

## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>AGRITEX</b>	Department of Agricultural Technical Extension Services
<b>AOS</b>	Annual Outcome Survey
<b>ARC</b>	Agricultural Research Council
<b>ARDA</b>	Agricultural Rural Development Authority
<b>AWBP</b>	Annual Work Plan and Budget
<b>AWP</b>	Annual Work Plan
<b>BDS</b>	Business Development Services
<b>BDSP,</b>	Business Development Services Programme
<b>CA</b>	Conservation Agriculture
<b>CD</b>	Country Director
<b>COM</b>	Communication
<b>COSOP</b>	Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
<b>COVID</b>	Coronavirus Disease
<b>CSA</b>	Climate Smart Agriculture
<b>DA</b>	Designated Account
<b>DOI</b>	Department of Irrigation
<b>DSA</b>	Daily Subsistence Allowance
<b>EMA</b>	Environment Management Authority
<b>ENRM</b>	Environment Natural Resources Management
<b>ESA</b>	East and Southern Africa Region
<b>ESMP</b>	Environmental Social Management Plan
<b>FAO</b>	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
<b>FFS</b>	Farmer Field School
<b>GALS</b>	Gender Action Learning System
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agronomic Practices
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environmental Fund
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System
<b>GOZ</b>	Government of Zimbabwe
<b>HR,</b>	Human Resources
<b>ICB</b>	International Competitive Bidding
<b>ICP</b>	International Client Portal
<b>ICRISAT</b>	International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
<b>IEC</b>	Information Education and Communication
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>ILRI</b>	International Livestock Research Institute
<b>IMC</b>	Irrigation Management Committee
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Pest Management
<b>KM</b>	Knowledge Management
<b>LTB</b>	Letter to Borrower
<b>MIS</b>	Management Information System
<b>MLAFWRD</b>	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and rural Development
<b>MOFED</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
<b>MOU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MPAT,</b>	Multidimensional Poverty Assessment Tool
<b>MSME</b>	Micro-Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>MTR</b>	Mid- Term Review

<b>NAZ</b>	National Action Zimbabwe
<b>NGO</b>	National Governmental Organisation
<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resources Management
<b>NRMC</b>	Natural Resources Management Committee
<b>NRMF</b>	Natural Resources Management Facility
<b>O, M&amp;D</b>	Operation, Maintenance & Depreciation
<b>OFID</b>	OPEC Fund for International Development
<b>ORMS</b>	Operational Results Management System
<b>PCU</b>	Project Coordination Unit
<b>PIM</b>	Programme Implementation Management
<b>PIU</b>	Programme Implementation Unit
<b>PLWD</b>	People Living with Disability
<b>PP</b>	Procurement Plan
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PS</b>	Permanent Secretary
<b>PSC</b>	Programme Steering Committee
<b>PSIP</b>	Public Sector Investment Programme
<b>PTC</b>	Programme Technical Committee
<b>PTL</b>	Programme Technical Lead
<b>RBA</b>	Rome Based Agency
<b>RPSF</b>	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility
<b>RTGS</b>	Real Time Gross Settlement
<b>SACP</b>	Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Programme
<b>SBCC</b>	Social Behavioural Communication Change
<b>SDR</b>	Special Drawing Rights
<b>SECAP</b>	Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
<b>SIRP</b>	Smallholder irrigation Revitalisation Programme
<b>SMS</b>	Short Message Service
<b>SOE</b>	Statement of Expenditure
<b>SSTC</b>	South South Technical Cooperation
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>TOR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TOT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Operations Programme Services
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars
<b>VAT</b>	Value Added Tax
<b>VC</b>	Value Chain
<b>WA</b>	Withdrawal Application
<b>WEAI</b>	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
<b>WFP,</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WUO</b>	Water User Organisation
<b>ZESA</b>	Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Agency
<b>ZIMRA</b>	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
<b>ZINWA</b>	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

## A. Project Overview

Region:	East and Southern Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Zimbabwe	Environmental and Social Category:	Substantial
Project Name:	Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme	Climate Risk Classification:	Moderate
Project ID:	2000001233	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development
Project Type:	Irrigation	Implementing Institutions:	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development
CPM:	Jaana Keitaanranta		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:	The Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme is targeting 20 districts in the provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands which lie in agro-ecological regions III, IV and V. The districts include: Manicaland (Chipinge, Chimanimani, Buhera and Makoni), Matabeleland South (Gwanda, Beitbridge, Insiza, and Mangwe), Masvingo (Masvingo, Chiredzi, Mwenezi, Zaka, Gutu, Chivi, and Bikita), and Midlands (Kwekwe, Zvishavane, Chirimanzu, Gweru and Mberengwa).		

Approval Date:	22/09/2016	Last audit receipt:	17/09/2021
Signing Date:	18/11/2016	Date of Last SIS Mission:	15/10/2021
Entry into Force Date:	18/11/2016	Number of SIS Missions:	10
Available for Disbursement Date:	29/05/2017	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	31/05/2017	Effectiveness lag:	2 months
MTR Date:	16/11/2020		
Original Completion Date:	31/12/2023		
Current Completion Date:	31/12/2023		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

## Project total financing

<b>IFAD Financing breakdown</b>	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$25,456,158
<b>Domestic Financing breakdown</b>	National Government	\$7,909,000
	Beneficiaries	\$2,869,000
	National Government Cash	\$100,000
<b>Co-financing breakdown,</b>	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$15,000,000
	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$699,999
	The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	\$456,100
	Rural Poor Stimulus Facility	\$854,690
<b>Project total financing:</b>		<b>\$53,344,947</b>

## Current Mission

Mission Dates:	4- 15 October 2021
Days in the field:	4 Days
Mission composition:	Jaana Keitaanranta Team Leader, Country Director IFAD South Africa; Marco Marzano De Marinis, Global Technical Specialist, IFAD Rome; Brian Nhlema; Irrigation, Infrastructure, Specialist, FAO Zimbabwe; Putso Nyathi, Agronomist, IFAD Kenya; Edith Kirumba, Climate Change and NRM Specialist IFAD Kenya; Carlo Marcello Spinello, Financial Management Specialist, IFAD Rome; Andrew Macpherson, Senior Value Chain Specialist, Consultant, Zimbabwe; Joylyn Ngoro, Targeting and Social Inclusion Specialist & IFAD Country Programme Liaison, and Lead Consultant, Zimbabwe; Grace Nakanjakko, Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist, Consultant, Uganda; and Rym Ghazzali, Procurement Specialist, Consultant, Tunisia.

Field sites visited: Manicaland, Masvingo, Matebeleland/South and Midlands Provinces

## B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4.35	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4.0

  

<b>Effectiveness and Developmental Focus</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Project Management</b>	<b>4</b>
Effectiveness	3	Quality of Project Management	4
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	5
Gender equality & women's participation	5	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	5	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	3
Nutrition	5	Performance of M&E System	4
Adaptation to Climate Change	5	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements	5

  

<b>Sustainability and Scaling-up</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Financial Management and Execution</b>	<b>4</b>
Institutions and Policy Engagement	4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	3
Partnership-building	4	Quality of Financial Management	4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	5
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback	4	Counterparts Funds	3
Responsiveness of Service Providers	4	Compliance with Loan Covenants	4
Environment and Natural Resource Management	5	Procurement	4
Exit Strategy	4		
Potential for Scaling-up	3		

  

<b>Relevance</b>	<b>5</b>
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## C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

### Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. The Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme (SIRP) was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in September 2016 and the Financing Agreement between IFAD and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed on 18 November 2016. SIRP is financed by the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ), programme beneficiaries, IFAD and OFID. IFAD will finance 50% (US\$25.5 million) of overall programme costs on grant terms, under the Debt Sustainability Framework. The Government will finance taxes and duties (US\$7.7 million), representing 15% of total costs. Beneficiaries will contribute 6% of total programme costs, US\$3.3 million, in the form of financial contributions to operation and maintenance for rehabilitated infrastructure, cost sharing of post-harvest technologies, and in-kind contribution to soil and water conservation activities. OFID will finance 29% (US\$15.0 million) of programme costs, covering civil works related to irrigation rehabilitation and road improvement. The Loan Agreement between OFID and the Government of Zimbabwe was signed on 8 March 2018. SIRP is being implemented by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Resettlement (MLAFWRR) over a period of seven years. A start-up workshop was held in August 2017 and the programme was launched officially on 10 November 2017. Its completion date is 31 December 2023 and the closing date 30 June 2024.
2. The overall goal of SIRP is that rural households achieve food and nutrition security and are resilient to climate change effects and economic shocks in the programme districts. The programme development objective is that rural households sustainably increase their income in schemes and adjacent rainfed areas supported by the programme. The programme goal will be achieved by revitalizing existing high potential irrigation schemes and their adjacent rainfed areas (sub-catchment areas), which will result in: (i) an increase in production and productivity of selected commodities; (ii) an increase in annual household incomes; (iii) increased market integration; and (iv) a smallholder agricultural production system that is better adapted to climate change.
3. SIRP will revitalize 6,100 hectares (ha) in about 60 existing smallholder irrigation schemes, located mainly in communal and old resettlement areas in the semi-arid sections of natural regions III, IV and V in the provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands. The programme's target area contains about 47% of the country's estimated total irrigation-equipped area of about 13,000 ha.
4. The programme consists of two components as follows: Component 1: Sustainable smallholder irrigation development; and Component 2: Climate-smart agriculture and market access.
5. The recruitment of SIRP staff took place in 2017. the start-up workshop took place in August 2017. The project has received five full scale supervision missions and several technical implementation support missions that took place from 2017 to date.
6. The SIRP's financing agreement has been amended in January 2021 and September 2021 to include additional grant financing from the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility 1 (US\$699,999. -) and 2 (US\$854,590) that is meant to improve the resilience in the context of the COVID 19 crisis by ensuring timely access to inputs, information, markets and liquidity. The SIRP agreement was also amended in May 2021 to include Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) supplementary grant funds for US\$456,100. The NORAD grant is meant to improve the nutrition sensitive interventions in SIRP.
7. From 4 to 14 October, IFAD fielded a supervision partial remote mission to Zimbabwe on SIRP. The supervision mission is a follow up to the Mid Term Review (MTR) mission held in November 2020 and the Implementation Support Mission (ISM) held in May 2021. This supervision mission is coming 10 months from the Mid Term Review. The Mission will build on the support to previous missions, and, will follow-up on the agreed recommendations of the MTR and the ISM.
8. The objectives of the mission were to assist the Government (i) in assessing the project performance and the progress towards the project objectives, considering separately core SIRP and the complementary grants of RPSF1, RPSF2 and NORAD, (ii) identifying challenges in project implementation, both in strategic aspects and well as in implementation arrangements and possible solutions, (iii) identifying best practices and lessons that could be scaled up to improve the programme implementation, (iv) assess compliance with fiduciary aspects, (v) make proposals to enhance the speed of implementation focusing on high impact projects and (vi) if pertinent identify the feasibility of the extension of the project considering the availability of funds and the overall/global implementation strategy.
9. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and travel restrictions, the mission was conducted partially virtually and physical meetings, with the three in-country consultants that were able to conduct field visits. The mission held discussions with PCU and IPs on progress of the project between 4 and 5 October 2021. A field visit was conducted to four irrigation schemes in Masvingo and Matabeleland South Provinces from 5 to 8 October 2021. A pre-wrap up meeting was held on 13 October 2021 and the final wrap-up meeting was held on 14 October 2021.
10. The Mission would like to express its gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, , representatives from the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, PCU, Chief Director of Agritex and Acting Director, Department of Irrigation, extension workers, irrigation engineers and participating beneficiaries in Gudo, Fungai, Rupangwana (Masvingo Province) and Guyu (Matabeleland South Province) Irrigation and rainfed areas who all dedicated their time and support, which made the Mission highly informative and productive. During the field visits, IFAD team members were linked via zoom or WhatsApp so that they could follow discussion with the farmers. The project also presented videos in order to share the views of beneficiaries and their testimonies with the mission.
11. Since MTR, the project gained momentum, in particular, in developing a strong pipeline of irrigation schemes to be implemented under component 1 of SIRP, in spite of the COVID 19 restrictions that affected training activities. Moreover, procurement activities initiated later in April 2021 (4 months delay) due to the finalisation of the cost-optimisation exercise. Coupled with the delayed start-up and the liquidity challenges that affected SIRP, the project targets are low for a project in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementation, with only 2 years to project completion in December 2023. The current project performance is putting the project at risk in terms of achievement of set targets and the project objectives. This is evidenced by the disbursement rate for IFAD grant which stood at 36% (vs 26% at MTR) and OFID loan disbursement rate of 26% (vs 3% at MTR). Overall outreach has improved from 16% to 27%.



## Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

12. **Outcomes:** The project is currently reaching 7393 (56% females) beneficiaries a 63% increase from 4529 beneficiaries at the MTR. The project annual outcome survey was carried out on four (4) completed schemes and adjacent rainfed areas (i.e. Exchange in Midlands, Rupangwana in Masvingo, Sebasa in Matebeleland South and Musikavanhu in Manicaland). Results from the survey show there has been an increase in utilisation of irrigated areas from 0.12ha to 0.17ha per household. Yields have also increased from baseline for Maize (6.6 ton/ha for irrigated crop and 2.2 tons/ha for rainfed crop), Tomatoes (27.6tons/ha) and Groundnuts (1.1tons/ha). The incomes, food security and learning opportunities of the farmers equally increased over the past one year. 40% of the beneficiary households reported an increase in incomes, 37% in learning opportunities and 34% in food security. Incomes of male farmers (Z\$46500) were reportedly higher by 42% than for female farmers (Z\$32800) since majority (61%) of irrigated plots are owned by men.
13. **Disbursement:** SIRP is in its 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementation out of 7 years. It is funded with an *IFAD Grant* of SDR 18,3 million (equivalent USD 25,5 million) and has reached a *disbursement rate of 36%*. Performance has improved compared to past year mission (26% rate), however, based on IFAD parameters, it is deemed *moderately unsatisfactory*. SIRP is also co-financed with an OFID Loan of USD 15 million which has reached a disbursement rate of 26% (vs 3%, past supervision). A challenging balance of USD 27.5 million (16.5 IFAD and 11.0 OFID) is to be invested in the remaining 2 years. In addition to the IFAD grant and OFID, the first Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF) grant (RPSF1) of 699 999 US\$ has been fully disbursed. At the time of the mission the second RPSF grant (RPSF2) was in the payment process (full amount – US\$854, 560.-) as well as the WA1 of US\$300 000.- for NORAD grant.
14. **Development effectiveness:** There is noted overall improvement in the development of irrigation infrastructure, capacity building of the beneficiaries, uptake of improved technologies as well as production and productivity of selected value chains since the MTR. Yields for irrigated and rainfed crops have significantly increased as well as incomes of irrigators and non-irrigators. However, despite the improvements over the past year, project outputs remain below target and at this pace of implementation, it's unlikely that the project targets as well as development objective will be met. Key output targets remain below 50% of end target, with **only** two years remaining to the end of project implementation. These include area under irrigation – 16%; training of irrigators – 31%; training of rainfed farmers-27%; overall outreach – 27%. The current performance makes SIRP's development effectiveness moderately unsatisfactory. Hence the need to implement strategies for improving performance. In particular, the project should accelerate the development of irrigation infrastructure to reach at least 65% of target by the end of the 2021/2022 production season starting in November 2021. The project also needs to implement the use of e-extension platform, community radios, and Lead Farmers in expanding the outreach of extension services in rainfed areas by 65%, as well as expedite construction of the multipurpose postharvest centres which are only currently at 2% of implementation target.
15. **Procurement:** The mission is satisfied with the progress made with procurement of contractors for irrigation infrastructure and compliance with IFAD procurement rules since the MTR. (Since MTR, the mission notes that an additional 2577ha was contracted out by SIRP). The mission recommends further improving contract management to ensure that the awarded contracts are completed within awarded contract periods and that the remaining works worth 2357ha are procured and contracted by June 2022, to ensure that all 6100 ha are fully rehabilitated by March 2023.
16. **SIRP's procurement specialist** was suspended in March 2021. Since then, the project has been working with a procurement consultant. The recruitment of a procurement consultant was only a short-term measure which has now been prolonged. The prolonged use of technical assistance is unsustainable, and the project requires a substantive procurement specialist to carry out functions in NOTUS that cannot be delegated. The mission recommends the Government of Zimbabwe to allow the project to have a substantive procurement function.
17. **Joint Management Unit:** SIRP and the SACP project will be implemented from the Joint Management Unit (JMU), for which a suitable office space has been identified at ARDA. The mission recommends that SIRP proactively engages with ARDA, under the leadership of the MLAFWRD, as regard the new office space.
18. **Financial Management:** The use of direct payments must be drastically limited. Too many single transactions at IFAD/OFID will lead to delays and cause excessive workload for IFAD/OFID administration staff. Advance/Replenishment method should be used as the norm. SIRP has just finalised the opening of a designated account for the OFID Loan and, during this mission, has received the first advance of USD 0,5 million. This is a key achievement and SIRP should further explore with the OPEC Fund for International Development the feasibility to increase the Designated Account authorised allocation from USD 0.5 million to at least USD 1.5 million, the soonest.
19. **Salaries and Allowances:** The mission noted that the *Salaries and Allowances* expenditure category is showing high disbursement rate, reaching 80% cumulative utilization, at end 2021. Only USD 250 thousand will remain to cover the residual period to closing date (30 months). SIRP must immediately identify areas of improved efficiency within Recurrent Costs (i.e. savings on travel/DSA rationalizing the size and length of the field visits).
20. **Coordination IFAD – Government of Zimbabwe:** The regular meetings between IFAD and the Government have been very helpful to smoothen implementation bottlenecks and these will be continued.
21. In order to further improve programme implementation, the mission team and the PCU agreed that SIRP should focus on developing and implementing a tailored implementation strategy that ensures the following:
22. a) Develop a realistic Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan for 2022, reflecting realistic targets. Ensure that procurement processes on all the remaining irrigation works are contracted out by June 2022.
23. b) Streamline all clearance processes to enhance efficiencies, by agreeing to implement practical turnaround time for each stage of the processes and stick to the agreed timelines.
24. c) Institute close monitoring and supervision of the ongoing irrigation works to ensure that they are completed within contract award

durations and not exceeding 8 months. Intensify support to weak contractors including holding more frequent contract management meetings with the contractors and revision of work schedules from time to time to align with updated requirements.

