



United Nations Development Programme

Project Document for projects financed by the Green Climate Fund

Project title: <i>Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe</i>	
Country: Zimbabwe	Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity): Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR)
Execution Modality: <i>National Execution (NIM)</i>	
Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): ZUNDAF Outcome 1.2: Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security CPD Outcome 3: Vulnerable communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security Strategic Plan:	
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: Moderate	UNDP Gender Marker: 2
Atlas Award ID: 00128124	Atlas Project/Output ID: 00122086
UNDP- PIMS ID number: 5853	GCF Project ID number: FP127
LPAC meeting date: July 6, 2020	
Planned start date: 09/06/2020	Planned end date: 08/06/2027
Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC: 6 September 2024	Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC: 8 March 2028
Brief project description: The objective of the proposed project is to support the Government of Zimbabwe in strengthening 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.

The project contributes towards GoZ'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. The proposed project is prioritized for inclusion in the country's GCF Country Work Programme, currently under development. The project is endorsed by GoZ and was designed through extensive stakeholder consultations involving civil society, bilateral donors, and communities.

FINANCING PLAN

GCF grant	USD 26,574,567
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 1,205,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 27,779,567

CONFIRMED (PARALLEL) CO-FINANCING

<i>Government Ministry of Zimbabwe</i>	USD 14,247,800 (grant) USD 5,791,020 (in kind)
(2) Total confirmed co-financing	USD 20,038,820
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 47,818,387

SIGNATURES

Signature: print name below	Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by Implementing Partner	Date/Month/Year:
Signature: print name below	Agreed by UNDP	Date/Month/Year:

Disbursement: Government is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FAA (and in particular Clause 9 of the FAA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of the Government, the Government must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FAA.

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Georges Van Montfort

14-Aug-2020

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II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1. Southern Zimbabwe is home to 30% of the country's 14.5 million¹² people and 45% of the country's rural population, including some of the poorest communities in the country, with poverty prevalence across the Southern provinces ranging from 66-74%.³ About 7.1 million people in Zimbabwe depend on smallholder farming, most of whom are women. Over the past five years, Zimbabwe has experienced a sharp decline in the rate of economic growth from 11.9% in 2011 to 1.5% in 2015⁴. This decline is largely due to underperformance of the agriculture sector, which at its peak contributed 19% to GDP. Agricultural performance in Zimbabwe is heavily impacted by the quality and quantity of rainfall with extreme events such as droughts or floods being the most damaging, along with dry dekads – ten-day rain-free periods during the growing season that cause “agricultural drought”.
2. Climate change impacts are experienced most intensely in the southern provinces, where the majority of smallholder farmers are extremely vulnerable to increasing climate hazards as a result of poverty and weak access to services and institutional resources. Most of the farmland in southern Zimbabwe – the provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo and Matabeleland South – falls within Agro-Ecological Regions (AERs) IV and V, which have the lowest agricultural potential in terms of rainfall, temperature and length of growing season. The smallholders in southern Zimbabwe are predominantly communal farmers with very limited access to irrigation – only about 10,000 ha out of the 180,000 ha of irrigated land in southern Zimbabwe are found on communal lands.⁵ The remaining farmers are dependent on rain-fed agriculture.
3. These rain-fed agricultural systems will be subject to drier and hotter conditions, making rain-fed maize production – the primary staple - a significant challenge⁶. With increasing climate risks, water is the key limiting factor for agricultural productivity and adaptation to climate change. In addition to decreasing rainfall and increased evaporation, annual rainfall in AER V is increasingly variable, characterized by erratic and unpredictable rains (short, sharp, isolated storms). Crop yields are extremely low, and the risk of crop failure is increasing to one in three years.
4. According to the 2016 ZimVAC statistics, the highest proportion of food-insecure households at peak hunger period can be found in Matabeleland South (44%), Masvingo (50%) and Midlands (48%) provinces. Zimbabwe spends an average of USD30 million on food relief every year, with expenditures rising to USD 50 million in 2016 when 4.3 million food-insecure people were assisted as a result of El Niño-induced drought. High levels of poverty and food insecurity make the population less able to cope with increasingly harsh and variable climatic conditions. The increasing growth and strength of climate hazards have significant implications for household food security and income in already vulnerable communities in southern Zimbabwe.
5. The Zimbabwe Government has established a five-year economic plan (2013-2018) called the “Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset)”⁷. The plan's vision is to move “towards an empowered society and a growing economy”, execution of which is “to provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation to the people of Zimbabwe”⁸. ZimAsset is an integrated plan with four clusters: a) Food Security and Nutrition; b) Social Services and Poverty Eradication; c) Infrastructure and Utilities; and d) Value Addition and Beneficiation. In 2015, the Government delivered a Ten Point Plan to support operationalization of ZimAsset, of which the following points are most directly relevant to the agricultural sector: “a) Revitalizing agriculture and the agro-processing value chains; b) Advancing Beneficiation

¹ MAMID. 2013. ZAIP. A comprehensive framework for the development of the agricultural sector. Harare, Zimbabwe.

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/zi.html>

³ Ibid.

⁴ While GDP was estimated at 0.6% in 2016 it is now projected to rise to 3.7% in 2017 and to taper off slightly to 3.4% in 2018 mainly on the back of improved performance of the agricultural sector (Ministry of Finance, 2017; World Bank, 2017).

⁵ Manzungu, E. 2011. Reviving irrigation development and management. Thematic Paper 3 Background paper on Water resources development and management for the Zimbabwe National Water Policy, Harare, Zimbabwe.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ http://www.zimbabwesituation.com/news/zimsit_zim-asset-executive-summary/

⁸ Ibid.

and/or Value Addition to the agricultural and mining resource endowment; c) Focusing on Infrastructure development, particularly in the key Energy, Water, Transport and ICTs subsectors; d) Unlocking the potential of Small to Medium Enterprises; e) Encouraging Private Sector Investments.”

6. To respond to and manage growing climate risks and hazards, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) has formulated a number of key policies and plans, as well as strengthened the corresponding institutional frameworks. GoZ has developed a *National Climate Policy* and a costed *National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)* and has established a Climate Change Management Department in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate to coordinate and guide the national response to climate change. In its recently submitted *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)*, Zimbabwe commits to promoting adapted crop and livestock development and climate smart agricultural practices; strengthening management of water resources and irrigation in the face of climate change; and promoting practices that reduce risks of losses in crops, livestock and agricultural incomes among other priorities. Zimbabwe is currently developing a *National Adaptation Plan* with readiness funding from GCF, supported by UNDP.

7. The key climate change risks are from increasing temperatures, more variable and extreme precipitation, increasing aridity, and the intensification of droughts and floods. All of these changes in climate place significant threats on traditional crop-livestock strategies practiced by smallholders in southern Zimbabwe and the country's agro-based economy. Increasing temperatures, coupled with reducing rainfall and increasing evapotranspiration, lead to increased aridity, the expansion of marginal lands and decreasing ability of soils to retain water. Punctuated by increasingly intense extremes, reducing and variable precipitation is projected to cause changes to the growing season and crop patterns, posing significant implications to yields and national revenues. Increased temperatures also pose risks such as increasing the likelihood of veld fires and changes to the distribution and seasonality of diseases, as well as rangeland productivity, which have particular implications on livestock production systems. These climate threats significantly reduce the production capability of crop and livestock systems, threaten agricultural based livelihoods and place further strain on already scarce water resources.

8. The impact of climate change on crop water requirements, water availability (river runoff), irrigation demand, irrigation potential and irrigation performance have been assessed using Aquacrop and 121 climate model scenarios, indicating that crop water requirements will increase, whilst water availability will decrease⁹. Irrigation demand is expected to increase 5-10% for most crops, which can be satisfied through increases in runoff except at the end of the dry season. *Increasing occurrence of mid-season dry spells* exposes crops to severe water stress during the growing season, which often leads to crop failure in rain-fed farming systems. The higher the number of these dry dekads experienced during a crop's growing season, the higher the drought-related stress that the crop experiences, resulting in poor crop yield. This implies that the vast majority of farmers practicing rain-fed agriculture in southern Zimbabwe are the most prone to experience significant deteriorations in crop yields, as mid-season dry spells are projected to increase in frequency and intensity in southern, semi-arid areas under climate change¹⁰.

9. Potential benefits from years of investment in smallholder irrigation development intended to boost food production have not been realized or have been lost due to climate induced dry spells, high temperatures, as well as flooding and torrential rains that cause high surface runoff, deposit silt in rivers and dams and destroy infrastructure, thereby reducing water storage capacity. Many smallholder irrigation schemes are located in poor rainfall catchments that are predicted to experience even less rainfall as a result of climate change. Therefore, it is likely that many schemes will become increasingly inefficient over time if they do not have adequate water storage and capture facilities that factor in climate-induced water shortage and highly variable rainfall¹¹. Additionally, the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme events, such as droughts and floods, pose increasingly significant risks to existing irrigation scheme infrastructure and management systems. Intense floods are likely to damage

9 Manzungu, E., Moyo, S., Boehlert, B. and Cervigini, R. (2018). Potential impacts of climate change and adaptation options in Zimbabwe's agricultural sector. Harare: Sam Moyo African Institute for Agrarian Studies.

¹⁰ Tadross, M, P. et al. 2008. Growing-season rainfall and scenarios of future change in southeast Africa: implications for cultivating maize. *Climate Research: Integrating analysis of regional climate change and response options*. Vol. 40, pp.147-161.

¹¹ Economic Consulting Associated/Dorsch International Consultants/Brian Colquhoun, Hugh O'Donnel and Partners. 2013. Zimbabwe: Water sector investment Analysis: Full Technical Report, Harare, Zimbabwe.

infrastructure that does not have the ability to withstand extreme events and water fluctuations. Such impacts compromise traditional irrigation design and complicate water resource management regarding pumping operation and irrigation scheduling. Increases in storms and flash flooding, which contribute to siltation, will also reduce the functionality and efficiency of irrigation infrastructure over time.

10. In Zimbabwe, women are the majority of the smallholder farming population due to a number of factors, including climate-induced migration of men. Women, as important food producers and responsible for family nutrition, are disproportionately affected by climate change impacts because they have less access to productive assets and resources relative to their male counterparts. Women are exposed to gender-specific vulnerabilities given their unequal access to land, information and critical inputs.

III. STRATEGY

11. With continued intensification of climate variability and change, Zimbabwe's current coping strategies for the agriculture and water sectors are becoming increasingly ineffective, requiring essential adaptation investments to achieve lasting climate resilience at scale among vulnerable rural farming households. A paradigm shift in addressing the adaptation needs of smallholder farmers in southern Zimbabwe lies first in recognizing the multiple interlinked factors that must be addressed simultaneously for adaptation to be successful at scale. These technical, institutional, economic, agronomic and capacity factors form a dynamic interactive system which can only function successfully by implementing a *multi-stakeholder, market-driven approach to climate adaptation of vulnerable smallholder agriculture*.

12. Adaptation to climate change for these vulnerable smallholder farmers requires resources and capacities for adaptive management of their agro-ecosystems with the aim of stabilizing, increasing and sustaining agricultural yields and incomes. In areas that are becoming drier and hotter, these resources include access to, as a priority, sufficient, dependable water and a diversity of climate-resilient crop varieties and livestock breeds and management practices. Irrigation has unique potential to increase and stabilize crop yields by allowing multiple cropping year-round. Irrigated crop production enhances farm incomes from sale of surplus yields and off-season premiums and also provides employment to others through additional on-farm labor. Rain-fed farming is particularly vulnerable to climate change, and smallholders need to manage available soil moisture efficiently, harvest and store rainfall as much as possible, and maximize water productivity through climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems, including crop diversification. In areas where traditional staples are under pressure from the pace of evolving climate change, diversification and accompanying market access and value-chain linkages for climate-resilient agriculture are crucial for transformative, long-term solutions. Finally, farmers will also benefit from access to more accurate, dependable and tailored information on weather, climate and hydrological resources, which will allow them to plan agricultural tasks and manage crops, soil and water to reduce water stress or take advantage of rain or irrigation potential to reduce water stress.

13. The focus of irrigation is the production of high-value crops for sale to markets – vegetables, leafy greens, green corn, etc. (these crops are listed and discussed in the value-chain and agricultural technical studies). Although each crop has different requirements, most vegetable crops are less water intensive than maize and drip irrigation will be used to minimize the demand for water. Given their value and short-term cropping cycles (allowing more than one crop per year), these high-value crops will permit farmers to use income from crop sales to buy any staples they cannot produce themselves, as well as accumulate capital for further investments in adaptation inputs and technologies. For dryland farmers, water-efficient practices e.g. no-till, in-field water harvesting, and drought resistant crops will offset the impacts of rainfall variability and temperature increases. Drought-resistance is a continual plant breeding objective, not to mention a potential goal of emerging state of the art methods like gene-editing.

14. In this sense, the prevailing paradigm of agricultural development and rural livelihoods needs to shift away from a focus on short-term, sectoral, production-oriented responses towards an integrated systemic approach, in

which all actors in specific climate-resilient value chains - producers, input providers, technical assistance agents, financial intermediaries, buyers and others – coordinate to overcome barriers to production and market access for climate-resilient crops, thus providing the incentive to sustain and scale-up climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems. Crop-specific strategies and partnerships between private and/or public entities will then enable and sustain climate-resilient smallholder production that is secured through an adaptation strategy that synergistically combining enhanced water security in the face of climate risks with climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification, informed and supported by actionable climate information.

15. For smallholders in southern Zimbabwe to adapt successfully to climate change, a number of barriers must be overcome in a coordinated and integrated fashion. These barriers are described as follows:

1. Limited institutional support capacities and technical knowledge for farmers to adapt their production practices to climate-driven drought and mid-season dry spells

Institutional service providers (e.g. AGRITEX, the agricultural extension agency or DLPD/DVS for livestock) have limited knowledge of how to integrate climate risks into agricultural planning and implementation especially at district, ward and smallholder community level. The service providers lack the technical capacity to provide relevant advice to smallholders on appropriate climate change management responses. Poor systematic knowledge management, and limited collaboration among key institutions such as the Meteorological Services Department, agriculture extension, and agriculture training and research institutions reduce their ability to build climate resilience into programs and projects and to provide services, including climate information, early warning and climate risk-informed disaster planning and climate-resilient agricultural advice.

2. Inadequate financial and technical capacity for climate-proofed irrigation investments and O&M to ensure sufficient and reliable water resources for crop irrigation to cope with rainfall variability and droughts

The Government of Zimbabwe has a very limited ability to finance climate-proofed irrigation as an adaptation solution *at scale* owing to poor fiscal resource generation hindered by weak economic growth. Smallholder farmers themselves are unable to invest in climate-proofed irrigation systems as an adaptation solution given their weak access to investment capital, and no single smallholder farmer is able to finance an irrigation system alone given her or his small plot size, insufficient yields from conventional climate vulnerable crops, and nascent access to markets for diversified, climate-resilient crops. Smallholder farmers lack the technical and organizational capacities to plan for, manage and operate irrigation schemes in the face of increasing climate-induced water stress. Smallholder farmers are currently unable to cover the costs of operations and maintenance of irrigation systems, given insufficient revenue from harvest sales driven by climate change impacts on crop productivity and post-harvest handling. Local Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) possess weak planning and financial management capacities required to cope with evolving climate risks. Government institutions have limited technical understanding and abilities to assist smallholders, IMCs, and local level authorities in climate risk management, and as such, they are ill equipped to support them effectively in climate-informed operations and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure.

3. Limited access to knowledge, markets and value-chains to shift away from subsistence to climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods

Smallholders are, however, unable to take advantage of market incentives for adopting climate adaptation inputs and practices, including crop diversification, improved dryland agricultural practices, and climate-resilient crop and livestock breeds. They perceive few market incentives for diversification towards climate-resilient agricultural systems given their insufficient integration into agricultural value chains, characterized by weak market linkages, little understanding of alternative value chains and market demand, insufficient knowledge of crop requirements, and weak access to private sector actors to enable partnerships for scaling up.

4. Limited generation and dissemination of appropriate climate and weather information to smallholder farmers for climate-risk informed water and agricultural management:

Currently, government weather and water monitoring infrastructure is weak and insufficient for comprehensive data collection, analysis and provision of timely information to smallholders for climate adaptation of their agro-ecosystems and water resource use. More importantly, the government lacks the knowledge or capacity to

effectively forecast future weather and climate impacts on water and smallholder agro-ecosystems as a result of a lack of forecast systems and the trained staff able to combine and analyze different sources of information and data. At the same time, AGRITEX, DLPD/DVS and MSD do not have sufficient capacities to generate or disseminate the user-oriented climate information required by smallholder farmers, particularly women, for climate-adaptive agro-ecosystem planning and management. The smallholders themselves lack the capacity to apply and use the agro-climatic advisories for agricultural and water resources management.

3. Given the number, complexity and inter-relatedness of the above barriers to the adaptation solution, the project adopts a holistic approach to empower vulnerable smallholder farmers to manage evolving climate risks threatening their water security and agricultural production. Through coordinated investments in enhanced water access and climate-resilient water resource management; diversified, climate-resilient agricultural production; and climate information for risk-informed agricultural planning, the project increases the resilience of smallholder livelihoods. These are transformed beyond subsistence and sustained and scaled through the paradigm-shifting approach of linking smallholders with value-chain actors, markets, and financial intermediaries.

4. To overcome Barrier #1, above, to sufficient, reliable water resources for sustained production of crops faced with increasing rainfall variability, the project will build the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to enhance agricultural resiliency and productivity by managing rainwater and soil moisture efficiently and reducing or potentially eliminating water stress during dry spells of limited duration. The project will train rain-fed farmers to manage soil, water and biomass to maximize water availability through in-field or off-site water harvesting and to enhance productivity of water through the use of water-efficient technologies. Smallholders will also extend their knowledge through organized farmer-to-farmer exchanges.

5. At the same time, the project will counteract climate-driven declines in agricultural productivity and yield stability in agro-ecosystems across southern Zimbabwe through technical assistance to the smallholders (organized in FFS) to apply resilience-enhancing agricultural practices and inputs to maximize productivity and stability of cropping systems, evaluate them, and adapt innovations to changing conditions. The project will promote recovery of traditional knowledge of cropping systems and seed varieties, crop diversification, the use of climate-resilient varieties, agroforestry systems, integrated crop-livestock systems, participatory evaluation of CRA practices and other methods and techniques. Training will also build organizational, financial and business development skills, with a special focus on empowering women's groups in the development of small businesses.

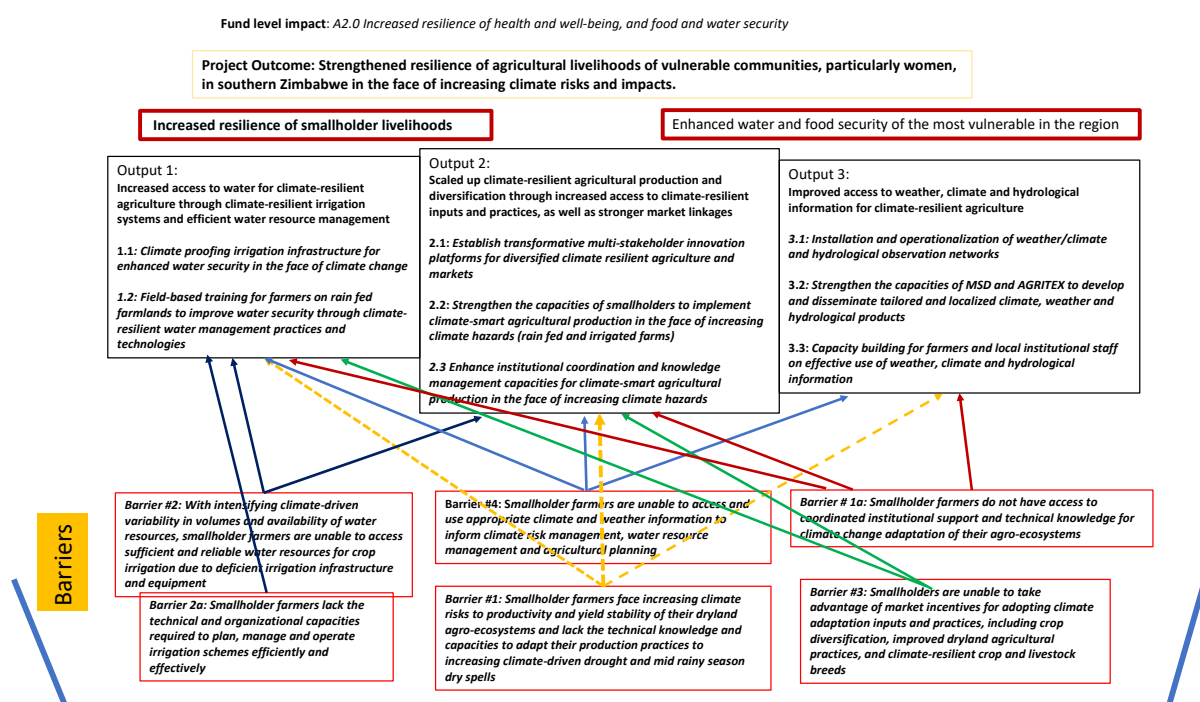
6. The project will overcome Barrier #2 to adequate investment in climate-proof irrigation by revitalizing and climate-proofing 21 community-based irrigation schemes and training smallholder Irrigation Management Committees in their effective and efficient operation and maintenance. GCF resources, combined with GoZ co-financing, will ensure that a) smallholder farmers especially women, are able to access sufficient, reliable sources of water through the climate proofing of their irrigation schemes; b) IMCs have the technical and organizational capacities for climate-risk informed operation and management of revitalized irrigation schemes over the long-term, as well as establish, capitalize and administer Operations and Maintenance Funds; and c) IMCs are networked across the catchments and sub-catchments of southern Zimbabwe to capture economies/ benefits of scale in learning and coordination, particularly in regard to climate risk-informed water resource planning and management at catchment and sub-catchment levels through participation in Catchment Management Committees, as well as through their participation on Innovation Platforms for specific value chains. At the same time, the project will train smallholder farmer leaders in established or reactivated Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to build capacities of farmers in efficient and climate-resilient soil and water management practices.

7. In overcoming limited access to knowledge, markets and value-chains (Barrier #3) that would enable a transformative shift from subsistence to climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods, the project establishes multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms to build and coordinate ongoing public and private sector support to climate-resilient smallholder production, value chain coordination and market access. ***These platforms bring together all stakeholders involved in the value chains of diversified, climate-resilient crops and provide a forum for more effective communication, strategy development, planning, access to finance, and partnership development***

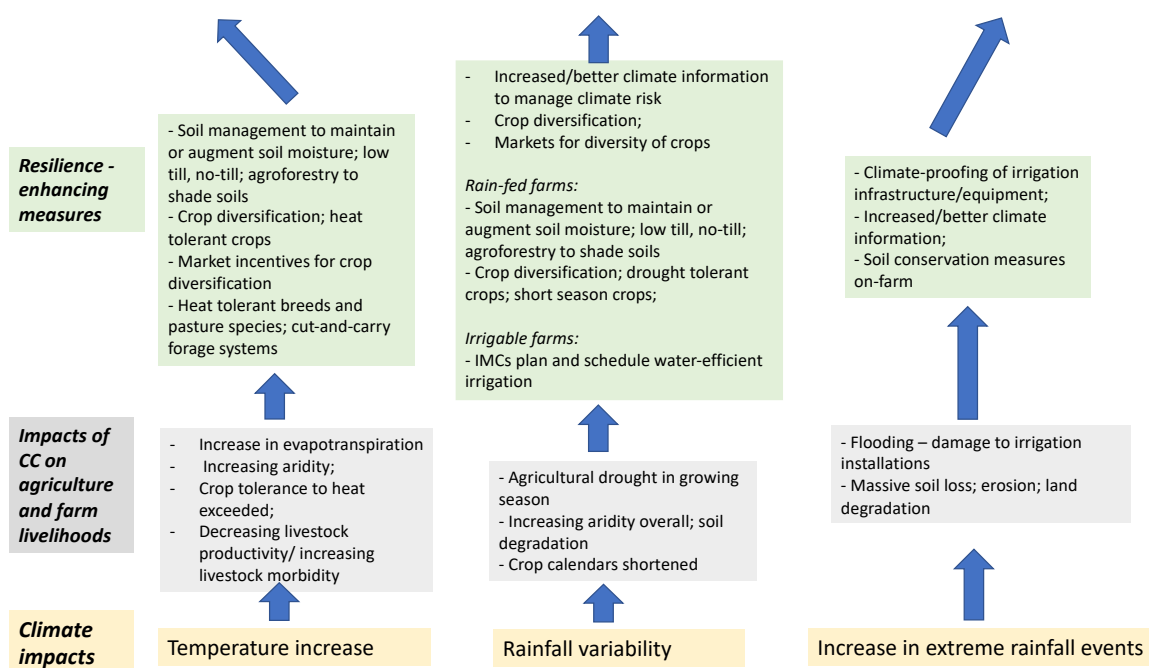
(including financing) to overcome obstacles to resilient production and market access.¹² Innovation Platforms will also facilitate knowledge generation and sharing of best practices and lessons learned for climate-risk informed water resource management and agricultural planning and production including through Farmer Field Schools. Experiences under the project will be systematized, codified and disseminated to smallholder farmers throughout southern Zimbabwe, as well as to a multi-sectoral upscaling platform at national level for potential policy analysis, dialogue and reform.

8. Finally, the project will overcome Barrier #4 to effective climate risk management through access to and use of climate and weather information for improved water resource management and agricultural planning. The project will strengthen the network of hydro-meteorological stations in key catchments of southern Zimbabwe and train field staff to operate and maintain them, while also strengthening forecasting capacities of MSD staff. The project will establish and operate a system for development of new advisories and warnings for both agriculture and water management and their dissemination through the media, including SMS and radio. The project will support smallholders, local governments, the private sector, Catchment and Sub-Catchment Management Committees and others to understand and utilize climate/weather/hydrological information products for managing climate-related risks. These elements will support effective implementation by smallholders of CRA and water resource management by mitigating the risk of climate-driven rainfall variability through more detailed, comprehensible and timely information.

Please see the Theory of Change diagrammed below:



¹² As appropriate, Innovation Platforms will adapt the approach outlined in the Operational Guide for *Making Markets Work for the Poor Approach (M4P)* (2015) prepared by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).



III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

16. The objective of the proposed project is to strengthen resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly women, in southern Zimbabwe in the face of increasing climate risks and impacts through the following Outputs:

- (i) Increased access to water for agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and water resource management
- (ii) Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs, practices, and markets; and
- (iii) Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture

17. Consonant with the above Outputs, climate impacts will be addressed with the following measures:

18. **For the projected rise in temperatures** the project will promote: soil management to maintain or augment soil moisture; agroforestry systems to shade soils; crop diversification towards heat tolerant crops; heat-tolerant breeds and pasture species; cut-and-carry forage systems; revitalization of irrigation schemes to enhance water availability to counteract increased evapotranspiration (sprinklers, drip systems); market incentives for crop diversification, and access to agro-climate information for climate risk management.

19. **For the projected increase in rainfall variability** the project will work with farmers on both rain-fed (dryland) and irrigable farms to promote management of soils to maintain or augment soil moisture, agroforestry systems to shade soils, crop diversification towards drought-tolerant crops; more efficient irrigation systems through provision of equipment (sprinklers, drip systems) and training of Irrigation Management Committees, and access to agro-climate information for climate risk management

20. ***For the projected increase in intensity and frequency of extreme events*** the project will climate-proof irrigation systems against damaging floods; promote on-farm soil conservation measures; and provide access to agro-climate information for climate risk management.

Project geographical location and beneficiaries

21. The proposed project will be implemented in 137 wards in 15 Districts of southern Zimbabwe in the semi-arid Agro-Ecological Regions (AERs) IV and V of the provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo and Matebeleland South. Project geographic focus was defined through mapping of climate hazards and vulnerability by the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), 52 consultations¹³ involving 196 farmers (comprising 99 men and 97 women), in 35 communities and 29 irrigation schemes, discussions with 147 resource persons from key Government institutions and agencies on identified Government priorities, and NGOs. Consultations with MLAWRR and the Think Tank confirmed that the focus should be on the three southern provinces, Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Manicaland, more specifically on districts based in the Save, Runde and Mzingwane river basins, due to the climate risks faced by vulnerable communities there. In line with this identification, the Climate Resilient Irrigation Sub-assessment - informing the Feasibility Study - undertook an analysis of irrigation schemes in this area and employed a selection approach that mapped irrigation potential against climate vulnerability and poverty (please see Annex IX for the maps indicating project locations).

