involvement, coordination were identified. This has helped to put measures to address these gaps in 2023-2027 strategic plan
- The original site identified for irrigation scheme at Anne Petro was covered with huge sand due to Cyclone Gombe and was declared to be unfit for irrigation. A new site was identified away from flood prone area where preliminary work has been started like taking measurements, scheme design.
- Monthly participatory monitoring has helped to track implementation of activities and using some tools to capture data for the implemented activities.
- FACE participated in a number of meetings organised by other stakeholder which enhanced sharing of notes and learning from other stakeholders. Those organised by FACE were aimed to ensure that stakeholders are aware of the progress made and having their inputs as regards to the implemented activities

1.2) Cyclone Anna and Gombe affected many households where most of the people's belongings .fields livestock were washed away. Due to severity of the problem FACE requested funds for

disaster response which helped 150 cyclone survivors to receive food items, scholastic materials and chlorine **Please tell us what have been the most significant achievements and biggest challenges/frustrations of the last 12 months (400 words max.)** [Please provide us with what you feel have been the most important achievements – and the most important challenges - over the last 12 months, in terms of both your Programme in your community, and for your organisation’s own development. This question will be easier to answer after filling in the rest of the report]

1.2.1 **Successes**

- a) *VSLs: where women have raised their financial status by participating in the VS schemes. Most of VSL members are engaged into small scale businesses to generate income for different purposes at household level. Enhanced income generation for households was one of the goals in the 2018 to 2022 strategic plan. Like Zinenani from Semba.*
- b) *Climate smart agriculture where farmers were able to increase crop production because of water harvesting technologies, water and soil conservation and crop diversification which facilitates income and food security. For example Sorgin and Semba clusters*
- c) *Winter production has been one of the approaches to achieve food security. This approach supplemented rain fed production which normally is due to floods and drought.*
- d) *Apiary farming is well connected with environmental management. Households are benefitting from apiary farming where honey is being sold and used for nutrition values. The farmers sell their honey at the market while made candles are being used for home lighting. Like Kambuzuma apiary farmer.*

1.2.2 **Challenges**

- a) *Quill Farming: The quill farming faced a challenge of incubation because of frequent power blackouts. This brought a lot of losses for the farmers. As a way forward there is need to have solar system which will help to provide backup power for effective incubation process.*
- b) *Cyclone Anna destroyed the Irrigation site. After consultation with local leaders and other stakeholders a new site has been identified away from flood prone area. Site clearing ,fencing area measurement, scheme design and BOQ were conducted*

2 REFLECTION ON YOUR WHOLE 5-YEAR STRATEGY PERIOD

2.1 Please describe how the work you have done over the last 12 months has contributed to your overall strategy (400 words max.) [Here, you can share details about what aspects of your strategy you prioritised over the reporting period and how this has helped (or not helped) contribute to your overall strategy. This question will be easier to answer after filling in the rest of the report]

- a) *The strategic objectives which were being pursued during 2022 operation plan were: Improved income and food security for vulnerable households where farmers were engaged in: Climate smart agriculture technologies in this case is the only remedy for rain-fed agriculture. This helps farmers to harvest more which help to achieve food security at household level.*
- b) *Seed multiplication program was introduced to contribute achieving food and economic security at household level. Promotion of drought tolerant crops which is suitable for the targeted population where droughts frequently hit the area was vital in the drive to achieve food security. The seed multiplication project will help the farmers’ access viable seed for high crop production.*

- c) *The pass on project of goats and chicken has a direct bearing on household income where people are able to acquire assets like bicycles, radios and provide basic necessities for school children. During lean months of the year people are able to sell these livestock and buy food for their households as a result of pass on program. The pass on project on goat and chicken has contributed to the increased resilience and bounce back mechanism at household level.*
- d) *Nsanje is one of the poorest Districts in Malawi. VSL schemes have helped the project beneficiaries to have enhanced economic security at household level through small scale businesses. Most of VSL members embark on fish selling, selling of food products, selling of second hand clothes, doing cross border trade and farming sesame as a business.*
- e) *VSL Schemes have provides resources to buy food at the market for the household. This has helped the project to contribute to food security and income generation which is thematic area **SO3. Improved income and food security at household level of communities especially the rural poor households in lower Shire in the strategic planning***
- f) *Increased community resilience to disasters and climate change: Nsanje including the project area frequently experience disasters like floods and drought. The strategic plan (2018 -2022) was addressing Strategic Objective, 4. Increased community resilience to manage disasters through capacity strengthening session on disaster risk management. Those capacitated include Village civil Protection Committees, Area Civil Protection Committee and local leadership. During the strategic period FACE has been promoting indigenous tree regeneration and woodlot conservation. This helped to have reduced wanton cut down of trees and helped to preserve indigenous forests. Disaster awareness quarterly awareness campaign has helped to reduce loss of life and properties during the strategic period as compared to the time before strategic period. People are aware of disaster due to early warning systems within communities*
- g) *The apiary project helped the community members to appreciate conservation of indigenous woodlots where they can now harvest honey and other products which are used for nutrition and income. Bee keeping helped to contribute to increased income and food security in the 2018-2022 strategic plan.*
- h) *Improved capacity of FACE for efficient service delivery. FACE has managed to secure funding from CISANET, Tilitonse Foundation and Welthunger hife consortium which focuses on Food and Nutrition security capacity strengthening. Currently capacity strengthening sessions like food and nutrition policies, evidence based approaches and governance training for board of trustees.*

2,2 Is this report for the final year of your strategy? yes no . If you answered “yes” please answer the following 2 questions. If you answered “no”, skips to question #3 :

- a) **Did you achieve what you had hoped over the lifetime of the strategy? If you did, what were the key factors underpinning this? If not, what key factors prevented this? (350 words max)** *[Looking back at what you set out to achieve at the beginning of your Strategy, please tell us how much of that has been achieved. We recognise that in many cases original plans and ambitions get altered and adjusted in the realities of implementation and because of many other factors outside of your control. Some of these factors may have allowed more success than originally expected and others may have got in the way of your achievements. It's important for you and us to understand and learn from these positive and negative factors so please provide us with your views on what have been the key factors have supported or got in the way of achieving your strategy]*

What was not achieved

- 1) Improved retention rate of primary school learners not done due FACE priority against financial resources available to FACE during the strategic period (2018 to 2022).
- 2) Improved health status and wellbeing of all communities done partially during covid-19 response program. The health component was left out due the FACE priority against the funds availability.