25. d) Immediately and efficiently implement the lead farmer approach in the rainfed areas. Ensure that at least each lead farmer trains a minimum of 10 follower farmers.
26. e) Ensure intensified use of the e-extension platform as well as the community radio to maximise outreach of extension services in the rainfed areas
27. f) Ensure that each trained Farmer Field School facilitator establishes at least one Farmer Field School.
28. The mission agrees that there is a need for a non-cost extension for SIRP but with the current level of implementation with more than two thirds of the funds undisbursed, it is not yet possible to define, in detail, the duration of the extension period and the cost implications and necessary adjustments among categories. The detailed extension request should be presented to IFAD before the next supervision mission

## D. Overview and Project Progress

29. **Previous Mission recommendations:** With respect to recommendations made at the MTR mission November 2020, SIRP implemented 34 out of the 46 recommendations, 12 are ongoing and 2 are outstanding. Two of the recommendations have not been implemented. FIDIC training has not started since this was awaiting the finalisation of the contract with UNOPS. The recruitment of BDSP was suspended after the bidder requested for a higher price than the available budget. With regards to the recommendations from the May 2021 ISM, 19 out of the 29 recommendations were completed, 7 are ongoing and three recommendations have not been carried out. The BDSP recommendation is same as above. The recommendation on partnership with ZASS was abandoned due to legacy defaults with farmers. The recruitment of an external agency to assist with implementation of NORAD grant was shelved due to the delay with disbursement of the NORAD grant.
30. **Component 1 progress**
31. **Component 1: Sustainable smallholder irrigation development.** The objective of the component is to transform low-performing 6100ha of irrigated lands on irrigation schemes in natural regions II, IV and V to be fully functional, water user organisation (WUO) managed. The focus of the rehabilitation is improved water management and low-cost operational costs. The WUO will be responsible for operation and maintenance of the schemes
32. **Sub-component 1.1: Improved smallholder irrigation management**
33. **Feasibility studies and scheme designs** – Since the MTR, the programme has accelerated the completion of feasibility studies and designs. There are now detailed feasibility reports available 6914 hectares against the target of 7000 ha, representing a commendable 99% achievement. SWS is finalising the detailed designs for Ngezi, irrigation scheme.
34. **Scheme Rehabilitation.** Implementation was affected by delays in finalisation in cost optimisation exercise that was only completed in April 2021. Contracts were awarded for 2577 ha (11 schemes), for which site handover has been completed for 1017 ha (3 schemes – Silalabuwa, Tshvovani and Musikavanhu A2, A4, B4) and these are expected to be completed by June 2022 and the balance 1560 ha (8 schemes – Fuve Panganai, Hama Mavhaire, Biri Extension, Old Biri, Romsely, Musaverema, Mushandike - (4 blocks) and Insukamini) will be completed by September 2022. This will bring the completed irrigation area to 64.2%.
35. **Main issues:** The provision of performance guarantees remain a challenge for contractors and this delays start-up. In addition, the limited private sector capacity has delayed start of works. It is recommended to start the procurement for all remaining SIRP projects in the 2022 AWPB and PP, in the last quarter of 2021. The planning and procurement of 2023 projects could be also frontloaded to mid-2022. There is need to widen the base for private sector companies participating in SIRP tenders. The mission endorses the proposed contractors' workshop, which will be organised before end of 2021, to explain the requirements and processes of SIRP tenders.
36. List of Tenders for Works in 2021

No	Province	Project	Ha	Tender Status
1	Manicaland	Remainder of Musikavanhu	217	Contractor assumed site
2	Matebeleland South	Silalabuhwa	440	Contract awaits handover
3	Midlands	Old Biri	36	Awarded and at contract stage awaiting performance guarantee

4	Masvingo	Tshovani	360	Contract awaits handover. Awaiting performance guarantee
5	Midlands	Biri Extn	156	Contract stage
6	Manicaland	Romsely	873	Tender under final evaluation stage
7	Masvingo	Fuve	9	Awaiting site handover
8	Masvingo	Mushandike	306	Under finalization of awards
9	Midlands	Hamamavhaire	103	Contract stage
10	Midlands	Insukamini	42	Finalisation of evaluation
11	Masvingo	Musaverema	35	Retendered but tender above threshold
Total			2577	

37. **Progress with construction.** SIRP completed the construction of 546 ha of scheme area which is additional to the 440ha already completed at MTR. The total completed operational areas is now 986ha representing 16% of appraisal target. The 14 out of 60 irrigation schemes that have been completed a includes: Musikavannhu A1, Musikavannhu A3, Musikavannhu B1, Musikavannhu B3, Musikavannhu B5 Sebasa, Rupangwana Fungai, Exchange, Chikwarakwara Gudo, Guyu Chelesa, Fungai, Mayorca, and Banga. Construction outputs across projects are generally of good quality with reputable brands of pumping units, solar power units and piping. Night storage dams, canals and hydraulic structures constructed are also of good quality. There is evidence of closer monitoring, improved site supervision and contracts.
38. **Main issues:** Priority should be given to clear the minor outstanding works at the schemes under construction. These include the installation of transformer at Guyu, installation of new outlet valve by ZINWA and provision of additional main mainline pipes at Banga; sump construction and land clearing at Rupangwana and installation of pontoons at Mayorca. Although there is significant momentum in the delivery of the planned infrastructure, it is unlikely that target rehabilitated area can be met in the remaining project period. The mission notes the delays in approval of certificates that are subjected to review from project engineer, contract manager (provincial), head office (technical, accounts) before submission to PCU, MOF and IFAD, with checking of primary documents and inordinate delays at each station. It is proposed to streamline the process and introduce a document tracking system indicating the date of receipt and dispatch of each station.
39. **Sub-component 1.2: Improved smallholder irrigation management:**The project trained 40 DoI Engineers and technicians to lead as scheme trainers in irrigation management and operation and maintenance. These in turn have trained 1844 farmers of target of year target 4059 farmers. The training covered the following topics: irrigation stakeholders and their roles, IMC roles and responsibility, conflict resolution, components of irrigation system, operation and maintenance of irrigation infrastructure and equipment, irrigation scheduling and cycles. Leadership training was also conducted for 286 irrigation management committees' members across provinces. Farmers clearly demonstrated the understanding of the need to keeping irrigation systems, pumps, canals and drains in good working order by correct operation, maintenance and repair of irrigation systems. There are however, knowledge gaps on water management, irrigation scheduling and efficient water use, which can be addressed by continual demonstration and coaching. Youths have been trained irrigation maintenance and 80 starter kits for bricklaying, electrical and solar installations have been procured. The mission recommends that operation and maintenance should not be taken as a one-off activity but an ongoing capacity building activity, addressing organizational, scheme governance, technical and economic aspects. Water management and water use efficiency should be a key part of the training, project must consider simple water management/measurement tools. Consideration should be given to the development of simplified technical operation and maintenance manual for farmers.
40. **Sub-component 1.3: Enhanced institutional capacity for irrigation development.** SIRP trained 113 Agritex extension staff out of the targeted 250 staff, which equates to 45% of annual target and 91% of appraisal target. Training was in FAAB, post-harvest and natural resources management. The project concluded a training needs assessment which identified as the key priorities, the use of modern survey equipment, GIS and remote sensing, management of irrigation and drainage systems and contract management. Most of the identified training courses are still to be run, the project has however managed to administer courses for 120 officers in project

management (31), operation and maintenance (38) and plumbing (51). The most significant and commendable capacity building is happening at the construction sites where DoI technicians and engineers are deployed. The practical exposure in supervising contractors, building infrastructure and training farmers is generating the requisite technical and managerial experience.

41. **Cooperation with UNOPS.** The mission notes inertia in finalising a memorandum of understanding with UNOPS for the implementation of Cashel Valley cluster of schemes. Given the high number of the outstanding schemes, relative slow pace of implementation and the fast-approaching programme completion date of 31 December 2023, it is recommended that the programme prioritise the finalisation of cooperation agreement with UNOPS.
42. **Cost Optimisation -** SIRP implemented a cost optimisation exercise after estimates from the feasibility studies and first contracts indicated development costs in excess of USD10 000/ha. The key objective of the exercise was to maintain the hard target of 6100 ha rehabilitated area. The main strategies and principles of the initial optimisation exercise included (i) Optimising scope of works for each project (ii) Eliminating non-core works; (iii) limiting modernization of systems; (iv) increasing the contribution of the target communities (v) maximising complementarity with other partners and PSIP. The cost optimization exercise provides a good base and should be done on an ongoing basis with the review of the scope of each project before implementation. Where possible, existing equipment, should be incorporated in the upgraded schemes. At Guyu Chelesa for example, completely new equipment was procured despite the assessment in the feasibility studies that infield equipment (hydrants, laterals, risers and sprinklers) was in a fair condition. The laterals could have been used in the expanded pasture block with resulting cost savings. SIRP should guard against the risk of superficial investments, which undermine the intentions to revitalize irrigation schemes. At Guyu, unreliable power and huge electricity costs (because of double pumping) were identified at design as some of the key reasons for scheme failure. There was opportunity to solarize part of the pumping system, as a cost cutting measure. There is high risk of scheme failure due to the estimated high-power cost of up to USD 5000/month.
43. **Government and Beneficiary contribution and historical utility bills-** Although beneficiary contribution in kind is noted to have increased at sites under construction, payment of commitment fees in cash remains low (4%). Farmers are making contribution of \$100/ha and this should be reviewed in order to reflect actual operation, maintenance and depreciation costs. Some schemes such as Gudo may not be able to start irrigating if historical ZESA power bills are not paid. **The project has been capturing both government and beneficiary contribution, however there is need to speed up capturing the cost of DOI, Agritex and ARDA staff and equipment in the project.**
44. **Spares and backup for imported equipment-** The mission recommends that there be a local back up and source of spares for all irrigation equipment to be acquired. The availability of such back up should be demonstrated in SIRP tenders and contractors' O and M manuals.
45. **Security of equipment and safety-** Consideration should be given to enhancing security around pumping stations, starter panels, solar panels and batteries. All night storage dams should be fenced to protect livestock and children from drowning.
46. **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) -** ESMP have been developed for project under implementation, the mission notes the requirements for additional information from EMA. Clearance of all outstanding issues with EMA regarding ESMP
47. **TA Irrigation Engineer-** The conclusion of TA irrigation engineer contracts will be critical for technical support and quality control. This will also avert the dangers of self-supervision in sites where DoI has been responsible for everything from design, construction and quality control.
48. **Component 2 progress**
49. **Component 2 Climate-Smart Agriculture and Market Access:** The component aims to achieve sustainable crop production and farm competitiveness and profitability through improved market access, improved cropping intensities, increased adoption of improved varieties, improved access to inputs, better access to financial services, adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies for increased productivity, value addition and improved Natural Resources Management (NRM). The component targets both irrigation schemes and rainfed areas located adjacent to the irrigation schemes.
50. **Component 2.1: Enhanced agricultural practices and farmers' organisation capacity:** SIRP has begun implementation of recommendations made at MTR and from the April 2021 mission. For example, identification of lead farmers and preparations for their on boarding has commenced and lead farmers are expected to start training other farmers in the last quarter, blast short message services and radio programs have been introduced to disseminate information, a business model for the two-wheel tractor developed and data on productivity reported by crop and by irrigation scheme collected. SIRP has also made some progress in implementing activities in the 2021 AWPB compared to the period before MTR. Furthermore, notable achievements are in the training of master trainers and farmer field school facilitators which currently stand at 100% and 82% of the programme target respectively. However, AWPB achievements were still low for FFS (27%), demos (21%), and 20% for training of farmers in irrigated and 25% in rain-fed areas. The cumulative number of farmers trained is still low with only 2,726 farmers trained in rain fed out of a target of 17,500 and 4,667 farmers trained in irrigation schemes out of a target of 10,000. While the mission acknowledges the challenges faced by the programme in irrigated farming areas, where activities are dependent on progress in component 1, SIRP should accelerate training activities and FFS in rain-fed areas of confirmed schemes to enhance outreach. The programme should also report on the performance of FFS, how many have graduated and what they were experimenting on. As recommended at MTR, more CSA technologies such as push pull technologies and IPM should be promoted in addition to the hydrogel technology to be rolled out in the 2021/22 cropping season.
51. **Component 2.2: Market access and rural financial services.**
52. Key areas of progress since MTR have been:
  - General business skills training for farmers, with 58% of 2021 target achieved. Although training sessions were affected by COVID 19 restrictions, a total of 5,375 farmers (3,134M, 5,379F) were trained. Training topics included: Understanding farming as a business (FaaS), foundations of a successful farm business, principles of planning, gross margin and cash flow budgets formulation and interpretation, produce marketing of farm produce and farm record keeping.

- Agritex Extension officers also received training in FaaB, NRM, PHM and GAPS.
  - Commencement of formation of scheme level marketing committees as schemes physical investment nears completion.
  - Nine multipurpose post-harvest centres have been identified for construction, one of which will be done in partnership with SunDancer and Technoserve.
  - Several schemes have commenced collecting substantive contributions of up to USD 100 per ha for ongoing O & M costs.
  - There are several examples whereby farmers have successfully worked together in joint (block) farming exercises, whereby they produced a substantial quantity of a crop for sale to a pre-determined off-taker, resulting in better prices and profits.
  - There are also several examples where farmers have reported greatly increased production and profits through applying new technology. Many of these have also secured markets in advance of commencing production.
53. The most substantive setback to the Component 2 programme has been the failure to complete the engagement of the BDSP, as negotiations on the contract cost were unsuccessful. This has resulted in less application of business and marketing training within key cooperating organisations such as Agritex, and less awareness of these principles within the target population.
54. **Main issues**
55. **O,M & D Costs.** The most urgent matter requiring attention is that of accurate calculation and understanding of actual operation, maintenance and depreciation (O,M & D) costs for schemes. Although some schemes have collected significant initial contributions (up to USD 100 per ha), these are not based on any calculation, but rather a minimum initial contribution mentioned in the SIRP PDR. It is almost certain that actual O,M&D costs will be substantially higher than this. Moreover, these costs recur or accrue every year. It is therefore vital that a realistic estimate of these costs is calculated, discussed and disclosed to farmers in all schemes. Thereafter, support and mentoring is to be provided to farmers to collect and safely deposit the needed funds.
56. **Training and Application of FaaB.** Although a start has been made on FaaB training and application of market principles in production systems, this is yet to be fully applied. Farmers lack the skills and training to apply these principles to crop choices, marketing, cost calculations and overall profitability calculation. With the failure of the recruitment of the BDSP, it is imperative that workable interim arrangements are made to provide the training for potential trainers (Agritex, ARDA managers) and for farmers. In general, it is acknowledged that this type of training will have the most effect and impact when applied in a setting where farmers are actually operating or about to do so. It is also noted that such training is also applicable for farmers operating in greater scheme areas and for those engaged in NRMF business-oriented projects.
57. **Commercial Demonstrations and Sharing of positive results.** The programme has reported several very positive outcomes from farmers and demonstrations involving new techniques and a business approach. Information about these outcomes and the attendant lessons have the potential to catalyse wider adoption and replication. The programme is therefore encouraged to make this information easily available to the targeted population. The mission acknowledges that a good start has already been made in this respect.
58. **Targeting and Outreach:** The target beneficiaries in adjacent rainfed areas will therefore increase from 12,500 to 17,500 farmers, to compensate for the gap in irrigators. Therefore, the overall outreach for the programme 27, 500 farmers remain the same. The project is currently reaching 7; 7.7% youth) beneficiaries a 63% increase from 4529 beneficiaries at the MTR. The target group consists of poor men, women and youth who engaged in smallholder irrigation or rainfed agriculture. Irrigators consists of 4,667 out of 10000 farmers (47%) and adjacent rainfed area farmers consists of 2,745 out of the targeted 17,500 farmers (16%). for rehabilitation of irrigation schemes were awarded for 2577 ha (11 schemes), for which site handover has been completed for 1017 ha (3 schemes – Silalabuwa, Tshvovani and Musikavanhu remainder) and these are expected to be completed by June 2022 and the balance 1560 ha (8 schemes – Fuve Panganai, Hama Mavhaire, Birri Extension, Old Biri, Romsely, Musaverema, Mushandike and Insukamini) will be completed by September 2022. This will bring the cumulative area under related infrastructure to 3918 ha (64.2%). The project outreach will increase by 2,959 (1,403 F, 1,855M) irrigators and 5,335 rainfed area farmers in the 11 schemes with works completing in June 2022 (3 schemes) and September 2022 (8 schemes). The project will adopt a lead farmer approach, radio and e-extension method to reach all rainfed farmers in rainfed areas for the 60 schemes in 2021/22 agricultural season. This means that while the total outreach will consist of 6,068 irrigators, the rainfed farmers will increase substantially to cover a larger share of the 17,500 farmers. The expected overall outreach by 2022 will increase to 17,827 farmers (64.8% of the appraisal target). The mission recommends that SIRP rolls out lead farmer approach and e-extension to achieve the target for rainfed farmers.
59. **Gender Equality and Women Participation .** SIRP has made good progress in the use of the GALS methodology to address women's workloads burden, the enhancement of participation of women leadership positions, decision making and economic empowerment. There is increased participation of women in SIRP activities. Annual outcome survey confirmed increase in incomes of male farmers (Z\$46500) which are higher than for female farmers (Z\$32800) since majority (61%) of irrigated plots are owned by men. SIRP survey confirms that out of 35 irrigation management committees, 9 committees have a female chairperson. Women occupy a third on the positions in management committees at local level. A survey by SIRP confirmed that there is joint decision making at household level by men and women, with exception on Manicaland province where the men dominate in decision making. The of women in rainfed and irrigation farming activities (Component 1 and Component 2) is 53.6% of the 9,416 households reached, which exceeds the 50% quota.
60. **Youth.** SIRP is targeting to train 2000 youth under Component 1 and 2. At MTR, SIRP trained a total 323 youth out of the 2000 (16,15%). Since MTR, SIRP trained 247 youths have been trained in brick laying, and canal construction (116 youth), mushroom production, apiculture (131 youths). The cumulative total of trained youths is 570 out of 2000 youth (28.5% of the appraisal target). SIRP signed a MOU with Chibero College to offer training to 1000 youths (component 2) in various fields such as: basic pump operation, electrical installation, post-harvest management, bricklaying, intensive livestock production, welding, fencing manufacturing, etc. In component 1, 700 youths will be trained through Vocational Centres by December 2021. There is need to evaluate the impact of the youth training and to adopt recommendations from the SIRP youth virtual workshop.
61. **Nutrition.** Commendable progress has been achieved in nutrition sensitive- interventions: cooking demonstrations, nutrition gardens, nutrition education, preparation for the implementation of the NORAD nutrition sensitive grant activities, and improving synergies nutrition with NRM, GAPs, Gender and Youths interventions. . SIRP conducted Annual Outcome Survey using IFAD COI guidelines for 295 farmers (162 beneficiaries and 133 non-beneficiaries) in 4 irrigation schemes of Sebasa, Rupangwana, Exchange and

Musikavanhu. The survey results show that the Dietary Diversity score, compared to a baseline of 7, improved for dryland farmers to 8.4 for females and 8 for males; for irrigators 9.3 for females and 9 for males. The results also show that women are consuming 5 to 10 foods types. Progress achieved includes: 4 out of 25 cooking demonstrations, nutrition gardens, Nutrition Education sessions conducted, farmers participating in nutrition gardens (who are the same farmers reached through nutrition gardens), and functional. The increase in the nutrition gardens does not have any implications on the budget, since the farmers are utilising local material for the construction of gardens. The appraisal target for nutrition education is already exceeded with 10,732 out of 9,300 people accessing nutrition education through the SMS platform. Despite delays, the NORAD grant to intensify nutrition sensitive intervention will be disbursed in October 2021. SIRP should prioritise activities for implementation in the remainder of 2021 that includes the ongoing nutrition baseline under the NORAD grant.