22. AERs IV and V are characterized by low rainfall and significant exposure to climate risks, as depicted in past, current and predicted scenarios. These regions suffer from persistent high food deficits, the highest number of drought-related livestock deaths, high food prices in lean seasons and, in specific areas, a high risk of climate-induced flooding. The selected project area is predicted to suffer increased inter-annual variability in water availability. Thirty percent of the country's 14.5 million people and 45% of its rural population reside in the southern Zimbabwe region. *The proposed project will target smallholders in rain-fed and irrigated farming, who are financially-poor and majority women.*

23. The targeting exercise identified 15 priority districts in the southern provinces, comprising 386 wards. Of these total number of 137 climate vulnerable wards (determined to be priority wards, see Feasibility Study for more detail) have been specifically targeted for climate resilience investments. The Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate recommended focusing on contiguous districts in each province with at least 50% of the wards to ensure maximum effectiveness. The 15 selected districts include 2,362,680 people, of whom, 2,302,120 reside in rural areas. Targeting will be confirmed at project start considering any new focused resilience building efforts by ZRBF or others and adjusted accordingly.

24. These 15 Districts and 137 Wards are: in Manicaland province, Buhera (13 wards), Chimanimani (7 wards), Chipinge (15 wards); in Masvingo Province, Masvingo (9 wards), Bikita (4 wards), Zaka (4 wards) Chivi (9), Chiredzi (8 wards) Mwenezi (5 wards); and in Matebeleland South Province, Beitbridge (5 wards), Gwanda (13 wards), Matobo (16 wards), Insiza (16 wards), Umzingwane (7 wards), Mangwe (6 wards).

25. Project Outputs and Activities described below are identified in the Feasibility Study in Section 6 *Findings and Recommendations*. This section first outlines overall implementation principles to achieve paradigm-shifting, transformational change, and then provides detailed intervention and costing recommendations. Finally, the chapter outlines innovation, cost effectiveness and sustainability considerations, which are reflected in Project Outputs and Activities.

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

27. This Output addresses Barriers #1, #2, and #2a above. This output focuses on enabling vulnerable smallholder farmers, particularly women, to access sufficient, reliable water resources to address increasing climate risks to agricultural productivity. GCF resources, combined with GoZ co-financing, will be invested in providing rain-fed farmers with the skills, knowledge and technologies they need to manage soils, water and biomass to enhance soil

¹³ All consultations are documented in the Feasibility Study in Annex II, and detailed maps can also be found in Annex IX to this proposal.

moisture sufficiently for production of a diversity of climate-resilient crops. Smallholders on rain-fed lands, particularly women, will participate in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) throughout the southern Provinces as “lead farmers”, where they will learn to harvest rainfall and maximize soil infiltration and storage, as well as utilize water-efficient small-scale irrigation technologies, where possible, along with cover crops, agroforestry systems or other climate-resilient practices and cropping systems. As resilience at scale is galvanized and sustained through farmer-to-farmer interactions, this output will empower lead farmers participating in FFS to train additional smallholders in their communities in resilience-enhancing practices.

28. The project will also invest in revitalization and climate-proofing of 21 community-level irrigation schemes, including water delivery and storage infrastructure and more efficient crop irrigation equipment. Climate-proofing will be based on the CRIDF project approach (Refer to Feasibility Study – Annex II – and the irrigation sub-assessment report) to new and existing irrigation schemes that overcomes challenges faced by previous irrigation investments to sustainably increase reliability and supply of water for smallholders in the face of increasing climate risks. Best practice in designing and implementing climate-proofing of irrigation schemes includes the following carried out with a climate risk lens: hydrological assessments, flood forecasting, identification and application of appropriate irrigation technologies, climate change risk assessments, financial and economic cost benefit analyses, gender equity and social inclusion assessments, and political economy assessments. Methods of climate proofing infrastructure against floods include: river or watercourse bank reinforcement, bioengineering, gabions, riprap/geotextiles, structure anchoring, use of sealants, siting above flood levels of electrical, mechanical and other equipment, diversions and rerouting of existing water channels, etc.¹⁴

29. Smallholders in each irrigation scheme will improve their technical and organizational capacities to plan, manage and operate their schemes in light of evolving climate risks through more effective Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs). Historical and prospective climate risk information, provided through climate information services in Output 3 (below), will support adaptive planning and management of these investments by farmers and institutional stakeholders under this Output.

Activity 1.1: Climate proofing irrigation infrastructure for enhanced water security in the face of climate change

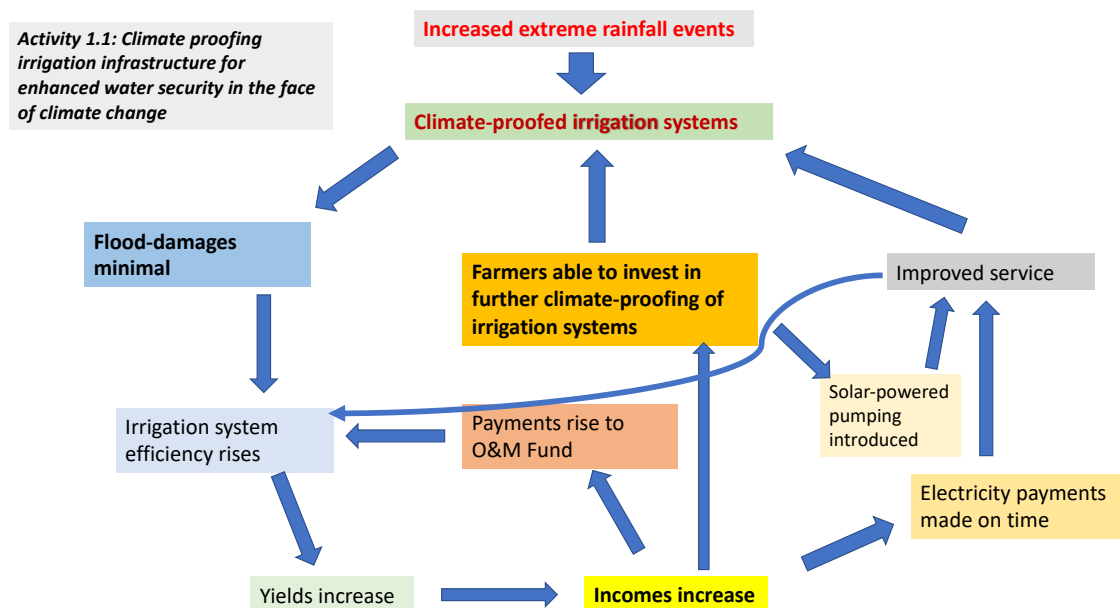


Figure 1: Managing and sustaining climate-proofed irrigation systems

¹⁴ For more detailed information, please see Section 5.1 *Climate proofing irrigation schemes* in the Feasibility Study

This activity aims at ensuring water availability, increasing water storage capacity, reducing water loss and enhancing water use efficiency through revitalization of existing irrigation schemes through climate-proofing and operation of irrigation infrastructure and water efficient irrigation technologies including supporting solar power installations for water pumping. It will also train Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) on climate-adapted O&M and monitoring, and establishment of O&M funds as well as facilitating learning and knowledge exchange workshops across IMCs to improve coordination and scaling up of climate resilient irrigation systems. “Climate-proofing” under this project involves infrastructure improvements, landscaping/bio-engineering, solar pumping, and water-use efficient irrigation technologies (drip, sprinkler systems). GCF resources will cover the costs of revitalization of these schemes, climate proofing the infrastructure, and installation of more water efficient technology, while the GoZ contribution will cover non-climate related costs, for instance, in the electrification of the schemes.

30. As such, this activity will provide sustained access to water for an estimated 5,900 smallholder farmers and their households (at least 30% being female headed households) by climate-proofing 21 irrigation schemes (15 existing and 6 new) in 15 Districts of the three southern provinces through upgrading of water provision equipment and infrastructure, together with more effective and efficient operations and management to enhance climate resilience. The project will use a climate-resilient, revitalization design approach to existing irrigation schemes that overcomes challenges faced by previous irrigation investments to sustainably increase volumes and reliability of water supply for smallholders in the face of increasing climate risks. While it is not possible to mitigate the frequency or duration of flooding, climate-proofing techniques that protect irrigation and related infrastructure will be employed as a means to manage climate-induced flooding risk. Best practice in designing and implementing climate-proofing of irrigation schemes includes hydrological assessments (initial pre-assessments have been carried out during project preparation – please see the Irrigation Sub-Assessment in the Feasibility Study), flood forecasting, identification and application of appropriate irrigation technologies, climate change risk assessments, financial and economic cost benefit analyses, gender equity and social inclusion assessments, and political economy assessments. Methods of climate proofing infrastructure against floods include river or watercourse bank reinforcement, bioengineering, gabions, riprap/geotextiles, structure anchoring, use of sealants, siting above flood levels of electrical, mechanical and other equipment, diversions and rerouting of existing water channels, sand abstraction, etc. 15 Initial climate proofing requirements for each of the 21 irrigation schemes have been identified and are reported in Annex IIa of the Feasibility Study. These requirements are specific to each irrigation scheme. In addition, solar powered pumping installations will be undertaken for 30 ha in each irrigation scheme for a total of 630 hectares across the 21 selected schemes. The solar installations, to the tune of USD 2.55 million will be jointly financed by the GCF USD (1.81 million), and GoZ as part REA co-financing (USD 0.74 million) under activity 1.1.

31. In addition to the climate-proofing of irrigation infrastructure, the Output will build the organizational and management capacities of each scheme’s Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) through training in efficient O&M of the irrigation systems as well as establish and strengthen O&M Funds and strategic capitalization plans. GCF resources cover the costs of technical assistance to support resilience-enhancing O&M of the irrigation schemes for the first two years after revitalization to ensure continued functionality while building the capacities of IMCs for O&M of the infrastructure and establishment and management of the O&M funds (See detailed O&M plan – Annex XII). IMCs will be trained to interpret and further disseminate climate, weather and agricultural advisories (linked to Output 3) to minimize and manage climate risk. The project also invests in establishing a network of IMCs across the three provinces to facilitate learning, dissemination of climate adaptation knowledge and best practice through peer-to-peer exchanges and training workshops, including on water resource planning at Catchment and Sub-Catchment levels and other activities.

32. The sustainability of the O&M of communal irrigation schemes is based on the proposition that incomes from increased and more stable agricultural production will allow communities to meet any required O&M costs. The project will build on best practice from CRIDF through technical assistance and training to support communities to fulfill their responsibilities. Best practice for O&M shows the efficacy of engaging IMCs in developing communally owned irrigation scheme ‘Constitutions’. This is an agreed ‘set of rules’ that every member of the scheme is

¹⁵ For more detailed information, please see Section 5.1 *Climate proofing irrigation schemes* in the Feasibility Study

expected to sign and adhere to. This enables IMCs to manage (including covering their costs of) individual participation in the collective maintenance of communally used irrigation infrastructure. A key part of a scheme's Constitution is an 'Operations and Maintenance Fund', whose capitalization plan requires each member to contribute to on a monthly basis. Smallholder contributions, made possible by increased income from the sale of increased yields, will generate enough capital to pay for the upkeep of the irrigation infrastructure, including paying engineers to troubleshoot, repairing faulty equipment, etc. The practice of farmer contributions is well established in Zimbabwe, and is verified through the registers used by AGRITEX officers working directly with farmers. For this project, the local extension officers will use these and project specific registers to ensure that only those who make contributions that match project funding will receive support. This approach also applies to Activities 1.2. and 2.1.

33. This activity includes the following sub-activities:

1.1.1 Climate-proofing and revitalizing existing irrigation infrastructure and equipment in 21 irrigation schemes (see Irrigation Sub-Assessment for detailed description)

1.1.2 Training of 21 Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) in climate-adapted O&M and monitoring, and establishment of O&M funds

1.1.3 Field visits and technical advisory support by DOI to IMCs to support climate-resilient O&M and operationalization of the O&M funds (years 2 through 4) based on detailed O&M plans

1.1.4 Learning and knowledge exchange workshops across IMCs to improve coordination and scaling up of climate resilient irrigation systems (Nine provincial district level peer meetings)

Activity 1.2: Field-based training and technology investments for farmers on rain-fed farmlands for climate-resilient water management

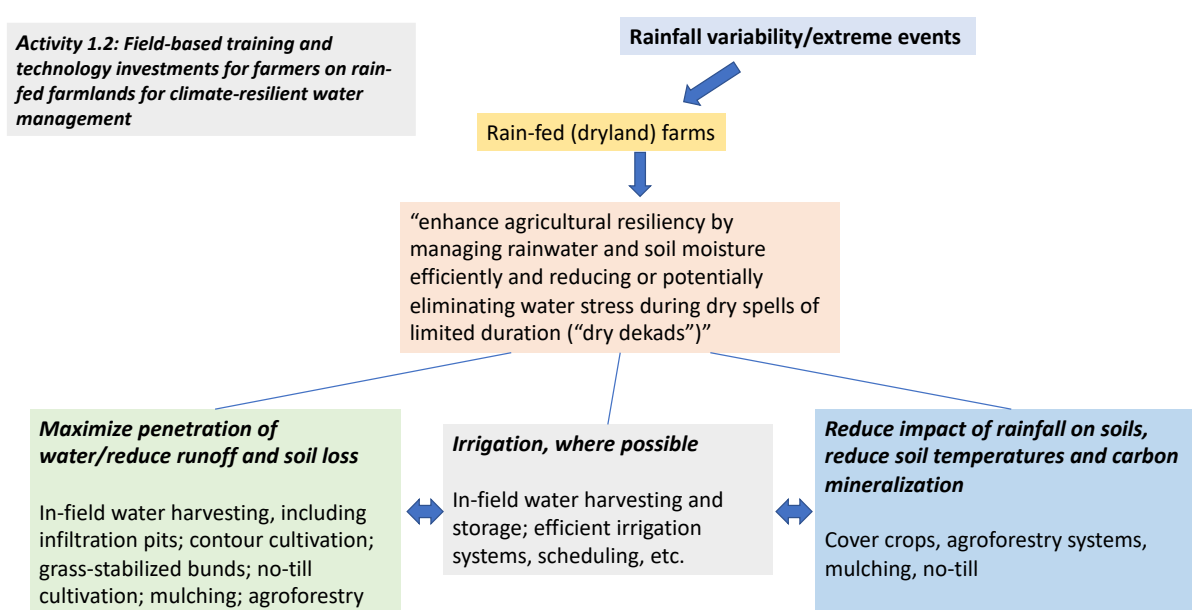


Figure 2: Managing rainfall variability and extreme events in rainfed farms

34. The project invests in building the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to enhance agricultural resiliency by managing rainwater and soil moisture efficiently and reducing or potentially eliminating water stress during dry spells of limited duration ("dry dekads"). Specifically, the project will run field-based training in rainwater harvesting, soil moisture management techniques and water efficiency practices, procure and

install technologies for climate-resilient water resources management, and run participatory learning workshop and on-site assistance by lead farmers to facilitate farmer-to-farmer learning to scale up implementation of climate-resilient water resource management. For rain-fed farmers, an integrated approach to water resource management when faced with increasing rainfall variability relies on infield harvesting of rainfall runoff, increasing soil moisture storage, and optimum use of water through efficient cropping practices and systems. Through hands-on training lead farmers will develop the skills necessary to adopt and apply well tested resource management techniques and practices aimed at maximizing water availability on rain-fed farmland. Lead farmers will apply their new knowledge and skills to implementation of techniques and practices on their own plots, as well as by extending their knowledge and training to an additional ten farmers each to do the same on their own plots, under the supervision of AGRITEX and/or DLPD/DVS extension workers.

35. The project will promote climate resiliency-enhancing soil and water management techniques for in-field water harvesting, including infiltration pits, contour cultivation, grass-stabilized bunds, no-till cultivation, mulching, and agroforestry among other measures to increase farmers' water efficiency and to cushion crops against the impacts of climate-driven droughts and dry spells. The project ensures uptake of these new techniques and practices by using a participatory action-research approach in Farmer Field Schools (FFS) that builds on discussion and analysis of farmers' priorities and problems to select the appropriate tested techniques or practices to apply. This participatory approach builds ownership and commitment, self-confidence and stakeholder agency. FFSs are a tried and tested methodology in Zimbabwe to support farmers to increase productivity of their crop, livestock and irrigated farming systems. This project will effectively scale up these resource management techniques beyond FFS plots to smallholders' own fields across southern Zimbabwe. Note that this Activity is implemented in conjunction with Activity 2.2, below.

This activity includes the following sub-activities:

1.2.1 Field-based training of 6,900 lead rain-fed farmers in 230 Farmer Field Schools in rainwater harvesting, soil moisture management techniques and water efficiency practices

1.2.2 Procurement and installation by farmers of technologies to implement climate-resilient water-resource management in rainfed farmlands

1.2.3 Participatory workshops and on-site assistance by lead farmers to facilitate farmer-to-farmer learning to scale up implementation of climate-resilient water resource management (Two open community learning days per FFS, under AGRITEX supervision)

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

36. This Output addresses Barriers #1, #1a, and #3, above. This output focuses on enabling vulnerable smallholder farmers, particularly women, on both rain-fed and irrigated farms, to strengthen their capacities to adopt and implement climate-resilient agricultural practices for specific staples and/or high-value crops in the face of increasing climate hazards and to sustain these practices through more effective market linkages and inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships. GCF resources, along with GoZ co-financing to remove structural barriers, will be invested in strengthening the capacities of AGRITEX, the government agricultural extension agency, to train lead farmers in Farmer Field Schools to analyze the climate vulnerability of their agro-ecosystems and identify measures to enhance their climate resiliency starting with packages of tested CRA practices identified and screened during project preparation (see Annex IIb). These packages of CRA practices were identified during project design based on analysis and discussion with AGRITEX staff, research institutions, NGOs and progressive farmers regarding agronomic research, climate vulnerability, marketing studies, previous project experience and best practices. This resulted in a mapping of crop and livestock potential for climate resiliency throughout the region coupled with identification of wards with comparative climate vulnerability. This information can be found in the CRA sub-assessment (Annex IIb of the Feasibility Study). In FFS, smallholder lead farmers will improve their technical capacities to implement selected CRA practices aimed at augmenting yields and quality of specific staple and high-value crops on FFS plots as well as their own. Each lead farmer, once capacitated, will train additional farmers in her/his community under the supervision of the ward-level AGRITEX extension workers.

37. To ensure support for long-term continued application/adaptation of climate-resilient production practices and a shift towards market-oriented, climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods, ***GCF resources and GoZ co-financing will be used to establish and operationalize multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms (IPs).*** These will be based in selected agricultural colleges and DR&SS research stations with the aim of building and empowering multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase market access and development of the value chains of the selected climate-resilient crops. Each IP will draw stakeholders from different value chains in 3-5 districts. The project will support AGRITEX to co-facilitate the Innovation Platforms with DR&SS (funding support to establish/operationalize the IPs through technical assistance/meetings/trainings), as well as civil society organizations or academic/research organizations with specialized expertise (e.g. ICRISAT). Selected staff members from AGRITEX and DR&SS will receive specific training to lead the IPs, who will meet periodically and benefit from access to on-site demonstration facilities. A national level platform will be established to monitor progress, troubleshoot challenges and receive evidence-based policy inputs from the Innovation Platforms based on knowledge generated and codified under Activity 2.3 (for more detailed information on Innovation Platforms, please see the sub-assessment on Climate Smart Agriculture in Annex IIb).

38. *These IPs will complement or align with the ZRBF approach to market development and financial inclusion.* Each platform will include the primary actors in a crop's value chain, from input supply and production to final sale, and will develop a strategy to improve the market linkages in each value chain to enable access by smallholder farmers. Smallholders, particularly women, as well as financial intermediaries will receive training (using GoZ resources) to enable access to finance for sustained impact beyond the project. These platforms will enable a transformative shift towards climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods for the smallholders with increased technical support from AGRITEX, development of partnerships with private enterprises, greater coordination among value chain stakeholders and improved access to markets and finance.

39. The project will generate extensive knowledge of water management, climate-resilient agriculture, and the development of climate-resilient value chains. Under this Output, experience with climate-resilient water resource management and agriculture, Innovation Platforms and market access will be analyzed and documented. Local knowledge of agricultural production, weather patterns and water management will be analyzed and ultimately synthesized with conventional modern scientific methods and approaches in a process of co-creation of technical knowledge of smallholder adaptation to climate change.

Activity 2.1: Establish transformative multi-stakeholder innovation platforms for diversified climate-resilient agriculture and markets

40. It is expected that increased water security through Activities 1.1 and 1.2, and climate-resilient production techniques introduced in Activity 2.2, below, will enable crop diversification as well as production of a marketable surplus of staple and non-staple crops. The adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies at scale is significantly enhanced if farmers are motivated by and assured of inclusive climate-resilient value-chains, including reliable markets for their diversified crops. In this way, the project can sustain transformative changes in production and increase climate resilience of agro-ecosystems by enabling market linkages that leverage market incentives to motivate farmers to adopt and periodically innovate climate-resilient agricultural practices.

41. Strengthening of climate-resilient value chains requires the collaboration of all stakeholders in the chain. This project will convene five multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms (IP) - comprising farmers, input suppliers, produce buyers, water governance authorities, government service providers, financial institutions, NGO technical assistance providers and others - across the 15 districts. Each IP will be coordinated and facilitated by assigned AGRITEX staff, with the assistance of key institutions and other entities (NGOs, private sector, international research organization) and will meet at a central location e.g. agricultural college. Each Innovation Platform will target the development of a specific value chain (horticulture, livestock, small grains, sesame, identified in Annex IIb of the Feasibility Study) relevant to smallholders in a particular geographic area and develop one or more strategies to build the climate-resilience and productivity of the specified value chain(s) through the FFS. Each Innovation Platform will support the identification of markets for climate smart crop/livestock production, analysis of input/output markets with a focus on climate resilience, identification of production and post-production barriers, and discussion of marketing strategies. A value-chain analysis and a market mapping exercise were

undertaken as part of the full Feasibility Study during proposal development (see Annex IIb of the Feasibility Study). The innovation platforms will also build on successful experiences from ZRBF and *Scaling Up Adaptation project* on facilitation of multipartite partnerships between farmers, private sector and financial institutions. During project implementation, user-centric, community-based value-addition, marketing, and financing strategies will be developed as part of each Innovation Platform's work.

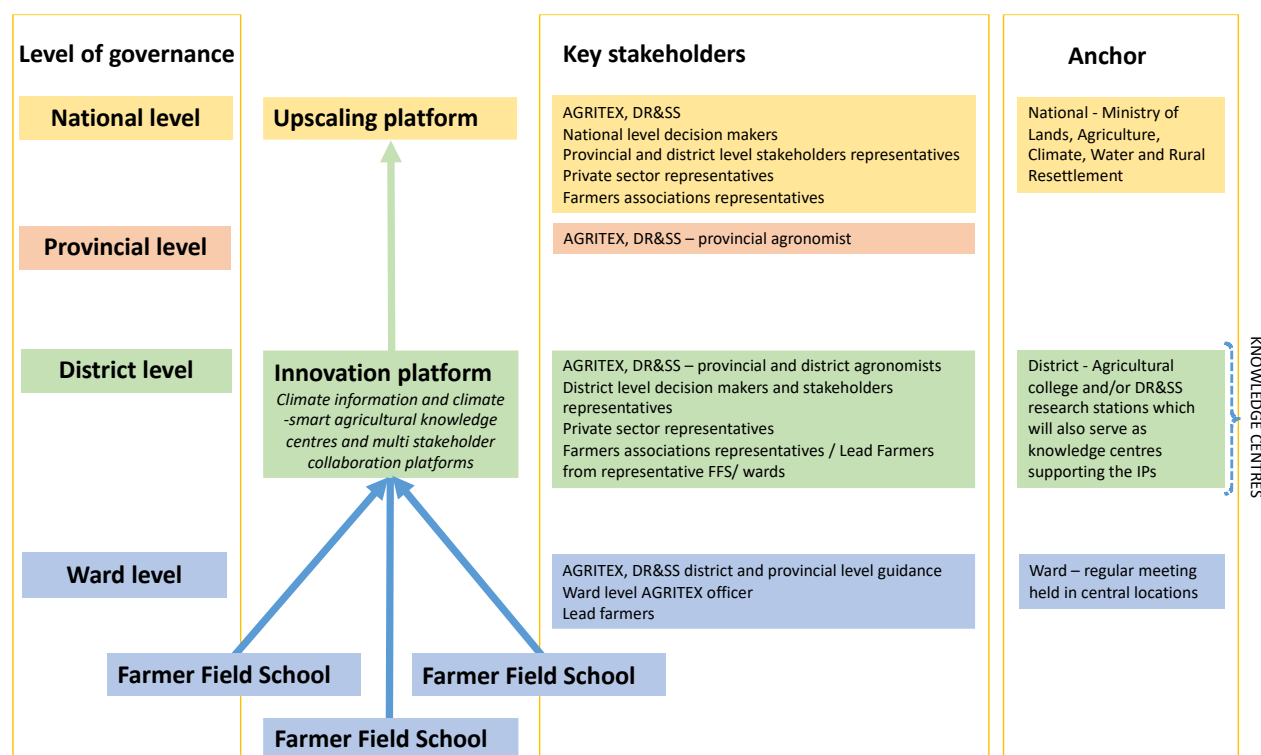


Figure 3: Innovation Platforms organizational framework

This Activity will enable the Innovation Platforms to broker and coordinate partnerships between producers, processors, buyers, input suppliers and others with the aim of lowering the risk of mismatches between product supply and demand. This will be supported through technical advisories and workshops for legal support services and meetings to promote networking among partners and stakeholders. This Activity will leverage, among other types of partnership agreements, private sector investments through out-grower schemes, linking farmers with private 'off-takers' through contract farming and multipartite agreements between farmers, private sector buyers and microfinance institutions for loans for inputs and productive asset investments. On the ground, this activity will provide technical assistance, trainings and meetings to establish, operationalize, and coordinate multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms for upscaling diversified climate resilient production and access to markets, run platform-level workshops to develop crop-specific production and market strategies for use by all relevant value chain actors for climate-resilient production and market access, provide technical assistance (including legal support services to farmer organizations) to facilitate and formalize public-private partnerships across value-chain actors, provide technical assistance and business planning and management training to smallholder farmers and financial intermediaries to enable access to finance for sustained scaling up climate-resilient agriculture. This Activity will build on both CRIDF's small-scale infrastructure program and the previous Seeds and Markets Project funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The project will build on lessons learned and expertise in regard to value chain support in the ongoing project *Scaling Up Adaptation* being implemented by UNDP/Oxfam and partners on climate-resilient value chain development and engagement of market actors for irrigated horticulture and livestock in Chiredzi, Buhera, and Chimanimani, as well as the SNV RARP project for horticultural produce, which have engaged agri-businesses such as Matanuska for bananas, Cairns for tomatoes and beans, and Schweppes and CESVI for citrus fruits. The project will utilize the work of ICRISAT and CIMMYT on Innovation Platforms for co-development of agriculture practices and market linkages, as well as the experience of

ZRBF consortia for horticulture, livestock, sesame and similar dry land crops. Therefore, while the proposed project itself does not invest in value-chain development, it coordinates with and complements these various efforts.

42. GCF and UNDP resources will be used for training to enable smallholder farmers, particularly women, to build their technical and business planning and management capacities to increase their collateral and creditworthiness while also providing technical advisory support to financial intermediaries on how to appraise and invest in climate-resilient production and value-chains. Specifically, the project will train women in particular in a ward-based gender equality action learning program and women financial empowerment training programme. The project will build on the efforts of the UNDP supported SCCF project on coordinating with savings groups, credit associations, and micro-finance organizations to promote linkages between the proposed project beneficiaries and various financial intermediaries. These financial intermediaries would also be engaged in the Innovation Platforms enabling linkages and partnerships to promote sustained investment beyond the project lifetime. Technical advisory will focus on awareness and how these intermediaries can put in place various packages of options for women to access finance. E.g. policies for group lending schemes; mechanisms for flexible collateral requirements etc. to facilitate women to invest in climate resilient production and value chains.

This activity includes the following sub-activities:

2.1.1 Technical assistance, 9 trainings and meetings to establish, operationalize, and coordinate five multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms (through quarterly meetings over four years) across 15 districts and one national-level Platform (through bi-annual meetings over four years) for upscaling diversified climate resilient production and access to markets

2.1.2 Develop crop-specific production and market strategies for use by all relevant value chain actors for climate-resilient production and market access (two-day strategy development workshops per platform per year over 4 years and at least five plans)

2.1.3 Technical assistance (including legal support services to farmer organizations) to facilitate and formalize public-private partnerships across value-chain actors to upscale climate-resilient agricultural markets

2.1.4 Technical assistance and business planning and management training to smallholder farmers, particularly women (under a ward-based gender equality action learning program and women financial empowerment training programme) and financial intermediaries to enable access to finance for sustained scaling up climate-resilient agriculture (three streams of women's programmes promoting Women's leadership through economic leadership, gender equity and empowerment)

Activity 2.2: Investments in inputs, technologies and field-based training to scale up the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of increasing climate hazards (rain-fed and irrigated farms)

This activity will support government extension services – using a participatory methodology - to refine, adapt and widely disseminate demand-driven, tested, climate-resilient agricultural practices to smallholders on rain-fed and irrigated farms in southern Zimbabwe. Smallholder farmers, particularly women, will join 251 Farmer Field Schools across 15 districts and 137 wards to adapt recommended packages of climate-resilient practices¹⁶ and technologies to their production of greater and more sustainable yields of staples and high-value crops in the face of increasing climate hazards. Through this activity, the project will run Training of Trainers workshops for those who will conduct Farmer Field Schools, organize and activate Farmer Field Schools for promotion of climate-resilient agriculture, procure inputs and to implement CRA packages, and run workshops and on-site assistance by lead farmers to facilitate farmer-to-farmer learning to scale up implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems. The project will catalyze upscaling of climate-resilient agricultural practices across the target provinces by training lead farmers from the different wards who, once thoroughly trained in FFS, will return to their communities and engage other farmers in applying the acquired practices and technologies on their plots. AGRITEX field staff will supervise and support the lead farmers over the course of two growing seasons.