What was achieved.

- 1) Improved income and food security at household level of communities especially the rural poor households in lower Shire: This was done through climate smart agriculture for better yield,
- 2) Promotion of winter production where 2477 households who participated in winter production during strategic period (2018-2022) 1,657 households (1475 women 1002 men) are food secured.
- 3) The formation and management of VSL schemes have also helped to make sure that members were able to buy food and enhanced financial status. With these activities, FACE managed to contribute to the outcome of income and food security for 2018-2022 strategic plan. Target for VSL schemes are for everybody but by default women dominate in this initiative and mostly use the dividends for household livelihood systems and development.
- 4) Increased community resilience in managing disasters: This was done through Disaster Risk Management training sessions where community structures like Village Civil Protection Committees were capacitated in early warning systems, Disaster Risk Management plans, mitigation measures and contingency plans. Natural woodlot conservation and regeneration of indigenous trees, planting of trees through Village natural Resource Management committees, combined with bee keeping with non-timber products like candle making and honey processing.

Improved capacity of FACE delivering effective and efficient results: This was done through proposal development where FACE managed to get capacity strengthening support from Tilitonse Foundation, CISANET and Welthunger Hilfe and financial Manager through payment of fees for the Finance Manager on Financial Management.

b, What key lessons will you take from your current Strategy into your future Strategy and work? (350 words max) *[Please let us know what the most important lessons for you have been from the Strategic period – these could be lessons for your Programme and/or for your own organisational development. Referring to your Evaluation or Strategic Review report will be helpful here].*

- 1) *Like what the evaluation articulated that there is need for more community involvement in all the project activities to achieve community empowerment and project ownership. of more community members, the current strategic plan calls for community involvement at all levels from need identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.*
- 2) *Whenever the project what to identify beneficiaries, there should always be a verification exercise to make sure that there is transparency and accountability and also make sure support goes to the intended beneficiaries*
- 3) *To make sure that participatory monitoring and evaluation is done by other stakeholders so that there is always an independent eye on the results and opinion.*
- 4) *As stipulated in the evaluation report there is need to enhance coordination efforts with relevant stakeholders to ensure there is no duplication of efforts and sharing of notes on whatever is being implemented.*
- 5) *The evaluation report emphasised on being focussed other than over stretching the budget FACE will concentrate on few interventions so that project impact is realised.*

3 WHAT HAS CHANGED BECAUSE OF YOUR WORK? *[This section is to share your outcome and output results, and reflect on what your results tell you about the effectiveness of your work; and how your work this year has contributed to your overall strategy. Meaningful change often takes time, may not be achievable for everyone or may be a complicated process involving a range of external factors. It is important for you and us to understand how and why the results (outcomes and outputs) have been achieved or not, and what learning your organisation and All we Can can take from this]*

3.1 Achievement of outcomes

5-Year Outcome <i>[Copy and paste from Q1.7 in your ops plan]</i>	Indicator for 5-year outcome <i>[Copy and paste from Q1.7 in your ops plan]</i>	Target for the indicator for this year <i>[Copy and paste from Q1.7 in your ops plan]</i>	Actual result for the indicator for this year <i>[what has actually been achieved against the indicator]</i>	Detailed description of result <i>[Step 1: please provide details of the actual result in the 4th column. Step 2: If there is a difference between your target for the last 12 months in the 3rd column, and the actual result for the last 12 months in the 4th column, please also explain why.]</i>
SO3. Improved income and food security at household level of communities especially	Outcome:1 To increase household annual income by 30%	Number of households engaged in at least 3 sustainable on farm and off farm diversified income generating activities.	464 households (426 women,38 men) are engaged in farm and off-farm diversified income-generating activities. The behaviour of wanting to do crop production livestock production and venturing into different business activities like selling of second hand clothes, selling of groceries makes it diverse for income generation. Self-reliance spirit is starting to grow among those households who are doing businesses, livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High community participation in income generation. Family members especially those in VSL groups realise the importance of income generation

	<p>Number of households adopting a saving culture Number of loans reimbursed to ensure a sustainable saving culture</p>	500	<p>farming and production of different types of crops.</p> <p>By December 31st 2022- 484 households (451 women 31 men) have adopted a saving culture are done i through VSL groups and FDH banks. Positive changes in business skills, and lifestyles where simple budgets at the household level like food budgeting, capital expenditure basic amenities are being developed to make sure expenditure is controlled.by households</p>	<p>The increased VSL group interaction and sharing of best practices among group members during exchange visits among the VSL group members has triggered a learning culture.</p>
	<p>Number of households adapting climate smart agriculture technologies</p>	500	<p>497 (268 women 229men) as of December 31st have adopted climate smart agriculture. The practised technics are water harvesting, manure making and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The climate smart agriculture initiative was challenged by a government program which gives money to every beneficiary doing climate smart agriculture. Now most of the beneficiaries are flocking to their program which is for one year. • The extension workers from ministry of Agriculture are given a handsome allowance on monthly bases making it hard to those organisations which are

			application, and crop diversification.	implementing the same activities without these incentives
	Number of households with Increase food availability at household level		1964 households who participated in winter production 548 households (337 women 211 men) are food secured. This was discovered when rapid assessment tool was used to determine food security status and production levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This has been due to winter production which increased number of households practising winter production and food budgeting. • Those who are not food secured did not budget for food availability for their households while some did not harvest enough due to water lodged fields by winter rains which increased water levels and suffocated the crops like maize and beans.
	Number of households engaged in solar powered irrigation farming	50	50 households have been engaged by doing land clearing, planting of live fencing around the scheme, participating in management meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The irrigation scheme members were involved in land clearing, live fencing at the new site and helping the consultant during scheme designing process. They have also participated in a number of meetings to ensure that nobody is left behind.
	Number of Farming households with 2 minimum number of different small-scale livestock reared	300	576 (422 women, 154 men) households have benefited from pass on project on goats and chicken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was due enhanced monitoring of the pass on project and make sure that those who received share with those on the waiting list. • One of the beneficiaries talked about pass on project as a game changer