62. **Project Management.** The mission noted an improved coordination of work among the core SIRP staff. The newly recruited staff members Nutrition specialist, Environment, Climate and Safeguards Officer and Rural Sociologist are strengthening the team and the presence of these new specialist is visible in the field where SIRP footprint is clearly stronger. These specialists also contribute to the knowledge management activities. The M&E team was strengthened by an M&E assistant focusing on data issues. The SIRP is additionally benefitted from the support by seven interns, which are facilitating day-day-operations of the team. There is improved coordination, with regular meetings taking place between MOFED and MLAFWRD and supported by IFAD. This has assisted to keep track on key processes that require clearances and approvals. Whilst the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) and Programme Technical committees are meeting more frequently after the MTR, they have not fully fulfilled the role assigned to them in the design. The MTR recommended a review of the PIM – this review has not taken place.
63. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Performance of the M & E system is moderately satisfactory due to improvements registered in the M & E processes since the MTR and implementation of agreed actions recommended previously. Data management and monitoring arrangements have improved with completion of the design of the MIS, recruitment of a dedicated data management assistant, finalisation of the outcome survey as well as conduct of case studies. SIRP M & E can be further improved through increased utilisation of results of the various studies to support decision making in implementation, monitoring implementation of environmental and social safeguards, harmonised reporting and flow of field data with the PCU and improved data analysis.
64. **Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB).and Implementation Progress Reports:** The project was not able to implement many of the identified activities due to further restrictions on movement and large gatherings as a result of increased Covid-19 infections. Implementation of activities therefore mainly took place from the third quarter of the year. At the same time activities related to training of farmers on seasonal interventions await the commencement of the production season in November. Other activities are dependent on the completion of irrigation works. Performance of the 2021 AWPB thus remains low but is expected to slightly improve by the beginning of the production season in November. IFAD grant disbursement reached 36% in this year of implementation. Efforts are being made by the PCU to accelerate implementation in that last year.
65. **Knowledge Management.** Knowledge management in SIRP continues to be satisfactory. Since the midterm review, the project further packaged and disseminated more lessons learnt in implementation at dedicated fora particularly involving field implementers at provincial and district levels and staff at the PCU. The project also adopted a “Call to Action” during the Monomutapa sharing fora to enhance knowledge sharing across departments. Several knowledge products as well as communication and promotional materials continue to be produced and shared with stakeholders to enhance awareness about project interventions and results.
66. **Environmental Management and Climate adaptation.** SIRP is making steady progress in the promotion of environment and natural resource management interventions in the irrigation schemes and in the rain-fed areas surrounding the schemes. The irrigation schemes feasibility studies have a strong focus on NRM and in most cases identify some of the challenges faced and provide solutions. This is commendable. Improvements are noted in the roll out of NRM related interventions including provision of training on NRM, organising NRM workshops, and establishment of high impact projects among others. There is need to strengthen the NRM focus of NRMF projects and to ensure that promoted interventions generate income and enhance multi-benefits for farmers. The recruitment of the Environment and Climate Specialist has been a good boost to the project and the project is commended for finalising the recruitment successfully. More effort would be needed to contribute more to policy dialogues at national level, given that there is very strong government participation and implementation roles for various state agencies. The project is therefore requested to start engaging with the various government players and stakeholders at national level on policy aspects through evidence sharing and contributions to debates on what works where. Development of ENRM focused knowledge products and their dissemination to wider agencies at national or regional levels is also encouraged. Follow ups on training provided on NRM for irrigators and non-irrigators are encouraged in order to identify gaps and to inform areas where refresher training may be required. Incentives for ESCs should be expanded e.g. through more participation in income generation activities within the project in order to increase their sustainability.
67. SIRP is advancing well in strengthening climate adaptation and resilience among smallholder farmers through various interventions including climate smart agriculture practices (CSA), catchment conservation, agroforestry, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, promotion of water use efficiency within schemes and the use of solar to pump irrigation water, promotion of drought tolerant crop varieties, diversification of livelihoods, and ensuring that climate concerns and risk mitigation measures are integrated into feasibility studies. The mission was pleased to note that climate hazards and risks such as floods are taken into account during the development of feasibility studies reports. This is commendable. Through the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF), the hydrogel technology will be rolled out to increase water use efficiency, control run off within irrigation schemes and as a drought management mechanism. The RPSF will also be utilised to promote water harvesting and the use of solar driers in institutions. Continued investments in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and water use efficiency within schemes are bearing fruit, with more farmers being able to diversify their crop production and to access markets. Training sessions provided to irrigators and irrigation committees as well as investments made by farmers in operations and maintenance will go a long way in strengthening the operations of the schemes. The project should collaborate/cost share with the UNDP GCF project in the provision of climate and weather information services to farmers and in other climate interventions.
68. SIRP is progressing well in the development of ESMPs, with 27 out of a targeted 64 already developed. The relationship with EMA in their development has been strong and beneficial. This is commendable. There is need to recruit local consultants to expedite the development of ESMPs in order to ensure their optimal utilisation by the project.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Develop and appraise business plans to guide project investments in off-farm businesses</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Expediate implementation of the NRMF Identify, develop and implement high impact income generating projects with a strong NRM conservation element (range of \$100,000 to \$200,000)</b>  Expediate implementation of the NRMF Identify, develop and implement high impact income generating projects with a strong NRM conservation element (range of \$100,000 to \$200,000)	PCU, Agritex	05/2020
<b>Fast tracking construction works</b>  Department of irrigation to undertake construction works for completion of rehabilitation of schemes less than 50ha with completed feasibility reports	Doi	12/2020
<b>Prioritise the completion and commissioning of low hanging fruit schemes (Sebasa Exchange -April and the rest 30 June)</b>  Prioritise the completion and commissioning of low hanging fruit schemes (Sebasa Exchange -April and the rest 30 June)	PCU/DOI	04/2021
<b>Raise awareness of beneficiaries on the importance of beneficiary contribution based on actual O&amp;M and depreciation costs</b>  Raise awareness of beneficiaries on the importance of beneficiary contribution based on actual O&M and depreciation costs	AGRITEX/DOI	04/2021
<b>Capture beneficiary contributions both in cash or in kind bi-monthly and ongoing</b>  Capture beneficiary contributions both in cash or in kind bi-monthly and ongoing	PCU/AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Develop business plans for the two-wheel tractor and post-harvest equipment and expedite procurement</b>  Develop business plans for the two-wheel tractor and post-harvest equipment and expedite procurement	AGRITEX and PCU	04/2021
<b>Scheme O, M &amp; D Costs be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to irrigation farmers at Feasibility stage</b>  Scheme O, M & D Costs be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to irrigation farmers at Feasibility stage, and these updated and communicated during construction	DOI & Agritex, and BDSP	04/2021
<b>Scheme Feasibility Studies to develop realistic business plans to justify capital and O, M&amp;D costs</b>  Scheme Feasibility Studies to develop realistic business plans to justify capital and O, M&D costs	DOI, Agritex and PCU	04/2021
<b>Expand the role of lead farmers to other technical subjects to ensure last mile delivery of extension services and improve outreach</b>  Expand the role of lead farmers to other technical subjects to ensure last mile delivery of extension services and improve outreach. Also explore use of radio and other digital means. To guide lead farmer use, SIRP should develop. i modalities for lead farmer engagement ii capacity building initiatives and mentoring ii develop posters to be used by lead farmers to train other farmers	AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Building leadership skills, gender and commence technical training when schemes become operational</b>  In the no-regret schemes id by the project, where the schemes are not yet fully functional, begin training farmers on group governance, building leadership skills, gender and commence technical training when schemes become operational	AGRITEX	04/2021

<b>Finalize recruitment of BDSP</b> Finalize recruitment of BDSP	PCU	04/2021
<b>Shorten the process of approval of certificates and introduce a document tracking system indicating the date of receipt and dispatch of each station.</b> Shorten the process of approval of certificates and introduce a document tracking system indicating the date of receipt and dispatch of each station.	PCU/DOI	10/2021
<b>Include water management and water use efficiency as a key part of the training, and consider simple water management/measurement tools.</b> Include water management and water use efficiency as a key part of the training, and consider simple water management/measurement tools.	DOI	10/2021
<b>Finalise Mou with UNOPS for Cashel Valley Schemes</b> Finalise Mou with UNOPS for Cashel Valley Schemes	PCU	11/2021
<b>Begin using lead farmers for training in the coming 2021/22 cropping season</b> Begin using lead farmers for training in the coming 2021/22 cropping season	AGRITEX	11/2021
<b>Integrate push pull technologies and IPM in FFS to be established in the coming season</b> Integrate push pull technologies and IPM in FFS to be established in the coming season	AGRITEX	11/2021
<b>Application of interim arrangements for training of Agritex, ARDA managers and farmers in FaaB</b> Application of interim arrangements for training of Agritex, ARDA managers and farmers in FaaB	PCU, Agritex, IFAD	11/2021
<b>Training and mentoring of farmers in FaaB</b> Training and mentoring of farmers in FaaB	Agritex & ARDA Managers	11/2021
<b>Conduct private contractors' workshop to explain the requirements and processes of SIRP tenders</b> Conduct private contractors' workshop to explain the requirements and processes of SIRP tenders	PCU	12/2021
<b>Finalise minor outstanding works at the schemes under construction.</b> Finalise minor outstanding works at the schemes under construction. These include the installation of transformer at Guyu, installation of new outlet valve by ZINWA and provision of additional main mainline pipes at Banga; sump construction and land clearing at Rupangwana and installation of pontoons at Mayorca.	DOI/Contractors	12/2021
<b>Develop a simplified technical operation and maintenance manual for farmers.</b> Develop a simplified technical operation and maintenance manual for farmers. Ensure that operation and maintenance is taken as an ongoing capacity building activity, addressing organizational, scheme governance, technical and economic aspects.	DOI	12/2021
<b>Production of materials highlighting positive outcomes</b> Production of materials highlighting positive outcomes	PCU, Agritex, DOI	12/2021
<b>Training and mentoring of techniques supporting the positive outcomes.</b> Training and mentoring of techniques supporting the positive outcomes.	Agritex & ARDA Managers	12/2021



<b>Initiate the direct recruitment for business services provider</b> Initiate the direct recruitment for business services provider	PCU Agritex	12/2021
<b>Tender out works for 2022 and 2023 by end of 2021 and mid 2022 respectively</b> Tender out works for 2022 and 2023 by end of 2021 and mid 2022 respectively	PCU/DoI	06/2022
<b>Develop business plans for the two-wheel tractor and post-harvest equipment and expedite procurement</b>	AGRITEX and PCU	
<b>Scheme O, M &amp; D Costs be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to irrigation farmers at Feasibility stage, and these updated and communicated during construction</b>	DOI & Agritex, and BDSP	
<b>Scheme Feasibility Studies to develop realistic business plans to justify capital and O, M&amp;D costs</b>	DOI, Agritex and PCU	
<b>Component 2 activities will be implemented on all areas with completed feasibility studies</b>	AGRITEX	
<b>Develop Scheme business plans that are fully understood and actionable by farmers for all schemes with completed irrigation investment</b> Develop Scheme business plans that are fully understood and actionable by farmers for all schemes with completed irrigation investment	BDSP, Agritex	
<b>Apply financial assessment tools for all FFS and Demonstrations</b> Apply financial assessment tools for all FFS and Demonstrations	BDSP, Agritex	
<b>Calculation and disclosure of O, M &amp; D costs for schemes</b> Calculation and disclosure of O, M & D costs for schemes	DOI, Agritex	
<b>Collection and deposit of O, M &amp; D costs by farmers</b> Collection and deposit of O, M & D costs by farmers	Agritex & Farmers	

## E. Project implementation

### a. Development Effectiveness

#### Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

<b>Effectiveness</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3</b>
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#### Justification of rating

69. There is noted overall improvement in the development of irrigation infrastructure, capacity building of the beneficiaries, uptake of improved technologies as well as production and productivity of selected value chains since the MTR. Yields for irrigated and rainfed crops have significantly increased as well as incomes of irrigators and non-irrigators. However, despite the improvements over the past year, project outputs remain below target affecting full attainment of expected outcomes. Only 986Ha (16% of end target) of irrigation infrastructure has been completed and related training completed for 4667 (47% or revised target) irrigators as well as 2726 non irrigators (16% of revised target). The project is effectively reaching out to an estimated 7393 (27% of target).

#### Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

70. The targets in the SIRP log-frame have been revised and confirmed by this mission, in accordance with the MTR recommendation, following the completion of the optimisation of costs exercise for the development of irrigation infrastructure in April 2021. Thus, overall performance of the project is assessed against the proposed new end targets that align with the revised irrigation targets of 60 schemes measuring 6100ha. SIRP has registered an overall increase in the outputs and outcomes of implementation over the past one year, in spite of the delays encountered due to disruptions caused by Covid-19 pandemic. There were heightened COVID 19 restrictions on movement of people and large gatherings for most part of the year, which affected most of the project implementation during the review period.

71. Only 986Ha (16% of end target) of irrigation infrastructure has been completed and related training completed for 4667 (47% or

revised target) irrigators as well as 2726 non irrigators (16% of revised target). The project is effectively reaching out to an estimated 7393 (27% of target). The project annual outcome survey was carried out on four (4) completed schemes and adjacent rainfed areas (i.e. Exchange in Midlands, Rupangwana in Masvingo, Sebasa in Matebeleland South and Musikavanhu in Manicaland). Results from the survey show there has been an increase in utilisation of irrigated areas from 0.12ha to 0.17ha per household, yields from baseline of Maize (6.6 ton/ha for irrigated crop and 2.2 tons/ha for rainfed crop), Tomatoes (27.6tons/ha) and Groundnuts (1.1tons/ha) have also increased. The incomes, food security and learning opportunities of the farmers equally increased over the past one year. 40% of the beneficiary households reported an increase in incomes, 37% in learning opportunities and 34% in food security. Incomes of male farmers (Z\$46500) were reportedly higher by 42% than for female farmers (Z\$32800) since majority (61%) of irrigated plots are owned by men.

72. At output level, SIRP has completed rehabilitation of 986Ha (16% of end target) of irrigation infrastructure, contracted an additional 2,577Ha and is yet to launch tenders for the balance 2537 Ha. Capacity building through mainly training has been completed for 4667 (47% of target) irrigators on O & M and Scheme management, representing an increase of 80% from the result at MTR. Of these, 3019 (31% of end target) from completed schemes have also received training in GAPS. Further, 2726 (16% of end target) farmers from the rainfed areas have been trained on FFS, GAPS and CSAs. In addition, 9416 (46% of end target) have been trained on postharvest practices with a very high participation of the youth (103% of end target). SIRP has surpassed the programme target for establishing nutrition demos, through establishment of 79 Demos (132% of target) with 3042 (61% of end target) participants.
73. The noted improvements in SIRPs performance since the MTR notwithstanding, overall performance remains below expected target with only about two years left to the end of project implementation. Hence the need to implement strategies for improving performance. In particular, the project should accelerate the development of irrigation infrastructure to reach at least 65% of target by the end of the 2021/2022 production season starting in November 2021. The project also needs to implement the use of e-extension platform, community radios, and Lead Farmers in expanding the outreach of extension services in rainfed areas as well as expedite construction of the multipurpose postharvest centres which are only currently at 2% of implementation target.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Review and update overall project outreach</b>  Review and update the actual overall outreach of the project once the MIS is operational. Ensure that double entries as well as overlaps are eliminated from the count	PCU - M & E Specialist	12/2021
<b>Expedite construction of the Multipurpose post-harvest centres</b>  Expedite the construction of the multipurpose post-harvest centres to enable the realisation of related expected outcomes from their utilisation	Dept. Of Mechanisation/PCU	06/2022
<b>Expedite delivery of irrigation infrastructure to catalyse realisation of expected development outcomes</b>  Expedite rehabilitation of 2577ha worth of irrigation infrastructure in order to improve performance of the output to at least 3563ha (64% of end target) by September 2022 and enable realisation of expected outcomes. Ensure tendering of the remaining infrastructure equivalent to 2537Ha is completed by June 2022 and implementation commences immediately	DOI/PCU	09/2022
<b>Accelerate progress at implementation</b>  Increase focus on results as well as accelerate implementation to attain expected results	PCU	
<b>Expedite implementation of the use of e-extension platform, community radios and Lead Farmer approach to increase outreach of extension services in rainfed areas</b>  As recommended previously under agricultural productivity, and elsewhere in the targeting section accelerate the implementation of the use of Community Radios, E-extension and Lead Farmer approach to extension services starting with the 2021/2022 production season in November, in order to increase outreach of extension services to rainfed farmers and catalyse expected outcomes	AGRITEX and PCU	
<b>Continuously assess outcomes</b>  Carry out regular assessments of outputs and outcomes of project interventions to enable objective assessment of project performance	PCU - M & E Specialist	

## Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

74. SGRP's overall outreach increased from 4,529 farmers (16%) at MTR to 7,393 farmers (3,184 M, 4,169 F, 566 youth) -27% of appraisal target. The target group consists of poor men, women and youth who engaged in smallholder irrigation or rainfed agriculture. Irrigators consists of 4,667 out of 10,000 farmers (47%) and adjacent rainfed area farmers consists of 2,745 out of the targeted 17,500 farmers (16%). The project is currently reaching 7,393 (56% females, 7.7% youth) beneficiaries, a 63% increase from 4529 beneficiaries at the MTR. The project should accelerate the development of irrigation infrastructure and the roll out of lead farmer and e-extension approaches to reach at least 65% of target by the end of the 2021/2022 production season starting in November 2021.

#### Main issues

75. SGRP was designed to target 6100 ha (in 125 smallholder irrigation schemes) of irrigation area corresponding to a target of 15,000 poor smallholder irrigators, 12,500 households in the adjacent rainfed areas, 2000 youth and 500 government agency staff (91% trained). Women will consist of 50% and youth 30%. With the completion of the feasibility studies, the 6100 ha will be covered by 60 irrigation schemes with 10,000 irrigators, with corresponding rainfed area farmers increased from 12,500 to 17,500 farmers. The average target for rainfed farmers per scheme is 29 farmers. However, from the 14 rehabilitated irrigation schemes covered to date, the average outreach for rainfed farmers was 196. Historically, SGRP implementation has been affected by; start-up delays, (18 months delay), resignation of key project staff, synchronisation of component 1 and 2 activities. limited project management capacity within IPs, delays in release of project operational funds, COVID -19 restrictions and limited capacity by the private contractors. For the period under review, implementation was affected by COVID 19 restrictions and the delays in finalisation in cost optimisation exercise. As a result, procurement commenced of works only commenced in April 2021.
76. Contracts were awarded for 2577 ha (11 schemes), for which site handover has been completed for 1017 ha (3 schemes – Silalabuwa, Tshvovani and Musikavanhu remainder) and these are expected to be completed by June 2022 and the balance 1560 ha (8 schemes – Fuve Panganai, Hama Mavhaire, Birri Extension, Old Biri, Romsely, Musaverema, Mushandike and Insukamani) will be completed by September 2022. This will bring the cumulative area under related infrastructure to 3918 ha (64.2%). In addition, the corresponding increase in outreach will consist of 2,959 irrigators (1,403 F, 1,855M) and a minimum of 4,555 rainfed farmers (including 1,345 farmers as shortfall from the initial 14 schemes) to reach 6,068 irrigators and 7,300 rainfed area farmers, which gives a total of 13,368 farmers representing 47% of the appraisal target. However, given that the project is adopting e-extension, radio and lead farmer approach to reach most of rainfed farmers in the 60 schemes starting in November 2021. With the assumption that the project will reach an additional 10 no regret schemes targeting rainfed farmers, 2920 rainfed area farmers will be reached. Therefore, the expected increase outreach by September 2022 will consist of 2,959 irrigators and 7,475 rainfed area farmers to give a total of 10,434 farmers. The expected overall outreach by September will increase to 17,827 farmers (64.8% of the appraisal target). The mission recommends that SGRP adopts e-extension, lead farmer approach, radio, SMS messaging to achieve the targeted 17,500 rainfed area farmers.
77. SGRP has a full-time social inclusion specialist. Results from farmer categorisation in SGRP MIS show that the project is targeting poor households. The targeting strategy now includes people living with disability and 13 PLWD (9 F, 4M) benefited from nutrition intervention. Participatory M&E is used, and data is disaggregated by sex and age. The NORAD grant will target 6000, vulnerable households within the SGRP beneficiaries and 7000 RPS1 beneficiaries in SGRP target area have received inputs. RPSF 2 will target 6,900 households. The mission recommends SGRP to start the process of selection of districts and beneficiaries for both RPSF2 and the NORAD grant.
78. Youth: SGRP is targeting to train 2000 youth under Component 1 and 2. At MTR, SGRP trained a total 323 youth out of the 2000 (16.15%). Since MTR, SGRP trained 247 youths have been trained in brick laying, and canal construction (116 youth), mushroom production, apiculture (131 youths). The cumulative total of trained youths is 570 out of 2000 youth (28.5% of the appraisal target). SGRP signed a MOU with Chibero College to offer training to 1000 youths (component 2) in various fields such as: basic pump operation, electrical installation, post-harvest management, bricklaying, intensive livestock production, welding, fencing manufacturing, etc. In component 1, 700 youths will be trained through Vocational Centres by December 2021. There is need to evaluate the impact of the youth training and to adopt recommendations from the SGRP youth virtual workshop.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Use e-extension, radio, lead farmers to reach more farmers</b> Use e-extension, radio, lead farmers to reach more farmers	Agritex/PCU	12/2021
<b>Finalise the selection of beneficiaries for RPSF2 and NORAD grant</b> Finalise the selection of beneficiaries for RPSF2 and NORAD grant	PCU	12/2021
<b>Expedite implementation in the 11 schemes with awarded contracts</b> Expedite implementation in the 11 schemes with awarded contracts	DOI	04/2022
<b>Evaluate the impact of youth training in improving their livelihood</b> Evaluate the impact of youth training in improving their livelihood	PCU	06/2022

**Gender equality & women's participation**

**Rating: 5**

**Previous rating: 5**

#### Justification of rating

79. There is good progress in the use of GALS methodology to address women's workloads burden, the enhancement of participation of women leadership positions, decision making and economic empowerment. Annual outcome survey confirmed increase in incomes of

male farmers (Z\$46500) which are higher than for female farmers (Z\$32800) since majority (61%) of irrigated plots are owned by men. SIRP survey confirms that 9 out of 35 irrigation management committees' chairpersons are women. Women occupy a third on the positions in management committees at local level. The level of participation of women is 53.6% of the 7393 target households reached so far, from both irrigators and rainfed areas, which exceeds the 50% quota.