43. This activity will therefore invest in training of trainers for Farmer Field Schools (FFS), as well as in the training of lead farmers in the implementation of CRA packages on centralized FFS plots of 0.5 hectares each on average; these lead farmers will then go on to engage their neighbors in practicing climate-resilient agriculture on their own

¹⁶ Please see the Climate-resilient Agriculture sub-assessment in the Feasibility Study for more detail.

fields (0.50 hectares on average). Each of the thirty farmers participating in each FFS during two seasons of CRA activities will disseminate lessons and best practice to at least ten of their peers under the supervision of AGRITEX and with the support of NGOs and, where applicable, private entrepreneurs. This activity aims at final adoption of rain-fed CRA packages by 6900 lead farmers and 69,000 beneficiary farmers – a total of 75,900 smallholder households in the project area of which at least, 30% will be from female-headed households. In addition, the CRA packages for irrigated land will reach 5,900 smallholder households. Initial input packages will be provided to beneficiary farmers corresponding to the approved CRA package and skills acquisition in the FFS. Making use of the GCF investments, the project will influence government budgets on agriculture in the 3 target provinces towards climate resilient agriculture. Specifically, the project will influence the government budget for the input supply scheme to small-scale farmers to be oriented towards climate-resilient varieties. Government extension and research staff in the three provinces benefitting from awareness and training provided by the project will support indirect beneficiaries to adopt and implement climate resilient practices, technologies and crop varieties.

44. CRA packages identified through consultations and analysis during proposal preparation will be adapted through participatory mapping as part of FFS and analysis of farming systems and agro-ecological principles under actual smallholder farming conditions.¹⁷ During project design, consultations were held with AGRITEX, DR&SS, Oxfam, ICRISAT and other staff in Harare as well as in the field to identify CRA practices for specific crops, agroecological conditions, economic and market considerations and other factors. Identified practices were then grouped in CRA packages for specific crops and conditions and onward confirmation, implementation and adaptation in Farmer Field Schools. Identification of CRA practices was achieved as a result of analyses of pilot experience with Climate-resilient Agriculture in Zimbabwe, the Conservation Agriculture program in Zimbabwe, studies of CRA practices and systems in other countries in Southern Africa, research and lessons from pilot experiences carried out by ICRISAT, CIMMYT, Oxfam and other institutions, and analyses of traditional knowledge related to coping with or adaptation to climate variability. Other NGOs, CSOs and universities will be invited to propose different, equally resilient and sustainable, agricultural practices and to participate in the Innovation Platforms, particularly in regard to agroecology and integrated approaches to addressing the food-energy-water-ecosystems nexus at landscape level. The CRA sub-assessment in the Feasibility Study provides further information on the CRA packages (please see Annex IIb).

45. CRA packages include practices such as soil conservation, low till or no-till and other appropriate tillage techniques, targeted fertilization, incorporation of trees and shrubs into cropping systems, multiple cropping/polycultures, integrated crop-livestock systems, and others. Diversification of crops will also be pursued to reduce and manage climate risk using climate-resilient varieties and practices. The CRA packages also include use of drought-tolerant crop varieties - identified as a priority adaptation strategy in Zimbabwe's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC – that have been tried and tested successfully in the UNDP-supported Coping with Drought Project in Chiredzi District in southeast Zimbabwe and other dry areas. Irrigation and rain-fed farmers will be encouraged to adopt climate-adaptive practices for livestock rearing, such as raising of drought and heat tolerant livestock breeds, water harvesting, fodder production, and hay or silage making using irrigated crop residue. Note that this Activity is implemented in conjunction with Activity 1.2, above.

46. The knowledge and experience gained during FFS will be codified and disseminated to smallholders in communities and districts across southern Zimbabwe through exchange visits, easy-to-access information circulars and other means organized by AGRITEX.

This activity includes the following sub-activities:

2.2.1 Training of Trainers (155 national, provincial, district and ward level AGRITEX staff), particularly women, to conduct Farmer Field Schools in 15 target Districts of southern Zimbabwe (10 workshops at the national and provincial level, and 85 trainings at the district and ward level)

¹⁷ AGRITEX, with the support of DR&SS, ICRISAT, CIMMYT and other partners, leads the development of climate-resilient agricultural practices and their participatory field testing and adaptation to different smallholder agro-ecological and economic conditions.

2.2.2 Organization and activation of 251 Farmer Field Schools for promotion of climate-resilient agriculture in the 15 Districts

2.2.3 Procurement of inputs and technologies (e.g. seeds, tools, fertilizers) to implement CRA packages on 6,900 lead farmer plots

2.2.4 Workshops and on-site assistance by lead farmers to facilitate farmer-to-farmer learning to scale up implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems (One community open day per FFS. Under AGRITEX supervision, each lead farmer engages additional 10 farmers each through workshops and on-site assistance).

The targeted beneficiary community wards for the provision of the climate resilient practices under Activity 2.2 were identified during the project preparation process using the preliminary criteria below (also see Feasibility Study). These criteria will be reviewed and updated at the outset of project implementation to assist the Executing Entity's final selection of such beneficiaries and practices:

- (i) **Most climate vulnerable wards:** Application of climate vulnerability analysis in selection of wards to target most climate vulnerable districts, mainly in relation to risk of mid-season dry spells, droughts and other extreme weather phenomena.
- (ii) **Potential for synergies:** Analysis of potential for synergies and complementarities with similar project interventions and avoidance of overlaps and duplication of efforts. Both large scale projects and local community initiatives should be considered.
- (iii) **Ownership:** Analysis of target populations' social and economic vulnerabilities and capabilities, their level of organization and ability and willingness to engage actively in project interventions, based on the expectation that ownership **of and investment of time and resources in interventions is key to ensure sustainability.**
- (iv) **Market and value chain development potential:** Assessment of potential for entry into value chains / strengthened value chains, including access to market infrastructure, suitability of suggested value chains, local market actors.
- (v) **Possibility of Clustering Interventions:** Identification of wards which have other actors already actively providing support to smallholder farmers to avoid overlaps.
- (vi) **Resource endowment of the wards:** Resource endowment is a factor that explains the capacity of a ward to cope with climate change. Availability of natural resource endowment in certain wards will provide an opportunity to harness the available ecosystems services to enable productive agriculture activities.

Beneficiary community wards will be first confirmed by the Project's Responsible Parties as part of sub-activity 2.2.3 and 2.2.3 and subsequently confirmed by the Executing Entity.

Activity 2.3 Enhance institutional coordination and knowledge management capacities for climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of increasing climate hazards

This activity will support the improved coordination, generation and sharing of knowledge regarding climate-resilient agricultural practices, water management, value-chains, marketing and other factors among key government departments; these will include Department of Economics and Markets, AGRITEX and DR&SS in collaboration with Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services and Department of Irrigation within the Ministry of Lands, Rural Resettlement and Agriculture. The focus will be on ensuring that the lessons learned and best practices identified through FFS, upscaling and Innovation Platforms are shared across departments at the national level in an evidence-based format that facilitates decision making and out-scaling of climate-resilient agricultural practices and water management. Specifically, it will upgrade ICT/GIS data collection/sharing platforms and protocols across knowledge centers in participating agricultural colleges and research centers, engage technical expertise to support generation, codification and exchange of knowledge across agricultural colleges and research centers for climate-resilient agriculture, and undertake impact evaluation and codification of best practices/lessons for systemic, evidence-based learning to scale-up resilient agricultural livelihoods.

47. At provincial and district level, the project's knowledge generation and learning activities will be grounded at the five Innovation Platforms (IPs) with support from each of three anchoring agricultural training colleges - Masvingo, Makoholi, and Esigodini – and relevant DR&SS research stations (e.g. Matobo, Chisumbanje and Chiredzi stations). Together with national level experts, these agricultural training colleges are responsible for the

training of AGRITEX field personnel, as well as thematic experts. The project – with GoZ and GCF financing - will invest in strengthening five centers to serve as climate-resilient agricultural knowledge centres, providing knowledge generation services to the five Innovation Platforms and their members, facilitating smallholder assessments of on-the-ground experience with CRA initiatives and irrigation management, enabling student participation in field studies, engaging experts in assessments of specific issues, including value addition technology piloting, and employing writers to draft readily accessible case studies and policy analyses. Together with the Innovation Platforms, and beyond the project lifetime, these centers of excellence will support dissemination of lessons learned and best practices through the continuous monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation experiences. This material will be channeled through a national multi-stakeholder Innovation Platform to influence decision making and policy development for upscaling of evidence-based good practices and lessons learnt, and to inform strategies to facilitate future scaling through AGRITEX training platforms for new staff and in-service learning and ultimately extension services to farmers.

48. At the national level, efficient institutional coordination and knowledge management is essential in facilitating system-level changes to enable sustained and transformational climate resilience and adaptation impacts lasting beyond the lifetime of project interventions. The project supports measures to enhance collaboration and knowledge sharing on climate change adaptation between key institutions and stakeholders so that improved communication and more coordinated sharing of data and information can more easily take place, mainly through the national upscaling Innovation Platform, with participation of national level decision makers. Also, the project seeks to strengthen the systematic documenting and sharing of information through adequate ICT and GIS systems (hardware and software) base to support data collection, analysis, evidence generation and sharing of knowledge; development of knowledge management and information sharing guidelines; and training in effective organizational knowledge management systems and advanced data analysis for climate-risk informed and resilient water and agricultural management.

49. In addition, the M&E plan (Section H.2) will include impact evaluation to support systemic and evidence-based learning. Lessons learned and best practices (reports, publications, and other communication and knowledge products for various media) will not only support adaptive project management but also inform learning across national/sub-national/community levels within Zimbabwe, as well as regionally for future investments and decision-making.

This activity includes the following sub-activities:

2.3.1 Upgrade ICT/GIS data collection/sharing platforms and protocols for knowledge management on climate resilient agricultural systems and livelihoods across knowledge centers in participating agricultural colleges and research centers

2.3.2 Generation, codification and exchange of knowledge across agricultural colleges and research centers for climate-resilient agriculture

2.3.3 Impact evaluation and codification of best practices/lessons for systemic, evidence-based learning to scale-up resilient agricultural livelihoods

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

50. This Output addresses Barrier #4, above. To effectively address weather and climate-related risks through adaptive management and planning during the growing season, farmers require information on available water-related resources (primarily irrigation and rainfall), extreme temperatures and evaporation, as well as the timing of these with respect to the crop growth cycle. This information can then be used to plan crop planting times, varietal choices, application of inputs (e.g. fertilizer), and irrigation scheduling. To address this need, water managers and agricultural extension officers (ZiNWA, AGRITEX and IMCs) require: i) the development of climate-related information packages for different periods in the cropping cycle and for different forecasting timescales (weather, 1-10 days and seasonal, 1-6 months); ii) the translation of weather/climate-related information into impacts on water availability for crops; iii) translation of information into understandable language (colloquial and technical); iv) the dissemination of information through appropriate media; and v) and training/explanations of how to

use/interpret the information. In Zimbabwe this requires the development of systems to provide forecasts of water availability for irrigation (allowing catchment managers to better plan their expected water allocations and dam releases) and dryland crops, based on weather forecasts, seasonal forecasts and water resource models.

51. This Output will support the establishment of a comprehensive, functional climate information system to enhance the resilience of agricultural livelihoods. It will enhance existing observational networks (meteorological and hydrological), utilizing a combination of standard and low cost (particularly for O&M) technologies, as well as develop capacities to ensure the generation of timely weather/climate and hydrological forecasts and information for water resource management, irrigation management and dryland cropping. Weather/climate/hydrological information will be appropriately packaged and combined with other sources of information related to household vulnerability/food security by multi-institutional task teams (AGRITEX & MSD), and disseminated through mobile telecommunications and radio programs, with training conducted by both international and local universities. Further support from universities will be provided for water resource capacity development at ZiNWA, with DoI contributing to materials on the use of water/weather forecasts and observations for irrigation scheduling by IMCs. This Output includes the following activities:

Activity 3.1: Installation and operationalization of weather/climate and hydrological observation networks

52. This activity addresses existing gaps in weather station coverage by installing 12 automatic weather stations, 10 automatic rainfall stations and 10 hydrological gauging stations at proposed irrigation sites that are not currently covered by the existing weather station network, and at catchment locations needed to monitor rainfall, river levels and flow. It will also upgrade systems and institutional capacities for hydro-meteorological data transmission and processing and train MSD, ZiNWA, DR&SS/AGRITEX officials, community observers in collecting data, operating and maintaining equipment. It builds the capacity of MSD to generate gridded observational datasets based on satellite observations, thus extending observations to areas without weather stations, as well as further developing the ability to generate quantitative downscaled weather forecasts via statistical and dynamical techniques. Targeted seasonal forecasts (based on ENSO/IOD state) will be evaluated and utilized over the south western region. These quantitative outputs will build the foundations for developing the tailored sectoral forecasts in activity 3.2. This activity will also support the quality control of data and its access and storage in databases at ZiNWA and MSD, as well as the development of shared weather data for modelling and forecasting. It will further provide training for MSD, ZiNWA and other observers (e.g. for schools/communities hosting low-cost stations) on O&M of equipment.

This activity includes the following sub-activities:

3.1.1: Install 12 automatic weather stations to cover key agricultural zones and 10 automatic low-cost rainfall/weather stations to improve rainfall monitoring in the three catchments

3.1.2: Install 10 water level/gauging stations at strategic points in the three catchments

3.1.3: Upgrade systems and institutional capacities for hydro-meteorological data transmission and processing to enable localized weather, climate and hydrological model forecast generation

3.1.4: Train MSD, ZiNWA, DR&SS/AGRITEX officials, community observers (low-cost stations) in collecting data, operating and maintaining equipment (two trainings for MSD & ZiNWA and DR&SS/AGRITEX officials and observers from three catchments over two years)

Activity 3.2: Develop, disseminate and build institutional capacities (MSD and AGRITEX) on tailored climate and weather information products

This activity will scale up innovations, developed through the UNDP/GEF supported project, on targeted seasonal forecasts (based on El Nino and the Indian Ocean Dipole) and climate information dissemination (utilizing SMS communications) to smallholder farmers. Develop information products to strengthen existing national satellite/observation-based weather. Practically, it will train national level ZiNWA staff in the use of water resource models and ingesting input data from weather/climate observations and forecasts, develop regular hydrological forecasts and disseminate climate information through mobile phones, community radio, community meetings and local posters and bulletins. The project will also develop new tailored products to inform decision making for food security and water resource management under the NEWU, and to be used as part of the information

dissemination network to smallholder farmers through SMS-based and radio services. These products will be developed through collaborative multi-institutional task teams and incorporate feedback on usability and information content as well as indigenous knowledge, garnered through participatory analysis and discussion. The regular production of these weather information products will be operationalized through the development of operating procedures and associated software/code development. ZINWA, with support from University of Zimbabwe (UoZ), will undertake water resource modelling in the three southern catchments, as well as develop procedures (institutional and software/code) to operationally assimilate observations and forecasts from MSD to do forward projections of water resource availability. WFP will act as a service provider in coordinating efforts to improve the national climate information systems and services, namely in regard to seasonal forecasting, and will again play a key role as a service provider in rolling out the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) methodology in three representative districts across the three catchments (please see implementation arrangements. Section C.7, for details on role of WFP)¹⁸. Informed by the PICSA methodology, these efforts will be scaled up to cover the three catchments and to include the design and formatting of advisories and distribution of messages, based on the sectoral products, to community radio stations and other channels such as mobile phones (SMS messaging), community radio, community meetings and local posters and bulletins.

This activity includes the following sub-activities:

3.2.1 Develop information products to strengthen existing national satellite/observation-based weather, 10-day and seasonal forecasts and advisories targeted to smallholder farmers

3.2.2 Training national level ZINWA staff (partnering with UoZ) in the use of water resource models (two trainings in WEAP and Pitman models) as well as ingesting input data from weather/climate observations and forecasts

3.2.3 Develop regular hydrological forecasts, incorporating daily updates of hydromet observations and forecasts

3.2.4 Disseminate climate information through mobile phones, community radio, community meetings and local posters and bulletins

Activity 3.3: Capacity building for farmers and local institutional staff on effective use of climate and weather information and products for resilient water management and agricultural planning

53. Under this activity, the project will train local level Department of Information, ZiNWA and Climate Change staff in data analysis and production of information products, train farmers and district and local level intermediaries and set up communication and database systems to facilitate climate information management (equipment and communication materials) at three agricultural training colleges. This activity supports capacity building of ZiNWA, DoI, CMCs, IMCs and smallholder farmers to continuously access climate information services and to apply the knowledge to on-farm water management and crop production. This will involve training ZiNWA and DoI at the national level, as well as ZiNWA catchment management staff and CMCs at the subnational level, to be able to understand and interpret the modelling and forecast information provided by MSD (weather and seasonal forecasts) and ZiNWA (water resource modelling), in terms of potential impacts on dam water levels to aid in managing water releases. It will further work with AGRITEX extension officers, IMCs and lead rain-fed and irrigated farmers (ToT) to interpret the forecasts, combine/utilize them with on-farm measured rainfall and temperature, understand risk management options and use them to plan crop/water management decisions and crop irrigation scheduling. The project intends to make use of the competencies of the University of Reading, on the PICSA, a participatory approach that combines local climate, crop, livestock and livelihood information with participatory planning and decision-making tools that smallholder farmers can use to decide the best farming and livelihood options. This activity will also increase capacity to disseminate weather and climate-related information to communities through DR&SS and AGRITEX district offices and given the increased capabilities of these offices and institutions, dissemination of climate information will go beyond the districts and ward targets by this project. These offices will be provided with printed materials, and officers will attend the training courses so that they can be a first point of call for weather/climate related questions from farmers and communities. Queries will be logged and feedback on the usefulness of the information sent to AGRITEX and DR&SS national headquarters to be considered when developing new materials and advisories. Climate information will be codified and communicated

¹⁸ This collaboration is key to ensure complementarity between the activities of this proposed project and the WFP project proposal to the GCF with a focus on climate services in Zimbabwe, submitted early 2018.

in local languages and in accessible formats through the three agricultural training colleges, which will also serve as knowledge centers under Activity 2.3.

This Activity includes the following sub-activities:

3.3.1: Training of local level DoI, ZiNWA and CC staff in data analysis and production of information products (based on observed and forecast water levels and weather/climate forecasts) for water resource management

3.3.2: Participatory training of farmers and district and local level intermediaries – including Agriculture Extension, MSD and IMC staff - in interpretation and use of climate and weather information products for crop/water management

3.3.3 Set up communication and database systems to facilitate climate information management (equipment and communication materials) at three agricultural training colleges - Masvingo, Makoholi, and Esigodin.

Partnerships:

This project is built on multiple baseline programmes and projects in Zimbabwe and designed to establish strong collaboration and partnerships with many of them that are ongoing. The key project baseline initiatives are listed in Annex R, which presents an overview of the key past and on-going interventions (climate and non-climate) implemented by GoZ, donors, NGOs, civil society and private companies to improve rural smallholders' livelihoods. The broad focus areas of interventions, include: (i) smallholder irrigation (ii) agriculture production, market linkages and access to finance, (iii) research institutions, and (iv) climate information services. The Annex lists these initiatives and potential collaboration with this project.

Risks:

The chart below is taken from the GCF-approved Funding Proposal under section **G.2. Risk Factors and Mitigation Measures**. A second comprehensive list of risks that might prevent the project results from being achieved, together with the social and environmental risks posed by the project, are identified in the **UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure document (SESP)**, which was annexed to the GCF Funding Proposal prior to its approval. An **Environmental and Social Management Framework** was drafted and annexed to the Funding Proposal prior to its approval and is annexed to this Project Document.

Selected Risk Factor 1			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Revitalization and climate-proofing of irrigation infrastructure could experience delays given logistical and operational challenges of construction in relatively remote areas.	Technical and operational	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
This risk will be mitigated by building on the sub-assessments, studies and consultations during project preparation; clear, formal delineation of responsibilities and division of labor among collaborating institutions; rigorous vetting of bidding companies, and intensive planning beginning at project inception. The project implementation arrangements will emphasize inter-institutional coordination, and sufficient seasoned staff will be employed to ensure efficiency in irrigation revitalization and climate-proofing. These measures maintain this risk at Medium.			
Selected Risk. Factor 2			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk

			occurring
Farmers may be reluctant to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices due to perceived risk associated with application of new techniques and inputs.	Technical and operational	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
Participatory action-research methodologies used in Farmer Field Schools will build on smallholder-identified needs and priorities, as well as their traditional knowledge of their agro-ecosystems. Lead farmers – the most progressive and respected smallholders in a community, both men and women – will be identified for FFS training to take place over the course of at least two years. Smallholder organizations will be represented on Innovation Platforms and will receive technical assistance and other support from the different institutional and private sector stakeholders to ensure climate-resilient crop and livestock production and commercialization. Given a long history of institutional support to smallholders in the region starting at the ward level, farmers have often been trained by AGRITEX staff and are accustomed to the FFS modality. These measures maintain this risk at Medium.			
Selected Risk Factor 3			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Elite farmers could capture the benefits of partnerships with the private sector.	Social and environmental	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
Partnership agreements with the private sector – leveraged through multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms – will involve smallholder organizations, given that individual smallholder plots are unlikely to provide sufficient production for adequate commercialization. The project will offer technical training to all community smallholders, provide timely technical assistance to smallholder organizations in regard to financial and post-harvest management, and ensure equal access to key inputs, including water and climate-resilient crop varieties. These measures maintain this risk at Medium.			
Selected Risk Factor 4			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Irrigation Management Committees do not participate in revitalization of irrigation schemes and feel no responsibility for Operations and Maintenance.	Technical and operational	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Low
Mitigation Measure(s)			
Confirmation of the willingness of IMCs to participate in revitalization of irrigation schemes and assume responsibility for O&M will be a key criterion for revitalization of their scheme by the project. The project will follow a participatory methodology in scheme revitalization with IMC members present and active during every step from design to maintenance. Farmers are required to put “skin in the game” in terms of financial commitment to IMC O&M funds, and this will be closely monitored by DoI and AGRITEX staff. Given the essential importance of irrigation to rural livelihoods, the probability of the risk of IMC disinterest is considered low.			
Selected Risk Factor 5			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Extreme weather events result in widespread erosion and sedimentation of irrigation infrastructure	Social and environmental	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			

Design of irrigation infrastructure will be effected taking into account the worst-case scenario based on analysis of climate models as well as climate vulnerabilities of each selected irrigation scheme. While extreme weather events are expected to continue to occur and present high risks to irrigation infrastructure in general, climate-proofing using worst-case design parameters should maintain the probability of this risk occurring as medium. In addition, the project partners will work to mobilize resources and engage in partnerships for improved catchment management as a mitigation measure.			
Selected Risk Factor 6			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Private sector entrepreneurs decline to participate on Innovation Platforms as they perceive risks in terms of potential costs of time and effort to outweigh potential benefits	Technical and operational	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
Innovation platforms are designed to reach consensus around the development of specific climate-resilient crop or livestock value chains by involving all stakeholders, from production through to wholesale. Private sector entrepreneurs stand to gain from stable markets for inputs and outputs based on reliable production volumes, and they have expressed interest (in stakeholder consultations) in building stronger relationships with smallholders to access adequate amounts of produce for market. In addition, successful experiences from other projects incl. the Scaling Up Adaptation project and ZRBF consortia projects demonstrate genuinely interested private sector partners and mutually beneficial partnerships for smallholder farmers and private sector alike. By entering into formal or semi-formal partnerships with smallholder organizations for production, together with technical assistance agencies and others, entrepreneurs are able to mitigate uncertainty in the supply of produce (volumes and quality) and augment the possibilities of significant returns on investments in production or post-harvest handling. The collaboration of government agencies and NGOs in these partnerships will reduce risk to the entrepreneurs and smallholders by providing training; technical assistance; market scoping/analysis; strengthening of market linkages; climate, weather and agricultural advisories; access to relevant research; and linkages to credit sources. In essence, the Innovation Platforms are designed to reduce risk to all parties involved, who stand to benefit from improved communication, collaboration, and consensus-building around climate-resilient value chain development. The value-chain sub-assessment in the Feasibility Study indicates that markets for the selected crops and livestock are sufficiently robust to absorb increased production and that, as a result, private sector companies and entrepreneurs are willing to engage in partnerships with smallholder organizations and others to strengthen market linkages and value chains. The probability of this risk occurring is medium.			
Selected Risk Factor 7			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Increase in community conflict and Gender Based Violence (GBV) due to challenging community gender norms and targeting women as equal beneficiaries of project interventions.	Social and environmental	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
In designing project activities, gender equity was a primary concern with the aim of strengthening opportunities for women in agricultural production and market linkages by providing them with additional skills and the required enabling factors. The norms and beliefs of community members in regard to “appropriate work for women” as well as exposure to GBV, will be addressed through ongoing consultations, community sensitization activities and equal participation in training, planning and other activities. A solid, gender-sensitive grievance mechanism will be established, which will allow beneficiary women to report any incidences of social conflict arising from their involvement in project activities. Each Innovation Platform will be constituted so that women and men are equitably represented, and the national Resilience Building Platform will have an explicit gender focal point to ensure that analysis of lessons and project experience, as well as discussions of potential policy reforms, are undertaken with a gender lens. Positive gender equity effects have been brought about in other projects, and this project expects to draw on these effective gender equality and gender empowerment methodologies – e.g. OXFAM implemented GEF/UNDP Scaling Up Adaptation and the GALS methodology in the FAO LFSP program. The probability of this risk occurring is medium. To mitigate against violence against women, the project will incorporate men and women dialogues on GBV. The FFS present appropriate platforms to establish fora for awareness and dialogue on GBV among targeted beneficiaries.			

Selected Risk Factor 8			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Lack of community ownership and buy-in to irrigation scheme revitalization	Social and environmental	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Low
Mitigation Measure(s)			
<p>The social support for irrigation scheme revitalization was assessed during project preparation. Given the underlying value of water availability and security to rural livelihoods, smallholders recognize the vital necessity of revitalization of their communal irrigation schemes. As the schemes represent a public good, communities have organized Irrigation Management Committees (IMCS) to operate and maintain their systems, including scheduling of irrigation and upgrading of field level equipment. While the IMCs have often suffered from organizational weaknesses that have impaired their abilities to adequately manage, resources, resolve conflicts, or plan for the future, this project will strengthen IMCs through participatory development of IMC constitutions delineating roles and responsibilities of participating smallholders; training in organizational management and planning; linking IMCs to government agencies and NGOs, as well as to each other across catchments; and assistance in establishing and implementing Operations and Maintenance Funds. The project draws on effective IMC training methodologies from CRIDF and ZRBF partners and experiences from EU, FAO and IFAD. These measures reduce the probability of the risk to low.</p>			
Selected Risk Factor 9			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Seasonal crop price fluctuations are a potential threat to smallholder adoption of market-dependent climate-resilient crops, as a fall in prices at an inopportune time could result in significant economic losses, thereby jeopardizing continued investment in resilience-enhancing inputs and technologies. Continuous assessment of crop prices is required to ensure that farmers will be protected from economic losses due to negative price fluctuations.	Social and environmental	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
<p>This risk will be mitigated by including monitoring and analysis of crop price fluctuations as part of regular Innovation Platform discussions in tandem with training in farming as a business for AGRITEX staff and farmers. The Innovation Platforms will draw on the ZRBF and MLAWRR/Dept of Economics and Markets systems for monitoring crop price fluctuations to support profit planning. These measures maintain the probability of the risk at medium.</p>			
Selected Risk Factor 10			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
Women are restricted from participating fully in agricultural production, market linkages and value chain development, although they represent the majority of smallholder farmers. Women are playing increasingly important roles in agriculture and rural livelihoods, however, due to local norms and beliefs around appropriate work for women, they are often relegated to specific areas of work identified as “women’s work”, and they do not enjoy the same access to resources as men do.	Social and Environmental	Medium (5.1-20% of project value)	Medium
Mitigation Measure(s)			
<p>Restrictions on women’s participation in agriculture will be explicitly addressed by this project. Lack of knowledge and technical skills in agriculture will be addressed through training designed for women beneficiaries, and training will be designed in a gender responsive manner, including use of flexible times and the use of female trainers. Male household members will also receive awareness raising as to the economic and social benefits of women’s empowerment, and male “gender champions” will be identified and trained accordingly. Women will be explicitly represented on the Innovation Platforms (IP), and, where specific value chains for crops and animals deemed to be “women’s work” (e.g. goats, sesame) are focussed on, they will receive priority attention. Innovation Platform coordinators and public</p>			

sector institutional representatives will target women's production groups for potential partnerships with private sector entities, including buyers, processors, exporters, etc. Women smallholders will receive training in Farmer Field Schools in negotiation skills, financial management and access to markets. The project will collect gender-disaggregated data on the effectiveness of interventions and apply lessons learned from the project and other interventions in the target districts to refine interventions. Continuous stakeholder consultations with women will ensure that beneficiary concerns and perspectives are incorporated over subsequent years of the project. These measures keep the risk at Medium.