SO, 4. Increased community resilience to manage disasters	Number of community structures with contingency plans, early warning systems, recovery plans and mitigation measures.	20	20 community structures have been capacitated on contingency plans, early warning systems, recovery plans and mitigation measures through training sessions. These include, putting boats in strategic places, putting warning systems in place like drums and whistles, . Training of first aid and rescue teams. And promotion of winter production as a recovery element	Capacity strengthening sessions provided to some VCPC Members. Community members are now aware of how they can mitigate, manage and respond to disasters.
	Number of communities adopting value addition afforestation strategies	20	20 communities are doing value addition on candle making, sangowa powder making. Which have helped them to make more income at household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value addition has been enhanced by Sharing of information through visiting each other and Gaka Radio station drama group. • Community members have been visiting each other especially on apiary where focus was on value addition on mosquito repellent candle making
	Number of community structures councils and community structures capacitated with skills on	20	20 local structures like VDCs, VCPCs, were fully reached out where focus was on ownership of development activities and office bearers to be	This was done through community meetings where operation plans were to be developed, how communities were to participate

	social accountability and financial prudence		responsible for project implementation gaps.	
SO 6. Institutional Development: FACE with improved capacity for effective and efficient service delivery	Number of businesses and proposal initiatives rolled out	5	1 proposal has been approved by Tilitonse Foundation in partnership with Welthungerhilfe and CISANET on capacity enhancement on food and nutrition security.	One out of 3 proposals written and submitted to donors was successful. Rolling out of Thenthe fund was dropped because the implementation of micro finance is expensive to run with heavy registration fees with different institutions include Reserve Bank of Malawi
	Number of viable businesses for non-restricted funding for FACE rolled out.	1	0 Thenthe fund which was supposed to be no-restricted funding aspect has not been rolled out because it needed to be registered first. Registration with Reserve Bank of Malawi was not completed because fee charges which is too high for FACE.	On line Registration has been done with register General.

1.3) Achievement of outputs

Annual output <i>[Copy and paste from Q2 in your ops plan]</i>	Indicator for annual output <i>[Copy and paste from Q2 in your ops plan]</i>	Target for the indicator for this year <i>[Copy and paste from Q1.7 in your ops plan]</i>	Actual result for the indicator for this year <i>[what has actually been achieved against the indicator]</i>	Detailed description of result <i>[Step 1: please provide details of the actual result in the 4th column. Step 2: If there is a difference between your target for the last 12 months in the 3rd column, and the actual result for the last 12 months in the 4th column, please also explain why.]</i>
Annual Output 1.1: 400 households engage in at least 3 sustainable on farm and off-farm diversified income generating	Number of households engaged in at least 3 sustainable on-farm and off-farm diversified income-generating activities.	400	464 households (426 women, 38 men) are engaged in farm and off-farm diversified income-generating activities. The behaviour of wanting to do crop production livestock production and venturing into different business activities like selling of second hand clothes, selling of groceries makes it diverse for income generation. Self-reliance spirit is starting to grow among those households who are doing businesses, livestock farming and production of different types of crops.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High community participation in income generation. Family members especially those in VSL groups realise the importance of income generation

Annual Output 1..2: 500 households adopt a saving culture	Number of households adopting a saving culture Number of loans reimbursed to ensure sustainable saving culture	500	By December 31 st 2022-484 households (451 women 31 men) have adopted a saving culture are done i through VSL groups and FDH banks. Positive changes in business skills, and lifestyles where simple budgets at the household level like food budgeting, capital expenditure basic amenities are being developed to make sure expenditure is controlled.by households	The increased VSL group interaction and sharing of best practices among group members during exchange visits among the VSL group members has triggered a learning culture.
Annual Output 1,4.: 500 farming households in the target communities adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	Number of households accessing Thenthefund	500		
Annual Output 1,4.: 500 farming households in the	Number of households adapting climate smart agriculture technologies	500	497 (268 women 229men) as of December 31 st have adopted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The climate smart agriculture initiative was challenged by a government program which gives money to every beneficiary doing climate smart agriculture. Now most

target communities adopt climate smart agricultural technologies			climate smart agriculture. The practised technics are water harvesting, manure making and application, and crop diversification.	<p>of the beneficiaries are flocking to their program which is for one year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extension workers from ministry of Agriculture are given a handsome allowance on monthly bases making it hard to those organisations which are implementing the same activities without these incentives.
	Number of households with Increase food availability at household level	500	1964 households who participated in winter production 548 households (337 women 311 men) are food secured. This was discovered when rapid assessment tool was used to determine food security status and production levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This has been due to winter production which increased number of households practising winter production and food budgeting. Those who are not food secured did not budget for food availability for their households while some did not harvest enough due to water lodged fields by winter rains which increased water levels and suffocated the crops like maize and beans
Annual Output 1.5: : 50 households participate in solar irrigation technology	Number of households practicing solar irrigation technics	50	50 households have been engaged by doing land clearing, planting of live fencing around the scheme, participating in management meetings	The irrigation scheme members were involved in land clearing, live fencing at the new site and helping the consultant during scheme designing process. They have also participated in a number of meetings to ensure that nobody is left behind.
Annual Output 1.6: : 300 farming households engage in at least 2 different	Number of Farming households with 2 minimum number of different small-scale livestock reared	300	576 (422 women, 154 men) households have benefited from pass on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was due enhanced monitoring of the pass on project and make sure that those who received share with those on the waiting list.