#### Main issues

80. SIRP has continued to promote learning partnerships with the aim of sharing lessons to promote policy influence on gender equality and women's empowerment. SIRP in collaboration with WFP, and FAO will be holding a joint virtual commemoration on the International Rural Women's Day on October 20, 2021.
81. The mission field visit confirmed the evidence on the changes brought by GALS in gender, social norms and relations for men, women and youth at household and community level. The mission interviewees in Gudo and Guyu showed increased awareness and understanding on gender inequality and its negative impact to production and livelihoods. The GALS champions have rolled out the training to other villagers. GALS champions have used any gathering as an opportunity to impart knowledge about GALS and share success stories. The mission observed that the farmers in Fungai and Rupangwana would require follow up refresher training since the GALS roll out was affected by COVID -19 restrictions. Households testified that there was a reduction in gender-based violence and child abuse cases. The farmers attributed the behavior change that now existed at household and community level to the improvement in livelihoods including increased productivity, household assets, improved food and nutrition security and improved education for girls among others. In terms of workload balance, it was reported that the men were taking up household chores and there was sharing of roles among the family members. Both husbands and wives are now participating in scheme duties unlike the previous period when wives would turn up on their own. The solarization of borehole pumps in nutrition gardens such as Kuwirirana garden in Kwekwe, has helped to reduce the drudgery associated with fetching water. Instead of 8 hours women now spend 2 hours to water the gardens, leaving more time to engage in other activities. Besides the improved workload balance, the participation of both men and women in scheme activities increases ownership and sustainability of the scheme.
82. Women and men are engaging in joint planning and decision making about expenditure and income generating activities. The women have become confident to speak in public as they participated actively during mission's discussions. The women have expanded on asset ownership, for instance, in Rupangwana women acquired modern utensils, with income from the sale of sugar beans. Most women who were trained in PPE in Guyu formed a collective business to supply the local school with PPE including hand sanitizers and soap. GALS champions, in Guyu, are using GALS for collective labour sharing in conservation agriculture – Pfumvudza, as well as providing counselling to school children.
83. There is increased women's participation in SIRP activities as follows: In Guyu, women are the majority in the irrigation scheme 160 farmers (64M, 96F); GALS refresher training, 2417 beneficiaries (1257F and 112 M); training by GALS champions, 199 beneficiaries (134F, 65M). Under RPSF, 12 groups of women (128 women) were targeted to produce hand sanitizers and other PPEs. Women participation in NRM training, 1957 farmers (867M, 1070F); post-harvests management training 4922 farmers (2517M, 2405F); training of farmers in rainfed areas, 695 farmers (299M, 396F); O&M training 2,056 farmers (865M, 1191 F); IMC training, 286 farmers (155M, 131F).
84. The mission recommends an impact survey to be conducted on GALS. There will be need for GALS follow up refresher training and roll out for communities that have had limitations imposed by COVID 19 restrictions. In addition, there will be a need to motivate the GALS champions to continue to roll out the training to other members. SIRP should continue to build linkages for nutrition-gender-climate change and youth.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Speed up the rolling out GALS to communities with the help of GALS champions</b>	Gender Specialist	06/2021
<b>Conduct an impact survey on GALS</b> Conduct an impact survey on GALS	M&E and Social inclusion Specialist	06/2022
<b>Conduct follow up refresher training and continue rolling out GALS to communities with the help of GALS champions</b> Conduct follow up refresher training and continue rolling out GALS to communities with the help of GALS champions	Gender Specialist	06/2022
<b>Build linkages for nutrition-gender-climate change and youth</b> Build linkages for nutrition-gender-climate change and youth	PCU	

#### Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

#### Justification of rating

85. Agriculture productivity rating has increased to 5. The project activities are leading to significant increases in production and productivity of crops in areas where SIRP started implementation in 2017. The programme is reporting on the outcomes by crop, site, rain-fed and irrigated crops. The programme reported increased productivity of maize, sorghum, beans, tomatoes and beans over the baseline. The programme should consider reporting productivity by farmer category as well (food deficit, market oriented).

## Main issues

86. SIRP conducted a post-harvest outcome survey in 2021 in four irrigation schemes (low hanging schemes of Sebasa, Musikavanhu, Exchange and Rupangwana) targeting 71 irrigators and 75 non-irrigators. The outcome survey reports that 37% of farmers reported increased production against a project target of 50%. There were variations in increases between schemes and agro-ecological regions but generally, there is a substantive increase in yields in each of the schemes for most of the crops supported by the programme. In these schemes, targeted yields for irrigated maize, dryland maize have been exceeded while for beans, groundnuts and tomatoes; the current yields are slightly below target (see table below). The programme will still need to do more to improve productivity of sorghum and ensure the crop is prioritized as a drought tolerant and healthy crop.

Crop	Baseline yield t/ha	Musikavanhu	Sebasa	Exchange	Rupangwana	Project target yield t/ha
Beans	0.88	1.532	1.644		1.482	1.75
Maize (irrigation)	1.9			6.605		5
Maize (dryland)	0.5	3.342	1.302	1.976		1
Sorghum	0.33	0.453	0.446			1.4
Tomatoes	12.5	27.593				30
Groundnuts	0.37	1.425	1.011	0.889		1

87. The increase in yields is attributed to increased access to water (in irrigation schemes) and adoption of new practices such as early planting, use of improved varieties supplied by the project and improved post-harvest management. The survey reports higher adoption of GAPs (58%) and conservation agriculture (CA) (40%) by irrigators compared to non-irrigators who had 20% of farmers adopting CA and 29% adopting GAPs. The adoption rate for GAPs in irrigated areas is above the project target of 50%. It will be important to strengthen extension services and promotion of GAPs and CA in rain-fed areas as well to achieve project targets. SIRP is also piloting fodder production, sesame and cassava. It will be important to report on the uptake of the new crops in future outcome surveys.
88. The AOS findings were confirmed by farmers in Guyu who highlighted that practicing CA and improved post-harvest management contributed to improving productivity. In Gudo, farmers also highlighted that use of the cropping calendar and block system in their farming operations has resulted in improved production. The outcome survey also reports that 56% and 79% of non-irrigators and irrigators respectively bought their inputs from local shops. Farmers were also receiving inputs from neighbours (69%), from NGOs (67%), retained (69%) and from the government (30%). SIRP is promoting new crops such as sorghum and green manure cover crops/fodder and providing free seed for the new crops. The programme will need to ensure that farmers are able to access seed for these crops in local markets
89. The survey also assessed sources of information on agriculture and found that government extension staff were the most important source of extension services particularly on land preparation, fertilizer use, GAPs and CSA. While the survey captures access to services from the project, future outcome surveys should also assess the knowledge and skills gained from participation in FFS and demos and other project activities
90. Rural farmers face challenges in land preparation due to lack of access to draught The implementation of two-wheel tractors could go a long way in alleviating this constraint leading to increased production and productivity. Access to post-harvest equipment would be necessary to minimise post- harvest loses and still allow the farmer to realise profit.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Organize a farmer exchange visit to Score Against Poverty project in Mwenezi to learn more about lablab, push pull technology and GMCCs in general</b>	AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Include CSA technologies in FFS research activities and select demo crops for irrigation based on market needs/market assessments</b>	AGRITEX	06/2021
<b>Assess knowledge and skills acquired from FFS and demos</b> Assess knowledge and skills acquired from FFS and demos, adoption of new crops (fodder, sesame and cassava) and present productivity by farmer categories (food deficit and market oriented) in the outcome surveys	M&E/ AGRITEX	12/2021
<b>Implement business plans for two-wheel tractor and postharvest equipment</b> Implement business plans for two-wheel tractor and postharvest equipment	AGRITEX	12/2021

**Nutrition**

**Rating: 5**

**Previous rating: 5**

#### **Justification of rating**

91. Commendable progress has been achieved in nutrition sensitive-interventions: cooking demonstrations, nutrition gardens, nutrition education, preparation for the implementation of the NORAD nutrition sensitive grant activities, and improving synergies with NRM and GAPs interventions. Farmers interviewed by the mission confirmed an improvement of knowledge and awareness on nutrition, improved dietary diversity and cooking skills. Progress includes: 62 out of 25 demonstration nutrition gardens, 1,459 (635M, 824F, 157Y) out of 2500 farmers participating in nutrition gardens, and 4 out of 9 one-hectare nutrition gardens completed. Nutrition education has been exceeded with 10,732 out of 9,300 people accessing nutrition education through the SMS platform. SIRP should prioritise activities for implementation in the remainder of 2021.

#### **Main issues**

92. Previous mission recommendations on the review of the contract with Harvest Plus is awaiting the disbursement of NORAD funds. The roll out of nutrition education was conducted despite the restrictions posed by COVID-19. The cost of nutrition gardens was reviewed. Cumulatively, SIRP increased food fairs and cooking demonstrations from 19 at MTR to 26 out of 125 (representing an increase from 16 to 21%), There is an increase in nutrition demonstration gardens establishment from 24 at MTR (19%) to 88 out of 125 (70%) and from 25 (10%) at MTR to 76 out of 250 session (30%). The extension agents were part of the trainers. The training was affected by the COVID -18 restrictions. Nutrition education benefited 1167 farmers (347 M, 820F). The project sends out SMS messages on nutrition and COVID-19 to 10,732 people in the SIRP database. In addition, 6,600 Nutrition education fliers were produced by Agritex extension workers as part of the input packs or during training. Two nutrition jingles were produced and played over television and radio. and distributed by Agritex extension workers.
93. The nutrition gardens have been successful in providing a diversity of vegetables (tomatoes, green beans, spinach, carrots, onions, etc.,) for communities as well as income through sale of surplus. The 9 nutrition gardens benefited 260 farmers (91M, 189F). However, most of the gardens have low productivity due to water shortages. The mission recommends SIRP to find alternative water efficient technologies to address this problem. The keyhole gardens have been popular due to water efficiency use and ability to grow a diversity of vegetables in a limited space. SIRP trained 750 farmers in the construction and importance of keyhole gardens. Of the 62 keyhole gardens established, 16 are irrigation scheme nutrition corners and 46 in rainfed areas, the total beneficiaries for keyhole gardens consist of 1018 farmers (684F, 334M, 91 youths).
94. Nutrition activities have been implemented in synergy with other SIRP components. For instance, the nutrition gardens are established under the NRM and the nutrition sensitive interventions include the planting of fruit trees, nutrition education and the incorporation of nutrition messages in NRM IEC materials such as the nutrition calendar and the lead farmers training manual. With regards to gender and social inclusion, women groups and PLWD have been targeted for training in nutrition and cooking clubs. Youth have been trained in baking and confectionery. The mission recommends continued mainstreaming of nutrition across all project components, in particular the promotion of linkages with nutrition, gender, climate change and youth.
95. The amendment of the SIRP agreement to include the NORAD grant was signed in May 2021. The first disbursement is expected in October 2021. National Action Zimbabwe has been contracted for baseline survey. Despite the delays, several preparatory activities have been done to facilitate smooth implementation. The main issue concerns the recruitment of external implementing partner (firm/NGO) to a package of the following activities: (i) elaboration of Social Behaviour Change Strategies; (ii) strengthen the capacities of extension workers on nutrition to promote social behaviour changes; (iii) implement nutrition education and SBCC with target communities; (iv) carry out workload analysis for rural women and (v) promote labour saving technologies for women. This issue was raised at MTR and the mission is reiterating the same recommendation. The operating costs for the external implementing partner have been included in the grant. It is recommended to recruit one external implementing partner in order to lower the overhead costs with no objection from IFAD.



<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Recruit an implementing organisation to assist with implementation of the NORAD grant activities</b>	SIRP Nutrition specialist	03/2021
<b>Review the costs for nutrition gardens which are very high</b>	AGRITEX/PCU	12/2021
<b>Review MOU of Harvest Plus to incorporate them in implementation of biofortified activity under NORAD grant</b>  Review MOU of Harvest Plus to incorporate them in implementation of biofortified activity under NORAD grant	SIRP/Nutrition Specialist	12/2021
<b>Provide sustainable water sources for nutrition gardens to become fully operational</b>  Provide sustainable water sources for nutrition gardens to become fully operational	Agritex /DOI	12/2021
<b>Recruit an implementing organisation to assist with implementation of the NORAD grant activities.</b>  Recruit an implementing organisation to assist with implementation of the NORAD grant activities.	SPCU/Nutrition Specialist	03/2022

**Adaptation to Climate Change**

**Rating: 5**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### **Justification of rating**

96. 27. SIRP has made good some progress in promoting climate adaptation through various interventions including revitalisation of irrigation schemes, GAPs and CSA practices, catchment conservation and tree planting, solar use in schemes, and drought tolerant crops among others. The RPSF grant is contributing to the testing of innovative efficient water use technologies such as hydrogel. The project should collaborate/cost share with the UNDP GCF project in the provision of climate and weather information services to farmers and in other climate interventions. Further, the Environment and Climate Specialist should be part of the steering committee of the in the UNDP GCF project and SIRP steering committee to enable strong collaboration and cost sharing on climate and environment related areas.

#### **Main issues**

97. SIRP is advancing well in strengthening climate adaptation and resilience among smallholder farmers through various interventions including climate smart agriculture practices (CSA), catchment conservation, agroforestry, rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, promotion of water use efficiency within schemes and the use of solar to pump irrigation water, promotion of drought tolerant crop varieties, diversification of livelihoods, and ensuring that climate concerns and risk mitigation measures are integrated into feasibility studies. The mission was pleased to note that climate hazards and risks such as floods are taken into account during the development of feasibility studies reports. For example, flood hot spot maps for Chikwarakwara irrigation scheme have been developed and mitigation actions proposed. This is commendable. Through the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility (RPSF), the hydrogel technology is being used to increase water use efficiency, control run off within irrigation schemes and as a drought management mechanism. The RPSF will also be utilised to promote water harvesting and the use of solar driers in institutions.
98. Continued investments in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes and water use efficiency within schemes are bearing fruit, with more farmers being able to diversify their crop production and to access markets. Crop diversification and income generation will reduce farmers' vulnerability to climate change and increase their resilience. Training sessions provided to irrigators and irrigation committees as well as investments made by farmers in operations and maintenance will go a long way in strengthening the operations of the schemes. The development of the second CSA manual focused on practitioners is ongoing. On this, SIRP is collaborating with the UNDP who have received a Green Climate Fund grant and the project is being implemented in SIRP areas with overlapping interventions in some cases. SIRP should include the newly recruited Environment and Climate Specialist in the steering committee that is overseeing this collaboration, in order to ensure that environment and climate issues are fully addressed in the collaboration framework. An example of this collaboration would be in the area of provision of climate and weather information to SIRP farmers. The collaboration can be structured around UNDP providing downscaled weather and climate information and extension packaging, while SIRP uses its bulk SMS system to roll out the messages to farmers and extension officers. Additional areas of synergy and cost sharing could be around conservation interventions, an area in which SIRP has a limited budget. Opportunities for collaboration and cost sharing should also be sought with FAO, which had its GEF 7 grant approved recently and had used SIRP as co-financing, with some of the sites and interventions being similar to what SIRP is doing.
99. Given the budget limitations for climate related work and the high exposure to climate hazards that the country faces, it may be worth exploring opportunities with the Adaptation Fund through engagement with the national focal person on the Adaptation Fund and with the support of the IFAD Liaison Consultant based in Zimbabwe.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Liaise with MLAWRR and the Met Department to strengthen the provision of climate and weather advisories to SIRP farmers, and identify a sustainable financing model for the same</b>	PCU, MLAWRR, Met department	01/2021
<b>Include the Environment and Climate Specialist in the UNDP GCF project and SIRP steering committee</b>  Include the Environment and Climate Specialist in the UNDP GCF project and SIRP steering committee to enable strong collaboration and cost sharing on climate and environment related areas	PCU	10/2021
<b>Explore the possibility of additional climate financing from the Adaptation Fund by engaging the focal point and advising IFAD on the way forward</b>  Explore the possibility of additional climate financing from the Adaptation Fund by engaging the focal point and advising IFAD on the way forward	PCU, IFAD Liaison Officer, SIRP Environment and Climate Specialist	10/2021
<b>Collaborate with the UNDP GCF project on the provision of downscaled climate and weather information to farmers by UNDP GCF project through the SIRP bulk SMS platform</b>  Collaborate with the UNDP GCF project on the provision of downscaled climate and weather information to farmers by UNDP GCF project through the SIRP bulk SMS platform	PCU and UNDP	12/2021

## **b. Sustainability and Scaling up**

<b>Institutions and Policy Engagement</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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### **Justification of rating**

100. SIRP has continued with its role in policy engagement and in contributing to the national dialogue in areas relevant to rural development. Based on its experience, SIRP has contributed to the analysis of the irrigation models and in particular operation, maintenance and depreciation (O, M & D) requirements for sustainability. SIRP has also developed a solid partnership with EMA which greatly facilitates the processing of prospectuses and ESMPs. In the area of mainstreamed topics, SIRP has been active with strong advocacy role in gender issues and youth inclusion. The overall implementation strategy give emphasis to profitable market engagement as well as to food and nutrition security. Through the NORAD grant, SIRP will contribute to the knowledge sharing to develop capacity and operational tools for policy making on nutrition.

