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United Nations Development Programme

and

Ministry of Lands Agriculture Water and Rural Resettlement

Zimbabwe

**Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable
Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe**

Annual Progress Report 2020

**United Nations Development Programme - Zimbabwe
GCF Annual Progress Report 2020**

UNDAF Outcome(s):

ZUNDAF Outcome 1.2: Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security

Expected CP Outcome(s):

CPD Outcome 3: Vulnerable communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security

Expected CP Output(s):

Output 3.1 - Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable districts is funded and implemented

Output 3.2 - Mechanisms are in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the subnational and national level

Implementing partner:

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement

Responsible Parties:

Meteorological Services Department
Department of Irrigation
Zimbabwe National Water Authority
AGRITEX

PROJECT STATUS INFORMATION

Accredited Entity :	United Nations Development Programme
Country/Region or Area:	Zimbabwe
Project Title and ID:	00128124
Project Duration:	June 2020 – August 2027
Reporting Period:	9 September 2020 – 31 December 2020
Contact Person/s:	Alleta Nyahuye/ Anne Madzara
Funded by:	GCF

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe</i>		
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>(FP127)</i>		
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	<i>3/12/2020 B.25/04</i>		
4. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement</i>		
5. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 6/9/2020 To: 6/8/2027</i>		
6. Current year of Implementation:	<i>Year 1</i>		
7. Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 6/9/2020 To: 12/31/2020</i>		
8. Total Project Budget:	<i>Loan: USD 0,00 Grant: USD47, 818, 387.00</i>		
Source	Project Budget 2020 (US\$)	Total Project expenses 2020 (US\$)	Delivery Rate (% of total budget for the year)
<i>GCF</i>	<i>1,030,343</i>	<i>278,824.71</i>	<i>27.06</i>
<i>UNDP</i>	<i>118,000</i>	<i>105,340.98</i>	<i>89.27</i>
<i>Gvt Co-financing</i>	<i>828,800</i>	<i>5,103,871.00</i>	<i>615%</i>
			Cumulative Delivery of project Total Budget
			<i>1.05</i>
			<i>9</i>
			<i>4%*</i>

**Maximum contribution equivalent to USD828,000.00 for the first year. Additional co-finance achieved (USD 5,103,871.00) does not affect any future funding.*

Executive Summary

Zimbabwe received funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) whose objective is to strengthen the resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly women, in southern Zimbabwe to increasing climate risks and impacts. GCF resources will leverage GoZ co-financing to overcome technical, financial, institutional and capacity barriers to enable smallholder farmers, especially women, to: 1) access sufficient, reliable sources of water to enhance the climate resilience of agricultural production; 2) adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems; and 3) access and utilize climate information to more effectively manage climate risk in rain-fed and irrigated agricultural production. The project will benefit an estimated 2,302,120 people (approximately 543,620 direct and 1,758,500 indirect beneficiaries) across Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland South provinces.

Following the project effectiveness date on the 9th of June 2020, key achievements focused on foundational activities for effective project management and delivery. The Project Management Unit (PMU) was established with the project manager recruited in November 2020. The rest of the project team members including the Project Assistant and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer recruitment process is being finalised targeting assumption of duty in the first quarter of 2021. The Finance & Administration Officer candidates and the project drivers have been shortlisted. With regards expert support, an international Impact evaluator was contracted while the resilience building advisor and gender specialist roles will be provided from the existing UNDP CO personnel on a cost sharing basis.

To support the work of the PMU, the project procured office furniture for all the project team members and the related ICT equipment. A total of nine vehicles with a landing price of USD 30,518.49 each have been procured pending delivery in the first quarter of 2021. While the FAA budget approved the purchase of 5 vehicles under the GCF grant and 2 vehicles under the UNDP cash co-finance, the project benefited two extra vehicles from the discounted cash price of the vehicles from the supplier, Toyota Motor Europe NV/SA .