small scale livestock production			project on goats and chicken	One of the beneficiaries talked about pass on project as a game changer
Annual output 2.1: 20 community structures with contingency plans, early warning systems, recovery plans and mitigation measures	Number of community structures with contingency plans, early warning systems, recovery plans and mitigation measures.	20	20 community structures have been capacitated on contingency plans, early warning systems, recovery plans and mitigation measures through training sessions These include, putting boats in strategic places, putting warning systems in place like drums and whistles, . Training of first aid and rescue teams. And promotion of winter production as a recovery element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity strengthening sessions provided to some VCPC Members. Community members are now aware of how they can mitigate, manage and respond to disasters
Annual output 2.2: Communities adopt value addition afforestation strategies (agro forestry, orchard and natural herbal)	Number of communities adopting value addition afforestation strategies	20	20 communities are doing value addition on candle making, sangowa powder making. Which have helped them to make more income at household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition has been enhanced by Sharing of information through visiting each other and Gaka Radio station drama group. Community members have been visiting each other especially on apiary where focus was on value addition on mosquito repellent candle making
Annual output 3.1: : Social accountability	Number of community structures councils and	20	20 local structures like VDCs, VCPCs, were fully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was done through community meetings where operation plans were to be developed, how

and financial prudence promoted at council and area level	community structures capacitated with skills on social accountability and financial prudenc		reached out where focus was on ownership of development activities and office bearers to be responsible for project implementation gaps.	communities were to participate. How to track budgets and quality of development structures.
Annual output 4.1 5 members of staff promoting resource mobilization strategies	Number of businesses and proposal initiatives rolled out	5	1 proposal has been approved by Tilitonse Foundation in partnership with Welthungerhilfe and CISANET on capacity enhancement on food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One out of 3 proposals written and submitted to donors was successful. Rolling out of Thenthe fund was dropped because the implementation of micro finance is expensive to run with heavy registration fees with different institutions include Reserve Bank of Malawi
Annual output 4.2: : Robust business for no-restricted funding and community empowerment rolled out	Number of viable businesses for non-restricted funding for FACE rolled out	1	0 Thenthe fund which was supposed to be no-restricted funding aspect has not been rolled out because it needed to be registered first. Registration with Reserve Bank of Malawi was not completed because fee charges which is too high for FACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration has been done half way due to

- 4 Look at the table in question 3.1 and compare the “*actual result for the indicator this year*” column with the “*target for this indicator for this year*” column for each of your outcomes. **What does the progress made (or not made) against your targets tell you about the effectiveness of your approach? What adaptations might need to be made to your approach in future? (+/- 300 words)**
- a) The overall performance was good with reference to output vs. target but still FACE can do better than what has been achieved/ realised. Certain areas need to change like the approach. The progress made reflects effectiveness of our programming and addressing the real needs of the community members. It also reflects the passion which is there in staff members to facilitate programs relevant to the needs of community members.
 - b) There has been high participation in development projects like VSL, Climate Smart Agriculture, pass on project Seed multiplication and all other programs. Community engagement process where community structures are involved in development process starting with need identification, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. This facilitates project ownership and project sustainability.
 - c) But FACE can do more like involvement of more community members participating in interventions. This was also identified in the evaluation report. More community members in different activities so that a large part of community members benefit from project interventions.
 - d) Like it was articulated by DEC and Evaluation report, FACE is supposed to have reduced focus areas to three (2023-2027 strategic plan) as opposed to six in the 2018-2022 strategic plan. This means that FACE will use enough resources for greater impact.
 - e) As stipulated in Evaluation Report need to enhance coordination with all stakeholders. FACE will enhance coordination through meetings and learning visits. This will promote sharing of experiences, ideas and some approaches used by other development players.
 - f) As stipulated in the evaluation report on M & E FACE shall engage an MEAL Officer to make sure that monitoring framework is vibrant for management to make informed decisions.

4.2 Look at the tables in both 3.1 and 3.2 above. What have you done to help make sure the outcome and output results reported above will be sustained and continue over time (or even scaled up)? (+/- 300 words) [Please share with us any approaches, models or specific activities you have included in your Programme that contribute towards sustainability, even after your organisation may have stopped working with the community.]

- a) Community participation: FACE makes sure that in all interventions there is high community participation on need identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- b) Approach: Basing on the approach of community engagement the training sessions provide techniques and skills which will be passed on from generation to generation.
- c) Prioritization of issues: The prioritization of which issues should be addressed is done by community members and commit themselves how to participate in the development projects. This means that the thematic areas focused are real needs of the people
- d) Participatory monitoring which conducted on monthly bases is designed to make sure community members (volunteers) know the progress of the project and also equip them to monitor on their own projects even when the project phases out.
- e) Capacity strengthening approach is designed in such a way that the skills provided to local structures and local leadership remain with the community from generation to generation.

- f) Mind-set Change: There are some practices which are barriers to development drives which needs mind-set change if development goals are to be achieved like hand-out syndrome. FACE has adapted transformational approach to deal with such syndromes. If the people are to have their God given full potential and dignity something has to be done which is mind-set change.
- g) Proximity: Since FACE is within the target area community people and volunteers come to the office for support anytime they feel like. Staying within targeted communities help people to get support within their reach. It is also easy for FACE to get information on development issues within the shortest period of time and together with the community come up with solutions.

4.3 How have you made sure that vulnerable groups benefit from your Programme? [*Vulnerable groups' depends on the context you work in, but could include women, children, and people living with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS and other groups relevant to your context. Please tell us about which vulnerable groups your Programme worked with during the reporting period. Please tell us about how you identified and selected these groups (for example, was the community involved) and what were the key factors involved in being able to do this.*]

- a) Before project implementation FACE makes sure that all the people are registered with their status and those with special needs. This provides the basis for project beneficiary' identification.
- b) Vulnerable groups of people are identified through community meetings for transparency and accountability and refer this to the registration which was made before project implementation.
- c) Verification of beneficiaries is always done to ensure the right people are targeted.(vulnerable). Where the special task force cross check the validity of registration exercise

5 NUMBERS OF PEOPLE BENEFITTING FROM YOUR PROGRAMME [The aim of this section is to help both you and All We Can keep track of the number of people benefitting directly from your project, both during the year and since the start of the Strategy period, and how these numbers relate to your overall Programme targets]