### **Main issues**

101. The programme is commended for initiating policy discussion around the (O, M & D) of irrigation schemes. SIRP has held national and sub-regional consultation workshops on options for irrigation management models analysing the benefit and challenges of each model. These workshops resulted in 5 preferred models recommended for adoption. There is likely to be some policy issues and legal ramifications arising out of the different models: for instances with farmer-managed schemes, there is need to provide the legal basis for WUOs and/or the need for WUOs to assume formal ownership of scheme assets. The principal driving force for institutional reform is poor (O, M & D) and the inability of the government to mobilize funds, either directly or indirectly, for even deficient service provision. The SIRP contributions will help to tackle these challenges.
102. The project is also commended for its close working relationship with EMA in the development of prospectuses and ESMPs for the schemes. This engagement is encouraged in order to speed up the processing of prospectuses and ESMPs, as well as in the quality control and licensing role that EMA plays in this regard.
103. SIRP has been very active in promoting gender equality in programming. Since commencement, SIRP has been active in creating awareness of women's role in rural development and agriculture. Celebrations of UN Calendar events such as the International Day of Women in March and the International Day of Rural women in October both enabled SIRP beneficiaries to appreciate their contribution in rural development. The 2021 event of IRWD on the 15th of October is a collaboration between the RBAs. This aims to showcase and raise awareness on the potential rural women and women in general have in agriculture, nutrition initiatives and environmental conservation. SIRP carried out 2 gender studies that will support mainstreaming of gender issues in policy formulation; these are: 1) understanding the socio-economic and cognitive factors affecting adoption of climate smart technologies -gender perspective, 2) assessing the barriers and opportunities to productivity and profitability in small scale irrigation schemes. The intention is to develop, based on these studies, policy briefs to be shared at gender platforms like the gender virtual platform.
104. SIRP has started leading also a discussion about youth inclusion. An important event in that area was the workshop "Harnessing Demographic Dividend through Promoting Rural Youth Farmers during COVID-19", SIRP coordinated in August 2021 jointly with MLAFWRR youth desk, Zimbabwe Farmers Union, ILO and FAO. The workshop provided an opportunity for various stakeholders to share and understand unique situations, assess the challenges rural youth farmers are facing and subsequently propose best practices.



105. In the area of nutrition, under the NORAD grant there is provision to collaborate with the Food and Nutrition Council in conducting a multi-stakeholder knowledge sharing workshop and to develop capacity and operational tools for policy making on nutrition. In agriculture extension, AGRITEX has drafted two policy briefs on support market development and rural finance for smallholder farmers. These two policy briefs were approved by the ministry and some issues are now being addressed. For example, on rural finance, the warehouse receipt system was launched two months ago and a farm manager model has already been introduced in Musikavanhu irrigation scheme to help farmers develop partnerships with value chain actors and financial institutions.

**Partnership-building** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

106. SIRP's partnership building has increased, and it includes government agencies, NGOs, private sector marketing and input supply companies. The project is partnering with the Department of Agriculture Education in training of youths at various vocational colleges. SIRP is partnering the Ministry of Health and Child Care, Food and Nutrition Security Council, Ministry of Education and World Health Organisation in training in nutrition education and COVID 19 awareness. The project is partnering SORIS, private sector entity, in establishment of garlic demonstration plots. There is ongoing partnership with the Department of Research and Specialist Services on fodder production. Forestry Commission and Environmental Management Authority have partnered with SIRP on tree planting and approvals of ESMPs and training.

#### Main issues

107. SIRP is working in partnership with private sector entities in market linkages, establishment of demonstration plots for irrigators and provision of chickens to rainfed farmers. The private sector entities include PHI, whereby SIRP linked farmers for Rupangwana irrigation scheme to grow sugar beans under contract farming with PHI. PHI provided all the inputs and costs were deducted at point of sale to PHI. The farmers improved their income levels and nutrition from sugar bean production. Farmers also gained skills in block farming, aggregation, negotiation skills and record keeping among others. Under the natural resource management facility matching grant, SIRP signed an MOU with the Zimbabwe Free Range Poultry Association to supply chickens and poultry training for beneficiaries. The project has helped farmers to increase ownership of productive assets, improved the nutrition and income from the sale of eggs. In a bid to diversify cropping to engage in market oriented high value crops for commercialisation, the project signed an MOU with SORIS to establish garlic demonstration plots for promotion of out growers' scheme for high value export crops. The farmers received training on garlic production. SIRP has partnered with six community radios for dissemination of extension messages. These include Capital Talk, Havok Zimbabwe among others, will start broadcasting in October 2021. SIRP has ongoing partnerships with MOUs with FACHIG (training on GALS), Coopers for veterinary drugs, Technoserve for market linkages, CCMT for training on conflict management.

108. Regarding implementing partners, SIRP has partnered with Nutrition Action Zimbabwe (NAZ), an organisation contracted to conduct a nutrition survey under the NORAD nutrition-sensitive grant for SIRP. SIRP also partnered with Cluster Agriculture Development Services, through an MOU, on nutrition training. SIRP is also a member of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, United Nation Nutrition Reach. Additionally, is partnering with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Information in the development of nutrition/COVID 19 jingles, and Harvest Plus on nutrition training. The project is partnering FAO (through MOU). in providing in-kind co-financing for GEF 7 grant on Save and Runde Catchment Zimbabwe. SIRP is also partnering the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) in the implementation of the Red Meat Value Chain IFAD grant to benefit four districts in SIRP and SACP target areas. Partnership with SunDanzer for the provision of cold chain facilities to irrigation farmers, has been finalised.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Initiate Additional Partnerships</b> Initiate contact with other potential partners, especially ICRISAT, Specialist suppliers, potential off-takers and financial institutions	PCU, DOI, Agritex and Farmers	01/2020
<b>Continue to build partnerships to realise the objectives of the programme</b> Continue to build partnerships to realise the objectives of the programme	PCU	

**Human and Social Capital and Empowerment** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

#### Justification of rating

109. SIRP has continued to strengthen the capacity of extension workers, project staff, and beneficiary irrigators and rainfed farmers, through various training. Empowerment of men and women through Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) has contributed to an increase in productivity, income and general improvement in beneficiary livelihoods. Beneficiaries have improved their awareness on nutrition and dietary diversity. Training in GAPs has improved production, productivity, income and food and nutrition security for poor households. The training on O&M and the beneficiary contribution towards O&M is critical for the sustainability of the irrigation scheme infrastructure in the long term.

#### Main issues

110. During the reporting period, the human, social capital and empowerment for SIRP's beneficiaries was strengthened through training. For Component 1, irrigators received training in Irrigation Scheme Management, and Operation and Maintenance (O&M). Youth training was in irrigation repair and maintenance, brick laying, canal construction, electrical and solar installation. DOI staff were trained in in project management, O&M and plumbing. Component 2 training included Natural Resources Management, Farmer Field School, Good Agronomic Practices, Climate Smart Agriculture, Nutrition Education, Farming as a Business (FaaB), and post-harvest

management. Agritex staff received TOT in FaaB, post-harvest management and NRM training. The farmers in Rupangwana successfully concluded a contract farming arrangement with the private sector partner PHI, for growing sugar beans and have improved their incomes and wellbeing.

111. The mission observed that there is increased knowledge and awareness among the farmers on business development, but a more structured and practical approach will be needed to capacitate farmers. GALS training has resulted in the decrease in gender-based violence, improved workload balance at household level, and empowered women to participate in decision making at household and at community level. The group approach e.g., through cooking clubs, has also assisted to strengthen cohesion among the farmers. Training should not be regarded as a once-off event, but there will be need for continuous mentoring farmers. The mission recommends the project to conduct an impact case study on the contribution of the various training to the improvement on the human, social capital and empowerment. The adoption of e-extension methodologies will result in the empowerment of greater number of farmers.

#### Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

112. SIRP has been successful in promoting participatory approaches, emphasising on quality of engagement of women and youth. Beneficiaries have participated at diagnostic stage of the irrigation scheme feasibility. In addition, the SIRP beneficiaries are contributing towards for operation and maintenance cost. However, as highlighted at MTR, SIRP should assist the farmers to calculate the contribution that is sufficient to cover the O, M and D costs. SIRP beneficiaries, including women and youth, have been empowered through various trainings. As a result, women occupy a third of the decision-making positions in IMCs and NRMCs. Farmers have generally been enthusiastic participants and a few cases; limited participation has been due to doubts about the timing of component one investments.

#### Main issues

113. SIRP is using the beneficiary contribution framework to capture in-kind contributions both by the government and beneficiaries quarterly. This mission confirmed the O&M contribution for Guyu, Fungai and Rupangwana Irrigation Schemes, although the overall beneficiary contribution remains low (4%).
114. GALS champions have successfully rolled out training, on a volunteer basis, to scale -up training to other farmers. However, there will be need for SIRP to incentivise these champions through regular follow up, refresher courses and inviting them to speak during training sessions and share success stories. In addition, beneficiary participation in nutrition gardens has contributed to improved dietary diversity, income, food and nutrition security for households. The quality of beneficiary participation has been enhanced through the solar boreholes that reduce women's workload drudgery. SIRP has made good progress in providing opportunities for youth training resulting in gainful employment and development of entrepreneurial skills.
115. As highlighted at MTR, there is need for SIRP to ensure that the beneficiary contribution is sufficient to meet the actual operation, maintenance and depreciation costs, for long term scheme sustainability. Beneficiaries' involvement in the development of the NRM plan has committed the target group to contribute their local knowledge and skills in the production of a realistic plan that will enhance ownership. The project should ensure sufficient budget allocation for the implementation of NRM activities.
116. The lack of appointment for the BDSP has led to some delay in provision of focussed business training, although Agritex and PCU staff have endeavoured to fill this gap. However, the provision of expert services for this key element of training will likely see more effective participation and learning by the farmers, as well as by staff of Agritex.
117. SIRP has an efficient and equitable grievance redress mechanism in place, which is easily accessible to all communities and beneficiaries.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Assist farmers with an estimate of the required operation maintenance and depreciation costs</b>  Assist farmers with an estimate of the required operation maintenance and depreciation costs	DOI	12/2021

#### Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

#### Justification of rating

118. The quality and responsiveness of services delivered by the project's service provider has continued to improve. Most of the service providers are contractors responsible for infrastructure rehabilitation works. The new contractors for irrigation works have shown better performance than the older contracts in terms of timeliness of delivery and higher quality of workmanship. SIRP is encouraged to widen its pool for service providers through holding a workshop to explain the bidding requirements for the SIRP activities. It will also be important for SIRP to carry out a cost-effectiveness case study for the service providers.

#### Main issues

119. Services providers under component 1 are mainly irrigation contractors (e.g., China Geo, Zambezi Bulk Water Drilling, Comhold, Manifest, Chituriro, Burchan, Modrich enterprises, Tensor systems, Verslarg Engineering and Asphalt) and utility authorities (ZESA, ZINWA). There is a limited number of companies participating in SIRP tenders, still only exceptionally more than one contracts have been awarded to one company (China Geo with 4 contractor and recently Modrich, Tensor and Verslarg were awarded a second contract). To date irrigation contracts have been engaged at 13 schemes through works contracts. Quality of services provided is

satisfactory, with general good quality equipment and infrastructure provided. The Timeliness in completing contracts has improved and the new contracts are implemented better and faster than the old ones. Most contractors required however, time extensions to complete works. The extension of contract implementation period was due to liquidity challenges and import delays caused by the COVID-19 related restrictions in mobility. Water and electricity service provision is satisfactory, with exception of Guyu Chelesa where, ZESA has not been able to install transformers to allow the scheme to start operating. In several cases, ZESA has also been deficient in providing service in repair of electricity infrastructure, e.g. at Fungai, farmers had to provide new electricity poles to affect a defect that had halted electricity supply for over two weeks when the farmers actually had a crop in the ground needing irrigation.

120. SIRP also collaborated with PHI to enter contract farming with the farmers at Rupangwana for provision of sugar bean seed and fertilisers to farmers. The cost of the inputs would be deducted on sale of the products to PHI. Farmers interviewed by the mission were happy with this arrangement since they received a fair price. Farmers expressed willingness to continue with the arrangement.
121. SIRP has an MOU with Department of Research and Specialist Services (DR&SS) to support the promotion of fodder in SIRP districts. Through this partnership, demonstrations of fodder were conducted together with the DR&SS. SIRP will be introducing the hydrogel technology in the 2021/2022 cropping season and will engage DR&SS to train extension staff on the technology and in the setting up of demos. SIRP is also collaborating with SORSI in horticulture production.
122. The partnership with Zaka super seeds has not taken off and the programme has decided not to engage the seed company in the multiplication of bean seed. In the next AWPB, SIRP should explore further collaboration with DR&SS in the production of foundation seed and seed multiplication for beans and with ICRISAT for sorghum to ensure that farmers are able to access improved varieties of new crops.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Expand the pool (database) of contractors and consultants for construction and training activities</b>  Expand the pool (database) of contractors and consultants for construction and training activities through outreach/contractors' workshop to explain services required and tender procedures	PCU, private contractors, IPs	12/2021
<b>Explore partnership with DR&amp;SS and ICRISAT</b>  Explore partnership with DR&SS and ICRISAT to provide foundation seed and support seed multiplication initiatives for beans and sorghum varieties promoted by the programme	SIRP coordinator and AGRITEX	

#### **Environment and Natural Resource Management**

**Rating: 5**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### **Justification of rating**

- 123.55. SIRP has shown improvements in ENRM aspects and is gradually moving towards meeting its design targets. ENRM interventions include catchment conservation, soil and water conservation, strengthening environmental sub-committees, and the operationalisation of the NRMF among others. The recruitment of the environment and climate officer is commendable. There is need to strengthen the NRM focus of the projects under the NRMF and to strengthen the incentivization of the ESCs to enhance their sustainability. As the project generates evidence on what works well where in ENRM, more can be done to contribute to policy dialogues in the country and to develop knowledge products that can be disseminated to wider audiences nationally and regionally.

#### **Main issues**

124. SIRP is making steady progress in the promotion of environment and natural resource management interventions in the irrigation schemes and in the rain-fed areas surrounding the schemes. The irrigation schemes feasibility studies have a strong focus on NRM and in most cases identify some of the challenges faced and provide solutions. This is commendable. Catchment rehabilitation and gulley control and rehabilitation are NRM priorities of the project due to the high levels of degradation around some of the irrigation schemes. Communities are contributing labour and material towards gulley reclamation efforts and establishing tree nurseries for agroforestry and reforestation.
125. The project has seen good progress in the reporting period (AWPB 2020/2021) in most areas including training of committee members in NRM (provision of training on NRM, organising of NRM workshops (78%), establishment of high impact projects via the NRMF (6 out of 8 at contracting stage), number of NRM plans developed (79%), and number of farmers within groups supported with NRM interventions (54%). The project has cumulatively trained 48% of the target population on NRM in the greater scheme area and trained 22% of the total target in GAPs/CSA. There is need to fast-track implementation in order to make bigger milestones in reaching the overall project targets at completion. The recruitment of the Environment and Climate Specialist has been a good boost to the project and the project is commended for finalising the recruitment successfully.
126. The mission commends the project for the progress made in the actualisation of the small and high impact projects under the NRMF. However, more is needed to focus the interventions on other NRM interventions as most of the focus is more on gulley reclamation and some tree planting. A more structured approach is needed to ensure that proposed NRM interventions of each group should also have linkages with income generation and provide livelihood alternatives to farmers, including multi-benefits at household level, as this will motivate farmers to undertake NRM activities in the long term.
127. The efforts made by the project in the creation of an incentive mechanism for environment sub-committees through providing them with training, promotional materials and engaging them in NRMF projects is encouraged and more could be done to engage them in

other livelihood focused income generating activities in the greater project as this would motivate them and contribute to the long-term sustainability of the support they provide. Follow ups on training provided on NRM for irrigators and non-irrigators are encouraged in order to identify gaps and to inform areas where refresher training may be required. The mission noted that the use of agrochemicals was gradually increasing, with more irrigating water being available to farmers, and with more farmers venturing into varying crops including horticulture. There is need for the project to consider integrated pest management as one of the alternatives to the use of agrochemicals and to train farmers on the appropriate use of agrochemicals and the disposal of the waste products from the same.

128. More effort would be needed to contribute more to policy dialogues at national level, given that there is very strong government participation and implementation roles for various state agencies. The project is therefore requested to start engaging with the various government players and stakeholders at national level on policy aspects through evidence sharing and contributions to debates on what works where. Development of ENRM focused knowledge products and their dissemination to wider agencies at national or regional levels is also encouraged.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Increase the focus of high and small impact projects financed under the NRMF on NRM</b>  Increase the focus of high and small impact projects financed under the NRMF on NRM and link the proposed NRM activities with income generation and/or multi benefits at household level	PCU	12/2021
<b>Strengthen the incentive mechanisms of ESCs including linking them to income generating activities and livelihood activities in the project</b>  Strengthen the incentive mechanisms of ESCs including linking them to income generating activities and livelihood activities in the project	PCU	12/2021
<b>Contribute to national policy dialogues on ENRM through evidence sharing on what works where</b>  Contribute to national policy dialogues on ENRM through evidence sharing on what works where	PCU	

**Exit Strategy**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

129. SIRP developed its exit strategy in 2019. This was shared during the ISM mission in May 2021 and subsequent recommendations were made to improve the strategy. The exit strategy was shared with stakeholders in July 2021 and further adjustments were made. SIRP has now produced a revised and more elaborated version of the exit strategy. The guiding approach of the strategy is the graduation, which refers to the exit of a program from specific communities or a project site once they have achieved the intended results. Although the new version of exit strategy provides a better framework for the final part of the implementation of the programme, it still needs to be made more operational and more precise responding to HOW and WHEN.

#### **Main issues**

130. The exit strategy consists of various elements such as use of diagnostic surveys to assure accuracy of the support responding to real needs, production support, social inclusion, training of farmers, training of the staff and asset management. These activities have been given a time period of implementation and detailed contents. Even though the new version of the exit strategy is a useful document to guide the final part of the implementation of SIRP, it could benefit from the following amendments:

- The role of partnership strategy in the sustainability: How do partnerships enhance sustainability and which are these key partners?
- How in concrete terms is the project enhancing beneficiary ownership? Give good examples at least from one scheme
- How has the project contributed to Environmental and social risks management/safeguards?
- Which are the key activities that enhance the increase in production and productivity hence income levels to enable farmers to sustain activities after project ends?
- Expand on the project graduation model for schemes and farmers – include annex on full list of schemes (phase in and phase out with timelines)
- The project provided various equipment; how will this be continued after the project? Distribution of equipment should already be laid out in the strategy (tentative list and final home)

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Include a timeline for the exit strategy, with milestones counting backwards from the project completion and closure dates.</b>  Include a timeline for the exit strategy, with milestones counting backwards from the project completion and closure dates.	PCU	05/2021
<b>Enhanced version of the Exit Strategy shared with IFAD</b>  Enhanced version of the Exit Strategy shared with IFAD	PCU	12/2021

**Potential for Scaling-up**

**Rating: 3**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### Justification of rating

131. There has been sound progress since MTR in providing models for scaling up. This is particularly true in terms of the construction of physical infrastructure, training in O&M procedures, contribution to O&M costs, and initial contact with markets. However, it is reasonable to observe that all of this is a work in progress. Issues that need to be resolved are: a) scheme costs per hectare; b) calculation and contribution of O,M&D costs; c) viable production models; d) effective access to markets; and realistic business plans in place for farmers and schemes. All of these matters have been identified and discussed elsewhere in this report. Full resolution of these matters will provide replicable models for scaling up.

#### Main issues

132. To enable effective scaling up, there need to be viable and replicable models available for irrigated, rainfed, nutrition garden and NRMF activities. Good progress has been made since the MTR in developing all of these, and there is realistic potential for such models to become available before the completion of programme implementation. Currently, the models being used for nutrition gardens and some NRMF investments are close to being viable in the long-term. Both need further support in developing and applying realistic business plans, ensuring proper provision for sustainability. This process has commenced and is expected to show final results for a substantial number of investments in the forthcoming year.