Stakeholder engagement plan: Please see Annex I for the GCF-approved Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The following text is taken from the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Stakeholder engagement in project implementation will start with inception workshops to kick off the project.

- A national level inception workshop, led by the MLAWRR will present the project to national level stakeholders to confirm a shared understanding of project objectives, go through the project theory of change and implementation plan, discuss and agree roles and responsibilities, get stakeholder feedback and recommendations for project implementation and introduce the project support team to stakeholders. The inception workshop will also provide a detailed overview of UNDP-GCF reporting and M&E requirements and procedures for oversight.
- Similarly, three provincial inception workshops will be held with relevant provincial and district level stakeholders to kick start and support implementation at the provincial and district level.

In addition to this, informal stakeholder engagement will also take place. The project intends to emphasize regular review and learning events to support adaptive management and learning across the responsible partners and the project implementation areas. The project PMU is shared with the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund, facilitating a larger knowledge and evidence base to draw from and a wide range of stakeholders to learn with. This will support the project in drawing on and promoting best practice across the country. The regular monitoring, learning and review events will also allow for stakeholders to raise issues of concern and grievances to be addressed.

Each project output will be delivered in close collaboration with key stakeholders:

For Output 1: Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Climate, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLACWRR), namely the Department of Irrigation and AGRITEX will support the project team in implementing this output. Following capacity building, the Department of Irrigation will play a lead role in rolling out climate resilient irrigation infrastructure. The DFID supported *Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility* may provide technical advice in the process of climate proofing irrigation schemes. As the DoI is mainly present at provincial level, the district and ward level AGRITEX officers will support smallholder farmers' Irrigation Management Committees in irrigation schemes in appropriate, climate-smart and effective irrigation scheduling and cropping, while also supporting farmers on rain fed farmland to harvest rainfall and conserve soil moisture efficiently. AGRITEX will be trained to take up this responsibility and will take part in the setup of irrigation scheme IMCs and take the lead in the running of farmer field schools. The project also has a strong focus on ensuring gender equal participation in the IMC's and will engage with local women's groups in carrying out gender equality and women empowerment training. An NGO will be competitively procured to carry out the gender component for output 1 and 2, and it is expected that the gender equality and women's empowerment trainings may build on the successful experiences of OXFAM implementation of the Gender Action Learning System as part of the DFID-supported Livelihoods and Food Security programme in Northern Zimbabwe. In addition to these stakeholders, the private sector value chain actors and financial institutions will be engaged in terms of ensuring that IMC's are able to strike up contracts with private sector players on inputs and produce markets to facilitate a sustained income and ensure continued generation of finances for operations and maintenance for the scheme.

For Output 2: The Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development, namely AGRITEX and the Department of Research and Specialist Services, will support the project team in implementing this output.

AGRITEX is present at the provincial, district and ward levels and have direct and frequent engagement with smallholder farmers. DR&SS is present at the provincial level and has several research programs focused on climate-smart agriculture and conservation agriculture with smallholder farmers. The CGIAR research institutions ICRISAT and CIMMYT are hosted at DR&SS research stations and collaborate closely with the department on CSA. This output focuses on promoting and anchoring climate-smart agriculture practices with smallholder farmers on drylands as well as irrigated land. In doing so, the project will make use of the successful experience of a combination of farmer field schools and innovation platforms as piloted by DR&SS in collaboration with CGIAR partners. This allows for climate-smart agricultural best practices to be adapted to a Zimbabwean context and developed together with a group of smallholder farmers before being scaled out through extension services and farmers' own engagement with their peers. Also, the Innovation Platforms provide a space for developing inclusive and climate resilient marketing links between smallholder farmers and private sector – building trust and business linkages and facilitating impactful private sector investments into the smallholder agriculture sector. A research institution or NGO with experience in linking smallholder farmers and private sector through innovation platforms for climate-smart agriculture practices and markets will be procured to run the Innovation Platforms in close collaboration with DR&SS and AGRITEX. Output 2 also has a strong focus on gender equality, recognizing that the majority of smallholder farmers are women and that gender equal opportunities and women empowerment are key to maximize productivity. A NGO will be competitively procured to carry out the gender component for both Outputs 1 and 2, and it is expected that the gender equality and women empowerment trainings may build on the successful experiences of OXFAM implementation of the Gender Action Learning System, as part of the DFID supported Livelihoods and Food Security programme in Northern Zimbabwe.

For Output 3: The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Climate, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLACWRR), namely the Meteorological Services Department and the parastatal ZINWA, are the key stakeholders supporting implementation of this output. MSD will lead the work on setup and maintenance of automated weather stations, the development of a seasonal forecasting system targeting farmers through the PICSA methodology and the systematic dissemination of this information to farmers to support climate-smart agricultural decision making. AGRITEX will be a key stakeholder in developing the seasonal forecast to fit farmers' needs and to disseminate forecasts. WFP will take the role of service provider in the roll out of the PICSA training as well as support the interagency group on development of seasonal forecasting, based on the organizations ongoing and planned work on climate information systems and early warning in Zimbabwe and collaboration with the University of Reading, which has developed the PICSA methodology. In order to strengthen and sustain local academic capacity on the climate information systems, the University of Midlands and possibly other Universities like the University of Zimbabwe will be part of the PICSA trainings, roll out and season forecasting. ZINWA, on the other hand, will lead the work on setting up and maintaining the hydro equipment, the water resource modelling and dissemination of information to farmers and catchment councils on climate-smart and efficient water usage. The development of water resource products and their dissemination will happen in close collaboration with the Department of Irrigation and AGRITEX as well as farmers own organizations, primarily IMCs.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment: Please see Annex J for the GCF-approved Gender Analysis and Action Plan. Also, please see the Project Results Framework as well as the Gender Action Plan for gender-responsive indicators.

The project design and implementation will take into consideration the following gender interventions:

- Achieve increased % of women's membership in Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) and building capacities of female farmers through leadership training programs;
- Promote women's decision-making skills by allocating a % of women in charge of smallholder contribution for Operations and Maintenance Fund;
- Facilitate women-to women farmers workshops and hands-on training on managing rainwater and soil moisture efficiency;
- Women and men trained in CSA through FFS and adopting and implementing best practices;

- Women and men participating in, and facilitating innovation platforms to build the climate- resilience and productivity of various value chains (ex. Sesame and horticulture);
- Assess and integrate women's roles in selected value chains integrated as part of crop-specific strategies and plans;
- Assess and integrate gender-specific considerations in farming systems and agro-ecological principles, and CSA packages, measured by the % of women farmers adopting CSA packages;
- Facilitate women and male-led exchange visits on best CSA practices, and documenting gender considerations in CSA best practices and learning methodologies to promote knowledge sharing;
- Integrate gender considerations in the development of new materials and climate advisories;
- Women and men small holder farmers accessing weather information through various channels;
- Allocate resources for gender-related initiatives in the climate resilience process for irrigated lands, dry land farming and livestock production;
- Support sustainable, climate-smart income generation interventions for female and male farmers for dry land farming;
- Inclusion of a Gender Specialist position / provision of advice within the project to implement gender-related activities and budgeting.

By providing an equal opportunity to both men and women, and specifically targeting disadvantaged women such as those from female headed households (in rural areas 38% of the households were female- headed in 2012, ZIMSTATS), the project will aim to address some of the underlying factors that lead to gender disparities. The project will facilitate equal access to skills, knowledge, training and opportunities for taking up leadership and accessing finance by women. In this way the project aims to contribute to transforming gender norms.

During project implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits (including time use analysis in household surveys) that can be directly attributed to the project. This will be incorporated in the annual Project Implementation Report, Mid-Term Report, and Terminal Evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality are found in the GCF-approved Gender Action Plan.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA¹.

In addition, to bring the voice of Zimbabwe to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on adaptation to climate change by smallholder farmers. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on *climate change adaptation in smallholder agriculture* in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Zimbabwe.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

Innovativeness

Existing agriculture training colleges will be transformed into knowledge centers. The project – with GoZ and GCF financing - will invest in strengthening five centers/ agricultural training colleges and research centers (namely Masvingo, Makoholi, and Esigodini – and relevant DR&SS research stations in Matobo, Chisumbanje and Chiredzi stations) to serve as **climate-resilient agricultural knowledge centres**, providing knowledge generation services to the five Innovation Platforms and their members, facilitating smallholder assessments of on-the-ground

experience with CRA initiatives and irrigation management, enabling student participation in field studies, engaging experts in assessments of specific issues, including value addition technology piloting, and employing writers to draft readily accessible case studies and policy analyses. The project will upgrade ICT/GIS data collection/sharing platforms and protocols across knowledge centers in participating agricultural colleges and research centers, engage technical expertise to support generation, codification and exchange of knowledge across agricultural colleges and research centers for climate-resilient agriculture, and undertake impact evaluation and codification of best practices/lessons for systemic, evidence-based learning to scale-up resilient agricultural livelihoods

54. Enabling scale up and replication is a fundamental part of the project strategy. The project aims, during project implementation, to create a critical mass of farmers practicing climate resilience-enhancing agriculture in the most vulnerable wards of the project area. Through FFS and peer-to-peer exchanges the increasing number of CRA-practicing farmers is expected to reach a tipping point where CRA becomes a “new normal” supported by stronger institutions, markets and multi-stakeholder partnerships. Farm households directly benefitting from this project represent approximately 24% of the population of the 23 targeted districts and 70% of the population of their most vulnerable wards.

55. The benefits of partnerships established through Innovation Platforms between stakeholders in the different value chains will also motivate other farmers beyond the immediate direct beneficiaries to adopt CRA to increase their productivity and sustainability and, through collaborative agreements with IP partners, their incomes. With stronger institutions providing improved technical assistance, climate and market information, and training, this project’s integrated approach can be applied in the remaining less-vulnerable districts of the project area and then elsewhere in Zimbabwe. With systematization of project experience, evidence-based proposals for further country-wide support to CRA can be presented at national level.

56. The project provides an innovative, sustainable, and integrated adaptation solution to the threat of declining food security in southern Zimbabwe resulting from increasing vulnerability to climate change. The project shifts the prevailing paradigm away from a focus on short-term, sectoral, production-oriented responses towards an integrated approach, in which all actors in specific climate-resilient value chains – producers, input providers, technical assistance agents, financial intermediaries, buyers and others – coordinate under multi-stakeholder platforms to overcome barriers to production and market access for climate-resilient crops, thus providing the incentive to maintain and innovate climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems. Crop-specific strategies and partnerships between private and/or public entities will enable and sustain climate-resilient smallholder production from increased access to water for agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and water resource management; scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification; and improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture.

57. GCF financing will enhance sustainability by ensuring that:

- Smallholders, government agencies, NGOs and private sector entities – input suppliers, contractors, processors, buyers, credit providers – convene value chain Innovation Platforms to strengthen the climate-resilient production of staple and high-value crops as a climate adaptation solution, establish partnerships, engage private sector investment, access potential markets, identify policy gaps, provide requisite technical, institutional and financial support, and develop and implement agreed strategies for market penetration and expansion;
- Smallholder farmers possess increased water security in the form of climate-proofed irrigation systems, as well as improved capacities for water efficient soil and crop management on rain-fed lands;
- Smallholder farmers – increasingly vulnerable to a changing climate - possess the means, information, capacities, incentives, and enabling support required to adapt to climate change through the practice of climate-resilient agriculture for increased and more stable yields and more diversified income from a wider variety of climate-resilient staple and high value crops;

- Smallholder farmers, agricultural extension agents, and other institutional service providers possess and are able to use the climate and weather information needed to effectively support agricultural planning and manage crops, soil and water resources efficiently in the face of climate change;
- Knowledge from smallholder experience with climate-resilient agriculture and crop diversification and commercialization is captured to provide evidence-based policy inputs to policy dialogue by local and national authorities for adaptive climate risk management, building on the fora and stakeholder groups for resilience building established through the ZRBF;
- Markets accessed by this project will provide ongoing incentives to smallholders to organize climate-resilient production and commercialization in coordination with other private sector and government actors as part of multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms;
- Farmer-to-farmer training on CRA becomes an established practice under AGRITEX supervision and support, permitting upscaling of CRA practices and cropping systems to farmers across the region;

Effective collaboration is catalyzed across key government departments, namely AGRITEX, DR&SS, Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services, Department of Irrigation and Department of Economics and Markets within the Ministry of Lands, Rural Resettlement and Agriculture, through improved coordination and strategic, systematic knowledge management and sharing of knowledge.

58. Pathways that enable future replication and scale include the following:

- The revitalization of climate-vulnerable irrigation schemes and ensuring their long-term operations through appropriate maintenance (Output 1) can be readily replicated to approximately 60 other non-functional or partially functional irrigation schemes in southern Zimbabwe and other communities in Agro-ecological Regions IV and V. This represents a multiple of about 3 times the 21 irrigation schemes proposed for revitalization in this project. The knowledge gained from revitalization of the 21 schemes will be used to implement further replication more efficiently. UNDP, CRIDF and MLAWRR have expressed a shared interest to work towards leveraging more resources and mainstreaming capacity building for climate proofing irrigation schemes across the country in a phased approach, with this proposed project providing the basis for scaling out climate proofing of irrigation.
- The project will also build on successful pilots to promote the use of solar energy through investment to the tune of USD 2.55 million for solar installations for water pumping which in turn will further demonstrate and promote the use of solar energy and increase potential replication in irrigation schemes across other regions as well as initiatives across the country.
- Under Output 2 the project proposed here will train 137 ward level and 15 district level AGRITEX trainers. These will work through 251 FFS and 30 lead farmers at each FFS, resulting in 6,900 dryland lead farmers and 630 irrigation lead farmers having been trained in the three target provinces. These lead farmers will, in turn, train approximately ten smallholders each in communities around the project area. This methodology, if applied across Zimbabwe, has a replication potential to reach several hundred thousand additional smallholders and their families when mainstreaming of the contents and methodology is achieved nationally.
- The process of climate-resilient market linkage development will be easily up-scaled to potentially involve more communities as value chain stakeholders create and implement partnerships that result in improved performance for market access. Innovation Platforms (Output 2, Activity 2.1) represent voluntary associations of key stakeholders who by working together on building climate-resilient value chains develop trust, transparency and collaboration in pursuit of their mutual self-interest. This approach could be replicated in 15 other districts in southern Zimbabwe (apart from the targeted 6) and potentially in all climate-vulnerable districts around Zimbabwe, estimated roughly at 40 rural districts, which are historically, currently and/or projected to be at risk of flooding, droughts and mid-season dry spells. At the same time, the development of a network of Innovation Platforms and their partnerships will allow climate-resilient value chain development to upscale to a national level with implications for crop production and market planning, as well as policy analysis, dialogue and reform.

- The climate, weather and agricultural advisories produced by this project (Output 3, Activity 3.2) will be replicated in other districts of southern Zimbabwe and potentially elsewhere in the country through digital and print media as well as through mobile text messaging in 23 districts (an additional eight districts), which will then cover 100% of the total population of 3,921,680 in the three target provinces in southern Zimbabwe (Census 2012).
- Catchment and Sub-Catchment Councils across the country's four other catchments can benefit from the lessons learned, information and experience generated by this project (Output 3, Activity 3.3) in regard to hydro-meteorological monitoring and analysis, and the production of climate and weather advisories.

IV. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level						
Paradigm shift objective						
<i>Increased climate-resilient sustainable development</i>	The project shifts the prevailing paradigm away from a focus on short-term, sectoral, production-oriented responses towards an integrated approach, in which all actors in specific climate-resilient value chains - producers, input providers, technical assistance agents, financial intermediaries, buyers and others – coordinate to overcome barriers to production and market access for climate-resilient crops, thus providing the incentive to maintain climate-resilient agricultural practices and cropping systems. Crop-specific strategies and partnerships between private and/or public entities will enable and sustain climate-resilient smallholder production from increased access to water for agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and water resource management; scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification; and improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture.					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Fund-level impacts						
<i>GCF core indicators (Adaptation)</i>	Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries	Social Impact Assessments ¹⁹ , Independent monitoring and evaluation reports; Progress / completion reports submitted by contractors for irrigation connectivity.	<i>Direct</i> 0 males 0 females 0 total beneficiaries <i>Indirect</i> 0 males 0 females 0 total beneficiaries	<i>Direct</i> 108,724 males 108,724 females 217,448 total beneficiaries <i>Indirect</i> 351,700 males 351,700 females 703,400 total beneficiaries	<i>Direct</i> 271,810 males 271,810 females 543,620 total beneficiaries <i>Indirect</i> 879,250 males 879,250 females 1,758,500 total beneficiaries	The demographic composition and socioeconomic conditions remain largely consistent throughout the course of the project; the demand for freshwater and assistance for climate resilient agricultural practices remain more or less the same throughout the course of the project
	Number of beneficiaries relative to total population		0% of total population for the three provinces	9.6% of total population of the three provinces	24% of the total population of the three provinces	

¹⁹ The Social Impact Assessment will be linked to the Impact Evaluation that is already budgeted for in the project. The impact evaluation includes a baseline survey (year 1) and two follow-up surveys (years 3 and end of project).

<i>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</i>	A1.2 Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate resilient livelihood options (incl. fisheries, agriculture, tourism etc.)	Social Impact Assessments. Independent monitoring and evaluation reports; extension officers monitoring reports.	Male: 0 Female: 0	12,500 males 12,500 females 25,000 total	40,900 males 40,900 females 81,800 total (75,900 on rain-fed; 5,900 on irrigated land) ²⁰	Capacity building activities will lead to behavioural change and implementation of CRA practices A minimal rate of adoption of 60% of CRA practices by farmers participating in the FFSS is feasible. Adoption of CRA practices by a farmer will benefit all family members of the farmer household. Enabling environments are created for strengthening of markets and value chains
<i>A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being and food and water security</i>	A2.3 Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	Social Impact assessment District level data collected by Agritex, DOI; the survey administered to beneficiary farmers	Male: 0 Female: 0	1,250 males 1,250 females 2,500 total	2,850 males 2,850 females 5,900 total	Construction of climate proof and revitalized irrigation schemes leads to availability of reliable and safe water supply Access to climate proofed and revitalized irrigation schemes by a farm household benefits all family members.

²⁰ 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.

H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project level

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
Project outcomes	Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts					
A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision- making	A6.2 Use of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	Scorecard administered to assess the capacity of the MSD, AGRITEX, and ZINWA staff to develop inclusive climate advisories ²¹	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	Hardware and software packages needed to generate forecasts and information products are available and adaptable on a timely basis. External research organizations/ NGOs with adequate technical capacities maintain their commitments to work at the district level.
	% of direct beneficiaries consistently using climate information/product and services in farming decisions	Survey administered to beneficiary farmers. Independent monitoring and evaluation reports; extension officers monitoring reports.	0	40% of GCF direct beneficiaries	80% of direct GCF beneficiaries	The information material would be available in such a form and language that they can be easily used by vulnerable communities.
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, business and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to	Scorecard administered to assess the uptake of CRA practices amongst smallholder farmers trained through the FFS ²²	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.	Capacity building activities of smallholder farmers will lead to behaviour change and implementation of CRA practices. Markets and value chains are not disrupted by economic or other factors external to the project There is continued commitment and uptake of the information by targeted communities in the

²¹ The following criteria will be used: (be confirmed during the inception phase)

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

²² The following criteria will be used (to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Subscription and Active use of climate information products for crop/water management
2. Active use of climate-resilient crop varieties, crop-livestock systems, as well as water-efficient technologies
3. Active adoption for CRA practices promoted through the FFS curriculum.
4. Participation in O&M fund, community open learning days, and participatory planning.

	respond to climate change and variability					project. Sufficient measures are taken to ensure inclusion of most vulnerable communities among the beneficiaries of the interventions.
		District level data; Independent monitoring and evaluation reports;	TBD at project inception	TBD	On average, at least 25% increase in production for both GCF beneficiary farmers	No other social, economic or production factors negatively influence productivity.

Project/Programme Performance Indicators

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term	Final	
Output 1: Increased access to water for agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and water resource management	No. of hectares under climate-proofed irrigation	Satellite and GIS images from the impact assessment AGRITEX field reports DOI reports A survey administered to Output 1 beneficiaries ²³	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	Capacities of Irrigation Management Committees (IMCs) for operations and maintenance will be unaffected by external events.
	Number of rain-fed hectares exhibiting water harvesting and climate-resilient water management measures		0	30,000 ha	75,900 ha	
Output 2: Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs,	Average level of production increases (%) per hectare in newly irrigated hectares (tons/ha)	Provincial level data; Independent monitoring and evaluation reports; Agritex field reports AGRITEX FFS follow-up surveys of lead farmers	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	At least 0% (or non-declining) decrease ²⁴ in productivity for GCF beneficiary farmers	At least 25% increase in productivity for GCF beneficiary farmers	Capacity building activities of smallholder farmers will lead to behavior change and uptake of CRA practices. Application of climate-resilient agricultural practices/cropping systems by farmers will result in increased yields after year 2; women smallholder farmers will be motivated to

²³ The following criteria will be used (criteria to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Accessibility of water during the cropping season
2. Adequacy (availability) of water for cropping purposes
3. Application of water saving measures

²⁴ With no interventions, it is expected that climate change/variability will lead to yield declines below the baseline (see feasibility study Section 1.7). Climate change adaptation will initially lead to at least a stabilization of yields in the first half of the project across the different crops.

practices, and markets			inception: 1. Maize: 0.1 tons/ha 2. Beans: 1 t/ha 3. Groundnuts: 0.5 t/ha			participate in FFS; market incentives to grow high-value crops will be strong enough to motivate farmers to plant them. Markets and value chains are not disrupted by economic or other factors external to the project
	Number of smallholder farmers implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices/cropping systems	Scorecard administered to assess the uptake of CRA practices amongst GCF direct beneficiary farmers; indirect beneficiary farmers ²⁵)	Male: 0 Female: 0	30% of beneficiary farmers practicing CRA on rain-fed and irrigated land score at least 75% across all four criteria	60% of beneficiary farmers practicing CRA on rain-fed and irrigated land score at least 75% across all four criteria	
Output 3: Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture	Numbers of operational monitoring stations in key catchments and VIS systems.	MSD, AGRITEX and ZiNWA field reports Training records	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	Telecom networks maintain coverage and quality, accessible to smallholders No negative economic or other factors affect availability of key equipment
	Number of smallholders receiving new advisories and warnings developed for both agriculture and water management and disseminated through media, including SMS and radio.	Archives of advisories and warnings	No smallholder farmers receiving regular tailored weather information from MET	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	

²⁵The following criteria will be used (the criteria to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Subscription and Active use of climate information products for crop/water management
2. Active use of climate-resilient crop varieties, crop-livestock systems, as well as water-efficient technologies
3. Active adoption of CRA practices promoted through the FFS curriculum.
4. Participation in O&M fund, community open learning days, and participatory planning.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The GCF-approved Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GCF initial approach to monitoring and evaluation policy and other relevant GCF policies](#). The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GCF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GCF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held after the Funded Activity Agreement becomes effective, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GCF National Designated Authority and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The inception report is to be submitted to GCF within six months of project start (i.e. Funded Activity Agreement effectiveness)²⁶. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

GCF Annual Performance Report (APR) (due 1 March each year of project implementation):

The annual GCF APR covering the reporting period January to December will be completed for each year of project implementation. The APR will include reporting of: environmental and social risks and related management plans, gender, co-financing and financial commitments, GCF 'conditions precedent' outlined in the FAA, amongst other issues. The APR submitted to the GCF shall be shared with the Project Board.

The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual project report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the

²⁶ See Schedule 4 of the Funded Activity Agreement

indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

The Annual Project Report submitted to the GCF will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

The last APR (i.e. Project Completion Report) will be due for submission within 3 months after the project completion date.²⁷

Knowledge management: The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries)

Independent Interim Evaluation Report (IER):

An interim independent evaluation report will be completed by 6 September 2024.

The terms of reference, the review process and the final IER report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GCF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being reviewed.

The GCF NDA and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

The final interim evaluation report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

The final IER report and IER TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 6 September 2024. A management response to IER recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the IER report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GCF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

The evaluation will be 'independent, impartial and rigorous'. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

The GCF NDA and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

A final independent evaluation report will be completed by 8 March 2028.

The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board.

²⁷ See Schedule 4 of the Funded Activity Agreement

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 17 April 2028. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report's completion.

Final Report:

The project's final APR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy²⁹ and the GCF Disclosure Policy²⁹. See also [GCF Branding Guidelines](#).

Carbon offsets or units: As outlined in the AMA agreement between UNDP and the GCF, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, the Implementing Partner will ensure that any greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g. in emissions by sources or an enhancement of removal by sinks) achieved by this project shall not be converted into any offset credits or units generated thereby, or if so converted, will be retired without allowing any other emissions of greenhouse gases to be offset.

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ³⁰ (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager (PM)/Coordinator/Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	6,000	
Inception Report	PM/Coordinator/CTA	None	8 December 2020
Baseline assessments			31 st January 2021
Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)	PM/Coordinator/CTA Country Office	None	On-going
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework (including hiring of external experts, project surveys, data analysis etc...)	PM/Coordinator/CTA	20,000 per annum = 140,000	Annually
GCF Annual Project Report	RTA UNDP Country Office ³¹ PM/Coordinator/ CTA	None	Annually as per FAA
Audit of Implementing Partner as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	35,000	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager	60,000	On-going
Monitoring of safeguards	Project Safeguards Officer	TBD	On-going
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer	TBD	On-going

²⁹ See https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb

³⁰ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

³¹ Or equivalent for regional or global project

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ³⁰ (US\$)	Time frame
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer	TBD	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office BPPS as needed	5,000	Costs estimated
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office PM	Per year: USD 8,000 = 56,000	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None ³²	Two per year
Oversight missions	RTA UNDP-GEF Unit	None ³³	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF Unit	61,126	Refer Budget Note 45: Monitoring, experience sharing across districts for government departments (\$30,563) Experience sharing across districts for government departments on market facilitation (\$30,563)
Interim independent evaluation (add additional lines if more than one interim evaluation is required)	Independent evaluators	40,000	Completed by 6 September 2024
Oversight of MTR process and MTR management response	UNDP Country Office and BPPS/GEF	NoneError! Bookmark not defined.	
Final independent evaluation	Independent evaluators	40,000	Completed by 8 March 2028
Oversight of TE process and TE management response	UNDP	NoneError! Bookmark not defined.	
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<u>443,126</u>	

VI. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR).

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

³² The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

³³ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: The Department of Irrigation (“**Dol**”), (ii) AGRITEX, (iii) the Meteorological Services Department (“**MSD**”), and (iv) the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (“**ZINWA**”). Their roles are detailed below.

59. The Executing Entity will enter into or put in place arrangements and/or legal agreements with the following Responsible Parties³⁴ for the implementation of certain outputs and/or activities: (i) The Department of Irrigation (“**Dol**”), (ii) AGRITEX, (iii) the Meteorological Services Department (“**MSD**”), and (iv) the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (“**ZINWA**”), who will serve as the Responsible Parties for the execution of the irrigation, CRA and climate information related activities of the project, respectively. WFP will be a service provider in relation to activity 3.2 of the project for the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) and will be engaged by UNDP as a service provider through a UN to UN agreement. The responsible parties will provide the day to day leadership and be accountable to the Executing Entity for their support in the undertaking of the relevant activities, while the MLAWRR will facilitate their collaboration for each activity. Each of the responsible parties will support the delivery of the specific project activities indicated below:

Outputs	Activities	Responsible Parties
1.	<i>Activity 1.1:</i> Climate proofing irrigation infrastructure for enhanced water security in the face of climate change	Dol
	<i>Activity 1.2:</i> Field-based training and technology investments for farmers on rain-fed farmlands for climate-resilient water management	AGRITEX
2.	<i>Activity 2.1:</i> Establish transformative multi-stakeholder innovation platforms for diversified climate resilient agriculture and markets	AGRITEX
	<i>Activity 2.2:</i> Investments in inputs, technologies and field-based training to scale up the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of increasing climate hazards (rain-fed and irrigated farms)	AGRITEX
	<i>Activity 2.3:</i> Enhance institutional coordination and knowledge management capacities for climate-resilient agricultural production in the face of increasing climate hazards	AGRITEX
3.	<i>Activity 3.1:</i> Installation and operationalization of weather/climate and hydrological observation networks	MSD/ZINWA ³⁵

³⁴ Due to recent changes in the Government of the Host Country, MSD is now a department under the new Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industries (“**METCHI**”), while Dol and AGRITEX remain as departments under the MLAWRR; which do not have legal personality. On the other hand, ZINWA is a state-owned legal entity (parastatal) responsible for managing the countries’ water resources.