5.2 What is the actual number of people benefitting directly from your Programme this year?

Total # of primary individuals <u>18+ years</u> DIRECTLY benefitting:					Total # of primary individuals <u>17 years or below</u> DIRECTLY benefitting:										
ACTUAL (Male)		ACTUAL (Female)			ACTUAL (Male)				ACTUAL (Female)						
MALES 18+ benefitting directly for the first time this year	MALES 18+ benefitting directly both this year and in previous years	FEMALES 18+ benefitting directly for the first time this year	FEMALES 18+ benefitting directly both this year and in previous years		MALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly for the first time this year	MALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly both this year and in previous years	FEMALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly for the first time this year	FEMALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly both this year and in previous years		MALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly for the first time this year	MALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly both this year and in previous years	FEMALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly for the first time this year	FEMALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting directly both this year and in previous years		
1246	3420	3704	2067	3704	2067	2067	4378	3420	4378	2067	2637	0434	2067	0932	4034

5.3 What is the number of people benefitting INDIRECTLY from your Programme this year? [*“benefitting INDIRECTLY” means someone has NOT participated directly in your programme activities, but they are still benefitting in some way. This will depend on your programme and the type of work you do. For example: if your programme wants to improve food security, a farmer who attends your training on good agricultural practices benefits directly because they participate in your activity. You include them in the table in question 4.1. The members of their household or family have not joined training, but still benefit INDIRECTLY from the increased food yields that come from the good agricultural practices the farmer uses in the field as a result of your training. Sometimes it will be difficult to gather this information and it is okay to estimate as long as you describe how you reached this estimate. You might have to rely on government statistics to understand how many people live in an average household, and use this to calculate and estimate the number of people benefitting indirectly, to the best of your knowledge*]:

- For each category, please state the total estimated number of people that have benefitted indirectly from your work this year, and if relevant how you calculated these.

Total # of primary individuals <u>18+ years</u> INDIRECTLY benefitting:				Total # of primary individuals <u>17 years or below</u> INDIRECTLY benefitting:			
ACTUAL (Male)		ACTUAL (Female)		ACTUAL (Male)		ACTUAL (Female)	
MALES 18+ benefitting indirectly for the first time this year	MALES 18+ benefitting indirectly both this year <u>and</u> in previous years	FEMALES 18+ benefitting indirectly for the first time this year	FEMALES 18+ benefitting indirectly both this year <u>and</u> in previous years	MALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting indirectly for the first time this year	MALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting indirectly both this year <u>and</u> in previous years	FEMALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting indirectly for the first time this year	FEMALES 17 OR BELOW benefitting indirectly both this year <u>and</u> in previous years
542	2754	674	3257	652	2046	734	1560

6 ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Please describe progress or completion of your planned activities *[Please copy the outputs and their activities you planned from your Ops Plan. Please then tell describe updates against each activity, indicating the estimated % of completion for each activity. We ask this not because we expect everything to be delivered exactly as planned. We recognise and value adjustments and adaptations to implementation according to changes in context and learning from experience. However, it is important for us to be able to see what might have changed from what was planned in order for us to understand the progress of your Strategy over the past year*

Annual outputs <i>[Please copy and paste from Q5 in your Ops Plan. Include the output number]</i>	Planned activity <i>[Please copy and paste from Q5 in your Ops Plan. Include the activity number]</i>	Status <i>Step 1: Check the planned activity against the "Activity Schedule" in your Ops Plan. Step 2: Type one of the following statuses: "completed"; "will not be completed".</i>	Describe activity completion. All activities should now be completed. <i>Provided details about the activity status:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If an activity if 'completed' provide details about what has been done and include the dates, the number of people involved and other important details wherever possible. - If an activity 'will not be completed', please explain what has been agreed with your partnership manager about any activities that have been cancelled, or will not be completed this year. Please refer to section 2.3 of the Financial Management Policy.
Annual Output 1.1: 400 households engage in at least 3 sustainable on farm and off-farm diversified income generating activities	1.1.a) Promote small scale businesses among 20 targeted communities	Completed	Promotion of small scale businesses started during first quarter to the fourth quarter 2022. 20 villages have been reached. The impact is being realised by increased people doing businesses especially those from VSL schemes.
	1.1.b) Conduct 2 days entrepreneurship training for 40 poor women and marginalised groups of people from 20 targeted communities	Completed	40 women from the targeted 20 villages were trained on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entrepreneurship and business skills, • business plan, • customer care, • quality of products, • legal fees and saving culture • The training was conducted for 2 days from 24-25 February,2022 • This was conducted at Magoti TDC and was facilitated by Agriculture extension workers and FACE staff.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of 40 women 32 are now running small scale businesses like selling of second hand clothes, selling food items like maize, beans
Annual Output 1.2: 500 households adopt a saving culture.	1.2.1 Facilitate VSL formation in the 20 communities	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of VSL formation was through community meetings with women men and the youth as target groups. Formation of VSL groups is done on free will of community members where resilience to shocks, investment for future use are emphasised. • 9 groups of VSL have been formed at Khembo, Anne Petro Mbenje, Kalavina, Butawo, Makwalo and Bande with the membership of 120 women. Average membership per group is 15 • Meeting attendance during VSL promotion was 250 men and 375 women. • The 9 VSLs include 2 youth VSL groups focusing on business ventures. • This has helped household to supplement food availability at household level, construction of good houses, purchase of livestock and tuition fees for their children • Money shared by 31st December 2022 in MK14, 600,000. Which was used for purchase of mattresses, iron sheets for house construction, purchase of livestock like pigs goats, school fees and uniforms • Money in speculation is MK3,750,000
	1.3.1 Facilitate registration process of Thenthe fund with appropriate finance Institutions	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of Thenthe Fund has been done with the Registrar General remaining with Reserve Bank of Malawi which is very expensive.(up to MK20,000,000)