The project's official launch and inception was conducted at national, provincial and district levels reaching out to the various stakeholder categories highlighted below. The inception report and annexes were submitted to the GCF secretariate on the 8th of December 2020:

- a) 10th of November 2020: A one-day national launch and inception workshop with key and relevant stakeholders including Government ministries and agencies, development partners and agencies, research and academic institutions, Civil Society Organisations, youths and the media were in attendance both physically (75 participants) and virtually (22 participants including UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and Regional Programme Associate).
- b) 18th to the 28th of November 2020: Joint Provincial & District Inception Workshops in the 3 Provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland South with the provincial leadership and key stakeholders.

c) District Inception Workshops for 15 Districts with Government departments and agencies, District Focal Points, District Development Committees, National and Provincial project focal points and CSOs.

The consultative process enabled confirmation & assertion of the 137 selected wards and 21 irrigation schemes using the same project selection criteria developed during project design. Consultations with stakeholders before and during the workshops did not yield any recommendations for divergence or modification to the activities, work plan milestones and budget of the project. As such, the implementation plan, work plan and milestones of the project will remain as planned.

To establish the project baseline at the start of implementation, a rapid baseline assessment was conducted, and the report was completed in November 2020 and submitted as annex to the Inception Report on December 8th, 2020. Accordingly, originally set targets have been re-confirmed without any structural changes proposed to the log frame. Section 2.4 of this report provides more detail.

The first Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held on the 16th of December 2020. The Committee validated the PSC's membership and TORs, endorsed the project' Technical Working Group (TWG) establishment and membership, approved the project planning and management tools, including the annual, quarterly workplans and procurement plan. The PSC recommended a review of the risk register with COVID 19 impacts as an additional risk to the risk factors adopted in the Funding Activity Agreement (FAA).

For the project financial status, the approved budget for the year 2020 was USD 1,148,343.00 including GCF, UNDP and Government Co financing. As at 30 December 2020, the delivery rate on the annual budget was 58.17% (GCF – 27.06%, UNDP – 89.27%) excluding the Government co finance figure. As per the approved FAA Budget, Under Output 2, USD 714,400 was to be mobilized through DR&SS and AGRITEX as government cash co finance. Government's cash co-finance contribution amounted to USD5, 103, 871.00 based on the total sum of the diversified climate smart input package (maize, sorghum, millet, soyabean, sunflower, groundnut, basal fertilizer, ammonium nitrate and fall army worm pesticide) distributed to small holder farmers in the project wards. While the amount exceeded the planned cash co-finance of USD714,400, this contribution does not affect or influence future co -financing contributions. As such, the contribution shall be treated as additional funding. An exceptionally high additional cash co-finance was recorded by government due to a wide adoption rate of the pumvudza scheme by the small holder farmers among others. See annex 1 for more detail.

In order to enhance project visibility & advocacy, social media platforms¹ were utilized.

¹ https://twitter.com/MoLAWRR_Zim/status/1331903334865833986?s=19,

<https://twitter.com/UNDPZimbabwe/status/1326165303101968384>, <https://www.facebook.com/undpzimbabwe/photos/3491559270924258>, <https://www.hararapost.co.zw/en/the-news/local-news/4666-government-green-climate-fund-project-progressing> Government Green Climate Fund project progressing 26 Nov 2020 ... and district inception launch of Government of Zimbabwe/

<https://www.facebook.com/undpzimbabwe/photos/3491559270924258>,

Progress towards Development Results

Section 1: Overall progress against the CPD outcome

ZUNDAF Outcome 1.2: Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security

Nil report as the reporting period marked the start of project implementation.

CPD Outcome 3 (ZWE_OUTCOME 51): Vulnerable communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security

CPD_OUTPUT_3.1: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable districts is funded and implemented

Indicator: Percentage of vulnerable districts that have comprehensive measures in place to achieve climate resilience

Output 3.2 - Mechanisms are in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the subnational and national level

Indicator: Absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of communities increased in target wards

Nil report as the reporting period marked the start of project implementation.

Section 2: Overall progress against planned targets per Project Output

Summary achievement based on Project AWP output targets for 2020

Output 1: Increased access to water for climate-resilient agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation and efficient water resource management.