³⁵ MSD will be responsible for the installation and operationalization of weather/climate observation networks while ZINWA will be responsible for the installation and operationalization of hydrological observation networks.

	Activity 3.2: Develop, disseminate and build institutional capacities (MSD and AGRITEX) for tailored climate and weather information products	MSD
	Activity 3.3: Capacity building for farmers and local institutional staff on effective use of climate and weather information and products for resilient water management and agricultural planning	AGRITEX/MSD

60. The **Department of Irrigation** will be responsible for delivering activities under Output 1 including climate proofing of irrigation infrastructure and equipment in 21 irrigation schemes; training of 21 IMCs, support to O&M and networking of IMCs for learning. The Department of AGRITEX, will be responsible for the agricultural extension service activities under Output 1 and 2, with the support of the DR&SS and the Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services, including training of farmers in CRA and water conservation techniques through Farmer Field Schools, support to farmer-to-farmer peer learning and extension, training in business development and farming as a business. AGRITEX will also be responsible for activities under Output 2 related to innovation platforms, with the support of DR&SS and collaboration with Department of Economics and Markets and DLVS. Activities include the setup of five multi stakeholder innovation platforms, development of crop and livestock specific strategies for production and market linkages and facilitation of partnerships with private sector.
61. Under the instructions and supervision of MLAWRR, **MSD** and **ZINWA** will be jointly responsible for delivering activities under Output 3 with participation from AGRITEX and DR&SS related to capacity building of MSD, ZINWA, DR&SS and AGRITEX on collecting data and maintaining equipment; analysis of weather information and development of climate information products targeted smallholder farmers, engagement with private sector on services and business models for climate information services and enhance and develop existing DR&SS and AGRITEX knowledge centers. MSD will take responsibility for the installation and maintenance of weather stations, ZINWA for hydrological stations and together ZINWA and MSD will be responsible for strengthening the hydro-meteorological data transmission and processing system to enable localized weather, climate and hydrological model forecast generation. WFP will be responsible for the implementation of the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture through a UN to UN agreement.
62. Given the potential of investment towards policy reform, the Department of Markets and Economics, under MLAWRR, as a Department responsible for Policy, will mainly take up a coordinating role around policy, participating in the project board and working closely with the PMU to manage the project.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The project will engage stakeholders through the following mechanisms:

- Innovation Platforms that operate at community level (Farmer Field Schools), District Level and National level (see detailed architecture in Figure 3 above). These bring together farmers, private sector representatives, NGOs, farmer organizations and government institutions.
- The following existing platforms will also be used to engage with project stakeholders:
 - District platforms, to be coordinated by AGRITEX. This will bring together government and non-government institutions operating each of the districts. This also includes non-government institutions.
 - Irrigation Scheme platforms, coordinated by the Irrigation Management Committees
 - Outside irrigation schemes, the project will engage with communities through Ward leadership under the technical coordination of AGRITEX extension officers based in each Ward.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GCF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GCF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

63.

The implementation and the management arrangements specific to the GCF project are summarized in the chart below:

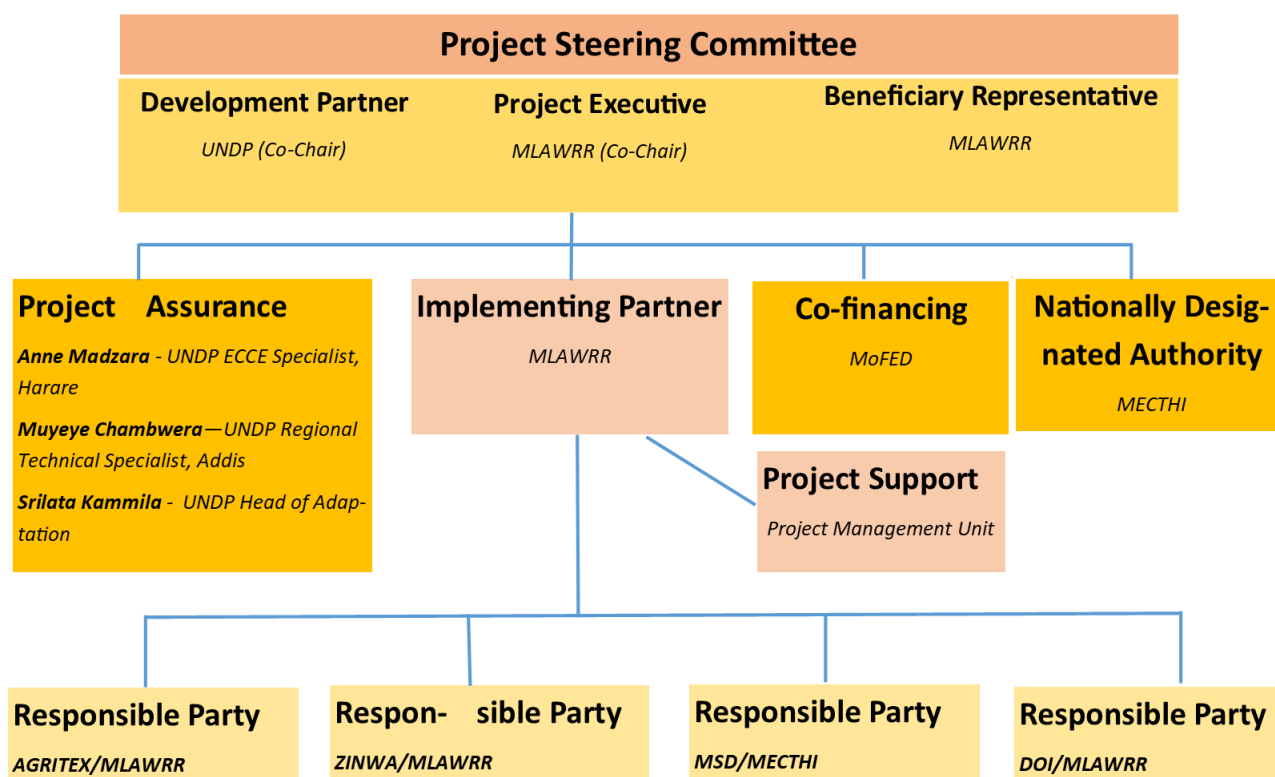


Figure 4: Implementation Arrangements

Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;

- Approve the project Inception, Interim Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

- a. **Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Lands Agriculture Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR).
 - b. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representative (s) is/are:
 - Ministry of Lands Agriculture Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR).
 - The Nationally Designated Authority, representing the Climate Change Department under the Ministry of Ministry of Environment, Water, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI)
 - Ministry of Gender and Women Affairs
 - Department of Livestock and Veterinary Services
 - c. **Development Partner(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (and can include UNDP in a NIM project). The Development Partner(s) is/are:
 - United Nations Development Programme
 - World Food Programme
 - Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF) donors
 - Food and Agriculture Organization
 - University of Zimbabwe (Institute of Environmental Studies)
 - d. **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance role and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three – tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.
 - e. **Co-financing:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Development will be responsible for allocation, disbursement and tracking of co-financing in the project in line with the proposed government co-financing in the project proposal.
64. **Project extensions:** The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GCF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources.
65. The project will set up a PMU, including recruiting a Project Manager or Coordinator, who will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the GCF activities, under the guidance of the PSC. The PMU is set up and managed by UNDP, including recruitment of its staff, and operates under the overall guidance of UNDP senior management at the country office level and will follow UNDP rules and regulations. Additional administrative and logistical support staff for processing of human resources, procurement and logistic aspects of the implementation of the project may be assigned by UNDP.
66. The proposed project management unit will operate in synergy with the existing ZRBF PMU structure and the ZRBF Resilience Advisor will become the anchor point for ensuring synergies and complementarities across the ZRBF and the proposed project. As the current ZRBF funding cycle runs until 2021, the ZRBF Resilience Advisor will act as resilience advisor to the GCF project team during the first three years of the project (2019-2021) to ensure synergies and complementarities between the ZRBF and

proposed GCF project investments and resilience approach. Based on workload estimates, the Resilience Advisor will be proportionally funded by the proposed GCF project. Operational synergies will be leveraged by drawing on the technical capacities of the ZRBF PMU and the proposed project PMU particularly through close coordination of monitoring and knowledge management. The proposed management structure will reduce transaction costs for partners (both national and development), and hence further operational synergies will be realized.

67. The Project Manager will have day-to-day management and supervisory responsibility of the GCF proposed project team and will be supported by four thematic specialists in the PMU responsible for Climate Resilient Irrigation Design and Operations, Climate Smart Agricultural Development, Market Linkages, Climate Change and EWS. Gender equity will be mainstreamed in each output and activity and oversight for gender mainstreaming will be provided from the UNDP Country Office gender specialist. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure day-to-day planning and implementation of activities and accountability for the delivery of results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The annual work plan is prepared by the Project Manager and, reviewed and approved by the proposed project steering committee.
68. The Project Manager will run the GCF project on a day-to-day basis with advice from the ZRBF PMU Head as resilience advisor and will have the responsibility to ensure complementarities between the two projects. The advantage of a shared resilience advisor from 2019-2021 lies in the facilitation of joint learning, knowledge management and sharing, systematic evidence building and better collaboration for resilience building. Likewise, a strong collaboration across the ZRBF and the proposed GCF project also mirrors and facilitates the collaboration between key stakeholders and departments relevant to rural climate change adaptation and resilience building. The PICSA activity will be executed by WFP (as a service provider) and the related advisor for PICSA climate information services will be cost-shared with WFP (two years for WFP and two years for the proposed project), as part of the delegation of responsibilities for the PICSA component of Activity 3.2 and the related interagency collaboration around seasonal forecasting.

VII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is **USD 47,818,387**. This is financed through a GCF grant of **USD 26,574,567**, **USD 1,205,000** in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and **USD 20,038,820** in other (parallel) co-financing. UNDP is responsible for the oversight of the GCF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-finance monitoring: The actual realization (materialization) of project co-financing will be monitored annually and will be reported to the GCF through annual progress reports. Signed letters from co-financiers will be requested to confirm the amounts that have materialized for the respective year.

Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

Co-financing source	Co-financing type/financial instrument	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
Government	Cash	6,100,000	i) USD 1,100,000 (budgeted under the Rural Electrification Agency) for solar and electrification installations; and ii) USD 5,000,000 for new (6) and existing (15) irrigation scheme installations (budgeted under MLACWRR) under Activity 1.1	Inflation	The project will maintain a US\$ based co-financing disbursement schedule and share with Gvt. Regularly hold discussion with Min of Finance and ensure annual national budgets and

					national budget revisions include project co Financing allocations that are inflation adjusted.
Government	In-kind	313,600	Under Activity 1.2 in the form of DOI staff costs for 3 National staff and 6 provincial staff including transportation costs for 7 years	Gvt may freeze posts upon resignation of incumbents and may experience inconsistent budget allocations	Secure commitment from DOI of staffing stability in the allocated posts to the project
Government	Cash	8,033,900	New CSA seed varieties under DR&SS Activity 2.2 USD700,000 and USD210,000 for rolling out and scaling up. CSA programmes (under AGRITEX); and iii) USD 7,123,900 from Government Inputs Scheme catalysed as a result of the project for promoting climate resilient practices in the 14 project districts. Existing government budget for inputs will be spent on providing farmers with climate resilient crop and livestock varieties and practices as a result of this project	Inflation Consistency in CSA input packages	The project will maintain a US\$ based co-financing disbursement schedule and share with Gvt. Regularly hold discussion with Min of Finance and ensure annual national budgets and national budget revisions include project co Financing allocations that are inflation adjusted.; Project to hold meetings with and inform MLAWRR seasonally on appropriate CSA inputs

					every season
Government	In-kind	240,000	Activity 2.1 for eight demonstration CSA and value addition facilities and maintenance at selected DR&SS research stations and agricultural colleges hosting innovation platforms;	Inconsistencies in Treasury funds allocation to Agric colleges	Keep MoFED and MLAWRR DR&SS informed of the commitment by, and strategic role of, colleges to the project
Government	In-kind	3,628,800	Activity 2.2 for AGRITEX staff including 155 provincial, district and ward level, 10 National staff as well as transport costs;	Gvt may freeze posts upon resignation of incumbents and may experience inconsistent budget allocations	Secure commitment from AGRITEX of staffing stability in the allocated posts to the project
Government	In-kind	462,000	Activity 2.3 for 10 National and 10 provincial DR&SS staff including travel costs	Gvt may freeze posts upon resignation of incumbents and may experience inconsistent budget allocations	Secure commitment from DR&SS of staffing stability in the allocated posts to the project
Gvt	Cash	113,900	i) USD 39,300 (under ZiNWA) under Activity 3.1 for spare parts, accessories, internet and ii) USD 74,600 (under MSD) under Activity 3.2 for spare parts, accessories, internet, frontline sms system equipment	Inflation	The project will maintain a US\$ based co-financing disbursement schedule and share with Gvt. Regularly hold discussion with Min of Finance and ensure annual national budgets and national budget revisions include project co-financing allocations that are inflation adjusted.

Gvt	In-kind	659,420	Activity 3.3 of i) USD 503,420 domestic financing from ZiNWA budget: Human resources and travel (fuel and vehicle maintenance; and ii) USD 156,000 domestic financing from MSD budget: Human resources and travel (fuel and vehicle maintenance)	Reduced fund allocation from Treasury MSD due to fiscal constraints	Keep MoFED development informed of the commitment by MSD to the project
Government	In-kind	487,200	Project Management expenses i) 4 staff i.e. @ USD 42,000 each (2 staff each) from MSD and Dept. of Economics and Markets; and ii) USD 403,200 for AGRITEX staff costs	Reduced fund allocation from Treasury to MLAWRR due to fiscal constraints	Keep MoFED development informed of the commitment by MLAWRR to the project
UNDP	Cash	242,260	Provision of contractual services to facilitate the establishment of partnerships, market linkages and financial access activities through innovation platforms - per platform (Workshops and Conferences)	No risk	
UNDP	Cash	130,000	Provision of contractual services for the organization of Gender Equality programme to support women's leadership programme according to the GAAP.	No Risk	
UNDP	Cash	251,340	Provision of contractual services for the organization of Women's empowerment programme: Climate resilient crop production and value chain development opportunities with a specific focus on women according to the GAAP.	No Risk	
UNDP	Cash	95,000	Purchase of 2 4WD Vehicles for PMU staff	Procurement and supply chain delays	Temporary Loan from existing UNDP pool of vehicles; Plan and implement procurement in advance.
UNDP	Cash	25,200	Provisioning for fueling contract over the 6-year project	No Risk	
UNDP	Cash	65,000	Procurement of IT equipment and office supplies	Procurement and Supply Chain delays	Temporary loan of IT equipment to PMU from UNDP Pool. Plan procurement in advance.
UNDP	Cash	385,000	Rental and maintenance contribution	No Risk	
UNDP	Cash	11,200	Service contributions for vehicles on a	No Risk	

			quarterly basis		
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GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed according to the GCF disbursement schedule. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the UNDP-GEF Unit and comply with the GCF milestones in order for the next tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually to accomplish the expected outputs/activities on a timely manner, within the planned duration to avoid extension of the project.

FAA Condition #3 Indicative Disbursement Schedule

Disbursements	GCF Proceeds (in USD)	Indicative Disbursement Schedule
Disbursement 1	2,770,634	01-09-2020
Disbursement 2	7,212,851	01-09-2021
Disbursement 3	7,985,518	01-09-2022
Disbursement 4	3,240,436	01-09-2023
Disbursement 5	2,036,150	02-09-2024
Disbursement 6	1,793,755	01-09-2025
Disbursement 7	1,535,223	01-09-2026
TOTAL	26,574,567	

Direct Project Services as requested by Government: services provided to government directly under NIM. The UNDP Country Office will also deliver a pre-determined set of project-specific execution services at the request of the Government. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). These execution services will be charged to the project budget in accordance with the [UNDP's Harmonized Conceptual Funding Framework and Cost Recovery Methodology and Partner Capacity Assessment Tool \(PCAT\)](#). Completing the partner capacity assessment tool and the HACT capacity assessment is required early during the project preparation stage. The partner capacity assessment tool considers project management capacities and the HACT assessment helps to identify capacity gaps in the partner's financial management system and practices, and to determine ways and means of addressing them. The assessment also informs decisions on the use of national implementation and the role of UNDP in providing support services at the request of the Implementing Partner. If the Implementing Partner requests UNDP support services (both Technical and Administrative Support Services) these costs need to be transparently and correctly budgeted in the TBWP and approved by GCF.

The government has requested UNDP to undertake the following services:

I) Administrative and Operational support

- (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project personnel;
- (b) Provision of Responsible Party Agreement (s);
- (c) Identification and facilitation of implementation of activities;
- (d) Procurement of goods and services required under the project;

II) Technical support services;

2. Technical support services;
 - a) Substantive technical analysis on issues related to project interventions, strategic support, scoping of ToRs across all outputs to facilitate implementation project activities
 - b) Policy analysis and technical support towards project alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by UNDP, other UN agencies
 - c) Technical inputs to develop and promote Climate resilient Agricultural practices and Climate innovation platforms informed by lessons learnt from previous projects including enabling scale, replication beyond the project.
 - d) Policy analysis and technical backstopping on strategic options for implementing project activities including coordinating with government counterparts at national and sub-national levels as well as other stakeholders, academia and donors.

- e) Technical inputs to develop women centered social enterprises
- f) Facilitation and dialogue to ensure private sector engagement in the development, establishment of innovation platforms and the dissemination of climate advisories
- g) Peer reviews of inception/final project deliverables and technical reports produced by the teams
- h) Synthesize lessons learned and provide substantive guidance and support to develop knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices
- i) Provide technical inputs in all project training materials; act as a resource person/training facilitator in relevant training programmes under the project.

The Implementing Partner and GCF National Designated Authority have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD 1,307,371 for the full duration of the project. The **request letter** (signed by the GCF National Designated Authority and the IP) and the signed letter of agreement between UNDP and the Implementing Partner detailing these support services are included on page 84 of this Project Document as a Mandatory Annex with link address:

https://undpgefipms.org/attachments/5853/215905/1737966/1761546/Signed_LOA%20for%20DPC_UNDP-Min%20of%20Agriculture.pdf.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest).

Budget Revision and Tolerance:

Any reallocation of the GCF grant among the outputs that result in a variation of more than 10% of the GCF agreed budget for that output must be approved by the GCF in advance.

Any increase in the amount allocated to project management costs must be communicated by the Accredited Entity to the Fund and approved in writing by the Fund in advance

Any reallocation of the GCF Proceeds allocated to Activity 1.1, resulting in variation of more than ten percent (10%) of the previously agreed Budget for such Activity 1.1, must be approved in writing by the Fund in advance.

Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design, or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GCF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project completion: Project completion will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. Please note that extensions of the timeline for project closure will require consultations with the GCF and possible further action, as per the instruction of the GCF. Please see [GCF policy on cancellation and restructuring](#). The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project completion budget.

Operational closure: The project will be operationally closed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in

English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting, including the project completion budget. **Operational closure must happen with 3 months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file³⁶. The transfer should be done before Project management Unit (team) complete their assignments.

In addition, the following GCF requirements must be followed: As stated in Clause 9.03 of the Funding Activity Agreement included in Annex^[1], the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF, in the final Annual Progress Report (APR), which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

Refund to GCF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GCF.

³⁶ See

https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

[1] 23.04 of the AMA states: “ In relation to a Funded Activity that is a grant financed in whole or in part with GCF Proceeds, if any part of such grant is used to purchase any durable assets or equipment used to implement the relevant Funded Activity (such as vehicles or office equipment), upon completion of the Funded Activity or termination of the relevant FAA in accordance with its terms, the Accredited Entity shall take such steps in relation to such assets or equipment which it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation of the Funded Activity taking into consideration the objectives of the Fund and the terms of the applicable SBAA.”

VIII. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00128124	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00122086
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	PIMS 5853 Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable		
Atlas Business Unit	ZWE10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe		
UNDP-NCE PIMS No.	5853		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR)		

GCF Output	Acti vity	Financi ng Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
1. Increased access to water for agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and water resource management	1.1	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	79,401	79,400	79,401	79,400	79,401	79,400	79,401	555,804	1
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	42,821	42,821	42,820	42,821	42,820	42,821	42,821	299,745	2
			71300	Local Consultants	-	44,370	44,369	44,370	44,369	44,370	44,369	266,217	3
			71600	Travel	10,824	10,825	10,825	10,825	7,467	7,467	7,467	65,700	4
			72200	Equipment and Furniture	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	5
			72500	Supplies	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	2,880	20,160	6
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	8,960	7
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	178,275	202,800	-	24,525	-	24,525	-	430,125	8
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	110,000	110,000	-	110,000	-	-	330,000	9
			72100c	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	-	3,337,000	5,005,500	-	-	-	-	8,342,500	10
	Activity 1.1 GCF total			355,481	3,831,376	5,297,075	206,101	288,217	202,743	178,218	10,359,211		
	1.2	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	26,591	26,591	26,590	26,591	26,591	26,590	26,591	186,135	11

GCF Output	Acti vity	Financi ng Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	10,705	10,705	10,705	10,705	10,705	10,705	10,705	74,935	12
			71300	Local Consultants	-	11,092	11,092	11,093	11,092	11,092	11,093	66,554	13
			71600	Travel	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	7,350	14
			72300	Materials & Goods	24,113	24,113	81,381	81,381	81,381	81,381	-	373,750	15
			72500	Supplies	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	5,040	16
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	2,240	17
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	5,677	5,678	5,677	5,678	-	7,570	7,570	37,850	18
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	36,339	60,565	60,565	60,565	24,226	-	242,260	19
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	32,310	32,310	109,045	109,045	109,045	109,045	500,800	20
		Activity 1.2 GCF total				69,176	148,918	230,410	307,148	301,469	272,699	167,094	1,496,914
Govt. Co-financing Total - Output 1				44,800	2,484,800	3,704,800	44,800	44,800	44,800	44,800	6,413,600	21	
GCF Total - Output 1				424,657	3,980,294	5,527,485	513,249	589,686	475,442	345,312	11,856,125		
Subtotal - Output 1				469,457	6,465,094	9,232,285	558,049	634,486	520,242	390,112	18,269,725		
2. Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs, practices, and markets	2.1	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	35,331	48,535	48,535	48,536	48,536	48,535	48,535	326,543	22
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	124,894	23
			71300	Local Consultants	-	7,924	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923	47,539	24
			71600	Travel	4,117	4,117	4,117	4,116	4,117	4,117	4,116	28,817	25
			72200	Equipment and Furniture	533	533	533	534	533	533	534	3,733	26
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	75,000	27

GCF Output	Activity	Financing Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	300,047	328,105	328,105	328,105	104,558	-	-	1,388,920	28
		UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	36,339	60,565	60,565	60,565	24,226	-	242,260	29
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	70,201	95,335	127,835	62,835	25,134	-	381,340	30
		Activity 2.1 GCF total			382,870	432,056	432,055	407,056	183,509	78,950	78,950	1,995,446	
	2.2	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	35,331	48,535	48,535	48,536	48,536	48,535	48,535	326,543	31
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	124,894	32
			71300	Local Consultants	-	7,924	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923	7,923	47,539	33
			71600	Travel	2,916	2,917	2,916	2,917	2,917	2,917	2,917	20,417	34
			72200	Equipment and Furniture	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,000	35
			72300	Materials & Goods	-	258,750	46,000	483,000	115,000	362,250	-	1,265,000	36
			72500	Supplies	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	8,400	37
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	533	533	534	533	533	533	534	3,733	38
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	124,700	221,966	258,887	258,887	178,321	129,869	-	1,172,630	39
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	328,425	208,425	208,425	208,425	208,425	-	-	1,162,125	40
		Activity 2.2 total			630,947	768,092	592,262	1,029,263	580,697	571,069	78,951	4,251,281	
	2.3	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	85,331	98,535	98,537	98,535	98,536	98,536	98,536	676,546	41
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	17,842	124,894	42

GCF Output	Acti vity	Financi ng Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
			71200	International Consultants	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	65,000	125,000	43
			71300	Local Consultants	-	7,923	7,923	67,923	7,923	7,923	72,924	172,539	44
			71600	Travel	26,820	40,963	45,879	35,963	47,213	45,213	13,567	255,618	45
			72500	Supplies	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	8,400	46
			72800	Information Technology Equipmt	32,000	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	47
			73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	533	533	534	533	534	533	533	3,733	48
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	10,000	10,000	50,000	49
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	9,461	15,768	15,768	15,768	6,307	-	63,072	50
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv		250,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	360,000	850,000	51
		Activity 2.3 total				171,226	481,957	255,183	365,264	249,016	247,554	639,602	2,409,802
GCF Total - Output 2				1,185,043	1,682,105	1,279,500	1,801,583	1,013,222	897,573	797,503	8,656,529		
UNDP Total - Output 2				-	106,540	155,900	188,400	123,400	49,360	-	623,600		
Govt. Co-financing Total - Output 2				714,400	2,615,375	1,724,888	2,495,375	1,604,887	2,495,375	714,400	12,364,700	52	
Subtotal - Output 2				1,899,443	4,404,020	3,160,288	4,485,358	2,741,509	3,442,308	1,511,903	21,644,829		
3. Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture	3.1	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,387	20,387	20,387	20,387	20,387	20,387	20,387	142,709	53
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	7,255	7,254	7,255	7,254	7,255	7,254	7,255	50,782	54
			71200	International Consultants	30,000	70,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	200,000	55
			71300	Local Consultants	-	13,206	13,205	13,205	13,205	13,205	13,205	79,231	56
			71600	Travel	1,167	1,166	1,167	1,166	1,167	1,167	1,167	8,167	57
			72200	Equipment and Furniture	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	58

GCF Output	Activity	Financing Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
			72300	Materials & Goods	610,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	660,000	59
			72500	Supplies	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	8,400	60
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	533	533	534	533	533	533	534	3,733	61
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	37,500	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	62
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	13,155	26,309	26,309	26,309	26,309	26,309	144,700	63
			72100c	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	-	75,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	64
			Activity 3.1 total		748,042	289,401	195,057	70,054	70,056	70,055	70,057	1,512,722	
	3.2	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,387	45,387	20,388	20,387	20,387	20,388	20,387	167,711	65
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	7,255	7,254	7,255	7,254	7,255	7,254	7,255	50,782	66
			71200	International Consultants	52,951	132,378	79,426	-	-	-	-	264,755	67
			71300	Local Consultants	-	73,205	13,205	13,206	13,205	13,205	13,205	139,231	68
			71600	Travel	1,167	1,167	1,166	1,167	1,167	1,166	1,167	8,167	69
			72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	8,333	16,667	16,667	16,667	16,666	16,667	8,333	100,000	70
			72500	Supplies	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	8,400	71
			72800	Information Technology Equipmt	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	72
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	533	534	533	533	533	534	533	3,733	73
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	25,000	17,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	47,500	280,000	74

GCF Output	Acti vity	Financi ng Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	100,000	75
			72100b	Contractual Services - Companies / Int- Serv	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	76
		Activity 3.2 total				156,826	355,292	207,340	127,914	127,913	127,914	99,580	1,202,779
	3.3	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	20,387	20,387	20,388	20,387	20,388	20,387	20,387	142,711	77
			61100	Salary costs - NP staff	7,255	7,254	7,255	7,254	7,255	7,254	7,255	50,782	78
			71300	Local Consultants	-	13,206	13,205	13,205	13,206	13,205	13,205	79,232	79
			71600	Travel	1,167	1,167	1,166	1,167	1,166	1,167	1,167	8,167	80
			72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	52,500	-	-	-	-	-	52,500	81	
			72500	Supplies	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	8,400	82	
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	534	533	533	533	534	533	3,733	83	
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	7,500	22,500	22,500	30,000	22,500	10,000	125,000	84	
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	30,000	22,500	22,500	-	-	75,000	85	
			72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	640,487	518,365	462,365	-	-	1,621,217	86	
		Activity 3.3 total				90,543	736,734	607,112	558,611	66,249	53,746	53,747	2,166,742
GCF Total - Output 3					995,411	1,381,427	1,009,509	756,579	264,218	251,715	223,384	4,882,243	
Govt. Co-financing Total - Output 3					-	73,542	73,542	146,584	153,784	166,284	159,584	773,320	87
Subtotal - Output 3					995,411	1,454,969	1,083,051	903,163	418,002	417,999	382,968	5,655,563	
4. Project Management	PMC	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	100,572	100,573	100,572	100,573	100,572	100,573	100,572	704,007	88