Output 1.4 500 farming households in the target communities adopt climate smart agricultural technologies	1.4.1 Conduct nonresidential training for 40 lead farmers (15 females 15 males 5 boys 5 girls) from 8 new communities on climate SMART agriculture technologies for 2 days at Magoti TDC	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A 2 day non-residential training of 40 lead farmers was conducted on 12th -13th April at Magoti TDC with the participation of 12 men ,4 boys, 20,women and 4 girls from the 8 new communities of Anne Petro Sikedi Bulawayo; Ntulankhata Mputanjuchi, Mbenje1 Bauleni,Navaya <p>Focus during this training was on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water harvesting technologies • Crop diversification • Manure making and application • Crop diversification • The lead farmers have taken the skills to individual farmers • Total land under climate smart agriculture 58.5 hectors with 248 households • Most of this land is used for sorghum cultivation as a main food crop.
	1.4.2: conduct seed multiplication on sorghum and millet in partnership with Bvumbwe Research Station involving 50 cluster members	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seed multiplication preamble activities were completed by December 2022 but it will continue in 2023 considering that it is season based. The seed multiplication exercise started in July where Nsanje district Crops Officer, Magoti EPA and Shire Valley Agriculture Development Division staff members were consulted. • Procurement of sorghum seed (Pirila 1) has been done. It was difficult to procure Millet seed because there is no basic seed for millet in all research stations in the country. • Selection of what variety of sorghum and millet seed should be grown by 40 seed farmers (10 men

			<p>34 women). Purchase of Pilira 1 seed has been done,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of seed multiplication is completed. • Pilira 1 sorghum seed has been planted • First inspection by seed inspectors done where they emphasized good seed multiplication practises should be observed. • Purchased pamthunzi not for multiplication which did not certified.
	<p>1.4.3 Facilitate winter production among 20 communities by conducting 20 community awareness meetings and 5 Radio drama sessions on Gaka Radio Station.</p>	<p>Completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization meetings were conducted from 5th April to 16th May 2022 in an effort to promote winter production which was to provide food security after the loss of rain fed crop production through Cyclone Anna and Gombe. Winter production was the only alternative for survival and achievement of food security. 20 winter production groups were formed to monitor progress • The meetings were conducted in 20 villages with total participation of 430 men and 720 women. After sensitization meetings were conducted 20 winter production groups were established to make sure those participating are encouraged to plant diversified crops like serials, regimes and tubers. • The other strategy was to use Gaka Radio drama group which provided rationale for winter production, ways of participation and the reduction of post-harvest loss. 648 out of 1960 households have enough food to take them through the lean months of the year (October to February 2022) <p>..</p>

Annual output 1.5: 50 households participate in solar irrigation technology	1.5.1 Facilitate the purchase of solar irrigation equipment	Delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity started the first 6 months where a new irrigation sight was identified by local leadership of Anne Petro. This was as a result of the abandoned sight due to huge sand deposits caused by Cyclone Gombe. • On the new site the new irrigation design was conducted with a BOQ which has informed the project budget for 2023. • Sight visit by irrigation engineers. The engineers were engaged and managed to design the scheme and produced BOQ which has helped to budget for 2023.
	1.5.2 Facilitate the development of solar irrigation site (land clearing, construction of main and feeder canals)	delayed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearing and development of scheme design by engineer was conducted. Due to escalation of prices as a result of devaluation of the local currency the irrigation accessories couldn't be purchased. There is need to add more funds for the purchase of irrigation accessories
	1.5.3 Train 20 irrigation committee on leadership and group dynamics for 2 days	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Irrigation scheme members (10 women 5 men) were trained on 21/11/2022 Focus was on scheme management, sustainability measures type of fencing.
Annual Output 1.6:: 300 farming households engage in at least 2 different	: 1.6.1 Facilitate chicken and goats pass on program in the 12 old communities	On track	<p>a) The pass on program for 2022 activities were completed by December 2022 but it will continue in 2023 considering that it is based on pass on list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chicken and goats pass on activity has been conducted from 20th April 2022 to 28/12/2022

small scale livestock production			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New pass on beneficiaries for chicken: 299 new farmers • 231 women, 68 men • Total new beneficiaries on goats 140 • 88 women, 52 men • Total pass on beneficiaries for goats and chicken:439 households <p style="text-align: center;">Cross breeding result</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Off springs of chicken 1,848 • Goats off springs 275 • This is happening in the 12 villages of Khembo, Bande, Semba, Mkotamo, Kalavina Melonkhadze, Kambuzuma, Kanyanyi, June, Nyanjidu, Makawa and Butawo • Those who have benefited from this program are able to buy scholastic materials for their children, use livestock as resilience mechanisms, for income nutrition values.
	1.6.2 Promote Quill Production in the targeted communities	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of Quill production was done from 12th April to 30th May 2022 in the targeted communities with the attendance of 94 men and 126 women totalling to 220 people. 75 interested participants formed 3 groups in 2 communities of Khembo and Sorgin (12men and 63 women • FACE provided the 2 model Quell cages while 2 cages has been constructed by the third beneficiary group • The quill farming group at Khembo Village has managed to employ a lady is feeding the quills so that feeding is done consistently.

	1.6.3 procure 500 quills for 100 female farmers in the targeted communities	completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procurement and distribution of 200 Quills was conducted on 10th June 2022 for 75 community members(50 women and 25 men) • There has been a challenge with incubation of the eggs due to power black-outs • The members now take their eggs to Chikwawa where the owner has incubator with a solar system as backup. • The group has now started to distribute some of the quills to some community members • The group has employed a lady to look after the quills and feeding frequencies. • The group continues to take eggs to Chikwawa for incubation.
	Title of Planned Activity 2.1.1: conduct 2 days non-residential training for 40 VCPC members on Participatory Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (PVCA)	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was done on 14th- 15th August 2022. Where 20 women and 13 men participated. • Topics covered were: vulnerability checks, identification of underline issues, using transect walk, problem tree, and timeline, looking at community capacities like trees, road network, technology advancement, rivers, fauna and flora. • Using this training participants and community members have managed to identify vulnerabilities and capacities in their communities and have developed a plan of action to mitigate these.