133. There is also good physical progress in the development of sustainably improved rainfed farming models in the so-called "greater scheme areas" adjacent to irrigation schemes. This has involved use of FFS, other training and mentoring and exposure to the national Pfumvudza (conservation agriculture) technology. These interventions have produced significantly higher yields of crops and fodder in numerous areas. What remains is to describe the financial implications of these technologies, in terms of cash and labour costs and improved revenues. Irrigation schemes are somewhat further away from being models for replication. However, it is certainly possible for this to be achieved. This will be particularly possible in schemes now commencing revitalisation. There would need to be closer attention paid to overall scheme costs per hectare, effective calculation and provision for O, M & D costs, and formulation of a viable business plan for each scheme.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Preparation of viable business plans for nutrition gardens, NRMF investments, improved rainfed farming and all revitalised irrigation schemes</b>  Preparation of viable business plans for nutrition gardens, NRMF investments, improved rainfed farming and all revitalised irrigation schemes	PCU, with Agritex	10/2021
<b>Development of cheaper per hectare irrigation models</b>  Development of cheaper per hectare irrigation models	DOI with consultants	10/2021
<b>Calculation of accurate O,M &amp; D Costs for all irrigation schemes</b>  Calculation of accurate O,M & D Costs for all irrigation schemes	DOI with consultants	10/2021
<b>Collection and management of needed O,M&amp;D costs</b>  Collection and management of needed O,M&D costs	Farmers with Agritex	06/2022

### c. Project Management

**Quality of Project Management**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### Justification of rating

134. The supervision mission noted an improved coordination of work among the core SIRP staff. The newly recruited specialists and the seven interns are strengthening the team as well as contributing to knowledge management activities. The M&E team was strengthened by an M&E assistant focusing on data issues. There is improved coordination between MOFED and MLAFWRD, through regular meetings which are supported by IFAD, to keep track on key processes that require clearances and approvals. Whilst



the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) and Programme Technical committees are meeting more frequently after the MTR, they have not fully fulfilled the role assigned for them in the design. The MTR recommended a review of the PIM and this review has not taken place.

#### Main issues

135. SIRP recruited staff members: Nutrition specialist, Environment, Climate and Safeguards Officer and Rural Sociologist are strengthening the team and the presence of these new specialist is visible in the field where SIRP footprint is clearly stronger. These specialists also contribute to the knowledge management activities. The M&E team was strengthened by an M&E assistant focusing on data issues. The SIRP is additionally benefitted from the support by seven interns, which are facilitating day-day-operations of the team. Thanks to the new specialists in mainstreamed areas, SIRP is advancing faster and with more integral and holistic approach in implementation. The support by interns in key operational areas such as M&E, administration/finance and procurement, liberates time for the specialists to dedicate more time for the analytical work. A dedicated data person is additionally supporting M&E unit. The contract of the procurement officer of SIRP was temporarily suspended in April for 3 months, a period which was later on extended by other 3 months. The SIRP procurement team has been during this period backed up by an international procurement specialist. It is urgent to understand what is happening with the position and take decision accordingly.
136. Improved coordination has been observed between SIRP, MLAFWRR and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED). MOFED is a key approver for many fiduciary processes, such as clearance of withdrawal applications (WAs), cash flows from designated account to the project account, ICP letters, clearances for the additional funding (RPSFs, NORAD) and many others. The more frequent communication and regular meetings, have contributed to the shared understanding of priorities and the clearances are happening in more timely manner.
137. As regards assets, the MTR recommendation about distributing motorcycles to the extension officers, have been followed up. The extension team is now better equipped to carry out their work.
138. The PSC has been meeting more frequently. The latest meeting took place in June 2021 and it was chaired by the PS MLAFWRR. Four PTC meetings have taken place in 2021 so far. It seems that PSC and PTC are playing a more active role in the implementation of the programme.
139. Now with increased staff members, SIRP office space, which was already previously not sufficient, is proved to be very small and inadequate. When the new Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP) is navigating through the ratification process and once concluded SIRP and SACP are moving together to new office premises. The suitable premises have been identified at ARDA and tentative quotations have been received for remodulation of the office spaces, including painting, tiling, renovation of toilet facilities. While the effectiveness of SACP has been delayed, it is important for SIRP to proactively engage with ARDA, under the leadership of the MLAFWRR, as regard the new office space. The previous tenant has left and the office space would be available since December 2021.
140. It is important for SIRP to conclude the review of PIM and send it for the no-objection of IFAD.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Review and update the PIM and submit for IFAD No objection</b>	PCU/IPs	01/2021
<b>Make a decision as regards the position of the Procurement Officer</b> Make a decision as regards the position of the Procurement Officer	MLAFWRR HR, SIRP Coordinator	10/2021
<b>Detailed plan with timelines for the refurbishment of the ARDA offices and the move to the new installations</b> Detailed plan with timelines for the refurbishment of the ARDA offices and the move to the new installations	MLAFWRR HR, SIRP Coordinator	10/2021
<b>Review PIM</b> Review PIM	SIRP Coordinator	12/2021

**Knowledge Management**

**Rating: 5**

**Previous rating: 5**

#### Justification of rating

141. Knowledge management in SIRP continues to be satisfactory. Since the midterm review, the project further packaged and disseminated more lessons learnt in implementation at dedicated fora particularly involving field implementers at provincial and district levels and staff at the PCU. The project also adopted a "Call to Action" during the Monumotapa sharing fora to enhance knowledge sharing across departments. Several knowledge products as well as communication and promotional materials continue to be produced and shared with stakeholders to enhance awareness about project interventions and results

#### Main issues

142. The M & E unit which carries out the responsibility of KM was reinforced with a knowledge management assistant as recommended at MTR, to ensure dedicated focus on the implementation of the KM strategy. Since the MTR, the project has documented several lessons learnt in implementation and shared them through various fora including the Monumotapa Lessons learnt workshop held in September 2021 to an audience of Field Engineers, Provincial Field Facilitators and Focal persons as well as staff at the central level.

During the workshop, the participants adopted a “Call to Action” to improve cooperation among the respective departments for improved results.

143. The project also continues to document stories from the field and uploads them to the website in addition to other materials such as photos and videos. In addition to the various knowledge products shared, the project regularly and as part of its implementation strategy promotes cross cutting issues including gender, nutrition and natural resources management.
144. In the area of knowledge management and policy partnership, SIRP successfully collaborated with ILO, Ministry of Youth, Practical Action and other stakeholders to host a virtual workshop, on 31 August 2021, in lesson learning and sharing of best practices to involve youth in agriculture. In the area of NRM, SIRP hosted a virtual learning webinar on 27 August 2021 during the World Water Week and this event attracted participants from Environmental Management Authority, Practical Action and the United Nations Green Climate Fund programme among others. SIRP will be hosting a webinar, entitled “Empowering Women and Building resilience against Climatic Shocks” to commemorate the International Rural Women’s Day on 20 October 2021 and participants will include FAO, WFP, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Development, and other stakeholders’ working with women, gender, women empowerment, agri-food system, climate variability and environment and nutrition. The outcome is expected to inform policy agenda, investments in agriculture and gender interventions in a manner that transform rural communities.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Initiate and finalise the Secondment of an Assistant KM &amp; Communications Officer</b>	PCU	12/2020
<b>Recruit a part time KM Specialist to oversee implementation of the KM strategy in addition to the M&amp;E officer</b>	PCU	03/2021
<b>Implement the “Call to Action” as adopted during the lessons learnt workshop</b> Implement the “Call to Action” as adopted during the lessons learnt workshop to enhance information and knowledge sharing, accountability and responsibility in knowledge management	PCU	
<b>Continue documenting lessons learnt and disseminate them to enhance impact</b> Continue documenting lessons learnt and disseminate them to enhance impact	M & E and KM unit	

**Value for Money**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### **Justification of rating**

145. The SIRP successfully carried out a cost optimisation exercise for output 1.1 with the aim of reducing the unit cost per hectare of irrigation infrastructure, resulting in higher target of 6100ha as compared to the initial 3800ha that had been confirmed from the feasibility studies. Additionally, the project completed all outstanding feasibility studies with a resultant 6914ha of infrastructure that can be developed. Further the project has managed to accelerate contracting for an additional 2577ha since midterm and is due to tender for the balance of 2357ha, about 1000ha of which are planned to be carried out in partnership with UNOPS in order to further optimise operational costs of rehabilitation. Physical progress is however still low at 16% less than 50% of its end target.

#### **Main issues**

146. Irrigation infrastructure development continues to be the biggest cost driver for the SIRP with over 60% of the resources allocated to its development. SIRP was able to conduct successfully a cost optimisation exercise as recommended at MTR and this resulted in all 6100ha previously targeted area to fit within the allocated resources and 60 schemes to be rehabilitated by the project. SIRP has also managed to accelerate procurement and contracting of 2577ha of irrigation infrastructure, which when completed within the allocated contract durations would result in over 3500ha (64% of end target) being completed by September 2022 and would also enhance budget performance and would also enhance budget performance. Hence the project needs to closely monitor the awarded contracts to ensure that they are completed on time and within allocated budget.
147. The mission commends the project on the ongoing discussions aimed at allocating over 1000ha to be rehabilitated by UNOPS as its located within its operational area, to further facilitate further cost optimisation of operational costs. The mission urges the project on this and any other undertaking that can help catalyse the realisation of expected outcomes from the development of the irrigation infrastructure.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Finalise partnership arrangements with UNOPS</b>  Finalise partnership arrangements with UNOPS to ensure that works on the over 1000ha commences soon	PCU/DOI	12/2021
<b>Expedite procurement of contractors for remaining irrigation works</b>  Ensure that the remaining irrigation works are contracted before commencement of the 2022/2023 production season.	PCU/DOI	06/2022
<b>Closely monitor and supervise ongoing works</b>  Carry out close monitoring and supervision of the awarded contracts to ensure they get completed within awarded costs and time to guarantee value for money. Ensure timely certification, approval and processing of payments for completed works	PCU/DOI	

**Coherence between AWPB and Implementation**

**Rating: 3**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### Justification of rating

148. The project was not able to implement many of the identified activities due to further restrictions on movement and large gatherings as a result of increased Covid-19 infections. Implementation of activities therefore mainly took place from the third quarter of the year. At the same time activities related to training of farmers on seasonal interventions await the commencement of the production season in November. Other activities are dependent on the completion of irrigation works. Performance of the 2021 AWPB thus remains low but is expected to slightly improve by the beginning of the production season in November

#### AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

149. The rate of implementation of SIRP improved from MTR for some activities, with most of the training related activities undertaken during the third quarter of the year. Significant improvements were noted in irrigation infrastructure development which increased from 440ha at MTR to 986 ha, completion of contracting of an additional 2577ha completed as well as finalisation of the feasibility studies. Establishment of nutrition keyhole gardens promoted and promotion of nutrition cooking demonstrations equally improved and surpassed project targets.

150. The noted improvements notwithstanding, implementation of the AWPB remains low with most activities below 50% of target. Training activities for irrigators and rainfed farmers could not be started until August 2021. While production related activities will only be started at the beginning of the season in November. Performance is expected to improve by the end of the year.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Closely monitor the implementation of the AWPB activities to improve results</b>  Closely monitor the implementation of the AWPB activities to improve results	PCU	
<b>Adequately and carefully sequence production related activities</b>  Adequately and carefully sequence production related activities to be carried out towards the end of the year with the overall AWPB. Ensure early preparations and adequate prioritisation of production related activities	PCU	

**Performance of M&E System**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

#### Justification of rating

151. Performance of the M & E system is moderately satisfactory due to improvements registered in the M & E processes since the MTR and implementation of agreed actions recommended previously. Data management and monitoring arrangements have improved with completion of the design of the MIS, recruitment of a dedicated data management assistant, finalisation of the outcome survey as well as conduct of case studies. SIRP M & E can be further improved through increased utilisation of results of the various studies to support decision making in implementation, monitoring implementation of environmental and social safeguards, harmonised reporting and flow of field data with the PCU and improved data analysis.

#### M&E System Review

152. Since the MTR, SIRP completed the annual outcome survey and a case study on nutrition implementation within the project. The project also finalised the update of the M & E plan as well as the design of the MIS and is in the process of uploading historical data before its full operationalisation and utilisation. An M & E assistant was recruited as recommended at MTR and has greatly contributed to improved data handling and retrieval in the project. The M & E plan was updated and missing sections included to improve M & E processes. Its utilisation however needs to be improved particularly in referencing performance data at planning stage and during implementation.



153. Following the cost optimisation exercise for the planned irrigation infrastructure, and as previously recommended at MTR, the SIRP log-frame has been reviewed and targets updated during this mission to align with the confirmed number of irrigation schemes to be developed as well as the performance of development outcomes to-date. Targets for most of the indicators related to irrigation infrastructure development have been revised downwards. To maintain the overall outreach, targets related to rainfed production have been increased to achieve higher outreach in adjacent rainfed areas to the selected schemes. The mission urges the M & E unit to closely monitor the performance of key output and outcome indicators in the log-frame and provide timely advice to project management on remedial action.
154. The MIS has been designed and is currently being uploaded with historical data from the previously manual monitoring database. The MIS provides an organised avenue for accurately tracking project outreach through the profiling and assignment of the unique identifier of the National ID which ensures elimination of double entries due to overlaps in the beneficiary participation in project activities. The mission was able to observe demo activity and periodic reports generated from the MIS and recommends improvements in data capture of targets in the system to facilitate assessment of performance against targets of project outputs.
155. To strengthen the monitoring aspects of the implementation of environmental and social safeguards, there is need for inclusion of some of the indicators of progress in the operational M&E framework of the project and sensitisation of component leads and the entire project team on reporting on these achievements

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Completion baseline for irrigation schemes</b> Completion baseline for irrigation schemes	M&E Officer	05/2021
<b>Include progress indicators of implementation of environmental and social safeguards in the operational M&amp;E framework of the project</b> Include progress indicators of implementation of environmental and social safeguards in the operational M&E framework of the project	PCU	12/2021
<b>Accurately capture the project outreach using information from the MIS.</b> Accurately capture the project outreach using information from the MIS. Update the log-frame with accurate outreach figures and ensure consistent tracking in subsequent reports	M & E Unit	12/2021
<b>Expedite operationalisation of the MIS to improve data management within the SIRP</b> Expedite operationalisation of the MIS to improve data management within the SIRP	M & E Unit	12/2021
<b>Closely monitor the performance of key indicators in the revised log-frame</b> Closely monitor the performance of key indicators in the revised log-frame and provide timely advice to project management for remedial action. Provide necessary guidance to implementers in tracking of key indicators	M & E unit	
<b>Officially submit revised log-frame to IFAD to ensure update of the ORMS</b> Officially submit revised log-frame to IFAD to ensure update of the ORMS	M & E Unit	

**Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements**

**Rating: 5**

**Previous rating: 5**

#### **Justification of rating**

156. SIRP is a category B with a moderate climate risk. Majority of the project's interventions have a positive impact on the environment and contribute to climate adaptation. The project has a strong working relationship with EMA to strengthen its safeguards. Progress has been noted in the development of ESMPs but there is need to invest in local consultancies to fast track the process for optimal application of the documents. The ESMP matrices being developed can be expanded to include additional details such as clear lines of responsibility and budget. More attention should be paid to stakeholder engagement during and after development of ESMPs and to ensuring disclosure is done within IFAD and/or national guidelines. Training on SECAP for the PCU and implementers is required

#### **SECAP Review**

157. SIRP has a category B environment and social risk classification, and a moderate climate risk classification. The project follows both IFAD SECAP guidelines and national environmental laws and guidelines. Good progress is noted in the development of environment and social management plans (ESMPs) with 27 out of a target of 64 already developed. The mission is pleased to note that the project has continued to have a strong collaboration with the Environment Management Authority (EMA). The project has a grievance redress mechanism which provides guidance on how grievances can be addressed at various levels. Training on conflict management has been integrated in training activities of the project and the progress seems promising at group level. The project has a tool to undertake annual compliance audits as required by national laws. The recruitment of the Environment and Climate Specialist who

previously worked for EMA is a huge boost for the project and is expected to strengthen and expedite the project's compliance with environmental and social safeguards.

158. A review of the updated Environmental and Social Framework (ESMF) of the project showed that the document could benefit from an elaboration of the exclusion lists (guided by SECAP and GoZ guidelines), clear procedures for disclosure of concluded environmental assessments and stakeholder engagement. The ESMP matrix can be expanded to include institutions responsible for every monitoring/mitigation action, timelines, and who meets the costs. The matrix and the monitoring plan can be merged into one document. The IFAD ESMP matrix has been shared for guidance. With regards to the development and implementation of ESMPs, there is need for more focus on social risks and stronger collaboration with the relevant social departments of the government or relevant agencies tasked with dealing with social risks. Further, more effort should go towards training farmers on the appropriate use of agrochemicals and in promoting integrated pest management approaches.

159. At the level of ESCs and groups, more effort is required to enhance enforcement of the provisions of the constitutions and by laws in order to strengthen implementation of beneficial interventions such as NRM and mitigation of environmental and social risks. The PCU should work with IFAD to be trained on SECAP now that the team is fully constituted and the Environment and Climate Specialist is on board. To expedite the development of the ESMPs and ensure their optimal utilisation by the project to mitigate environmental, social and climate risks, there is need for the project to work with local consultants who can help develop the documents much faster than the PCU and partners are able to. The monitoring of the implementation of the safeguards proposed can be strengthened through inclusion of some of the indicators of progress in the operational M&E framework of the project and sensitisation of component leads and the entire project team on reporting on these achievements.

160. The mission was pleased to note that as part of COVID 19 containment measures, women farmers have been trained on the production of sanitisers and masks for their own use and for sale. This is commendable.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Strengthen the focus on social risks in ESMPs</b> Strengthen the focus on social risks in ESMPs and their execution and work closely with social departments of the government and relevant agencies to address social risks in the project	PCU	11/2021
<b>Expand ESMP matrices to include additional details such as agencies responsible for mitigation actions, timelines and cost and who bears the cost</b> Expand ESMP matrices to include additional details such as agencies responsible for mitigation actions, timelines and cost and who bears the cost	PCU	11/2021
<b>Strengthen stakeholder engagement and disclosure aspects of the development and execution of ESMPs</b> Strengthen stakeholder engagement and disclosure aspects of the development and execution of ESMPs and update the ESMF to include details on the same as well as an exclusion list	PCU	11/2021
<b>Recruit local consultants to expedite the development of the ESMPs</b> Recruit local consultants to expedite the development of the ESMPs	PCU	12/2021
<b>Organise SECAP training for PCU, implementing partners and relevant agencies</b> Organise SECAP training for PCU, implementing partners and relevant agencies	PCU and IFAD	03/2022

#### d. Financial Management & Execution

<b>Acceptable Disbursement Rate</b>	<b>Rating: 3.0</b>	<b>Previous rating: 2</b>
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##### Justification of rating

161. SIRP is at its 5th year of implementation out of 7 years. It is funded with an IFAD Grant of SDR 18,3 million (equivalent USD 25,5 million) and has reached a disbursement rate of 36%. Performance has improved compared past year mission (26% rate), however, based on IFAD parameters, it is deemed moderately unsatisfactory. SIRP is also co-financed with an OFID Loan of USD 15 million which has reached a disbursement of 26% (vs 3%, past supervision). A challenging balance of USD 27.5 million (16.5 IFAD and 11.0 OFID) is to be invested in the remaining 2 years.

##### Main issues

162. The *disbursement process* has overall improved, as a follow up of the actions recommended in past supervisions. The causes of delays have been removed, namely (i) faster WA submission thanks to timely access to bank statements for WA preparation, (ii) timely access to funds at DA, thanks to the closer network established with the MoF. Funds can flow faster into IFAD designated account as well as respective operational accounts. DA authorised allocation of USD 2 million is adequate.