GCF Output	Acti vity	Financi ng Source	Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	Amount Year 7 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note
			64300	Services to Projects - CO staff	57,951	57,952	57,952	57,952	57,952	57,952	57,952	405,663	89
			74100	Professional services	7,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	70,000	90
		UNDP	72200	Equipment and Furniture	95,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,000	91
			72500	Supplies	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	25,200	92
			72800	Information Technology Equipmt	9,285	9,286	9,286	9,285	9,286	9,286	9,286	65,000	93
			73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	385,000	94
			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	11,200	95
			GCF Total - PMC					165,523	169,025	169,024	169,025	169,024	169,025
UNDP Total - PMC					164,485	69,486	69,486	69,485	69,486	69,486	69,486	581,400	
Govt. Co-financing Total - PMC					69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	69,600	487,200	96
Subtotal - PMC					399,608	308,111	308,110	308,110	308,110	308,111	308,110	2,248,270	
Grand Total - GCF					2,770,634	7,212,851	7,985,518	3,240,436	2,036,150	1,793,755	1,535,223	26,574,567	
Grand total - UNDP					164,485	176,026	225,386	257,885	192,886	118,846	69,486	1,205,000	
Grand Total – Gov’t					828,800	5,243,317	5,572,830	2,756,359	1,873,071	2,776,059	988,384	20,038,820	
GRAND TOTAL – GCF + UNDP + Gov’t co-financing					3,763,919	12,632,194	13,783,734	6,254,680	4,102,107	4,688,660	2,593,093	47,818,387	

Budget Note

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
1	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	42,661	7	Years	298,629	555,804
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	14,687	7	Years	102,808	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	13,066	7	Years	91,460	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	8,987	7	Years	62,907	
2	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	42,821	7	Years	299,745	299,745
3	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CSA expert) - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 40% for Output 1 and 60% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	230	Days	76,062	266,217
			National consultant (Irrigation expert) part time at 120 day per year for 6 years @ 100% for Output 1 (363.7889*240*6 = 523,856). (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	576	Days	190,155	
4	71600	Travel	Provision of travel costs for mentoring visits by Technical experts, DOI and AGRITEX staff to support the setting up and operations of IMC-led O&M funds. A total of 220 trips are estimated over the first 2 years of	36,300	1	Items	36,300	65,700

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			the project.					
			Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	29,400	1	Items	29,400	
5	72200	Equipment and Furniture	Procurement of 1 vehicle for AGRITEX staff for the supervision, coordination and monitoring of activities to be implemented under Output 1	40,000	1	Items	40,000	40,000
6	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	3,360	6	Years	20,160	20,160
7	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Contribution to service of vehicles, quarterly over 6 years	8,960	1	Items	8,960	8,960
8	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Costs for organizing of training of the for 6 provincial DoI and AGRITEX staff and 52 district level AGRITEX staff on climate resilient O&M and irrigation scheduling. The objective of this training is to appraise the DOI and AGRITEX staff in the mechanism for establishment of the IMCs and O&M funds. A total of 12 workshops to be organized over first 2 years	8,450	12	Workshops	101,400	430,125
			Costs for organizing of training of 21 Irrigation Management Committees in constitution drafting, climate risk informed O&M, climate smart irrigation and cropping scheduling, setup of maintenance fund and business plan.	12,150	21	Workshops	255,150	
			Costs for organization of IMC peer learning workshops. 3 Provincial-District level peer meetings per 2 seasons for 5 persons, per irrigations scheme to be organized. Costs include expenses for training services, travel and logistics.	8,175	9	Workshops	73,575	
9	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Provision of contractual services for delivery of the Womens IMC leadership empowerment programme.	330,000	1	Workshops	330,000	330,000

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
10	72100c	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Provision of contractual services for the climate-proofing and revitalizing of existing irrigation infrastructure and equipment for the 21 selected irrigation schemes. Multiple contract with companies are expected be contracted at an average climate proofing cost of USD 397,262 per irrigation scheme. Methods for climate proofing infrastructure would include river or watercourse bank reinforcement, bioengineering, gabions, riprap/geotextiles, structure anchoring, use of sealants, siting above flood levels of electrical, mechanical and other equipment, diversions and rerouting of existing water channels, etc	397,262	21	Items	8,342,500	8,342,500
11	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	10,665	7	Years	74,657	186,135
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	3,672	7	Years	25,705	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	3,266	7	Years	22,865	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	8,987	7	Years	62,908	
12	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	10,705	7	Years	74,935	74,935
13	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CSA expert) - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 40% for Output 1 and 60% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	58	days	19,015	66,554

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			National consultant (Irrigation expert) part time at 120 day per year for 6 years @ 100% for Output 1 (363.7889*240*6 = 523,856). (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	144	days	47,539	
14	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	7,350	1	Days	7,350	7,350
15	72300	Materials & Goods	Provision for the procurement of input technologies to support implementation of climate-resilient water resource management. Lead farmers will pool in investments to match GCF resources for procurement of the water investment required per FFS pertaining to livestock and small grains. Investment per Lead farmer per FFS for 1 season.	2,000	115	Items	230,000	373,750
			Provision for the procurement of input technologies to support implementation of climate-resilient water resource management. Lead farmers will pool in investments to match GCF resources for procurement of water investment required for the beneficiary farmers for FFS pertaining to sesame farming. Investment per Lead farmer per FFS for 1 season	1,250	115	Items	143,750	
16	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	840	6	Years	5,040	5,040
17	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Contribution to service of vehicles, quarterly	2,240	1	Items	2,240	2,240
18	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Communication and visibility actions	37,850	1	Items	37,850	37,850
19	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Water technology partnership development meeting through innovation platforms - per platform	48,452	5	Workshops	242,260	242,260
20	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Costs for organization of participatory workshops in the form of 2 open community learning days per FFS at USD 150 per day. Costs include refreshments and learning materials.	300	251	Contracts	75,300	500,800
			Provision of contractual services for the organization of Farmer Field Schools pertaining to small-grain & Livestock, over full project period (split with output 2)	2,500	115	Contracts	287,500	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			Provision of contractual services for the organization of Farmer Field Schools pertaining to sesame, over full project period (split with output 2)	1,200	115	Contracts	138,000	
21	-		Cash Govt. Co-financing of i) USD 1,100,000 (budgeted under the Rural Electrification Agency) for solar and electrification installations; and ii) USD 5,000,000 for new (6) and existing (15) irrigation scheme installations (budgeted under MLACWRR) under activity 1.1	6,100,000			-	6,413,600
			In-kind Govt. co-financing of USD 313,600 under activity 1.2 in the form of DOI staff costs for 3 National staff and 6 provincial staff including transportation costs for 7 years;	313,600			-	
22	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	17,776	7	Years	124,429	326,543
			Contractual services for Climate Resilient Market expert - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 100% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at ~39,616 USD year for 6 years)	13,205	6	Years	79,232	
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	6,119	7	Years	42,836	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	5,444	7	Years	38,108	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	5,991	7	Years	41,938	
23	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time)	17,842	7	Years	124,894	124,894

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			– USD 183,276					
24	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CSA expert) - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 40% for Output 1 and 60% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	144	days	47,539	47,539
25	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	20,417	1	Items	20,417	28,817
			Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	1,400	6	Years	8,400	
26	72200	Equipment and Furniture	Service contribution for vehicles on a quarterly basis	3,733	1	Items	3,733	3,733
27	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Provision of contractual services for the organization of Women's economic leadership training and refresher training for AGRITEX and DR&SS trainers' team	25,000	3	Workshops	75,000	75,000
28	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Provision of contractual services for the organization of 9 trainings for DR&SS and AGRITEX staff in facilitation of IP's	8,500	9	Contracts	76,500	1,388,920
			Provision of contractual services for the organization of 2-day strategy development workshops per platform per year (4 years)	21,753	6	Contracts	130,515	
			Provision of contractual services for facilitating the commodity innovation platforms, per platform for four years	144,116	5	Contracts	720,580	
			Provision of contractual services for undertaking the platform demonstration for crop specific strategies - per platform	65,000	5	Contracts	325,000	
			Provision of contractual services (individual/company) for providing technical expertise to facilitate / formalize contract farming agreements	27,265	5	Contracts	136,325	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			and legal support services to small holder producer groups per IP (4 years)					
29	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	UNDP Co-financing: Provision of contractual services to facilitate the establishment of partnerships, market linkages and financial access activities through innovation platforms - per platform	48,452	5	Workshops	242,260	242,260
30	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	UNDP Co-financing: Provision of contractual services for the organization of Gender Equality programme to support womens leadership programme	130,000	1	Workshops	130,000	381,340
			UNDP Co-financing: Provision of contractual services for the organization of Womens empowerment programme: Climate resilient crop production and value chain development opportunities with a specific focus on women	251,340	1	Workshops	251,340	
31	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	17,776	7	Years	124,429	326,543
			Contractual services for Climate Resilient Market expert - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 100% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at ~39,616 USD year for 6 years)	13,205	6	Years	79,232	
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	6,119	7	Years	42,836	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	5,444	7	Years	38,108	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	5,991	7	Years	41,938	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
32	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	17,842	7	Years	124,894	124,894
33	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CSA expert) - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 40% for Output 1 and 60% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	144	days	47,539	47,539
34	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	20,417	1	Items	20,417	20,417
35	72200	Equipment and Furniture	Procurement of 3 vehicles for travel by technical experts as well as AGRITEX, DR&SS and DPVL for the supervision, coordination and monitoring of activities implemented under Output 2	40,000	3	Items	120,000	120,000
36	72300	Materials & Goods	Procurement of inputs for implementation support: Matching technical support investments for small grains and livestock FFS groups for Lead Farmers. Technical support will be provided for i) Minimum tillage & Land preparation ii) Crop rotations; iii) Soil cover; iv) Integrated production and pest management; v) Promotion of crop-livestock interaction; vi) Post-harvest management and storage; vii) Improved management of rangelands, paddocks, re-planting of pastures; and viii) Fodder production & livestock management	1,000	115	Items	115,000	1,265,000
			Procurement of inputs for implementation support: Matching investments for sesame FFS group for Lead Farmers for first and second seasons. Costs include i) setting up demonstration plots of 0.5 ha including fencing and small-scale irrigation equipment (one-time); ii) drought resistant improved seeds, fertiliser, manure and water for two seasons; and iii) basic livestock demo facilities	1,000	115	Items	115,000	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			Procurement of inputs for implementation support: Matching investments for small grains & livestock beneficiary farmers - at USD 30 per farmer. Inputs include drought resistant improved seeds, fertiliser, manure and water.	30	34500	Items	1,035,000	
37	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	1,400	6	Years	8,400	8,400
38	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Service contribution for vehicles, quarterly	3,733	1	Items	3,733	3,733
39	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	provision of contractual services for the organization of Annual review meetings for DR&SS and AGRITEX trainers at national and provincial level, on lessons learned and best practice on IPs and CSA implementation	8,175	5	Workshops	40,875	1,172,630
			provision of contractual services for the organization of District - ward level refresher trainings on CSA best practice and innovations to build on experience for next season	6,550	25	Workshops	163,750	
			Provision of contractual services for the organization of trainings forward, district and provincial level staff on womens financial leadership and gender equality topics	25,000	3	Workshops	75,000	
			Costs of Farmer Field Schools pertaining to small grains /livestock over full project period - split with output 1	1,300	115	Workshops	149,500	
			Costs of Farmer Field Schools pertaining to sesame over full project period - split with output 1	580	115	Workshops	66,700	
			Costs of the 21 Farmer Field Schools organized for irrigation farmers	3,180	21	Workshops	66,780	
			Provision of contractual services for the organization of FFS community open days and "look and learn" visits	500	251	Workshops	125,500	
			Climate resilient agriculture activities linked to FFS through innovation platforms - per platform	96,905	5	Workshops	484,525	
40	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	provision of contractual services for the organization of Training of Trainers of DR&SS and AGRITEX at national and provincial level (incl. agricultural colleges and DR/SS research station staff) on specific CSA related topics, including on 'farming as a business'.	17,625	5	Workshops	88,125	1,162,125
			provision of contractual services for the organization of Training of	15,900	60	Workshops	954,000	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			district and ward level AGRITEX staff					
			Provision of contractual services for facilitating the Targeting exercise to determine climate resilience priority investments for target population in target wards, baseline investments and best practices for key value chains (per province)	40,000	3	Workshops	120,000	
41	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	17,776	7	Years	124,430	676,546
			Contractual services for Climate Resilient Market expert - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 100% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at ~39,616 USD year for 6 years)	13,205	6	Years	79,232	
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	6,120	7	Years	42,837	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	5,444	7	Years	38,108	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	5,991	7	Years	41,939	
			Support to GIS and data collection - analysis	50,000	7	Persons	350,000	
42	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	17,842	7	Years	124,894	124,894
43	71200	International Consultants	Provision of International consultancy services for conducting independent Interim and Terminal Evaluations for the project	125,000	1	Persons	125,000	125,000

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
44	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CSA expert) - part time at 120 day per year for 6 years spread across @ 40% for Output 1 and 60% for Output 2. (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	144	days	47,539	172,539
			Provision of Local consultancy services for conducting independent Interim and Terminal Evaluations for the project	125,000	1	Persons	125,000	
45	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	20,417	1	Items	20,417	255,618
			International travel for learning purposes including DSA	7,700	10	Trips	77,000	
			Regional travel for learning purposes including DSA	2,900	10	Trips	29,000	
			DSA for technical support and backstopping	6,575	7	Years	46,025	
			Monitoring, experience sharing across districts for government departments (spread over 5 years)	30,563	1	Trips	30,563	
			Travel costs related to GIS and data collection	3,150	7	Years	22,050	
			Experience sharing across districts for government departments on market facilitation (over 5 years)	30,563	1	Trips	30,563	
46	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	1,400	6	Years	8,400	8,400
47	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	Systems package: IT equipment, software and training for knowledge management	80,000	1	Items	80,000	80,000
48	73100	Rental & Maintenance-Premises	Contribution to service of vehicles, quarterly	3,733	1	Items	3,733	3,733
49	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Communication and visibility actions	50,000	1	Items	50,000	50,000
50	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Provision of contractual services for facilitating the scaling-up platform over the project period. Costs include organizing of workshops, travel and logistics	63,072	1	Workshops	63,072	63,072

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
51	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Provision of contractual services for conducting of Impact Assessment (IA) for the project i.e. across Output 1, Output 2 and Output 3. Costs include the following i) Consultation and Planning, training and presentation of results workshops (3); ii) Design of the IA methodology and process; iii) Conducting two surveys i.e Baseline and Endline surveys in 6 project districts; iv) Logistics and overhead costs	550,000	1	Firms	550,000	850,000
			Evidence based publications on best practices: incl. analysis, assessments of best practices in adaptation and publication (gender aggregated data and perspectives mainstreamed, at least one gender equality / women empowerment focused publication)	30,000	10	Studies	300,000	
52	-		Cash Govt. co-financing under activity 2.2 of i) USD 210,000 for development of new CSA varieties (under DR&SS); ii) USD 700,000 for rolling out/scaling up CSA programmes (under AGRITEX); and iii) USD 7,123,900 from Government Inputs Scheme catalysed as a result of the project for promoting climate resilient practices in the 14 project districts. Existing government budget for inputs will be spent on providing farmers with climate resilient crop and livestock varieties and practices as a result of this project.	8,033,900			-	12,364,709
			In-kind Govt. co-financing of i) USD 240,000 under activity 2.1 for 8 demonstration CSA and value addition facilities and maintenance at selected DR&SS research stations and agricultural colleges hosting innovation platforms; ii) USD 3,628,800 under activity 2.2 for AGRITEX staff including 155 provincial, district and ward level, 10 National staff as well as transport costs; and iii) USD 462,000 under activity 2.3 for 10 National and 10 provincial DR&SS staff including travel costs	4,330,800			-	
53	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	8,888	7	Years	62,214	142,709
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	3,060	7	Years	21,418	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	5,444	7	Years	38,108	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	2,996	7	Years	20,969	
54	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	7,255	7	Years	50,782	50,782
55	71200	International Consultants	Cost for international consultants and training programmes, incl. software installation at MSD, to install and develop tailored forecasts for water resources and agriculture based on observations and forecasts	150,000	1	Persons	150,000	200,000
			International consultants to provide and operationalize satellite debiasing code and procedures and training to provide satellite rainfall estimates in real time	50,000	1	Persons	50,000	
56	71300	Local consultant	National consultant (CIS expert) part time at 120 day per year for 6 years @ 100% for Output 1 (363.7889*240*6 = 523,856). (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	240	days	79,231	79,231
57	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	8,167	1	Items	8,167	8,167
58	72200	Equipment and Furniture	Procurement of 1 vehicle (1 for MSD and 1 for ZINWA) for undertaking implementation of activities under output 3	40,000	1	Items	40,000	40,000
59	72300	Materials & Goods	Equipment costs for 12 AWS including a 5% provision for insurance and contingency costs for force majeure repairs	25,000	12	Items	300,000	660,000
			Equipment costs for Low cost TAHMO stations including a 5% provision for insurance and contingency costs for force majeure repairs	5,000	10	Items	50,000	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			Equipment costs for installation of new and rehabilitation of hydro stations including a 5% provision for insurance and contingency costs for force majeure repairs	310,000	1	Items	310,000	
60	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	1,400	6	Years	8,400	8,400
61	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Contribution to service of vehicles, quarterly	3,733	1	Items	3,733	3,733
62	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	1 training each for MSD & ZinWA observers for 2 years, including costs for bringing observers from 3 catchments together.	37,500	2	Workshops	75,000	75,000
63	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Contribution towards travel and logistics costs incurred for technical assistance provided by MSD staff for the establishment of the O&M framework	86,100	1	Items	86,100	144,700
			Contribution towards travel and logistics costs incurred for technical assistance provided by ZiNWA staff for the establishment of the O&M framework	58,600	1	Items	58,600	
64	72100c	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-G&W	Installation services and travel	50,000	1	Persons	50,000	100,000
			Contractual services for the Installation of 10 water-level/gauging stations including a 5% provision for insurance and contingency costs for force majeure repairs	50,000	1	Items	50,000	
65	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	8,888	7	Years	62,215	167,711
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	3,060	7	Years	21,419	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	5,444	7	Years	38,108	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	2,996	7	Years	20,969	
			Consultant to facilitate gender analysis with inter agency groups for agromet advisories for dryland farmers and water resource	25,000	1	Persons	25,000	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			management					
66	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	7,255	7	Years	50,782	50,782
67	71200	International Consultants	Consultants to develop and operationalize computer code and procedures at ZinWA, including data feeds with MSD servers to receive real time rainfall observations + data feeds from AWL hydrological stations. operationalize assimilation of observations and forward projections using water resource models and weather and seasonal forecasts from MSD.	264,755	1	Persons	264,755	264,755
68	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CIS expert) part time at 120 day per year for 6 years @ 100% for Output 1 (363.7889*240*6 = 523,856). (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	240	days	79,231	139,231
			Designing and formatting weather and agricultural advisories for SMS, translation into local languages, taking into account gender dimensions - based on PICSA etc.	10,000	6	Persons	60,000	
69	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	8,167	1	Items	8,167	8,167
70	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Costs of SMS messaging (2 messages per month for 6 years) for both Frontline SMS systems. (to be used with PICSA)	100,000	1	Items	100,000	100,000
71	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	1,400	6	Items	8,400	8,400
72	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	ICT package (1 PC for each participating institution per group + analysis software)	5,000	4	Items	20,000	40,000
			ICT package (1 PC server + ICT costs (internet, storage, software)) for	20,000	1	Items	20,000	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
			ZINWA					
73	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Contribution to service of vehicles, quarterly	3,733	1	Items	3,733	3,733
74	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Two interagency groups throughout project period working on 1) agromet advisories for dryland farming (AGRITEX, MSD and DR&SS) and 2) water resource and irrigation scheduling advisories for water managers and IMCs (ZinWA, MSD, DOI). Costs cover regular meetings, 2 groups @ 3 meetings a year in Harare,	2,500	42	Workshops	105,000	280,000
			Data analysis software training for 5 persons per institution, 25 in total.	25,000	1	Workshops	25,000	
			20 community meetings @ \$7,500 each. (at least 50% women participation)	7,500	20	Workshops	150,000	
75	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	Costs of community radio programme engagement and dissemination - per year	20,000	5	Years	100,000	100,000
76	72100b	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-Serv	2 trainings (training and refresher) in using water resource models (WEAP/Pitman) @ \$20,000 each (International consultants).	20,000	2	Workshops	40,000	40,000
77	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Project coordinator. NOC-equivalent contract at USD 133,317 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for output 3	8,888	7	Years	62,215	142,711
			M&E associate (NOA-equivalent) contract at USD 45,897 per year for 7 years spread across outputs @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	3,060	7	Years	21,419	
			Salary contribution for program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	5,444	7	Years	38,108	
			Salary contribution ZRBF Head of PMU, CTA for PMU @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3	2,996	7	Years	20,969	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
78	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	Cost towards inputs by existing UNDP CO staff time for implementation and technical assistance to the project over seven years @ 40% for Output 1, 40% for Output 2 and 20% for Output 3: i) UNDP CO Programme Specialist Environment and CC (15% staff time) – USD 139,984 ii) UNDP CO M&E Specialist (20% staff time 2019-21, 40% staff time 2022-25) – USD 293,297 iii) Gender Specialist (40% staff time) – USD 285,151 iv) Head of Unit, Poverty Reduction, Environment & CC (15% staff time) – USD 183,276	7,255	7	Years	50,782	50,782
79	71300	Local Consultants	National consultant (CIS expert) part time at 120 day per year for 6 years @ 100% for Output 1 (363.7889*240*6 = 523,856). (Total consultancy contract is 237,695 USD at a rate of ~330USD/day, for ~120 days in a year for 6 years)	330	240	days	79,232	79,232
80	71600	Travel	Local travel undertaken for Implementation, supervision and M&E activities across Output 1, 2 and 3	8,167	1	Items	8,167	8,167
81	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Communication package: Equipment, transmission and delivery facilities (emails, internet, cellphones for receiving agricultural forecasts) at Agritex offices and DR&SS	3,500	15	Items	52,500	52,500
82	72500	Supplies	Provision for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	7,000	1.2	Items	8,400	8,400
83	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	Contribution to service of vehicles, quarterly	3,733	1	Items	3,733	3,733
84	74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	Communication and visibility actions	50,000	1	Items	50,000	125,000
			Printing and distribution of print materials (advisories, climate education) at DR&SS and Agritex offices (15 districts for 3 years)	25,000	3	Items	75,000	
85	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	Capacity building national and within the catchments to allow ZinWA CMCs to interpret new products and information on water management and dam releases, including co-production of materials and information products (one training for three catchments each year for years 2,3,4 of project @ \$25,000 per training). Training given by national ZinWA, MSD and Dol staff.	25,000	3	Workshops	75,000	75,000

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
86	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	operationalize flood risk maps developed at UoZ. Development of guidelines for flood risk to support climate resilient irrigation infrastructure. (consultancy and stakeholder workshops)	70,000	1	Persons	70,000	1,621,217
			4 year capacity building package at national through to ward level (to be implemented in 3 locations) led by WFP in collaboration with University of Reading: ToT of AGRITEX and Midlands State University to utilise PICSA training to train lead farmers in target areas (with gender equality, women empowerment perspective) (see budget notes for details)	1,541,217	1	Persons	1,541,217	
			Translation of print materials into local languages	10,000	1	Items	10,000	
87	-		Cash Govt. co-financing of i) USD 39,300 (under ZINWA) under activity 3.1 for spare parts, accessories, internet and ii) USD 74,600 (under MSD) under activity 3.2 for spare parts, accessories, internet, frontline sms system equipment	113,900			-	773,320
			In-kind Govt. co-financing under activity 3.3 of i) USD 503,420 domestic financing from ZINWA budget: Human resources and travel (fuel and vehicle maintenance; and ii) USD 156,000 domestic financing from MSD budget: Human resources and travel (fuel and vehicle maintenance)	659,420			-	
88	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	Salary contribution for Program associate @ 25% each for Output 1, 2, 3 & PMC	16,332	7	Years	114,325.0	704,007
			Salary for Project Management unit staff - (1) Finance and Procurement Officer @ 100% under PMC	45,897	7	Years	321,278.0	
			Salary for Project Management unit staff - (1) Driver (full-time) @ 100% under PMC	25,562	7	Years	178,936.0	
			Salary for Project Management unit staff - (1) Driver (part-time) @ 100% under PMC	12,781	7	Years	89,468.0	

Budget Note	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Description of Cost	Unit Cost (USD)	QTY	UNIT	Sub-total	TOTAL (USD)
89	64300	Services to Projects - CO staff	Costs for support services provided by existing UNDP CO staff for admin, financial, procurement services based on UNDP transaction service costs the breakup of which is as below: i) HR services - USD 79,481 ii) Procurement Services - USD 88,139 iii) Finance Services - USD 208,851 iv) IT Services - USD 15,992 v) Administrative services - USD 13,200	405,663	1	Contracts	405,663	405,663
90	74100	Professional services- Audit fee	Professional services for Audit	10,000	7	Items	70,000	70,000
91	72200	Equipment and Furniture	UNDP Co-financing for the purchase of 2 4WD Vehicles for PMU staff	47,500	2	Items	95,000	95,000
92	72500	Supplies	UNDP co-financing for provisioning for fueling contract over the 6-year project period (in Litres)	4,200	6	Years	25,200	25,200
93	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	UNDP co-financing for procurement of IT equipment and office supplies	65,000	1	Items	65,000	65,000
94	73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	UNDP co-financing towards rental and maintenance contribution	55,000	7	Items	385,000	385,000
95	73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	UNDP co-financing costs towards service contributions for vehicles on a quarterly basis	11,200	1	Items	11,200	11,200
96	-	-	In-kind Govt. co-financing towards project management activities of i) 4 staff i.e @ USD 42,000 each (2 staff each) from MSD and Dept. of Economics and Markets; and ii) USD 403,200 for AGRITEX staff costs	487,200			-	487,200

IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Zimbabwe and UNDP, signed on 27 May 1980. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the *Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR)* (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations or UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Implementing Partner is a Government Entity (NIM)

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
 - a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
 - b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.
2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

3. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

(a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General’s Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning “Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (“SEA”).

(b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment (“SH”). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation,

when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment.

4. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:
 - i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;
 - ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;
 - iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;
 - iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and
 - v. Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.
- b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.
5. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).
6. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.
7. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.
8. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The

Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

9. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.
10. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.
11. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

13. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

14. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.
15. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.
16. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XI. MANDATORY ANNEXES

Annex #	Title	Location
A	GCF Funding Activity Agreement and Notice of Effectiveness	<p>FAA https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1734386/1755589/FAA_UNDP%20ZWE_FP127_20200312_SIGNED.pdf</p> <p>NoE https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1736930/1759518/NoE_FAA_UNDP_Zimbabwe_9%20June%202020.pdf</p>
B	GCF Board-approved Funding Proposal	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719172/1753236/FP-UNDP-170220-5853.docx
C	Letter of agreement between the Implementing Partner and Responsible Parties	<p>Letter from Ministry of Agriculture (IP): https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1738428/1762456/Letter%20from%20Ministry%20of%20Agriculture%20IP.pdf</p> <p>Department of Irrigation: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1738428/1762456/Department%20of%20Irrigation%20RP%20Agreement%20Letter.pdf</p> <p>ZINWA: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1738428/1762456/ZINWA%20RP%20Agreement%20Letter.pdf</p> <p>AGTRITEX: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1738428/1762456/AGTRITEX%20Responsible%20Party%20Letter%20of%20Delegation.pdf</p>
D	Letters of co-financing	<p>Govt Co-finance: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719176/1726890/FP-UNDP-161219-5853-Annex%20IV.pdf</p> <p>UNDP co-finance: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719176/1726890/FP-UNDP-021018-5853-Annex%20IV%20b.pdf</p>
E	Timetable of project implementation	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719181/1754274/FP-UNDP-050320-5853-Annex%20X.xlsx
F	Procurement plan	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719185/1727198/FP-UNDP-021018-5853-Annex%20XIII%20a.pdf
G	Terms of Reference for Project Board and Project Team	<i>Attached</i>
H	UNDP Social and Environmental and Safeguards	SESP: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719196/1727190/FP-UNDP-021018-5853-Annex%20VI%20a.pdf

	screening procedure (SESP) and Environmental and Social Management Plan or Framework (ESMP or ESMF)	ESMF: https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719178/1752520/FP-UNDP-040220-5853-Annex%20VI%20 b .pdf
I	Stakeholder Engagement Plan	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719188/1727201/FP-UNDP-021018-5853-Annex%20XIII%20 d1 .pdf
J	Gender Analysis and Action Plan	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719187/1752162/FP-UNDP-280120-5853-Annex%20XIII%20 c .pdf
K	UNDP Risk Log	<i>In progress (partially inserted)</i>
L	Letter of Agreement with the government in case UNDP Support Service Costs are applied	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1737966/1761546/Signed LOA%20for%20DPC UNDP-Min%20of%20Agriculture.pdf
M	HACT micro assessment and Partner Capacity Assessment	https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5853/215905/1719191/1727204/FP-UNDP-021018-5853-Annex%20XIII%20 f .pdf
N	Additional agreements: Including cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”), letters of financial commitments	<i>In progress for sharing Resilience Advisor with ZRBF</i>
O	UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system)	<i>In progress (to be inserted)</i>
P	Monitoring and evaluation plans	<i>Attached</i>
Q	Partnerships and potential collaboration	<i>Attached</i>

Annex G: Terms of References for Project Board and Project Team

Terms of Reference for the Project Board

1. Background

The project will be governed by a Project Board, also referred to as the Project Steering Committee (“PSC”), co-chaired by the Executing Entity (Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The GCF Project PSC and the ZRBF PSC will function as a national Zimbabwe Resilience Building Platform that includes both ZRBF and GCF project stakeholders and any other Resilience projects in the country. This platform will enable substantive synergies from the various initiatives in resilience building in Zimbabwe (including ZRBF and GCF funded projects). This is in line with current government thinking to set up a shared national platform to mainstream resilience thinking across GoZ ministries, departments and projects with time. Management of results and monitoring of GCF funded activities and expenditures will be done independently, meeting all GCF requirements.