Summary achievement based on Project AWP output targets for 2020

Project Activity	Summary achievement to date	Status
		<i>On-track, Off-track, Achieved, Partially</i>

	<p>Activity 1.1: Climate proofing irrigation infrastructure for enhanced water security in the face of climate change</p> <p><u>Annual Target/s</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Confirmed list of wards and irrigation schemes -Final terms of reference available for consultancy/professional services for i) conducting validation survey and final siting/design of irrigation scheme infrastructure for the 21 irrigation schemes; and ii) formulation of sub-contracts for construction 	<p>Achieved, Not Achieved Partially Achieved.</p>
<p>Output 2: Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs, practices, and markets</p>	<p>Process oriented achievement including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Confirmed the list of the 21 targeted irrigation schemes. o Designed a civil works project implementation strategy in line with the UNDP civil works guidance note o Socialised the plan with the project Board, UNDP programme and operations teams. o Drafted the TORs for hiring an irrigation expert and an EIA expert for the irrigation schemes for compliance. 	
<p>No activities were planned for the period</p>		
<p>Output 3: Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate resilient agriculture</p>		
<p>Project Activity</p>	<p>Summary achievement to date</p>	<p>Status On-track, Off-track, Achieved, Partially Achieved, Not Achieved</p>

<p>Activity 3.1 : Installation and operationalization of weather/climate and hydrological observation networks</p>	<p>Process oriented progress includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Equipment specification design in line with world meteorological standards ○ Equipment Procurement solicitation ○ Collaborative meeting with all development partners supporting MSD with weather/ climate observation networks for standardisation and compatibility of the equipment. ○ Detailed Site survey visits for the automated weather station conducted to establish among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the availability of cellular network services for data transmission from the remote site, installation sites safety & security. 	<p>Partially achieved</p>
<p><u>Annual target:</u></p> <p>-Procurement of 12 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and 10 automatic low-cost rainfall/weather stations and 10 water level gauging stations commences</p>		
<p>-One engagement meeting with Responsible Parties</p>		
<p>-AWS site verification conducted</p>		

Output4: Project effectively planned, implemented and monitored	Summary achievement to date	Status
<p>Project Activity</p> <p>Activity 4.1 Project effectively planned, implemented and monitored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project manager on board ○ Project inception workshops held at national, provincial and districts levels ○ Rapid Baseline assessment report conducted ○ Project steering committee established and one meeting held ○ Project international impact evaluator on board 	<p>On track Achieved</p>
<p><u>Annual Targets</u></p> <p>-Recruitment of project staff -Project launch inception workshop -Rapid Baseline assessment conducted -Project steering committee established -Impact evaluator expert hiring</p>		

Section III: Narrative of progress on Outputs

Output 1: Increased access to water for climate-resilient agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation and efficient water resource management

A process-oriented progress with respect to planning and systems set up for the recruitment of an irrigation expert engineer to technically support the work of climate proofed irrigation schemes was initiated through the development of expert TORs. Since irrigation is a prescribed activity in the EMA ACT CAP 20: 27, similarly, EIA expert TORs were developed for project compliancy.

The PMU informed the project steering committee meeting that the 21 irrigation schemes rehabilitation under Output 1 of the project required a significant amount of civil works and that this warranted careful assessment of existing capacities and planning. Noting the level of civil works anticipated in the project, a civil works strategy at the planning/programming, implementation, procurement and project hand over stages was developed for Board endorsement. The Board recommended the establishment of a Project Technical Committee to offer technical advisory role to the Zimbabwe GCF project under the guidance of the Project Steering Committee and in co-ordination with the GCF project Manager. Likewise, the Steering Committee can call on the competencies of the Technical Committee to prepare various options for Steering Committee approval.

Output 2: Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs, practices, and markets

No activities were planned for this period

Output 3: Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate resilient agriculture

The procurement process to facilitate the purchase of 12 automated weather stations, 10 low cost rainfall weather stations and 10 water level gauging stations was initiated. The specifications for the weather stations were provided in line with the World Meteorological Organization for standardization and compatibility of the equipment with other development partners.

A detailed site survey field visit was conducted to establish the status of the proposed sites. Figure 1. shows the spatial distribution of the sites in the project priority provinces of Manicaland, Matabeleland South and Masvingo.