Annual Output 2.1:: 20 community structures with contingency plans, early warning systems, recovery plans and mitigation measures	2.1.2 Train 40 VCPC members for 2 days on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change at Magoti TDC	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted on 22-23 June 2022. • 22 men and 18 women, • Conducted at Magoti TDC. Topics covered ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast and slow onset disasters • Emergency preparedness • Contingency plans • Resilience mechanisms • Climate adaptation. • Facilitators came from ministry of Agriculture and FACE • Land under climate smart agriculture 58.5 • Participation : 248 people (82 men 166 women)
	2.1.3 Conduct disaster simulation drills in 20 communities to prepare for projected disasters	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster simulation drills were conducted from 22nd September to 10th October 2022 focusing on flood, drought and cholera scenarios. FACE officers conducted the drill alongside community members. Lessons learnt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable groups of people identified –the aged, children women. • Those assigned for drum beat as a warning sign were busy drinking beer. • Some of the family members were not at home. Way forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to read the time for disasters • Remember to look for vulnerable members of the community • Educate the children to avoid crossing rivers when they are flooded

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning teams should not depend on one person but as a team • Use of disaster preparedness plan
	<p>2.1.4 Train first aid providers, search and rescue and communication teams for 2 days on community based and people centered EWS (40 people 15 women, 15 men 4 boys and 6 girls) to ensure fast emergency response</p>	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted on 20) October 2022. • 9 women 24 men participated (less people due to high cost of transport , allowances and refreshments) <p>Topics covered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aid to affected people • Search for those missing • Communication before, during and after disasters • The drought scenario is being addressed by encouraging community members to plant drought tolerant crops and crop diversification • Flood scenario boats are placed at strategic places which are flood prone areas and house repairing especially roofs before the onset of the rains.
	<p>2.1.5 Train 40 VCPC members on development of contingency plans at household level</p>	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted VCPC training on development of contingency plans at household level on 15/11/2022. • Participants: 19 women 14 men • Focus was on household level contingency plans • Household repairing,

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection of household belongings • livestock as resilient mechanisms • safety of household members • keeping enough food for the family-food budgeting • Reminding family members on precautionary measures like lightening, crossing of rivers and hiding under strong structures when heavy rains fall.
	<p>2.1.6. Conduct quarterly awareness campaigns on disaster mitigation on Gaka Radio</p>	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 men and 1 VCPC woman of the Alliance committee conducted the Radio quarterly awareness campaigns on disaster mitigation on 10th March and 5th June 2022 • On 10th February focus was on Disaster preparedness, and contingency plans while on 5th June focus was on recovery strategies like winter production, small livestock management, doing small scale businesses • 30th September 2022 was another quarterly meeting on Gaka Radio and focused on emergency response, mitigation measures and vulnerability within community members. • 30th December 2022 was the last quarterly meeting conducted. The focus during this meeting was floods and mitigation measures. • Due to quarterly campaigns people are now able to move out of flood prone areas, people participating in winter production,. This has triggered a culture of

			discussions on issues which matter in their communities.
	2.1.7 Conduct monthly participatory Monitoring visits for the implemented activities	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On monthly basis monitoring visits on implemented activities were being conducted with the involvement of community volunteers, Agriculture extension staff and beneficiaries. • 3,560 farmers (1462 men and 2098 women were captured involved on climate smart agriculture, VSLs, Livestock production, indigenous woodlots and bee keeping. • bee keeping where farmers are selling honey and candle making, • Business ventures by VSL business group members. • Quill farming with a challenge on incubation due frequent power black-outs. • Seed multiplication efforts by farmers and coordination with other stakeholders.
	2.1.8: Conduct 1 DEC meeting	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 DEC meeting was conducted at Shumba Lodge on 1st March attended by 38 men 2 women , • The technical advice was that FACE needed to minimise activities but to concentrated on few activities and have more impact. • Need for more coordination with other stakeholders.
	2.1.9 Conduct bi-annual review meetings with 40 cluster leaders and Area Stakeholder Panel Committees	completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bi Annual meeting were done on 9th June and 28th December at Magoti EPA with an aim of reviewing activity progress '.The attendance at both meetings was 48 men and 18 women.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participants were drawn from community volunteers, partners from Agriculture and health ministries <p>Topics covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> climate change adaptation, gender inclusion in all activities, livestock pests and diseases, Promotion of coordination meetings., Quill promotion and irrigation updates
Annual output 2.2 value addition afforestation strategies (agro forestry, orchard and natural herbal)facilitated	2.2.1 Conduct 2 days creative session on mosquito repellent candle making and floor polish using honey wax for 40 people at Magoti TDC	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2 days creation session was conducted from 7th -8th June 2022 at Magoti TDC. 33 participants(20 men and 13 women) from the targeted communities participated in candle making using the harvested bee nests and local shrub flowers to make mosquito repellent candles The group continues to be creative in search of new ideas to improve the quality of candles and its effectiveness in mosquito repelling efficiency. The produced candles are currently being used by those producing them (bee keepers)
	2.2.2 Procure honey testers and a processor for quality assurances		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The honey tester and processor were procured which are now in use by the bee keeping farmers which have enhanced quality of honey.