The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed

2. Functions of the Project Steering Committee (PSC)

- The PSC is mandated with the governance of the project;
- The PSC will be responsible for making consensus-based strategic, policy and management decisions for the project, oversee implementation and review compliance with applicable requirements for the project;
- Ensure appropriate oversight, sustainability, and the necessary backward-forward linkages into the work of the respective Ministries;
- Oversee the project implementation; review compliance with the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), UNDP and GCF requirements; and ensure implementation of the management plan for the risks identified;
- The Committee will be responsible for the approval of the Annual Work Plans (AWP), budget allocation and revisions as required;
- The GCF PSC and the ZRBF PSC will function as a national Zimbabwe Resilience Building Platform that includes both ZRBF and GCF project stakeholders and any other Resilience projects in the country;
- Within the PSC, the Climate Change Department (CCD), in line with its role as the National Designated Authority, will provide oversight over the tracking of adaptation benefits and the contribution to the National Climate Change Response Strategy;
- The PSC will provide overall guidance to the Project Manager who will be responsible for the day-to-day management and implementation of the GCF project activities;
- Monitor and assess the overall performance of the project in line with its annual and strategic plans;
- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception, Interim Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses; and
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

3. Membership

See section VI (Governance and Management Arrangements)

4. Chairpersonship

The PSC shall be co-chaired by Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Water and Rural Resettlement (The Executing Entity) and UNDP.

5. Responsibilities of the Chairperson

The overall responsibility of the chairperson/s will be to represent the PSC, oversee and guide the deliberations of the Steering Committee and to ensure that decisions taken are actionable and are in line with the objectives of the GCF project, GCF Secretariat and UNDP Policies and procedures.

6. Decision Making Process

The decision-making process of the Steering Committee shall be based on a consensus and no objection basis.

Objection/comments must be raised, in writing or via email, addressed to the PSC Chairperson, who will correct the minutes and circulate the amended version to the Steering Committee members within 7 days from the date of receiving the written feedback.

Where after extensive discussion and negotiation consensus cannot be reached, the ultimate responsibility for a final decision over any issue concerning Project implementation lies with UNDP.

7. Hosting and Frequency of Meetings

The PSC will meet quarterly and back to back and fully coordinated with ZRBF Project Steering Committee meetings.

The members of the PSC will be expected to communicate via e-mail and telephone on urgent project related matters.

The date, time and venue for meetings of the Steering Committee shall be agreed upon by members of the GCF PSC, ZRBF PSC and documented in the minutes of the meetings accordingly. Meetings of the PSC will be summoned by at least three (3) weeks' notice via email or official letters.

Extraordinary meetings of the PSC can be requested by the Chairperson/s in consultation with the PSC members and within the budget limitations of the project. The date, time and venue of extra-ordinary meetings shall be determined by the PSC in consultation with the ZRBF PSC and the chairperson/s.

8. Attendance

A member of the Steering Committee unable to be present at a Steering Committee meeting may provide written notification by email to the Chairperson/s to present apologies or nominating an alternate individual to attend in his/her place no later than two weeks before the next Steering Committee Meeting.

9. Cost of Participation in PSC

The cost of participation in meetings of the PSC will be met by the project. Every effort will be made to reduce the financial burden on the project and to strengthen synergies by scheduling PSC meetings at the same time the ZRBF PSC meeting.

10. Quorum for the Meeting

The quorum for the Steering Committee shall be two thirds of its membership with a minimum representation of MLAWRR and UNDP.

11. Secretarial Services

The Executing Entity (MLAWRR) shall render secretariat services to the Steering Committee. Secretariat services will include preparation of documents for the meetings of the PSC including invitations, agenda, minutes and other relevant documents. The Secretariat will also follow up on assignments related to the work of the Steering Committee. The Secretariat of the Steering Committee will also keep the chairperson/s of the Steering Committee updated on all matters of the project.

12. Revision of Terms of Reference

The Steering Committee may revise its terms of references as and when necessary.

13. Technical Working Groups

The PSC shall set up Technical Working Groups to address specific project issues as needed. Membership to the TWG shall be drawn from specific institutions of Government, academic and research institutions as well as NGOs and private sector actors. The PSC shall define the terms of reference of each Technical Working Group.

Terms of Reference for Key Project Staff

Project Manager

Background

The Project Manager is responsible for overall management of the Project, the day-to-day management, decision-making for the project, including the mobilisation of all project inputs, supervision of project staff, consultants and sub-contractors as well as preparing project reports as specified in UNDP and GCF requirements. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and budget. The Project Manager reports to the UNDP Programme Specialist Poverty Reduction Environment and Climate Change (PRECC) Unit. They will also work in liaison with the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor and Government-nominated project focal points.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Ensures the direction of project activities and the achievement of project targets and results, by focusing on the following results:
 - Plan and develop project Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and establish Annual Targets in accordance with the Project Document and in close coordination with project stakeholders and the PMU staff,
 - Ensure that AWP activities suggested are in line with the overall direction set by the Project Document and lead to the timely achievements of project targets and results;
 - Oversee and coordinate development and formulation of detailed implementation plans, procurement and human resources, communication and risk management plans for the Project;
 - Ensure implementation of activities as per AWP and agreed deadlines as well as according to detailed implementation, procurement and HR plans;
 - Identify bottlenecks and develop solutions;
 - Assess project impact and oversee the appropriateness and accuracy of methods used to verify progress and results;
 - Establish adequate monitoring procedures and systems throughout project activities in consultation and collaboration with Ministry, UNDP and consultants;
 - Ensure that adequate systems are in place to gather data and information for project monitoring and that systematic monitoring of project progress against targets is undertaken, including regular field trips for monitoring purposes;
 - Develop innovative improvements to enhance performance of the project;
 - Manage the accurate and timely high-quality results reporting on the progress of the project and achievement of annual targets to the Project Steering Committee and GCF. Ensure that GCF and UNDP reports are prepared according to UNDP's SOPs, quality standards and in line with the contractual obligations to GCF;
 - Ensure that all internal and external reports are submitted by deadlines;
 - Coordinate and prepare ad hoc thematic and substantive reports/analysis/briefs.
 - Ensure that project communications activities are being implemented;
 - Organise and participate in project level coordination meetings and/or technical working groups as per project document and AWP.
 - Implement project governance arrangements;
 - Ensure organisation of Project Steering Committee meetings and ensure timely preparation of agenda, background materials to agenda items and minutes;
2. Ensures day-to-day management of the project, by focusing on the following results:
 - Ensure compliance of all actions and activities with organizational rules, regulations, policies, strategies and internal control mechanisms;
 - Mobilize personnel, goods and services, including training including drafting and reviewing work or goods specifications and overseeing all contractors' work;
 - Develop ToRs for consultancies and other short-term jobs; Procure and supervise consultants;
 - Oversee effective provision of services to project stakeholders as required;
 - Oversee the appropriate use of project funds as well as the consistent application of UNDP rules and regulations. Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);

- Monitor budget implementation and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of project expenditure;
 - Manage project disbursement schedules from GCF and co financing from UNDP and Government ensuring co-financing is timely disbursed and accounted for;
 - Prepare and coordinate timely preparation and submission of project Inception Reports, Annual Progress Reports, Mid Term Reviews and Terminal Evaluations;
 - Monitor and ensure compliance of project activities with social and environmental safeguards;
 - Coordinate preparation of financial reports to UNDP, as required;
 - Establish performance objectives and standards and ensure timely and appropriate feedback, guidance and support to ensure optimum performance;
 - Undertake performance evaluation of project management staff;
 - Manage and monitor project risks. In collaboration with the technical project staff, UNDP and MoLAWRR identify new risks and update risk frameworks for consideration of the Project Steering Committee for consideration and decision on possible actions if required;
 - Update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
 - Ensure appropriate management of project assets, attendance records, filing system;
 - Support audit and Implement audit recommendations for the project;
 - Provide inputs to audit management responses;
 - Initiate operational closure of the project.
3. Ensures and coordinates provision of high-quality technical advice and building of collaborative partnerships, focusing on achievement of the following results:
- Coordinate the advisory activities of the project technical advisors;
 - Ensure that technical outputs are provided according to plans and up to highest technical standards and review and clear technical outputs for quality;
 - Establish, maintain and facilitate strategic dialogue between UNDP Staff, project staff and Government officials at national and local levels, in project's area of work;
 - Provide technical advice, draft papers/briefs/proposals in project's technical focus;
 - Establish strong collaborative relationship with the ZRBF project team, implementing partners and stakeholders;
 - Identify and establish collaborative partnerships with ongoing initiatives;
 - Ensure appropriate inputs into the collaborative platforms including the National Resilience Building Platform.
4. Facilitates knowledge building and management, focusing on achievement of the following results:
- Ensure that the Project systematically builds capacities of stakeholders through introduction of innovation and best practices, access to knowledge and expertise and promote their application to project implementation;
 - Promote teamwork, information sharing and collaboration within the Project Team and between the Project Team and the Government partners and UNDP;
 - Promote skills development of project staff through coaching and mentoring;
 - Ensure capturing and disseminations of lessons learnt during project implementation;
 - Facilitate the Project's representation and/or participation in international knowledge networks to draw on and share best practice and lessons learned.

Required skills and expertise

- Master's degree or equivalent in Climate Change, Agriculture, Rural Development or related field. A Master's degree in Project Management or Masters in Business administration with a Bachelor's degree in the fields listed above is acceptable;
- Minimum 5 years relevant experience at the national or international level in design, planning, implementation, management/coordination, monitoring and evaluation of complex development projects and establishing inter-relationships among international organization and national governments;
- At least 3 years' experience in working on climate change adaptation projects preferably;
- Designing, managing or providing technical advisory services to large donor funded complex adaptation projects;
- Demonstrable knowledge and familiarity with GCF and GEF funding modality and prior experience in the UN System, a is an added advantage; and

- Experience in rural development set up and the Agriculture Sector in Zimbabwe is desired.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Associate

Background

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the M&E Associate will have the responsibility for project monitoring and evaluation. The M&E Associate will work closely with the UNDP M&E Officer to ensure full compliance to UNDP M&E guidelines, and with the Regional Technical Advisor (RTA) - Adaptation to ensure specific GCF monitoring requirements are met. The M&E Associate will also liaise closely with the UNDP Communications Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Ensures operationalization of the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
 - Oversee and ensure the implementation of the project's M&E plan, including periodic appraisal of the Project's Theory of Change and Results Framework with reference to actual and potential project progress and results;
 - Ensure that log frame performance and impact indicators are defined and are tracked;
 - Develop measurement methods and identify data sources for project performance and impact indicators, in conjunction with respective project component teams;
 - Oversee/develop/coordinate the implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan;
 - Oversee and guide the design of surveys/assessments commissioned for monitoring and evaluating project results; and
 - Support the project manager to ensure that the project's quality assurance, SESP, risk logs and risk management plans and related ATLAS records are up to date.
2. Participate in the GCF project monitoring missions for data collection, spot check, routine monitoring in the field, focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Develop periodic project monitoring mission plans;
 - Support project site M&E and learning missions;
 - Visit project sites as and when required to appraise project progress on the ground, produce back to office reports (BTORs) and validate written progress reports;
 - Monitor activities implementation by Implementing Agencies and Partners;
 - Report on the progress of the project activities; and
 - Share collected data with the Project Manager and the PMU to facilitate adaptive project management.
3. Ensures proper monitoring, reporting & effective management of the M&E Plan:
 - Monitor project progress and participate in the production of progress reports ensuring that they meet the necessary reporting requirements and standards;
 - Ensure project's M&E meets the requirements of the Government, the UNDP Country Office, and UNDP-GCF; develop project-specific M&E tools as necessary;
 - Facilitate mid-term and terminal evaluations of the project; including management responses;
 - Facilitate annual reviews of the project and produce analytical reports from these annual reviews, including learning and other knowledge management products;
 - Draft regular M&E project reports and assist in the preparation of project evaluation and/or review reports;
 - Ensure that projects performance data are entered and updated on a timely basis;
 - Keep archives of most significant change stories for the annual report;
 - Prepare regular progress reports on activities undertaken, results achieved against targets and plan for follow up actions including quarterly, annual and other reports required by UNDP and/or development partners; and
 - Ensure that lessons learned are documented and are considered at project steering committee meetings to improve project implementation.
4. Provides support in ensuring facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing among GCF project partners and the Resilience community focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Work closely with the UNDP Communications Officer on knowledge management aspects of the project and making the work of UNDP known;
 - Provide support to improve quarterly and annual report, capturing stories from the field and/or other stakeholder;
 - Facilitate capacity building & contribute for development of the knowledge management system;
 - Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice;

- Support the PMU in the procurement of specialist services for communications and knowledge generation; and
- Support the PMU in the development of critical learning events, which will provide the opportunity to examine issues that arise during project implementation.

Required skills and expertise

- University degree in Project Monitoring and Evaluation, Social Studies, Development Studies or Project Management.
- At least five years of work experience in Monitoring and Evaluation of large development projects preferably involving vertical or multi-lateral/ international funding in related field.
- At least 3 years' experience in complex development programme results-based management (RBM), designing surveys, and analyzing and interpreting quantitative/qualitative data using computer based statistical packages.
- Experience in monitoring and evaluation of vertical funds in a UN setting a distinct advantage

Programme Associate

Background

Under the overall guidance of the GCF Project Manager, the Programme Associate ensures effective delivery of the CO programme by entering and managing data and supporting programme implementation consistent with UNDP rules and regulations. The Programme Associate works in close collaboration with the operations, programme and projects' staff in the CO and UNDP HQs as required for resolving complex finance-related issues and exchange of information.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Support the formulation of GCF project strategies and implementation of the project implementation plan focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Assist the Project Manager in day-to-day management and oversight of project activities;
 - Collection, analysis and presentation of background information for preparation of CCA, UNDAF, CPD, CPAP, effective application of RBM tools and establishment of management targets (BSC);
 - Presentation of background information for formulation of draft project documents, work plans, budgets, proposals on implementation arrangements.
2. Support the management of the GCF project focusing on the achievement of the following results:
 - Creation of a project in Atlas, preparation of required budget revisions, revision of project award and project status, determination of unutilized funds, operational and financial close of a project;
 - Provision of guidance to the executing agencies on implementation of the GCF project; and
 - Presentation of information for audit of the GCF project, supports implementation of audit recommendations.
3. Provides administrative support to the GCF Project Management Unit *focusing* on achievement of the following results:
 - Provide PMU-related administrative and logistical support;
 - Assist in the preparation of Project Financial and Progress reports;
 - Review of the project Financial Reports; preparation of non-PO vouchers for the project;
 - Maintenance of the internal expenditures control system which ensures that vouchers processed are matched and completed, transactions are correctly recorded and posted in Atlas;
 - Timely corrective actions on unposted vouchers, including the vouchers with budget check errors, match exceptions, unapproved vouchers;
 - Creation of requisitions in Atlas for the GCF project, register of goods receipt in Atlas; and
 - Making budget check for requisitions, POs and vouchers.
4. Ensures facilitation of knowledge building, management and sharing in the CO and among project partners focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Assist the M&E Associate in matters related to M&E and knowledge resources management;
 - Ensure all project documentation (progress reports, consulting and other technical reports, minutes of meetings, etc.) are properly maintained in hard and electronic copies in an efficient and readily accessible filing system, for when required by PB, TAC, UNDP, project consultants and other PMU staff;
 - Organization of trainings for the project staff and implementing partners;
 - Synthesis of lessons learnt and best practices in the project; and
 - Sound contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice.

Required skills and expertise

- Secondary Education, preferably with specialized certification in Accounting and Finance. University Degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, Political Sciences and Social Sciences would be desirable, but it is not a requirement;
- 6 years of progressively responsible administrative or programme experience is required at the national or international level. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web-based management systems.

Finance and Procurement Associate

Background

Under the guidance and supervision of the Project Manager, the Finance and Procurement Officer will implement and manage the project operational, financial and procurement strategies. The officer will work closely with the UNDP Finance and Procurement teams in the execution of his/her duties.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Ensures implementation of project financial management strategies, and adapts processes and procedures focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Project Manager;
 - Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Document and GoZ financial rules and procedures;
 - Validate and certify FACE forms before submission to UNDP;
 - Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;
 - Provide necessary financial information during project audit(s);
 - Review project expenditure reports in line with budget, and notify the Project Manager if there are any discrepancies or issues;
 - Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;
 - Full compliance with UN/UNDP rules, regulations, and policies of financial activities, financial recording/reporting system and follow up on audit recommendations; implementation of effective internal controls, proper functioning of a client-oriented financial resources management system;
 - Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports; and
 - Continuous analysis and monitoring of the financial situation, presentation of forecasts for development and management projects, monitoring of financial exception reports for unusual activities, transactions.
2. Ensures the management of the GCF project budget focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Elaboration of proposals for planning of financial resources of the project budget in line with the project disbursement schedule;
 - Preparation of reports containing analysis of the financial situation;
 - Preparation and monitoring of budgets; regular analysis and reporting on the budget approvals and the delivery situation;
 - Establishment of projects' budgets preparation/modification monitoring system, control of budgetary status versus authorized spending limits (ASL) and budgets delivery levels;
 - Develop and implement the project co-financing schedule in line with co-financing obligation of the project; and a co-financing tracking and reporting system ensuring the co-financing partners are regularly appraised of their contributions; and
 - Implementation of the control mechanism for projects through monitoring budgets preparation and modifications, budgetary status versus ASL, follow up with HQs on ASL for projects, maintenance of the General Ledger.
3. Implementation and management of project procurement processes focusing on achievement of the following results:
 - Full compliance of procurement activities with UN/UNDP rules, regulations, policies and strategies; implementation of the effective internal control, proper design and functioning of a client-oriented procurement management system;

- Timely and duly preparation of procurement plans for the GCF project and monitoring of their implementation, ensuring that all procurement is within the agreed budget;
- Implementation of proper monitoring and control of procurement processes including supporting the RFQ, ITB or RFP, receipt of quotations, bids or proposals, their evaluation, negotiation of certain conditions of contracts in full compliance with UNDP rules and regulation;
- Provide guidance and support RPs and IPs procurement ensuring compliance to UNDP or Gvt guidelines;
- Support the review and certification of submissions to the Contract, Asset and Procurement Committee (CAP) and Advisory Committee on Procurement (ACP);
- Implementation of the strategic procurement in the GCF project including sourcing strategy, supplier selection and evaluation, quality management, customer relationship management, e-procurement introduction and promotion, performance measurement;
- Review and evaluate the performance of suppliers;
- Support the management of contracts and, upon delegation of responsibility, performing the functions of Manager Level 1 in Atlas for Purchase orders approval;
- Support the implementation of the internal control system which ensures that Purchase orders are duly prepared and dispatched. Timely corrective actions on POs with budget check errors and other problems; and
- Preparation of cost-recovery bills in Atlas for procurement services provided by UNDP to other Agencies.

Required skills and expertise

- A Bachelor's degree or an advanced diploma in accounting/ financial management, Business or Public Administration; or a professional accounting qualification from an internationally recognized institute of accountancy. Professionally qualified accountants from an internationally recognized institute of accountancy will have a distinct advantage;
- Certification in Procurement required;
- Up to 3 years of relevant experience in providing financial management services, managing staff and operational systems;
- Relevant work experience in a project management setting involving multi-lateral/ international funding agency is preferable;
- Good knowledge and Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based management systems and ERP financials, preferably PeopleSoft required; and
- Familiarity with contract and financial procedures of the UNDP including online systems is preferred, is a distinct advantage; and
- Experience of IPSAS and/or IFRS is required for external candidates;

Project Drivers (1 Full-time and 1 Part-time)

Background

Under the guidance and supervision of the GCF Project Manager, the Drivers provide reliable and safe driving services ensuring high accuracy of work. The Drivers will provide driving services to the operations, project and programme staff in the CO, Consultants and Experts and UN staff on mission under the project. The Drivers must demonstrate a client-oriented approach, high sense of responsibility, courtesy, tact and the ability to work with people of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Ensures provision of reliable and secure driving services by a) driving office/project vehicles for the transport of authorized personnel and delivery and collection of mail, documents and other items and b) meeting official personnel and visitors at the airport, visa and customs formalities arrangement when required.
2. Ensures cost-savings through proper use of vehicle through accurate maintenance of daily vehicle logs, provision of inputs to preparation of the vehicle maintenance plans and reports.
3. Ensures proper day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicle through timely minor repairs, arrangements for major repairs, timely changes of oil, check of tires, brakes, car washing, etc.

4. Ensures availability of all the required documents/supplies including vehicle insurance, vehicle logs, office directory, map of the city/country, first aid kit, necessary spare parts.
5. Ensures that all immediate actions required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in accidents.

Required skills and expertise

- Secondary Education. Valid Driver's license.
- 2 years' work experience as a driver; safe driving record; knowledge of driving rules and regulations and skills in minor vehicle repair.
- Fluency in the language of the duty station, knowledge of
- The UN language of the duty station.

Annex K: UNDP Risk Log

#		Description	Date Identified	Risk Category	Impact & Probability	Risk Treatment / Management Measures	Risk Owner	Status
	GUIDANCE:	<p>Enter a brief description of the risk. Risk description should include future event and cause.</p> <p>Risks identified through HACT, SES, Private Sector Due Diligence, and other assessments should be included.</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, use the Description field. Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)</i></p>	Enter date	<p>Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p> <p>Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information)</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, select from list)</i></p>	<p>Describe the potential effect on the project if the future event were to occur.</p> <p>Enter probability based on 1-5 scale (1 = Not likely; 5 = Expected)</p> <p>Enter impact based on 1-5 scale (1 = Low; 5 = Critical)</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times. Check "critical" if P x I = 20 or above)</i></p>	<p>What actions have been taken/will be taken to manage this risk.</p> <p><i>(In Atlas, use the Management Response box)</i></p>	<p>The person or entity with the responsibility to manage the risk.</p> <p><i>(in Atlas, use the Management Response box)</i></p>	<p>Status and effectiveness of management measures.</p> <p><i>(in Atlas, use the Management Response box to describe status of management measures. Update Probability and Impact as needed)</i></p>
1				<p>Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other</p>	<p>Text</p> <p>P =</p> <p>I =</p>			

2				Social and Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	Text P = I =			
3								

Annex P: Monitoring and evaluation plans

Also, please see Section VI Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan on page 40 of this document.

These plans guide monitoring and evaluation of the project for the duration of implementation.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
Project objective from the results framework	Indicator 1 - Total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries	<p>Mid-term - Direct 108,724 males 108,724 females 217,448 total beneficiaries</p> <p>Indirect 351,700 males 351,700 females</p> <p>Final - Direct 271,810 males 271,810 females 543,620 total beneficiaries</p> <p>Indirect 879,250 males 879,250 females</p>	<p>Beneficiaries who are directly benefiting from project interventions and other beneficiaries who are not directly connected to the project but will still benefit from it. This could be other members of the community or people from the area or in the value chain.</p> <p>The population enumeration will be separated by sex.</p>	Survey reports, and perioding project reports	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU and Responsible Parties and Consultants (External evaluation)
	Indicator 2 - Number of beneficiaries relative to total population	<p>Mid-term -9.6% of total population of the three provinces</p> <p>Final - 24% of the total population of the three provinces</p>	Proportion of beneficiaries who are benefiting from project interventions relative to the total population in the given provinces.	<p>Survey reports, and perioding project reports</p> <p>ZIMSTATS population figures will be used as a source of population statistics to derive the proportion</p>	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU and Responsible Parties and Consultants (External evaluation)

³⁷ Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.

³⁸ The Social Impact Assessment will be linked to the Impact Evaluation that is already budgeted for in the project. The impact evaluation includes a baseline survey (year 1) and two follow-up surveys (years 3 and end of project).

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
	Indicator 3 - Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate resilient livelihood options (incl. fisheries, agriculture, tourism etc.)	<i>Mid-term</i> - 12,500 males; 12,500 females; 25,000 total <i>Final</i> - 40,900 males; 40,900 females; 81,800 total (75,900 on rain-fed; 5,900 on irrigated land) ³⁹	Beneficiaries/rainfed and in irrigation who have adopted and are benefiting from a range of livelihood options as a result of the project The population enumeration will be separated by sex.	Survey reports, and perioding project reports	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU and Respo Parties and Consultants (Ex evaluation)
	Indicator 4 - Number of males and females with year-round access to reliable and safe water supply despite climate shocks and stresses	<i>Mid-term</i> - 1,250 males; 1,250 females; 2,500 total <i>Final</i> - 2,850 males; 2,850 females; 5,900 total	Beneficiaries who have unlimited access to safe water throughout the year as a result of the project The numbers will be categorized by sex	Survey reports, and periodic project reports	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU and Respo Parties and Consultants (Ex evaluation)
Project Outcome 1 A6.0 Increased generation and use of climate information in decision-making	Indicator 5 - Capacity for generation of climate information products/services in decision-making in climate-sensitive sectors	<i>Mid-term</i> : 155 AGRITEX staff score at least 75% on two out of the four criteria <i>Final</i> : 155 AGRITEX staff in targeted districts score at least 75% across all four criteria	Will measure the capacity of AGRITEX in generating climate advisories for use by farmers Scorecard is based on four factors with each rated from one to 100 to assess AGRITEX staff capacity in generation of inclusive climate advisories Results for all 155 AGRITEX staff involved will have to be at least 75% in two criteria at mid-term and 75% in all 4 criteria at the end	Capacity surveys conducted on AGRITEX staff/Project Reports and Farmers interviews Independent monitoring and evaluation reports;	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU and Respo Parties and Consultants (Ex evaluation)

³⁹ The adoption rate of CRA practices for farmers' participation in the FFSSs 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.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
			of the project.			
	Indicator 6 - % of direct beneficiaries consistently using climate information/product and services in farming decisions	<i>Mid-term:</i> 40% of GCF direct beneficiaries <i>Final:</i> 80% of direct GCF beneficiaries	Indicators will measure extent to which farmers use climate information products for decision making in activities that are sensitive to climate change	Impact surveys on farmers; KAP surveys; Independent monitoring and evaluation reports; extension officers reports and observation	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU, AGRITEX, and Consultant (External evaluation)
Project Outcome 2 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks	Indicator 7 - Use by vulnerable households, communities, business and public-sector services of Fund supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate	<i>Mid-term:</i> 30% of GCF direct beneficiary farmers (approx. 32,617 HHs; information collected through sampling) score at least 75% <i>Final:</i> 60% of GCF direct beneficiary farmers (approx. 65,234 HHs; information collected through sampling) score at least 75%	The indicator will measure use and behavior change and implementation of CRA practices. A scorecard administered based on four factors will be administered to assess the uptake of CRA practices amongst smallholder farmers farmers trained through the FFS ⁴⁰ The score should be at least 75% for 32,617 farmers at mid-term and double the number of farmers at end of the project	Administration of score card	Mid-term and End of Term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (External evaluation)
		<i>Final</i> - On average, at least 25% increase in	The indicator will measure yield levels from small holder	Yield studies, Project Reports, AGRITEX periodic	End of Term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (External Evaluation)

⁴⁰ The following criteria will be used (to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Subscription and Active use of climate information products for crop/water management
2. Active use of climate-resilient crop varieties, crop-livestock systems, as well as water-efficient technologies
3. Active adoption for CRA practices promoted through the FFS curriculum.
4. Participation in O&M fund, community open learning days, and participatory planning.