The survey report established the following for project consideration.

- Chakohwa site in Manicaland Province already has an existing station supported under the UNDP, Oxfam project.
- Sebasa site in Mat South province 's altitude is very low and therefore has no network for connectivity
- One site lies in Mashonaland East just outside the Manicaland province boundary.

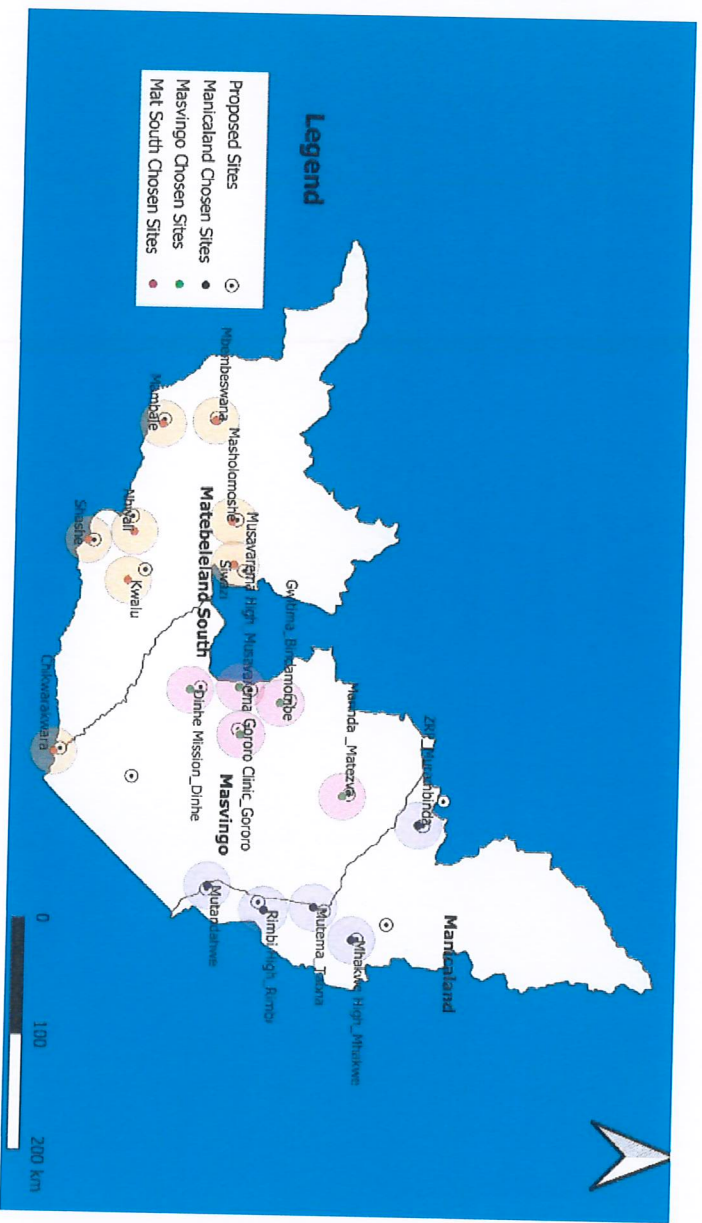


Figure 1: Proposed weather station sites

Output 4: Project effectively planned, implemented and monitored

Key to output delivery was the project inception workshop held on the 10th of November 2020 at the Harare International Conference Center. The process aimed at sensitizing the stakeholders for buy in as well taking note of any significant changes that might have taken place between the design of the project and its start of implementation. The project official launch and inception was conducted at a three tier operational levels including the following:

- A one-day national launch and inception workshop with key and relevant stakeholders including Government ministries and agencies, development partners and agencies, research and academic institutions, CSOs, youths and the media
- Provincial Inception Workshops in the 3 Provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland South with the provincial leadership
- District Inception Workshops in 15 Districts with District Focal Points, National and Provincial Heads.