163. *Direct payments*: considering the size of the investment residual balance, this method must be drastically limited. It will lead to too many single transactions to be processed at IFAD/OFID with longer lead-time to disbursement and un-sustainable reliance on IFAD/OFID admin staff. Advance/Replenishment method should be used as the norm. SIRP has just finalised the opening of a designated account for the OFID Loan and, during this mission, has received the first advance of USD 0,5 million. This is a key achievement and SIRP should further explore with the OPEC Fund the availability to increase the DA authorised allocation from USD 0.5 million to at least USD 1.5 million, the soonest.
164. At Project's level, IFAD and OFID *cumulative expenditure rate is only 29%*, since inception. The respective *AWPB 2021 execution rate is 25%*, at end September. SIRP optimistically aims at reaching 70% budget execution by year end (i.e. additional expenditure USD 3 million for IFAD and 3 million for OFID). However an alternative budget scenario should be prepared to target key realistic expenditure priorities (i.e. WORKS), which are achievable within the available liquidity (both at Project-IFAD level). Realistic budget ceiling for the IFAD Grant is USD 1 million, for last quarter 2021. Expenses shall be strategically modulated based of Financiers' fund availability, till year end.
165. *Salaries and Allowances* expenditure categories is at risk. It will reach 80% cumulative utilization, at end 2021. Only USD 250 thousand will remain to cover the residual period to closing date (30 months). SIRP must immediately identify areas of efficiency within Recurrent Costs (i.e. savings on travel/dsa).

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Limit use of Direct Payment Method (IFAD/OFID)</b>  Increase use of Advance/Replenishment Method	PMU	10/2021
<b>Authorised Allocation OFID Loan</b>  Explore the availability of OPEC Fund to increase the DA authorised allocation to at least USD 1.5 million in order to switch to full use of Advance/replenishment method.	PMU/IFAD	11/2021
<b>Salaries and Allowances</b>  Identify efficiencies in Recurrent Costs for financing salaries till closing date.	PMU	12/2021

## Fiduciary aspects

**Quality of Financial Management** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

### Justification of rating

166. Project fiduciary inherent risk remains moderate. The Finance Team secures adequately financial management operations. The accounting systems/software allows adequate booking, sufficient reporting for SOE generation however accounting software customization is required for improving reporting of financial progress. Segregation of duties is sufficiently implemented ensuring control over expenditures. Flow of funds has improv. SIRP has complied with most of financial management actions agreed during past supervisions.

### Main issues

167. The *accounting software* is weak in the generation of reports that can support the team to prepare Interim Financial Reports (not yet submitted to IFAD, so far) as well as for the yearly financial statements for which manual preparation (off-line on excel) is lengthy and subject to errors. The FM team is encouraged to engage a SAGE/Pastel consultant for developing a customization plan with a clear costing and timeline for the delivery of the customization. The approval of such plan will depend on the speed of implementation of the targeted improvements, taking into consideration the residual life-time of the project. The customization will also look into a more automated recording of the "financier" at the moment of expenditure booking to avoid manual errors that may lead to wrong WA claims (one small ineligibility was spotted during the SOE checks/review).
168. Project has to improve on reporting. In particular on the regular preparation of Interim Financial Reports (IFR) and submission to IFAD as disposed in the Letter to the Borrower/Recipient. IFRs, in line with IFAD templates, will also focus on the liquidity/cash forecast for the execution of the relevant AWPB

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Accounting software – Reporting customization</b>  Propose a customization plan, for the purpose of financial progress reporting, from Sage/Pastel, with clear timeline for task completion.	PMU Finance	11/2021
<b>Interim Financial Reports</b>  Regularly prepare and submit to IFAD the IFRs as per LTR. Submit IFR Q3 2021.	PMU Finance	11/2021

**Quality and Timeliness of Audit** **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 5**

### Justification of rating

169. The audit report was submitted on time (within deadline extended for Covid-emergency), and in line with IFAD's requirements.

#### Main issues

170. The audit was conducted by a private firm in accordance to ISA standards. The opinion was unqualified. Financial Statements were prepared on IPSAS accrual basis of accounting. Quality of Financial Statements is good and adequately discloses financial information by component, expenditure category and financier. The management letter is informative with recommendations for which management responses have been provided. Due to the Covid emergency the Project was granted a 3 months extension to the deadline for the submission of the Audit report.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Staff informed of IFAD's anti-corruption policy</b> Staff members should be availed IFAD's anti-corruption policy and they should sign and acknowledge that they have received, read and understood the policy. The signed acknowledgment forms should be filed in the employees respective personnel files.	Project Management	12/2021
<b>Health insurance for staff</b> It is recommended that medical aid cover be secured for project staff as required in the Financing Agreement.	Project Management	12/2021

#### Counterparts Funds

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

#### Justification of rating

171. Government co-financing has reached a disbursement rate of 28% out of an envelope of USD 8 million cash contribution for taxes (Vat) and duties. Yearly allocation is set in the budget process and funds are made available on the segregated operational account on time upon PMU request. Contribution is aligned to overall project expenditure

#### Main issues

172. Tax exemption: GoZ is contributing cash in local currency (LC), however VAT bills from supplier are in USD. SIRP pays VAT to supplier in LC, whereas suppliers must pay USD to the Tax Authority. Suppliers are then forced to purchase US dollar. Most convenient way is at the official rate/channel, however, due to in-country shortage of USD, process is lengthy and may cause the supplier to pay penalties to the Tax Authority (ZIMRA) for the delay. As an alternative, the supplier can by USD at the parallel black market at a much higher cost, to pay VAT on time. This practice represents a challenge for 3rd supplier and risks for the project: (i) structured partners with high ethical code may not want to work with SIRP, leaving space to suppliers with lower standards; (ii) supplier may be tempted to inflate their bill to cover for the risk of currency exchange; (iii) bills paid part in USD and part in LC may put a supplier under the lens of the tax authority, hence discouraging cooperation with SIRP; (iv) such challenging situation is not ideal for establishing relationships of mutual interest with 3rd suppliers.

173. SIRP is encouraged to keep engaging the MoF and ZIMRA in order to

1. obtain exemption from tax (vat) payment (GoL co-financing will, instead, be recorded as in-kind contribution); or
2. allow SIRP's suppliers/contractors to pay VAT in local currency.

174. Beneficiary contribution still has to take off. Total disbursement is only 4% of the investment envelope of USD 3,2 million. Delays in cash contributions (op.&maintenance costs, for USD 100/hectare for targeted 6600 hectares) from beneficiaries are mostly attributable low physical progress of Irrigation Schemes rehabilitation/development. SIRP has also develop an In-Kind Framework to capture in-kind contribution (IKC) from beneficiary (mostly labour for op.&maintenance). This process has started in 2018 and is closely involving the PCU Finance Teams as well as the provincial accountants for monthly monitoring and quarterly reporting. However, the level of recorded IKC is, so far, minimal USD 0,1 million. This is an area that requires immediate focus from PCU

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Settlement of VAT in USD</b> Continue engaging MOFED/ZIMRA to agree on the change in the policy with regards to payment of VAT in USD by contractors/suppliers for SIRP, or to provide VAT exemption	PMU/MOFED/ZIMRA	11/2021
<b>Adequate beneficiary contribution</b> Follow-up and stimulate provision of beneficiary cash and in-kind contribution, by adequate planning into AWPB 2022 to reach project investment target by completion date	PMU	12/2021

#### Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

175. Overall, partly compliant with financing covenants

## Main issues

176. SIRP to improve in the preparation and timely submission of Interim Financial Reports, as disposed in the Letter to the Recipient. Project should also timely submit AWPB to the approval of the Fund.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Procurement Plan and Process</b>  Use the new PP format for all activities scheduled year 2021 and onwards Procurement Plan to include total projected estimates and not just the fraction of forecasted to be disbursed Ensure all activities in the AWPB are entirely reflected in the PP	PCU	12/2021

## Procurement

<b>Procurement</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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### Justification of rating

177. The mission is satisfied with the project's efforts to comply with the previous recommendations and a better alignment with IFAD procurement rules. Delays in the execution are noted mainly upstream at the requester level and the evaluation stage. Further efforts are recommended to ensure full compliance with the procedures.

### Procurement Review

178. **The Procurement Plan:** The PP activities are consistent with the AWPB in nature, quantity and budget. The reverse analysis against the AWPB did not highlight missed activities. The budget is adequate across the 3 categories with the actual expenses and remain within 20% variation. The following patterns were depicted: The PP is incomplete and does not include actual dates or amounts; the timeline does not consider the mandatory stand still period required by the Act; an average timeline of 4 months to conclude a process under both works and services appears to be excessive; absence of any details on the budget **allocation for lotted processes**.
179. **Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding:** Processes were carried out consistently with the FA and the Letter to the Borrower. The mission noted the modality of one process for civil works had been revised to ICB with no evidence of IFAD's approval. The main conclusions from the sample review shows that the processes launched competitively attracted a fair number of bidders mirroring competitiveness and a relative market interest in the project's processes. With regards to the quality of the tender documents, the mission notes that the qualifications criteria including the financial ones are not proportional to the nature and complexity of the subject matter (specifically civil works). On the other side, the evaluation committee includes exclusively technical staff, missing members with financial background; an average four months' timeline for undertaking the evaluation and award for competitive processes which is excessive; financial ratios were not assessed.
180. **Interlinkage** features between selected goods and civil works is not observed, some activities planned ahead of time. The mission highlights that value for money assessment is quasi absent in the evaluation reports.
181. **Process and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award:** The quality of the documents is acceptable and the schedule of requirements adequately expressed and measurable. The major deviations, carried over, remain the lack of adequate evaluation as the panel does not consistently apply the evaluation criteria stipulated in the tenders and the reports do not provide evidence whether the eligibility screening was conducted. The key personnel were also not subject to thorough assessment. Award criteria is not fully disclosed, in particular for lotted processes. Deadlines are clearly stipulated in the tender documents; however, the mission notes the relatively short timeline for bidders to submit clarifications. The quality of the bidding documents continues to improve and the efforts of the project to comply with IFAD guidance and recommendation are noted. However, further support is still recommended.
182. **Contract Management and Administration:** The mission received draft contracts only. Despite the remainder to the project, the final copies were not sent. It was therefore not possible to assess the contract management and administration part. During 2021; a training in project management was delivered to DOI engineers on contract management for civil works<sup>[1]</sup>. Contractors are not requested to send any cash flow projections which does not allow finance to properly forecast expenditures. The contract register received from the project was not the version extracted from IPC. The register date appears to be April 2021 and no update was included after July 2021. The register is not compliant with IFAD template either.
183. **Record recordkeeping and filing:** Given the remote nature of the supervision mission, it was not possible to assess the quality of the projects record retention. The project submitted its self-assessment checklist as requested for remote visit missions.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Procurement Plan and Process</b>  Plan to include total projected estimates and not the fraction of forecasted to be disbursed Plan must be updated prior to the mission's undertaking	PIU/ procurement specialist	10/2021
<b>Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding</b>  Mandatory respect of the qualification/ evaluation & eligibility criteria stipulated in the qualification assessment table, including calculating the relevant ratios All contractors, both undertaking ongoing contracts and the future one to include cash flow projection Allow sufficient time for bidders to request clarifications Work schedules must be agreed with first with the contractors and subsequently included in the contract Update the estimates to align them with the actual market trends Mandatory inclusion of at least one panel members with a financial background Expedite and shorten the evaluation process Evidence of Duty of care to confirm the bidders' eligibility to be included in the evaluation reports	PIU/ procurement specialist/IFA	10/2021

## e. Key SIS Indicators

<b>Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective</b>	<b>Rating: 4.35</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4.03</b>
<b>Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance</b>	<b>Rating: 4.0</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3.67</b>

## F. Relevance

<b>Relevance</b>	<b>Rating: 5</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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### Justification of rating

184. The development objective is still relevant to both IFAD, the country's development context and development strategies. The national development policies and strategies include: The national Agriculture Policy Framework (2018-2030); Zimbabwe Agriculture Food Systems and Transformation Strategy (2020-2025), and the relevant sub-sectoral policies. The technical proposal and implementation arrangements are still relevant. However, the project would need to expedite implementation in order to achieve the development objective in the remaining period of project implementation.

### Main issues

185. The project is achieving results as confirmed by the recent outcome survey. The project is addressing the constraints faced by the poor smallholder farmers which are streamlined in SIRP activities including food and nutrition security, improvement of the environment and natural resources management, climate change, gender equality and women's empowerment, and youth inclusion. The RPSF grant is assisting to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on food supplies for SIRP beneficiaries, while the NORAD grant will assist to intensify nutrition –sensitive intervention. It is also clear that more needs to be done to specifically address the skills needed for farmers to sustainably increase their access to markets, as well as for production systems to be better adapted to climate change. For example, farmers can only access markets when they have something to sell, and have the knowledge needed to do so. For the irrigation schemes, there are still many opportunities available for farmers to improve water-use efficiency of irrigation, thus increasing command areas and production per unit of irrigation water. Positive outcomes are being realised in terms of: (i) an increase in production and productivity of selected commodities; (ii) an increase in annual household incomes; (iii) increased market integration; and (iv) a smallholder agricultural production system that is better adapted to climate change.

## G. Project Modifications

<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Modification type</b>	<b>Description</b>
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Responsibility	Modification type	Description
PCU	Logical Framework	SIRP underwent a cost optimisation exercise as recommended at MTR, in order to fit the already set target of 6100ha of irrigation infrastructure to be rehabilitated by project completion, within the allocated resources. The exercise resulted in a reduction in the number of schemes from 125 originally targeted to 60 schemes confirmed for rehabilitation. This therefore affected key indicator targets particularly in relation to the outreach of irrigators and rainfed farmers as well as related output targets. The logframe targets have thus been revised in accordance with these changes and new ones set. Additionally, interventions related to capacity building for rural financial services were removed to enable more focused interventions on increasing access to finance and FaaBs.
FM/IFAD/Min of Agriculture	Reallocation	<i>Reallocation among categories, in accordance with Section 4.07 c) i) of the General Conditions. Provide justification and inclusion of proposed revised table of project costs by financier and expenditure account. Please attach proposed table. The table will replace table under paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 of the Financing agreement. It should include information for each expenditure category on amounts authorized, already withdrawn, amounts reserved to Special Commitments if any, and anticipated future expenditures. The table should also show "Withdrawal applications submitted but not yet processed in FXC.</i>

## H. Lessons Learned

### Smooth and timely approval procedure

186. To assure a smooth and timely approval procedure in case of processes that involve clearances from several departments and/or different ministries, it is of great importance to review the entire process with all the parts involved, identify all the steps, agree on focal persons for each step together with timelines. It is also good to review the processes with certain regularity to identify obstacles and delays and address them.

### Pre-identification of requirement for O, M & D cost recovery in irrigation scheme investments

187. There should not be any pre-identification of requirement for O, M & D cost recovery in irrigation scheme investments, as this can send an unclear message to beneficiaries. While full commitments for O, M & D costs are required as a pre-condition to enable sustainability, they are scheme-specific, and should be identified, calculated and agreed during the design and construction period.

### Mandatory evaluation criteria

188. All mandatory evaluation criteria stipulated in the tender document must strictly be applied during the evaluation process by the panel which should include at minimum one finance specialist. One observation that consistently appeared during the review of the sample was the lack to consider the overall capacity of preferred bidders whom, were awarded one or more contract(s) ongoing at the time of undertaking the supervision. This raises the concern whether the same company has the ability to undertake all works simultaneously without inducing delays to the other project activities. Notwithstanding, a number of civil works are also interlinked with other procurement activities which can potentially stretch further the execution of selected activities.

## PROJECT PROCUREMENT

189. The volume and complexity of the activities should be in line with the absorbing capacity of the market. The volume and number of processes are unlikely to be all awarded given a relatively low competitive market (observation targeting civil works mainly). Ensure that all project stakeholders have adequate training and knowledge before using specific standards (such as FIDIC).

### Selection criteria to hire external entities to implement the irrigation schemes

190. For the sake of transparency, the selection criteria to hire external entities to implement the irrigation schemes need to be very clear, with scores and evaluation checklists which can be consulted by all entities, upon request.

## FARMING AS A BUSINESS

191. Scheme Feasibility Studies. These need to include a viable and achievable business plan to demonstrate that the scheme can carry the investment cost and remain financially viable; Scheme Operation, Maintenance and Depreciation (O, M&D) Costs. These need to be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to scheme owners to enable them to make adequate provision for their payment and to be able to prepare an accurate business plan including these fixed costs. This should also be done for nutrition gardens investments. Failure to do this risks scheme failure due to lack of provision for O, M&D.

## HUMAN RESOURCES AND ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY



192. Often times, the Knowledge Management aspect of the project is often underestimated and belongs to the domain of the M&E consultant. It is suggested to hire a dedicated KM specialist to oversee all the KM and communication aspects of the project. Her/his TORs should also cover the post-project activities, including the outreach to external audiences to share the project results and consider opportunities for scaling up.  
are two lessons:

## PROJECT DESIGN

193. The Project Design Team concluded that the SIRP target area should be of 5 000 ha. This is also reflected in the Project Design Report. The financing agreement mentions 6 100 ha instead, indicating a difference in the target area size without amending the amount. Improved coordination and consistency would be required to ensure objectives are realistic and can be met.

## COORDINATION & ENGAGEMENT

194. The model of technical TAs can bring in much needed technical expertise and strengthen implementation capacities of the PCU/PMU. It is necessary to plan the procurement of the TA carefully considering if an individual consultant, or a firm/NGO suits best for the needs of the project. Also, the length of the TA needs to be planned carefully as well as the deliverables and sequencing of the payments towards deliverables. A careful planning of the TAs to be recruited needs inputs from the management, technical experts and procurement

## Contract administration and management

195. The key to effective contract administration and management is well-defined roles and division of tasks. While the procurement unit will normally retain control on contract administration, day-to-day contact with the supplier, contractor or consultant may be allocated to the end user. To that end, the Project Coordinator must appoint a contract manager to each signed contract, and ensure that contract managers employ contract monitoring forms to track performance under each contract assigned to them.

## Procurement planning and estimated budget

196. In order to ensure that the estimated budget for each procurement activity is adequate, strong coordination is needed between all project functions during procurement planning. Specifically, the Project Coordinator must encourage the technical units to timely communicate their procurement needs and the related estimated costs to the procurement unit.

## Farmer-led irrigation schemes

197. **Farmer-led irrigation schemes and sustainability.** The participation and engagement of farmers is most likely to be sustained and organizational capacity developed, when the farmers are fully involved from the beginning in decision on the irrigation system design, and when their organization has full ownership and management control of the system. Farmer organizations must be trained to interact constructively with government agencies and technical experts. Building the necessary organizational capacity involves training farmers for a variety of functions, many of which may be new, such as basic accounting, how to hold meetings, minutes taking, how to deal with agencies, to legal regulations, computer equipment, water management and operation of equipment.

## Irrigation design

198. **Need for subprojects with ready feasibility studies and project inception.** The SIRP has delayed the start of the development of irrigation schemes as it has taken longer than anticipated to complete the feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs. An important lesson coming out of this is that, it is important for borrower countries with development projects focusing on Irrigation to have some bankable subprojects that are ready for construction at project inception, for improved implementation readiness.