Annual Output 3.1: Social accountability and financial prudence promoted at council and area level	3.1.1 Conduct 2 day's social accountability training and score for Government and NGOs working in the area for 40 ADC members and local leaders.	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 ADC members (30 men 10 women) attended the 2 days training on Social Accountability and score card for the Government and NGOs working in the area. This training was conducted from 17th to 18th March 2022 • Focus was on budget tracking and holding office bearers accountable • Following on implemented activities, project impact quality of infrastructures versus budget allocation and reporting of any suspicious activities within project cycles are being done by local structures. Taking office bearers to be accountable for whatever is being implemented.
	3.1.2 Conduct 10 investigations on corrupt practices	completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigative Journalism on corrupt practices is being conducted from 24th April to 28th December 2022 by Gaka journalists (2men and 1women) the stories being pursued are school block construction by a local church where leadership is suspected to have abused the resources of the project, police unit at Phokera where prime suspects are council members who connived with the contractor who was given contract but the project is incomplete after 6 years. Irrigation scheme where sub-standard materials were used. Hospital referral to Queens where guardians are forced to pay money for favours. The investigations are under way where different groups of people like ADC Members, Local Leaders, Contractors and Council Members. Currently different leaders and authorities are giving their inputs before these issues are concluded.
Annual Output: 4.1 members of staff	4.1.1 Conduct staff appraisals	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 members of staff got appraised on 1st to 7th June and 17th December 2022 with an aim to check on

promoting resource mobilization strategies			performance in terms of strengths, weaknesses and area of growth.
	4.1.2 Conduct board of trustee's capacity strengthening on finance and governance for 2 days	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2 day board of trustees' capacity strengthening on finance and governance meeting was conducted on 9th -10th February 2022. • 3 members of the board members are new and there was need to capacitate them on governance issues. During this board meeting budget approval was done allowing the project to start spending on different thematic areas. • The board meeting was facilitated by The District Social Welfare Officer Mr Salifui for Nsanje District.
	4.1.3 Pay tuition fees for finance manager to ensure there are enhanced financial management skills	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The payment for tuition fees was done on 15th March 2022 Where Finance Manager is pursuing a course in financial management. The other expenses like transport to and fro are paid by her. An agreement has been signed where the finance Manager upon completion has agreed to work for FACE not less than 5 years.
4.1.4 Write and submit 2 development proposals to different donors	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 development proposals were written on 22th - 23rd March 2022 and submitted to 2 donors on capacity strengthening and food and nutrition security while the other one was on Plight of women and girls. • FACE succeeded in security funding from CISANET, TILITONSE AND WELTHUNGER HIFE and currently the three year capacity strengthening project has now rolled out with the capacity training on Food and Nutrition Security project designing. 	

6.2 Look at the overall statuses of your activities in the table in question 5.1 above. **Overall, what factors have helped you complete activities as planned; what factors have stopped you from completing activities? (300 words max)** *[Looking across all your activities in the table above, are there any trends in what has enabled you to deliver your work as planned, or prevented you from implementing your work as planned? What can you learn from this?]*

- a) *Conducted community meetings which facilitated interaction with community members and structures. This has promoted flexibility and trust between FACE and community members.*
- b) *Proximity to: FACE is part of the community where the secretariat is within the targeted community itself. This provides easy access to the community and promote easy.*
- c) *Monitoring of activities :monitoring of activities provides the opportunity for checks and balances for the implemented activities*
- d) *Community feedback has helped to understand more about community needs and how to address some gaps. Those giving community feedback included community volunteers, community structures, and local leadership and community members.*
- e) *Community contribution: When planning and designing of projects community views are taken on board and this facilitates community empowerment and project ownership.*

Constraints

- a) *Lack of environmental audit: FACE encountered a challenge of irrigation sight filled with huge sand because there was no environmental audit. When embarking on any activity*
- b) *Incubation challenge: quill farming was challenged by frequent power black-outs. 2022 was the year when Kapichira dam where ESCOM taps its electricity and distributes to many parts of Malawi including Shire Valley. The whole plant was destroyed which resulted into power blackouts. This was compounded by inflation which saw a lot of goods sky located. The solution to this challenge was to have solar system as a mitigation measure.*

6.3 **What reflection and learning activates did you do over the last 12 months? (300 words max)** *[Learning and reflection activities include: discussions held during meetings and workshops, engagements with the staff, community and other stakeholders etc. that involve reflecting on your work, and increasing your understanding of what is working well or not, towards the achievement of your strategy (including both your programme and organisational development). These could be internal or external activities but help enhance the work you do]*

- a) *Unstable power for incubation: This involved Quill farming where eggs failed to hatch due to power blackouts. Community meetings was conducted to find the way forward like put in place a solar system as a back-up for incubation to ensure the farmers get maximum production of the eggs..*
- b) *Irrigation siting was done close to the flood prone area. The siting of irrigation has been changed to upland which not under flood prone area.*

Safeguarding (300 words)

6.4 Safeguarding (300 words max) *[Please share any details about how safeguarding was incorporated into your activities. For example, were training facilitators trained on safeguarding? Did you set up an anonymous complaints box? Please note: as per All We Can's safeguarding policy, specific incidents are reported separately– do not share specific safeguarding incidents here, these should be reported separately in line with the safeguarding policy]*

- a) Safeguarding policy were mainly articulated during Cyclone Anna Response project where members of the public were told how to report on issues, how to address issues, marginalised groups of people, put in place anonymous boxes at group village Headman level. Vulnerable groups of people like women, people with disabilities were encouraged to report any incidence of violence to appropriate authorities including FACE, Police, and Civil Protection Committees,

6.5 Networking and partnerships over the last 12 months (400 words max) *[Please highlight any important strategic partnerships you have had this year that have positively and/or negatively affected your programme and organisation. Please include any networking activities, groups or platforms you may have joined and/or participated in and what the outcome of this participation was and how these may have contributed to your programme]*

- a. FACE attends meetings organised by this forum and also brief this forum what is being implemented and gets feedback from this grouping.
- b. Nsanje Civil Society Network: This forum involves all Civil Society organisations in Nsanje district.
- c. The organisations share their experiences, target geographical areas. Interventions and share lessons learnt. Shire Valley Agriculture Development Division: This institution oversee the agriculture projects in Shire Valley. FACE network with this SVADD and Bvumbwe Research Institution on seed production of sorghum and millet.

6.6 Please describe how the any of All We Can's back donors have been given visibility, also providing specific and browsable links to websites, social networks, newspaper articles and photographs, where relevant *(please check with your Partnership Manager if any of your Ops Plan activities are supported through funding from an All We Can back-donor).*

- a. The back –donor OPM Visibility is through posters which are displayed on all materials purchased using donor funds. Stories, pictures and activities are posted on FACE's Facebook websites, Instagram and Twitter.