Consultations with stakeholders before and during the workshop did not yield any recommendations for divergence or modification to the activities, work plan and milestones of the project. As such, implementation of the activities, work plan and milestones of the project will remain as planned. The Inception workshop participants at the National, Provincial and District levels welcomed the project and confirmed that the project activities and strategy will be able to capacitate the farmers institutions and create an enabling environment for enhancing the resilience of small holder farmers. Figures 2 to 5 below show the provincial launch process.

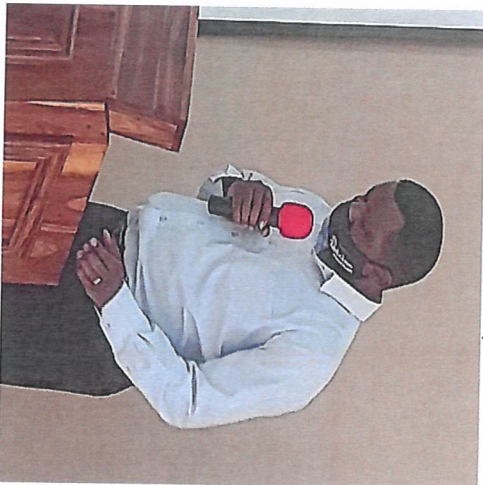


Figure 1: MECTHI Permanent Secretary giving his remarks at the Masvingo provincial inception workshop 18/11/20



Masvingo: Group discussion on validation of irrigation schemes and project wards. 18/11/20



Manicaland participant stressing a point on the need for market value chain analysis. 20/11/20



Mat. South participants closely following the proceedings at the district's inception workshop. 27/11/21

Section IV: Cross Cutting Issues

Monitoring and Evaluation

An M& E associate recruitment processes was initiated pending finalization.

While the project M& E plan is yet to be finalized , a baseline assessment was conducted on the performance indicators to be monitored and assessed during the implementation of the project against its set objectives, outcomes and outputs in the three target provinces in southern Zimbabwe. Table 1 shows the logic framework after the baseline assessment.

Key highlights were:

- a. A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate resilient livelihood options (incl. fisheries, agriculture, tourism). The current baseline value still remains at zero based on the understanding that the indicator refers to those who adopt climate resilient livelihood options as a result of project interventions, rather than consideration of current or existing percentages of livelihood diversification. The baseline therefore remains zero at the start of the project.
- b. A2.3 Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stress. The current baseline still remains zero although measures for safety would apply more to drinking water quality standards as opposed to irrigation water quality standards. As such, standards for irrigation should b considered in the project.
- c. A6.2 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors. This indicator baseline was to be determined at the inception and the survey established a score of 40% for 155 AGRITEX staff on two out of four criteria².
- d. A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, business and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability. The study established a current baseline of zero same as the initial baseline value.
- e. Project / Programme Performance Indicators: Output 1: Number of hectares under climate-proofed irrigation: - The original baseline value of **11,066 ha** under irrigation out of potential **25,285 ha** in Southern Catchments / 15 districts of the three provinces was re-assessed to **0 ha** for the same potential of **25, 285 ha** in the provinces. The reduction is in line with the core dimension of this indicator which is that of climate proofed irrigation systems initiated by the project and resulting in hectares of land utilising climate proofed irrigation systems for crop production. Given that the climate proofed irrigation schemes have not been set up by the project —which is yet to commence. The initial baseline of 11,066ha represents irrigation under conventional systems. —,
- f. Output 2: Number of smallholder farmers implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices/cropping systems: - The initial and current baseline value were both maintained at zero.

- i. ²Localized weather, climate and hydrological model forecasts generated regularly,
- ii. Use of water resource models and translation of forecasts into impacts,
- iii. Develop information products incorporate indigenous knowledge and
- iv. Dissemination of advisories in an inclusive and gender responsive manner.

8. Output 3: The number of smallholders receiving new advisories and warnings developed for both agriculture and water management and disseminated through media, including SMS and radio to be established at the baseline survey indicated a baseline value of zero with access to this climate information.

Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment, and Social Inclusion

- No activities were planned under this period

South-South Cooperation

- Nil report

Partnerships

- An engagement meeting for possible collaboration with FAO was held. Potential area of collaboration is under output 2 on scaling up climate resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate resilient inputs, practices, and markets. Specific examples include the Agroecology TAPE tool, the Agri -invest concept (investment stimulus package with several value chains) and the hand in hand initiative. An engagement meeting with WFP on the PICSA model is pending.