⁴¹ The following criteria will be used (to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Subscription and Active use of climate information products for crop/water management
2. Active use of climate-resilient crop varieties, crop-livestock systems, as well as water-efficient technologies
3. Active adoption for CRA practices promoted through the FFS curriculum.
4. Participation in O&M fund, community open learning days, and participatory planning.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
		production for both GCF beneficiary farmers	farmers	Reports		
Project Output 1 - Increased access to water for agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and water resource management	Indicator 8 - No. of hectares under climate-proofed irrigation	<i>Mid-term</i> - 1,500 additional ha under climate-proofed irrigation <i>Final</i> - 1,786 additional ha under climate-proofed irrigation	The indicator will measure the area under climate proofed irrigation systems Additional area in hectares from baseline	Irrigation impact assessments; DOI and AGRITEX Reports, Project periodic reports, monitoring visits,	Quarterly, Annually and Mid-term and End of Term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (External Evaluation)
	Indicator 9 - Number of rain-fed hectares exhibiting water harvesting and climate-resilient water management measures	<i>Mid-term</i> - 30,000 ha <i>Final</i> - 75,900 ha	Indicator will measure hectares under dryland where farmers are practicing water harvesting and water management measures	Dryland farming impact surveys; AGRITEX reports; Project periodic reports; Monitoring visits	Quarterly, Annually and Mid-term and End of Term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (External Evaluation)
Project Output 2 - Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs, practices, and markets	Indicator 10 - Average level of production increases (%) per hectare in newly irrigated hectares (tons/ha)	<i>Mid-term</i> - At least 0% (or non-declining) decrease ⁴³ in productivity for GCF beneficiary farmers <i>Final</i> - At least 25% increase in productivity for GCF beneficiary farmers	Indicator will measure the increase in production from baseline yields for specific crops in irrigation and dryland farmers supported by the project; Baseline yields for newly irrigated schemes vary by crop, to be confirmed at inception: 4. Maize: 0.1 tons/ha 5. Beans: 1 t/ha 6. Groundnuts: 0.5	Yield surveys; Farmer records, periodic project reports;	Seasonally after every crop harvest; Mid-term and end of term	PMU, AGRITEX, records, Consultants (External Evaluation)

⁴² The following criteria will be used (criteria to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Accessibility of water during the cropping season
2. Adequacy (availability) of water for cropping purposes
3. Application of water saving measures

⁴³ With no interventions, it is expected that climate change/variability will lead to yield declines below the baseline (see feasibility study Section 1.7). Climate change adaptation will initially lead to at least a stabilization of yields in the first half of the project across the different crops.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
			t/ha			
	Indicator 11 - Number of smallholder farmers implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices/cropping systems	<p><i>Mid-term</i> - 30% of beneficiary farmers practicing CRA on rain-fed and irrigated land score at least 75% across all four criteria</p> <p><i>Final</i> - 60% of beneficiary farmers practicing CRA on rain-fed and irrigated land score at least 75% across all four criteria</p>	<p>Indicator will measure the number/proportion of dryland and irrigation farmers practicing CRA</p> <p>A scorecard administered based on four factors will be administered to assess the uptake of CRA practices amongst smallholder farmers</p> <p>The score should be at least 75% for 30% of targeted farmers at mid-term and for 60% at end of term</p>	Administration of scorecard; Periodic project reports;	Quarterly, seasonally, annually; Mid-term and end of term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (Ex Evaluation)
Project Output 3 - Improved access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture	Indicator 12 - Numbers of operational monitoring stations in key catchments and VIS systems.	<p><i>Mid-term</i> - Additional 12 AWS, 10 low-cost weather stations, additional 10 hydro installed</p> <p><i>Final</i> - Additional 12 AWS, 10 low-cost weather stations, additional 10 hydro fully functional and maintained</p>	The indicator measures the number of operational AWS and low-cost weather stations and hydrological monitoring stations	Project reports, site visits, mid and end of term evaluation.	Annually, mid-term and end of term	PMU, MSD and External evaluation consultants
	Indicator 13 - Number of smallholders receiving new advisories and warnings developed for	<i>Mid-term</i> - 180,000 people (36,000 rural households) in	The indicator measures the number of farmers (both dryland and irrigation	Project reports, farmer impact surveys	Quarterly, Annually, mid-term and end of	PMU, MSD, Ext Consultants

⁴⁴The following criteria will be used (the criteria to be confirmed during the inception phase):

1. Subscription and Active use of climate information products for crop/water management
2. Active use of climate-resilient crop varieties, crop-livestock systems, as well as water-efficient technologies
3. Active adoption of CRA practices promoted through the FFS curriculum.
4. Participation in O&M fund, community open learning days, and participatory planning.

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
	both agriculture and water management and disseminated through media, including SMS and radio.	15 districts have access to weather information 90,000 males 90,000 females (50 % women) <i>Final</i> - 543,620 people (108,724 rural households) in 15 districts have access to weather information 271,810 males 271,810 females	farmers) disaggregated by sex who are accessing weather information		term	
Gender Action Plan	Indicator 14 - Increased % of women's membership in irrigation management committees	All the 21 irrigation schemes supported by the project have gender parity in IMCs membership, and parity is consistently maintained throughout the project period.	The indicator measures the level to which women are participating in IMCs	Project reports, IMC constitutions; IMC meeting reports	Annually, mid and end of term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (Ex evaluations)
	Indicator 15 - Number of women in strategic leadership positions in IMCs;	At least 50% of the strategic positions in IMCs (Chair, Treasurer, Secretary, O&M, Marketing) are occupied by women.	The indicator will measure the number of women in IMCs occupying strategic decision-making positions; At least 50% of the positions should be occupied by women	Project reports, IMC constitutions; IMC meeting reports	Annually, mid and end of term	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (Ex evaluations)
	Indicator 16 - Number of women and men trained in financial	At least 4,110 women on dryland farms	This indicator measures the number of women who access	Training reports, workshop registers,	Quarterly, Annually, mid and	PMU, AGRITEX, Consultants (Ex evaluations)

Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods ³⁷	Frequency	Responsible for data collection
	management, and marketing and business development, with a specific focus on women targeting existing women producers groups and savings and loans groups.	and irrigation schemes receive women-targeted training under a financial empowerment training programme, of which at least 30% are women from female-headed households.	financial training. Whilst the target is on women targeted by the project, a third of those targeted should be from women headed households.	impact surveys	end of term	evaluations)
	Indicator 17 - Number of women and men smallholder farmers participating in the planned 75 innovation platforms to build the climate-resilience and productivity of horticulture value chains;	At least 50% participants in innovation platforms are women of which at least 30% are women from female-headed households	This indicator measures the number of women participating in innovation platforms. Whilst the target is on women targeted by the project, a third of those targeted should be from women headed households.	Training reports, workshop registers, innovation platform reports, impact surveys	Quarterly, Annually, mid and end of term	PMU, AGRITEX Consultants (Ex evaluations)

Annex Q: Partnerships and potential collaboration

Key baseline projects and programmes and suggested partnerships for the Project include:

Project/Programme details	Description	Results/current status	How proposed project can collaborate with the programme/project?
SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION			
Name: Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) Funder: GoZ Implementation agency: DoI Amount: USD5.5 million over a five-year period (USD2.5 million spent annually) Duration: On-going	Rehabilitation and construction of communal irrigation schemes through DoI in-house design and construction	Since 2000, an area covering 3,500ha rehabilitated since 2000. Training of engineers, technicians and farmers.	Sharing of lessons learned; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of communal irrigation schemes (tbd)
Name: Smallholder Irrigation Support Project Funder: EU, FAO and GoZ Implementation agency: FAO Time period: 2014-2017 Amount: 6 million Euros Beneficiaries: 2,000 households	Rehabilitation of 20 smallholder irrigation schemes (1,000ha) in Manicaland and Matebeleland South provinces. Focus on agribusiness development in smallholder irrigation, providing farmer training on 'farming as a business', enhancing sub-catchment management and conservation, and increasing service delivery capacity of institutions supporting irrigation schemes, e.g. training of engineers, technicians and Extension Officers.	- Increased crop yields: from 1t/ha to at least 5t/ha - Strong market linkages developed involving financiers and buyers of agricultural produce - Foundation laid for a private-sector based extension service management model - However, programme lacked a focus on climate proofed irrigation designs and some projects in Matabeleland South were washed away by floods in early 2017	Sharing of lessons learned
Name: Brazil-Zimbabwe cooperation programme under the More Food for Africa Programme Funder: Brazil Implementing agency: GOZ Duration: MoU between Brazil and Zimbabwe signed in 2011. Second phase started in 2016 Amount: USD270 million (not all budget is earmarked for irrigation). Beneficiaries: Approx. 60, 000 households	Agricultural mechanisation cooperation programme supplying tractors, tractor-drawn equipment and irrigation equipment under a concessionary loan agreement.	- Delivery of first of three tranches of tractors, mechanisation and irrigation equipment amounting to USD38 million executed between October 2014 and January 2015. Second phase planned to start in 2016. - Practically every smallholder irrigation scheme in the country has been availed a tractor and irrigation equipment under a loan arrangement. - Some irrigation schemes have been equipped with modern, more efficient irrigation systems such as centre pivots.	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise as needed Sharing of lessons learned; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of communal irrigation schemes and land preparation tbd)
Name: Rehabilitation of Small Irrigation Schemes (Phase II of project, above) Funder: SDC Implementing agency: FAO and GOZ Duration: Dec 2014 – Dec 2018	Rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes in Masvingo province and linking them to viable markets.	- Programme is underway and is yet to reach its mid-point, therefore too early to measure results - Early indications show that the programme is	Sharing of lessons learned; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of small-scale irrigation schemes tbd)

Project/Programme details	Description	Results/current status	How proposed project can collaborate with the programme/project?
SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION			
Amount: CHF 6,080,000 Beneficiaries: Up to 200 in eight irrigation schemes covering 700 ha		progressing well	
Name: Nyakomba Irrigation Scheme expansion Funder: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Amount: USD15 million Duration: Dec 2016 - March 2019 Beneficiaries: 230 farmers added (861 smallholder farmers in total).	Rehabilitation and construction of a new block (146ha) at Nyakomba irrigation scheme (re-started after blocks B, C and D were completed in 2000).	Just started.	Sharing of lessons learned
Name: Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme Funder: International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) Implementing agency: GoZ Total project cost: US\$ 51.2 million DSF grant: US\$ 25.5 million (channelled through Ministry of Finance) Approval date: 2016-09-22. Number of beneficiaries: 20, 000 households	Revitalization of 8,000 ha of existing smallholder irrigation schemes, mostly in communal and old resettlement areas in Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands provinces, through: 1) rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure, 2) extension of agricultural credit, 3) institutional strengthening, 4) improving market access and business development and 5) ensuring adequate catchment management. GoZ is expected to establish a unit to co-ordinate the implementation of the programme.	Due to start in April 2017. The Programme will disburse some of the money through DoI. To this end, the Department has been audited by Deloitte and Touche.	Sharing of lessons learned; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of communal irrigation schemes and improving market access (tbd)
Name: Shashe Irrigation scheme Donor: EU, UNDP/GEF Implementing partners: CESVI and Safire Amount: Unavailable Safire grant: 1.5 million Duration: 2011-2015	Introduced highly valuable long-term (citrus) and seasonal (grains and vegetables) crops through strategic partnerships (Schweppes) and sustainable modern irrigation technology (submersible pumps and centre pivots).	- Model concluded viable to be up-scaled (with slight modifications necessary for fit for purpose) ⁴⁵	Sharing of lessons learned; potentially expertise
Name: Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDE) pilot projects: Kufundada and Bindamombe Funder: DFID Duration: 2013-2016 Amount: £24 million	Construction of (new) climate resilient infrastructure through a river basin approach, underpinned by a 100kW renewable energy power source (solar) and based on a financial and economic assessments. Facilitated IMC formation and constitution drafting (including a 'maintenance fund'); introduced offtake purchase agreements and an out-grower market linkage; integrated AGRITEX into the running of the scheme; facilitated soil fertility restoration on degraded lands.	Solar power to hospital Functioning IMC with Maintenance Fund Successful communally owned and managed bulk irrigation infrastructure	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of communal irrigation schemes and land preparation tbd)
Solar interventions on irrigation schemes			
Name: Mashaba Solar Mini Grid Funders: European Union (EU-ACP), OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Solar energy provided to three irrigation schemes, five business centres, a clinic, a school and a study centre in Gwanda south. The project demonstrates a business and financial	- A 99KW decentralised mini-grid, 2 energy centres and 2 stand-alone power units that will sell power to 3 irrigation schemes, 5	Sharing of lessons learned; expertise; potential collaboration around solar energy installations

⁴⁵ Latham, C. J. K. et al. 2015. From Subsistence Agriculture to Commercial Enterprise: Community management of green technologies for resilient food production. Future of Food: Journal on Food, Agriculture and Society. 3(2), pp. 8-17.

Project/Programme details	Description	Results/current status	How proposed project can collaborate with the programme/project?
SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION			
Implementing agencies: SNV, Practical Action, and Dabane Trust with the support of Government Ministries and Departments. Duration: 2015-2019 Amount: £4.6 million Beneficiaries: 10, 000 persons	model of providing decentralised renewable energy through a partnership of public and private sectors and donors.	business centres, a clinic, a school and a study centre ⁴⁶ .	

Programme/project details	Description	Key results	How proposed project can collaborate with the programme/project?
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION, MARKET LINKAGES AND ACCESS TO FINANCE (ONGOING)			
<u>Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF)</u> Donor: Financed by EU, DFID, SIDA, UNDP Implementing partner: MLARR, with the PMU and administration of fund resources supported through UNDP. Duration: 2015-2020 Budget: USD 70 million.	The ZRBF programme seeks to address the increasing vulnerabilities of rural communities in Zimbabwe – both due to continued economic and social crisis and the current and projected climate change risks. The resilience approach focuses on the how to manage natural resources efficiently and sustainably in the face of disturbances and uncertainty. The ZRBF programme prioritizes 21 vulnerable districts, targeting 800,000 people over the full programme period. Under the call for proposals in 2016, 3 projects are being implemented in 9 districts, incl. Mwenezi, Umzingwane and Chiredzi, targeting a total of 86595 households.	The ZRBF has produced maps of hazards and vulnerabilities in the country, which have been used for targeting ZRBF and UNDP interventions. All interventions carried out by consortia aim to increase capacities of communities to withstand shocks and stresses. Annual review of consortia interventions were positive, among other things the WHH MELANA intervention reinforced the business case for introducing the climate smart sesame crop to small holders.	Participate on Project Steering Committee; provision of expertise, information, lessons learned;
Name: <u>Scaling Up Adaptation</u> Donor: UNDP/GEF Implementing agencies: Oxfam, Safire, Plan international Duration: 2015-2018 Amount: USD 16.68 million including co-funding	A clear focus of this project is to climate proof agricultural livelihoods for smallholder farmers, develop agricultural value chains in a climate smart way and increase smallholders' access to inclusive financial services with a target group of 10,000 vulnerable smallholder farmers in Chiredzi, Chimanimani and Buhera. Also, the project aims to increase knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks – through climate information services for agriculture and DRM targeted smallholder farmers.	Mid-term review conducted, with positive evaluation of results. Namely the holistic investments around climate smart villages was highlighted, as was the success of a watershed approach. Other successful experiences included the establishment of 102 VSLA groups, which successfully contributed to increased savings and access to loans for vulnerable communities – as well as facilitation of market linkages for several climate smart value chains, which increased farmers' incomes significantly.	Sharing of lessons learned; expertise; farmer field schools
Name: <u>Livelihoods and Food Security Programme</u> Donor: DFID Implementing agency: FAO, GRM	The project aims to improve the livelihoods and reduce food insecurity for 350,000 people by targeting 127,000 smallholder farmers in 8	A number of studies have been conducted to inform the design of interventions. This includes the baseline, a study on climate-smart	Sharing of lessons learned

⁴⁶ SNV. 2017. Sustainable Energy: Rural Communities: Mashaba Solar Mini Grid. Available on: <http://www.snv.org/project/sustainable-energy-rural-communitiesmashaba-solar-mini-grid> (Accessed 5 May 2017)

International and Coffey. LFSP is partnering with local organisations to implement a variety of projects aimed at achieving LFSP's goals, incl. WHH and Care. Duration: 2014-2018 Amount: \$72 million	rural districts in Zimbabwe, incl. Mutare. The project introduces improved, climate appropriate agricultural practices, stimulates demand and supply of affordable nutritious foods, links farmer groups to input providers and buyer markets, and facilitates access to rural finance. The project uses Internal Savings and Lending Associations (ISLAs) to empower women.	options for smallholder farmers, a study on market linkages for smallholders among others, which have also informed this feasibility study. It is yet to early to report on the achievements of the project.	
Name: Stepping Up Resilience and Enterprise (ENSURE) Donor: USAID Food for Peace Implementing agencies: World Vision Zimbabwe, CARE, SNV, SAFIRE and ICRISAT Duration: 2013-2018	The ENSURE Food Security Program, World Vision-led and USAID-funded, targets 215,000 vulnerable and food-insecure Zimbabweans in Manicaland and Masvingo Provinces. Main components of the intervention are agriculture for food and nutrition security, economic empowerment and risk management and community resilience. World Vision is the lead implementing partner in Buhera, Chipinge and Chimanimani Districts of Manicaland Province. CARE serves as lead implementing partner in Bikita, Chivi and Zaka Districts of Masvingo Province.	In 2016 ENSURE reported that producer groups enhanced community assets (e.g. dams, irrigation schemes, wells and gardens) and value chains. Lessons learned include the need to link farmers to finance. Marketing has to be the core - and CRA interventions benefit from being based on diversification of crops and high value commercial crop to build resilience.	Sharing of lessons learned
Name: Amalima Donor: USAID DFAP Implementing agency: A consortium consisting of Organization of Rural Associations for Progress (ORAP), Dabane Water Works, International Medical Corps, the Manoff Group, and Africare Duration: 2013-2018	The project provides support to over 56,000 households in Tsholotsho, Bulilima, Gwanda and Mangwe districts. The project promotes conservation agriculture practices and drought resistant crops, engages vulnerable households in productive value chains and utilizes matching grants to help producer groups scale-up production. This includes promotion village savings and loans groups and business management and technical training to agrodealers to improve the availability of and access to quality inputs to farmers. Particular focus on women.	Results have not yet been shared, but key lessons learned include that marketing has to be at the core of interventions. CRA interventions benefit from being based on diversification of crops and high value commercial crop to build resilience.	Sharing of lessons learned
Name: Feed the Future Zimbabwe Livestock Development Donors: USAID Implementing agency: FINTRAC Duration: 2015-2020	Feed the Future aims to increase incomes and food security for 3,000 beef and 2,000 dairy smallholder producers. FTF trains farmers on good business practices and marketing: identifying lucrative markets within their reach, organizing themselves into groups, and negotiating with buyers for better prices. The program targets smallholder farmers in Manicaland, Midlands, Matabeleland North and South, incl the districts Chimanimani, Chipinge, Chiredzi, Insiza, Masvingo and Umzingwane.	To date, 3,593 rural households have benefited from program interventions. With increased access to banks, markets and training, beef and dairy farmers are entering into productive and sustainable investments. Each beneficiary household will own at least 15-20 beef cattle by the close of the program, and the program will link farmers to local milk processors to facilitate formal sales.	Sharing of lessons learned; potential collaboration around livestock activities; expertise; potential Farmer Field Schools assistance
Name: Vuna, the Climate-smart	Across the Southern Africa region,	Programme in starting phase.	Sharing of lessons learned;

<u>Agriculture Programme for East & Southern Africa</u> Donor: DFID Amount: £18 million Duration: 2016	Vuna is piloting innovative delivery mechanisms that encourage the inclusion of CRA in education, adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices and drought tolerant crop varieties, climate risk management into business models of agribusinesses' supply chains and supporting access to climate adaptation finance for farmers as well as governments.	Results have not yet been shared, but a key focus of Vuna is to strengthen the evidence base around climate resilient agriculture (CRA), and the use of this evidence. The program experiences may be relevant to draw on in the future.	potential collaboration around market access; expertise; potential Farmer Field Schools assistance
Name: Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme Donor: IFAD Lead agencies: AGRITEX and DOI Duration: 2016-2023 Budget: US\$ 51.27 million	The project will be implemented in 16 Districts in 4 Provinces - Manicaland, Masvingo, Midlands and Matabeleland South - with a focus on supporting smallholder agriculture through rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, training in business skill and market linkages and capacity building of extension services. The project targets a total of 127000 people and 500 extension and technical service providers.	Programme in starting phase. Results have not yet been shared.	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of communal irrigation schemes, market access, Farmer Field Schools (tbd)
Name: Smallholder Horticulture and Empowerment Promotion (SHEP) Donor: JICA Implementing Partner: AGRITEX Duration: 2014-	SHEP is an innovative development approach being implemented by JICA in 23 countries in Africa. In Zimbabwe, the project is implemented in Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central. The approach focuses on promoting farming as a business and linking farmers and market actors directly.	So far, the approach of linking farmers directly to markets and buyers has empowered farmers to negotiate with business actors, has increased their incomes and improved working relationship among extension agents, private sector and farmers.	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in rehabilitation and/or construction of communal irrigation schemes, market access, Farmer Field Schools (tbd)

RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Institution	Description of work	Results/current status	How proposed project can collaborate with the programme/project?
The International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics – ICRISAT Donors: Various Various projects	ICRISAT is part of the global CGIAR research network working for a food secure future. ICRISAT in Zimbabwe has worked towards climate resilience in crops and livestock value chains over the years including small grains, goat and cattle value chains. Also, ICRISAT has worked on agricultural scenario planning in relation to climate change – and has facilitated Innovation Platforms related to the above mentioned value chains.	ICRISAT brings significant research and practice experience on climate-smart crops and varieties, in particular small grains; drought tolerant breeds in the livestock value chain; climate-smart agriculture practices for crop-livestock integration and facilitation of market systems and linkages through market infrastructure and Innovation Platforms.	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in Farmer Field Schools (tbd);
The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center - CIMMYT Donors: Various Various projects	CIMMYT is part of the global CGIAR research network working for a food secure future. CIMMYT in Zimbabwe is based in Harare. CIMMYT is about to finalize an eight-year food security program supported by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) in several Southern and Eastern African countries (not including Zimbabwe) and is	Over the years CIMMYT has carried out several successful interventions to breed and promote drought tolerant varieties of maize and wheat in Zimbabwe – including capacity building interventions such as FFS and demonstration platforms as well as support to market linkages through Innovation Platforms.	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in Farmer Field Schools (tbd);

	envisioning that the successor project – SIDICRA - could also include Zimbabwe.		
CIAT-PABRA bean production support initiative Duration: April 2015 - March 2019. Funded by: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and CIDA Implemented by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA).	The Pan-Africa Bean Research Alliance (PABRA) encompasses 3 regional bean research networks, covering 29 countries, which are working to improve the livelihoods of small scale bean farmers in sub-Saharan Africa. In Zimbabwe PABRA is facilitated by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). The goal of PABRA is to enhance the food security, income and health of resource-poor farmers in Africa through research and development of the bean sector.	2 Innovation Platforms for technology adoption established with results in improved yields and incomes for small holder farmers A total of 67 bean demonstrations were established and improved bean varieties were successfully promoted through field days, agricultural shows and trade fairs.	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in Farmer Field Schools (tbd);

Project/Programme	Description	Key results	How proposed project can collaborate with the programme/project?
CLIMATE INFORMATION IN TARGET RIVER BASINS			
Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe's Agricultural Extension System ⁴⁷ , Practical Action (2011-2013)	Aimed at integrating climate change adaptation into the national extension department of AGRITEX. The project trained 60 national and provincial specialists as trainers for 170 district level staff.	Demonstrated the potential of a training of trainers (ToT) approach for scaling out knowledge of adaptation strategies and training to farmers	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in Farmer Field Schools (tbd);
Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe's Agricultural Extension Services, Practical Action, funded by Nuffield Foundation (2013 – 2014) ⁴⁸	Focused on training climate change adaptation to Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) in Shurugwi, Umzingwane and Chivi Districts to improve the capabilities of smallholder farmers to cope with and adapt to climate change and variability. 45 Agricultural Extension Workers were trained.	Significant impact on AGRITEX staff-a core group of practitioners trained - 224 prov & dist officers vs. a target of 170, 1,023 AEWs vs. 1560 AEWs in 3 pilot provinces Engaging farmers to understand the presence and effects of CC appears to be a successful entry point to influencing farmer practices. Over 6,000 smallholder farmers trained by trained AEWs and some farmer groups developed plans to reduce exposure to risks and vulnerability to CC PICSA approach requires engaging farmers before	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in Farmer Field Schools (tbd);

⁴⁷ Practical Action. 2012. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe's Agricultural Extension System Annual Report 2011/12. Harare. Available on: <http://practicalaction.org/nuffield-project> (Accessed 5 May 2017)

⁴⁸ Practical Action, AGRITEX and University of Reading. 2014. Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe's Agricultural Extension Services. Final Project Report. Practical Action.

		the rainfall season to discuss available options/strategies and then using those available options to later discuss option based on the seasonal forecast.	
Strengthening Weather and Climate Change Information Dissemination Systems (SWCCIDS) in Zimbabwe. Oxfam funded under the Leverage and Resource Scarcity Challenge Fund (LRSCF, 2012-2015)	The pilot project targeted three districts, namely Gutu, Chirimhanzu and Zvishavane. The project activities included installation of both manual (15) and automatic weather (3) equipment in 3 targeted districts, training on statistical analysis of weather data for AGRITEX specialists, training on communicating weather and climate information for AGRITEX field staff as well as the training of farmers on weather and climate change. MSD are responsible for AWS maintenance. Manual Stations are being manned by AGRITEX extension and school teachers (most installed at schools). Smallholder farmers received agro-meteorological information at regular intervals (every 3 days during winter and 10 days during summer season) through their mobile phones. Farmers were given fire danger warnings and advised to not start uncontrolled fires to protect the environment from veld fires. As not every farmer in the targeted district received the information via their mobile phones, they were encouraged to share with other farmers, as well as establish weather and climate clubs. Bulk messages on weather and agro-met information were pushed	<p>Major challenges include:</p> <p>replacing broken sensors when MSD do not have equipment in stock.</p> <p>Taking readings during school holidays was neglected as students work with teachers during the school term to take the readings and not whilst on holiday. Extension staff have been responsible for taking readings during school holidays, but data collection has often been erratic, especially if the extension officer is not available on a daily basis to take the reading.</p> <p>Important lessons included:</p> <p>The partnership created between Oxfam, ZMSD and AGRITEX increased the visibility of MSD in the targeted communities. The department engaged/interacted with the farmers, got feedback and the kind of weather and climate information farmers value, rather than simply giving weather updates on electronic media (radios and television sets) which MSD expected to be useful.</p> <p>Opportunities for collaborative research with academic institutions were identified and Chinhoyi University of Technology were engaged to take the lead on the research component of the project.</p> <p>Opportunities to spread other information e.g. on fire risk, as well as the need to identify lead farmers,</p>	Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; (tbd);

	<p>to farmers and stakeholders including agricultural extension workers. A private service provider (Esoko) with a suitable product was engaged and distributed information to 600+ farmer representatives. To compliment the ICT platform, the project also used existent community structures including area farmer committees, livestock committees, garden committees and lead farmers to disseminate information.</p>	<p>area farmer committees, livestock committees etc who help spread the weather/climate related information to other farmers who do not have access to SMS/mobile.</p>	
<p>Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe with a focus on Rural Livelihoods UNDP/GEF (2015 -2018)</p>	<p>Oxfam and UNDP are working with young innovators from the University of Zimbabwe and the Harare Institute of Technology with technical support from Digital Velocity, an IT company, to come up with innovative solutions that will enhance the delivery and use of tailored weather and climate services in climate risk management among smallholder farmers in Buhera, Chiredzi and Chimanimani Districts. AGRITEX staff were trained on how to take daily readings of temp, humidity, and rainfall during the capacity building training with MSD from the manual weather stations, together with school teachers responsible for Agriculture/Geography in schools where the manual weather stations were installed, as well as with a group of select lead farmers in some areas.</p>	<p>One component of the project focuses on diversified and strengthened livelihoods, whilst a second component focusses on increasing knowledge of climate variability and climate change induced risks. The second component comprises the following key actions:</p> <p>Establishing Climate User Interface Platforms for smallholder farmers to participate in co-designing, co-producing and using tailored climate products. Eleven (11) young undergraduate innovators from both the Harare Institute of Technology (HIT) and the University of Zimbabwe (UZ) developed innovative climate services solutions in close collaboration with the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), the Department of Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services (Agritex) and the affected farmers</p> <p>Addressing local level meteorological observations and database management gaps. Installation of rain gauges in each ward and 3 AWS in each district. The flow of</p>	<p>Sharing of lessons learned and expertise; potential collaboration in Farmer Field Schools (tbd);</p>

		<p>data from weather stations to MSD and return forecast data has been analysed and improvements suggested.</p> <p>Designing and developing tailored weather and climate products for smallholder farmers. New downscaled products using a regional climate model have been developed.</p> <p>Developing tools for translating climate products into actionable advisories and early warnings</p> <p>Designing, developing and rolling out a climate information delivery system appropriate to smallholder farmers. Investigations show that SMS via lead farmers is a viable and cost-effective way of disseminating information</p>	
<p>Integrated climate risk management for food security and livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts WFP/GCF 2019</p>	<p>Focus on strengthening capacity for national and community adaptation and management of climate risks based on climate forecasts and information.</p> <p>In addition, the project focuses on increasing the adaptive capacity of food insecure households and enhancing the investment capacity of small-holder farmers to sustain climate-resilient development gains.</p>	<p>The below components of the project relate to climate information systems:</p> <p>Strengthen national capacity and systems to generate, interpret, deliver tailored climate and weather data and effectively prepare for and manage climate shocks</p> <p>Strengthen access to reliable climate and weather information by vulnerable communities to support improved decision making for food security and livelihoods</p> <p>Risk transfer through the provision of weather index insurance (WII)</p>	<p>Service provider in the roll out of the PICSA training as well as support the interagency group on development of seasonal forecasting, based on the organizations ongoing and planned work on climate information systems and early warning in Zimbabwe and collaboration with the University of Reading, which has developed the PICSA methodology.</p>

Sources: Various