Lessons Learnt

- In the face of covid, consistency in data support requirements to key project focal points is one of the means to enhance project delivery and build relationship and trust with the responsible parties.

Key challenges

- Covid 19 restrictions forced most field activities related to the inception to take place in November delaying other planned activities in the period.
- The PMU needed to take care of all compliance requirements in line with Government, UNDP and GCF policies, procedures and guidelines. The PMU was in a phase of establishing and understanding the full scope of guidelines and realigning,
- Communication channels needed to be clarified and streamlined as some channels were not yet clear. The communication on technical, administrative and day to day implementation issues, roles, functions and responsibilities between the PMU with the IP and IPs was noted as an area needing improvement. Once streamlined and clarified, it was expected that turn around on certain decisions and activities would be faster especially given that the project now had RPs in place with nominees from the various partners. This would positively impact on meeting deadlines and delivery.

Emerging Risk(s)

- Mining activities degrading arable and grazing lands reducing the potential land available to practise Climate smart agriculture and livestock production. The risk was classified as moderate with proper landuse planning and awareness campaigns.

Project Board Meeting outcomes and Programmatic Revisions

The Board was established on the 16th of December 2020 and the main strategic recommendations were:

- Taking note of the mobility challenges and how they were likely to impact on delivery in the 15 districts. Committee recommended the development of a business case on the request of motorbikes by the PMU for consideration by the Steering Committee. In addition, the Committee recommended that the PMU conducts a further assessment of the needs and gaps for each districts and any possible motorbike inaccessibility issues including vehicle requirements.
- CRIDF membership consideration since its technical expertise might be required during project implementation. This however had a potential for conflict of interest if they sat both in the Steering Committee and the Technical working group. Opinion of the members was not finalised as the PMU was tasked with finding out how CRIDF could be incorporated in the project management arrangements.
- Project Technical Working Group (TWG) establishment to provide technical advice within the project scope. This was in line with 21 irrigation schemes rehabilitation under Output 1 of the project which required a significant amount of civil works, warranting a careful assessment of existing capacities and planning.
- The Committee recommended the need to further interrogate the short- and long-term risks associated with Covid 19 and update the risk register accordingly. Examples included the disruption of value and supply chains, challenges with provision of co-financing by partners who would have committed and consideration of other impacts like higher dependence on natural ecosystems due to impact of Covid 19

Impact Stories, Publicity and Communication

Impact Story: The timeous mobilization of a huge GCF grant to the tune of \$26million by UNDP to support the Government of Zimbabwe in strengthening the resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly women, in southern Zimbabwe in the face of increasing climate risks and impacts is a huge milestone in the challenging environment. The project technical and financial contribution towards Government of Zimbabwe's achievement of priorities outlined in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and climate change plans and strategies including: strengthening management of water resources and irrigation in the face of climate change; strengthening capacities to generate new forms of empirical knowledge, provision of technologies (including conservation agriculture) and agricultural support services that meet climate challenges, and strengthening the capacity of the national meteorological and hydrological services to provide timely climate data has a potential for a huge impact.

Backed by the country's priority focus on agriculture reform and pfumvudza support programme for the small holder farmer, the project Government cash and in kind co financing contribution is a reality in generating the necessary interest by dry land smallholder farmers on Climate smart approaches and a catalyst for the project community mobilisation on climate smart agriculture practices.

SIGNATURE

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25-Feb-2021

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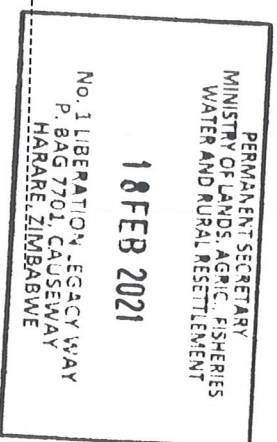
Date

Name:

[Signature]

Implementing Partner

Date



DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT CASH CO FINANCE VARIANT

Government's cash co-finance contribution amounted to USD5, 103, 871.00 based on the total sum of the diversified climate smart input package(*maize, sorghum, millet, soybean, sunflower, groundnut, basal fertilizer, ammonium nitrate and fall army worm pesticide*) distributed to small holder farmers in the project wards. While the amount exceeded the planned cash co-finance of USD714 400 under output 2, this contribution does not affect or influence future co -financing contributions. As such, the contribution shall be treated as additional funding.

This positive contribution is attributed to the following among other factors:

1. Macro- economic stabilization: In its short-term economic blueprint, *the Transitional Stabilisation Programme* highlights productive sector reforms including transforming agriculture as one of its key priorities. During the reporting period, the country's macro-economic stabilization thrust increased the capacity of Government to support the country's flagship programme (*pfumvudza*³) in the implementation of the agriculture recovery plan. The Pfumvudza Programme was adopted by Government as a measure to address the impacts of climate change, challenges of low productivity, low production and improve community resilience.
2. Wide adoption of the pfumvudza programme by the Small holder farmers: while the project targeted a total of 75,900 smallholder households in the project area with an additional 5,900 smallholder irrigated land to have a single plot per household, the programme required and supported each household to establish three plots: two plots with cereal crops (maize and/or traditional grains) and on the third plot, sunflower or soya-bean seed depending on potential, this 200% adoption rate by the small holder farmers effectively translated to more and diversified inputs distribution per household.
3. Effects of *elnyo* and livestock diseases to the small holder farmer: following the impacts of the *elnyo* and livestock disease outbreak in the previous year, most small holder farmers lost their cattle for draught power. Hand holing and mulching of plots under the *pfumvudza* scheme was therefore widely accepted for increased resilience. More land was therefore prepared and supported with the input package

³ Pfumvudza scheme is a variant of conservation agriculture undertaken in Zimbabwe and targeting particularly the smallholder farmers who are most vulnerable to the calamities of climate change. The scheme is administered through the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement.

Table1: Logic Framework

Fund-level impact Core indicators	Baseline	Current value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes, if any)
Adaptation Core Indicator Direct Beneficiaries	Direct 0 males,0 females ,0 total beneficiaries		Direct 108,724 males 108,724 females 217,448 total beneficiaries	Direct 271,810 males 271,810 females 543,620 total beneficiaries	Initial and current baseline value remained the same (rapid baseline assessment completed in Q4 and report submitted in December 2020)
Adaptation Core Indicator Indirect Beneficiaries	Indirect 0 males, 0 females 0 total beneficiaries		Indirect 351,700 males 351,700 females 703,400 total beneficiaries	Indirect 879,250 males 879,250 females 1,758,500 total beneficiaries	
Number of total beneficiaries relative to total population	0% of total population for three provinces		9.6% of total population of the three provinces	24% of the total population of the three provinces	
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions					
1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate- resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	Male: 0 Female: 0		12,500 males 12,500 females 25,000 total	40,900 males 40,900 females	Initial and current baseline value remained the same (rapid baseline assessment completed in Q4 and report submitted in December 2020)

<i>Fund-level impact Core indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes, if any)</i>
				81,800 total (75,900 on rain-fed; 5,900 on irrigated land) ⁴	
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and wellbeing, and food and water security					
2.3 Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	Male: 0 Female: 0		1,250 males 1,250 females 2,500 total	2,850 males 2,850 females 5,900 total	Initial and current baseline still remains zero, however project activities pertain to provide access to water for irrigation as per applicable standard .

PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK					
<i>Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes, if any)</i>
A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision- making					
6.2 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate- sensitive sectors	TBD at project inception		155 AGRITEX staff score at least 75% on two out of the four criteria	155 AGRITEX staff in targeted districts score at least 75% across all four criteria	The baseline assessment value (155 AGRITEX staff score 40% on two out of four criteria) ⁵ was submitted to the GCF in December 2020.

⁴ The adoption rate of CRA practices for farmers' participation in the FFSs is estimated at 60%. In addition, the adoption of CRA practices by a farmer is anticipated to benefit all family members of the farmer household.

- ⁵
- i. Localized weather, climate and hydrological model forecasts generated regularly,
 - ii. Use of water resource models and translation of forecasts into impacts,
 - iii. Develop information products incorporate indigenous knowledge and

% of direct beneficiaries consistently using climate information/product and services in farming decisions	0		40% of GCF direct beneficiaries	80% of GCF direct beneficiaries	Initial and current baseline value remained the same (rapid baseline assessment completed in Q4 and report submitted in December 2020)
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks					
7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, business and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	Male: 0 Female: 0		30% of GCF direct beneficiary farmers (approx. 32,617 HHs; information collected through sampling) score at least 75% across all four criteria	60% of GCF direct beneficiary farmers (approx. 65,234 HHs; information collected through sampling) score at least 75% across all four criteria	Initial and current baseline value remained the same (rapid baseline assessment completed in Q4 and report submitted in December 2020)
	TBD at project inception		TBD	On average, at least 25% increase in production for both GCF beneficiary farmers	Mid-term target of at least 10 % increase in production for both GCF beneficiary farmers was submitted to the GCF in Q4 December 2020
Output 1 Increased access to water for agriculture through climate- resilient irrigation systems and water resource management					
1.1 No. of hectares under climate-proofed irrigation	11,066 ha under irrigation out of potential 25,285 ha in Southern Catchments / 15 districts of the three provinces		1,500 additional ha under climate- proofed irrigation	1,786 additional ha under climate- proofed irrigation	The baseline assessment value: (0ha under climate irrigation out of potential 25,285 ha in Southern Catchments / 15 districts of the three provinces) was submitted to the GCF in December 2020.

- iv. Dissemination of advisories in an inclusive and gender responsive manner.

1.2 Number of rain-fed hectares exhibiting water harvesting and climate-resilient water management measures	0		30,000 ha	75,900 ha	Initial and current baseline value remained the same (rapid baseline assessment completed in Q4 and report submitted in December 2020).
Output 2 Scaled up climate- resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate- resilient inputs, practices, and markets					
2.1 Average level of production increases (%) per hectare in newly irrigated hectares (tons/ha)	0 (baseline yields for newly irrigated schemes vary by crop, and are subject to change since the last update, but will use the following as starting points, to be confirmed at inception: 1. Maize: 0.1 tons/ha 2. Beans: 1 t/ha 3. Groundnuts: 0.5 t/ha		At least 0% (or non-declining) decrease in productivity for GCF beneficiary farmers	At least 25% increase in productivity for GCF beneficiary farmers	Initial and current baseline value remained the same The baseline assessment value ((Maize: 0.1 tons/ha Beans: 1 t/ha Groundnuts: 0.5 t/ha) was submitted to the GCF in December 2020.
2.2 Number of smallholder farmers implementing climate-resilient	Male: 0 Female: 0		30% of beneficiary farmers practicing CRA on rain-fed and irrigated	60% of beneficiary farmers practicing CRA on rain-fed and irrigated land score at	Initial and current baseline value remained the same. The baseline assessment value(male:0, female 0)

<i>agricultural practices/cropping systems</i>			<i>land score at least 75% across all four criteria</i>	<i>least 75% across all four criteria</i>	<i>was submitted to the GCF in December 2020</i>
Output 3 Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture					
3.1 Numbers of operational monitoring stations in key catchments and VIS systems.	47 operational Manual Synoptic Stations and 17 part-time Manual Synoptic Stations in key catchments.		Additional 12 AWS, 10 low cost weather stations, additional 10 hydro installed	Additional 12 AWS, 10 low cost weather stations, additional 10 hydro fully functional and maintained	Initial and current baseline value remained the same (rapid baseline assessment completed in Q4 and report submitted in December 2020)
3.2 Number of smallholders receiving new advisories and warnings developed for both agriculture and water management and disseminated through media, including SMS and radio.	No smallholder farmers receiving regular tailored weather information from ME		180,000 people (36,000 rural households) in 15 districts have access to weather information 90,000 males 90,000 females (50 % women)	543,620 people (108,724 rural households) in 15 districts have access to weather information 271,810 males 271,810 females	