## I. Agreed Actions

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Overview and Project Progress</b>		
<b>Develop and appraise business plans to guide project investments in off-farm businesses</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Expediate implementation of the NRMF Identify, develop and implement high impact income generating projects with a strong NRM conservation element (range of \$100,000 to \$200,000)</b>  Expediate implementation of the NRMF Identify, develop and implement high impact income generating projects with a strong NRM conservation element (range of \$100,000 to \$200,000)	PCU, Agritex	05/2020



<b>Fast tracking construction works</b>  Department of irrigation to undertake construction works for completion of rehabilitation of schemes less than 50ha with completed feasibility reports	Doi	12/2020
<b>Prioritise the completion and commissioning of low hanging fruit schemes (Sebasa Exchange -April and the rest 30 June)</b>  Prioritise the completion and commissioning of low hanging fruit schemes (Sebasa Exchange -April and the rest 30 June)	PCU/DOI	04/2021
<b>Raise awareness of beneficiaries on the importance of beneficiary contribution based on actual O&amp;M and depreciation costs</b>  Raise awareness of beneficiaries on the importance of beneficiary contribution based on actual O&M and depreciation costs	AGRITEX/DOI	04/2021
<b>Capture beneficiary contributions both in cash or in kind bi-monthly and ongoing</b>  Capture beneficiary contributions both in cash or in kind bi-monthly and ongoing	PCU/AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Develop business plans for the two-wheel tractor and post-harvest equipment and expedite procurement</b>  Develop business plans for the two-wheel tractor and post-harvest equipment and expedite procurement	AGRITEX and PCU	04/2021
<b>Scheme O, M &amp; D Costs be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to irrigation farmers at Feasibility stage</b>  Scheme O, M & D Costs be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to irrigation farmers at Feasibility stage, and these updated and communicated during construction	DOI & Agritex, and BDSP	04/2021
<b>Scheme Feasibility Studies to develop realistic business plans to justify capital and O, M&amp;D costs</b>  Scheme Feasibility Studies to develop realistic business plans to justify capital and O, M&D costs	DOI, Agritex and PCU	04/2021
<b>Expand the role of lead farmers to other technical subjects to ensure last mile delivery of extension services and improve outreach</b>  Expand the role of lead farmers to other technical subjects to ensure last mile delivery of extension services and improve outreach. Also explore use of radio and other digital means. To guide lead farmer use, SIRP should develop. i modalities for lead farmer engagement ii capacity building initiatives and mentoring ii develop posters to be used by lead farmers to train other farmers	AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Building leadership skills, gender and commence technical training when schemes become operational</b>  In the no-regret schemes id by the project, where the schemes are not yet fully functional, begin training farmers on group governance, building leadership skills, gender and commence technical training when schemes become operational	AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Finalize recruitment of BDSP</b>  Finalize recruitment of BDSP	PCU	04/2021
<b>Shorten the process of approval of certificates and introduce a document tracking system indicating the date of receipt and dispatch of each station.</b>  Shorten the process of approval of certificates and introduce a document tracking system indicating the date of receipt and dispatch of each station.	PCU/DOI	10/2021

<b>Include water management and water use efficiency as a key part of the training, and consider simple water management/measurement tools.</b>  Include water management and water use efficiency as a key part of the training, and consider simple water management/measurement tools.	DOI	10/2021
<b>Finalise Mou with UNOPS for Cashel Valley Schemes</b>  Finalise Mou with UNOPS for Cashel Valley Schemes	PCU	11/2021
<b>Begin using lead farmers for training in the coming 2021/22 cropping season</b>  Begin using lead farmers for training in the coming 2021/22 cropping season	AGRITEX	11/2021
<b>Integrate push pull technologies and IPM in FFS to be established in the coming season</b>  Integrate push pull technologies and IPM in FFS to be established in the coming season	AGRITEX	11/2021
<b>Application of interim arrangements for training of Agritex, ARDA managers and farmers in FaaB</b>  Application of interim arrangements for training of Agritex, ARDA managers and farmers in FaaB	PCU, Agritex, IFAD	11/2021
<b>Training and mentoring of farmers in FaaB</b>  Training and mentoring of farmers in FaaB	Agritex & ARDA Managers	11/2021
<b>Conduct private contractors' workshop to explain the requirements and processes of SIRP tenders</b>  Conduct private contractors' workshop to explain the requirements and processes of SIRP tenders	PCU	12/2021
<b>Finalise minor outstanding works at the schemes under construction.</b>  Finalise minor outstanding works at the schemes under construction. These include the installation of transformer at Guyu, installation of new outlet valve by ZINWA and provision of additional main mainline pipes at Banga; sump construction and land clearing at Rupangwana and installation of pontoons at Mayorca.	DOI/Contractors	12/2021
<b>Develop a simplified technical operation and maintenance manual for farmers.</b>  Develop a simplified technical operation and maintenance manual for farmers. Ensure that operation and maintenance is taken as an ongoing capacity building activity, addressing organizational, scheme governance, technical and economic aspects.	DOI	12/2021
<b>Production of materials highlighting positive outcomes</b>  Production of materials highlighting positive outcomes	PCU, Agritex, DOI	12/2021
<b>Training and mentoring of techniques supporting the positive outcomes.</b>  Training and mentoring of techniques supporting the positive outcomes.	Agritex & ARDA Managers	12/2021
<b>Initiate the direct recruitment for business services provider</b>  Initiate the direct recruitment for business services provider	PCU Agritex	12/2021
<b>Tender out works for 2022 and 2023 by end of 2021 and mid 2022 respectively</b>  Tender out works for 2022 and 2023 by end of 2021 and mid 2022 respectively	PCU/DoI	06/2022

<b>Develop business plans for the two-wheel tractor and post-harvest equipment and expedite procurement</b>	AGRITEX and PCU	
<b>Scheme O, M &amp; D Costs be carefully calculated and fully disclosed to irrigation farmers at Feasibility stage, and these updated and communicated during construction</b>	DOI & Agritex, and BDSP	
<b>Scheme Feasibility Studies to develop realistic business plans to justify capital and O, M&amp;D costs</b>	DOI, Agritex and PCU	
<b>Component 2 activities will be implemented on all areas with completed feasibility studies</b>	AGRITEX	
<b>Develop Scheme business plans that are fully understood and actionable by farmers for all schemes with completed irrigation investment</b>  Develop Scheme business plans that are fully understood and actionable by farmers for all schemes with completed irrigation investment	BDSP, Agritex	
<b>Apply financial assessment tools for all FFS and Demonstrations</b>  Apply financial assessment tools for all FFS and Demonstrations	BDSP, Agritex	
<b>Calculation and disclosure of O, M &amp; D costs for schemes</b>  Calculation and disclosure of O, M & D costs for schemes	DOI, Agritex	
<b>Collection and deposit of O, M &amp; D costs by farmers</b>  Collection and deposit of O, M & D costs by farmers	Agritex & Farmers	
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Liaise with MLAWRR and the Met Department to strengthen the provision of climate and weather advisories to SIRP farmers, and identify a sustainable financing model for the same</b>	PCU, MLAWRR, Met department	01/2021
<b>Recruit an implementing organisation to assist with implementation of the NORAD grant activities</b>	SIRP Nutrition specialist	03/2021
<b>Organize a farmer exchange visit to Score Against Poverty project in Mwenezi to learn more about lablab, push pull technology and GMCCs in general</b>	AGRITEX	04/2021
<b>Speed up the rolling out GALS to communities with the help of GALS champions</b>	Gender Specialist	06/2021
<b>Include CSA technologies in FFS research activities and select demo crops for irrigation based on market needs/market assessments</b>	AGRITEX	06/2021
<b>Include the Environment and Climate Specialist in the UNDP GCF project and SIRP steering committee</b>  Include the Environment and Climate Specialist in the UNDP GCF project and SIRP steering committee to enable strong collaboration and cost sharing on climate and environment related areas	PCU	10/2021
<b>Explore the possibility of additional climate financing from the Adaptation Fund by engaging the focal point and advising IFAD on the way forward</b>  Explore the possibility of additional climate financing from the Adaptation Fund by engaging the focal point and advising IFAD on the way forward	PCU, IFAD Liaison Officer, SIRP Environment and Climate Specialist	10/2021
<b>Review the costs for nutrition gardens which are very high</b>	AGRITEX/PCU	12/2021

<b>Review and update overall project outreach</b> Review and update the actual overall outreach of the project once the MIS is operational. Ensure that double entries as well as overlaps are eliminated from the count	PCU - M & E Specialist	12/2021
<b>Assess knowledge and skills acquired from FFS and demos</b> Assess knowledge and skills acquired from FFS and demos, adoption of new crops (fodder, sesame and cassava) and present productivity by farmer categories (food deficit and market oriented) in the outcome surveys	M&E/ AGRITEX	12/2021
<b>Review MOU of Harvest Plus to incorporate them in implementation of biofortified activity under NORAD grant</b> Review MOU of Harvest Plus to incorporate them in implementation of biofortified activity under NORAD grant	SIRP/Nutrition Specialist	12/2021
<b>Provide sustainable water sources for nutrition gardens to become fully operational</b> Provide sustainable water sources for nutrition gardens to become fully operational	Agritex /DOI	12/2021
<b>Collaborate with the UNDP GCF project on the provision of downscaled climate and weather information to farmers by UNDP GCF project through the SIRP bulk SMS platform</b> Collaborate with the UNDP GCF project on the provision of downscaled climate and weather information to farmers by UNDP GCF project through the SIRP bulk SMS platform	PCU and UNDP	12/2021
<b>Use e-extension, radio, lead farmers to reach more farmers</b> Use e-extension, radio, lead farmers to reach more farmers	Agritex/PCU	12/2021
<b>Finalise the selection of beneficiaries for RPSF2 and NORAD grant</b> Finalise the selection of beneficiaries for RPSF2 and NORAD grant	PCU	12/2021
<b>Implement business plans for two-wheel tractor and postharvest equipment</b> Implement business plans for two-wheel tractor and postharvest equipment	AGRITEX	12/2021
<b>Recruit an implementing organisation to assist with implementation of the NORAD grant activities.</b> Recruit an implementing organisation to assist with implementation of the NORAD grant activities.	SPCU/Nutrition Specialist	03/2022
<b>Expedite implementation in the 11 schemes with awarded contracts</b> Expedite implementation in the 11 schemes with awarded contracts	DOI	04/2022
<b>Expedite construction of the Multipurpose post-harvest centres</b> Expedite the construction of the multipurpose post-harvest centres to enable the realisation of related expected outcomes from their utilisation	Dept. Of Mechanisation/PCU	06/2022
<b>Evaluate the impact of youth training in improving their livelihood</b> Evaluate the impact of youth training in improving their livelihood	PCU	06/2022
<b>Conduct an impact survey on GALS</b> Conduct an impact survey on GALS	M&E and Social inclusion Specialist	06/2022

<b>Conduct follow up refresher training and continue rolling out GALS to communities with the help of GALS champions</b>  Conduct follow up refresher training and continue rolling out GALS to communities with the help of GALS champions	Gender Specialist	06/2022
<b>Expedite delivery of irrigation infrastructure to catalyse realisation of expected development outcomes</b>  Expedite rehabilitation of 2577ha worth of irrigation infrastructure in order to improve performance of the output to at least 3563ha (64% of end target) by September 2022 and enable realisation of expected outcomes. Ensure tendering of the remaining infrastructure equivalent to 2537Ha is completed by June 2022 and implementation commences immediately	DOI/PCU	09/2022
<b>Accelerate progress at implementation</b>  Increase focus on results as well as accelerate implementation to attain expected results	PCU	
<b>Expedite implementation of the use of e-extension platform, community radios and Lead Farmer approach to increase outreach of extension services in rainfed areas</b>  As recommended previously under agricultural productivity, and elsewhere in the targeting section accelerate the implementation of the use of Community Radios, E-extension and Lead Farmer approach to extension services starting with the 2021/2022 production season in November, in order to increase outreach of extension services to rainfed farmers and catalyse expected outcomes	AGRITEX and PCU	
<b>Continuously assess outcomes</b>  Carry out regular assessments of outputs and outcomes of project interventions to enable objective assessment of project performance	PCU - M & E Specialist	
<b>Build linkages for nutrition-gender-climate change and youth</b>  Build linkages for nutrition-gender-climate change and youth	PCU	
<b>Sustainability and Scaling up</b>		
<b>Initiate Additional Partnerships</b>  Initiate contact with other potential partners, especially ICRISAT, Specialist suppliers, potential off-takers and financial institutions	PCU, DOI, Agritex and Farmers	01/2020
<b>Include a timeline for the exit strategy, with milestones counting backwards from the project completion and closure dates.</b>  Include a timeline for the exit strategy, with milestones counting backwards from the project completion and closure dates.	PCU	05/2021
<b>Preparation of viable business plans for nutrition gardens, NRMF investments, improved rainfed farming and all revitalised irrigation schemes</b>  Preparation of viable business plans for nutrition gardens, NRMF investments, improved rainfed farming and all revitalised irrigation schemes	PCU, with Agritex	10/2021
<b>Development of cheaper per hectare irrigation models</b>  Development of cheaper per hectare irrigation models	DOI with consultants	10/2021
<b>Calculation of accurate O,M &amp; D Costs for all irrigation schemes</b>  Calculation of accurate O,M & D Costs for all irrigation schemes	DOI with consultants	10/2021

<b>Assist farmers with an estimate of the required operation maintenance and depreciation costs</b>  Assist farmers with an estimate of the required operation maintenance and depreciation costs	DOI	12/2021
<b>Expand the pool (database) of contractors and consultants for construction and training activities</b>  Expand the pool (database) of contractors and consultants for construction and training activities through outreach/contractors' workshop to explain services required and tender procedures	PCU, private contractors, IPs	12/2021
<b>Increase the focus of high and small impact projects financed under the NRMF on NRM</b>  Increase the focus of high and small impact projects financed under the NRMF on NRM and link the proposed NRM activities with income generation and/or multi benefits at household level	PCU	12/2021
<b>Strengthen the incentive mechanisms of ESCs including linking them to income generating activities and livelihood activities in the project</b>  Strengthen the incentive mechanisms of ESCs including linking them to income generating activities and livelihood activities in the project	PCU	12/2021
<b>Enhanced version of the Exit Strategy shared with IFAD</b>  Enhanced version of the Exit Strategy shared with IFAD	PCU	12/2021
<b>Collection and management of needed O,M&amp;D costs</b>  Collection and management of needed O,M&D costs	Farmers with Agritex	06/2022
<b>Continue to build partnerships to realise the objectives of the programme</b>  Continue to build partnerships to realise the objectives of the programme	PCU	
<b>Explore partnership with DR&amp;SS and ICRISAT</b>  Explore partnership with DR&SS and ICRISAT to provide foundation seed and support seed multiplication initiatives for beans and sorghum varieties promoted by the programme	SIRP coordinator and AGRITEX	
<b>Contribute to national policy dialogues on ENRM through evidence sharing on what works where</b>  Contribute to national policy dialogues on ENRM through evidence sharing on what works where	PCU	
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Fees for ESMPs etc</b>  Initiate an inter-ministerial negotiation towards ensuring that certificates fees charged by EMA for ESIAAs and ESMPs are waived for SIRP	PCU, MoA	12/2019
<b>Prepare a clear strategy of how the ESMPs will be implemented within the structure of the project, including budgetary provisions</b>  Prepare a clear strategy of how the ESMPs will be implemented within the structure of the project, including budgetary provisions	PCU	06/2020
<b>Initiate and finalise the Secondment of an Assistant KM &amp; Communications Officer</b>	PCU	12/2020
<b>Review and update the PIM and submit for IFAD No objection</b>	PCU/IPs	01/2021

<b>Recruit a part time KM Specialist to oversee implementation of the KM strategy in addition to the M&amp;E officer</b>	PCU	03/2021
<b>Completion baseline for irrigation schemes</b> Completion baseline for irrigation schemes	M&E Officer	05/2021
<b>Make a decision as regards the position of the Procurement Officer</b> Make a decision as regards the position of the Procurement Officer	MLAFWRR HR, SIRP Coordinator	10/2021
<b>Detailed plan with timelines for the refurbishment of the ARDA offices and the move to the new installations</b> Detailed plan with timelines for the refurbishment of the ARDA offices and the move to the new installations	MLAFWRR HR, SIRP Coordinator	10/2021
<b>Strengthen the focus on social risks in ESMPs</b> Strengthen the focus on social risks in ESMPs and their execution and work closely with social departments of the government and relevant agencies to address social risks in the project	PCU	11/2021
<b>Expand ESMP matrices to include additional details such as agencies responsible for mitigation actions, timelines and cost and who bears the cost</b> Expand ESMP matrices to include additional details such as agencies responsible for mitigation actions, timelines and cost and who bears the cost	PCU	11/2021
<b>Strengthen stakeholder engagement and disclosure aspects of the development and execution of ESMPs</b> Strengthen stakeholder engagement and disclosure aspects of the development and execution of ESMPs and update the ESMF to include details on the same as well as an exclusion list	PCU	11/2021
<b>Review PIM</b> Review PIM	SIRP Coordinator	12/2021
<b>Finalise partnership arrangements with UNOPS</b> Finalise partnership arrangements with UNOPS to ensure that works on the over 1000ha commences soon	PCU/DOI	12/2021
<b>Include progress indicators of implementation of environmental and social safeguards in the operational M&amp;E framework of the project</b> Include progress indicators of implementation of environmental and social safeguards in the operational M&E framework of the project	PCU	12/2021
<b>Accurately capture the project outreach using information from the MIS.</b> Accurately capture the project outreach using information from the MIS. Update the log-frame with accurate outreach figures and ensure consistent tracking in subsequent reports	M & E Unit	12/2021
<b>Recruit local consultants to expedite the development of the ESMPs</b> Recruit local consultants to expedite the development of the ESMPs	PCU	12/2021
<b>Expedite operationalisation of the MIS to improve data management within the SIRP</b> Expedite operationalisation of the MIS to improve data management within the SIRP	M & E Unit	12/2021

<b>Organise SECAP training for PCU, implementing partners and relevant agencies</b> Organise SECAP training for PCU, implementing partners and relevant agencies	PCU and IFAD	03/2022
<b>Expedite procurement of contractors for remaining irrigation works</b> Ensure that the remaining irrigation works are contracted before commencement of the 2022/2023 production season.	PCU/DOI	06/2022
<b>Implement the “Call to Action” as adopted during the lessons learnt workshop</b> Implement the “Call to Action” as adopted during the lessons learnt workshop to enhance information and knowledge sharing, accountability and responsibility in knowledge management	PCU	
<b>Continue documenting lessons learnt and disseminate them to enhance impact</b> Continue documenting lessons learnt and disseminate them to enhance impact	M & E and KM unit	
<b>Closely monitor and supervise ongoing works</b> Carry out close monitoring and supervision of the awarded contracts to ensure they get completed within awarded costs and time to guarantee value for money. Ensure timely certification, approval and processing of payments for completed works	PCU/DOI	
<b>Closely monitor the implementation of the AWPB activities to improve results</b> Closely monitor the implementation of the AWPB activities to improve results	PCU	
<b>Adequately and carefully sequence production related activities</b> Adequately and carefully sequence production related activities to be carried out towards the end of the year with the overall AWPB. Ensure early preparations and adequate prioritisation of production related activities	PCU	
<b>Closely monitor the performance of key indicators in the revised log-frame</b> Closely monitor the performance of key indicators in the revised log-frame and provide timely advice to project management for remedial action. Provide necessary guidance to implementers in tracking of key indicators	M & E unit	
<b>Officially submit revised log-frame to IFAD to ensure update of the ORMS</b> Officially submit revised log-frame to IFAD to ensure update of the ORMS	M & E Unit	
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Procurement Plan and Process</b> Plan to include total projected estimates and not the fraction of forecasted to be disbursed Plan must be updated prior to the mission's undertaking	PIU/ procurement specialist	10/2021



<b>Processes and Procedures from Prequalification to Bidding</b> Mandatory respect of the qualification/ evaluation & eligibility criteria stipulated in the qualification assessment table, including calculating the relevant ratios All contractors, both undertaking ongoing contracts and the future one to include cash flow projection Allow sufficient time for bidders to request clarifications Work schedules must be agreed with first with the contractors and subsequently included in the contract Update the estimates to align them with the actual market trends Mandatory inclusion of at least one panel members with a financial background Expedite and shorten the evaluation process Evidence of Duty of care to confirm the bidders' eligibility to be included in the evaluation reports	PIU/ procurement specialist/IFA	10/2021
<b>Limit use of Direct Payment Method (IFAD/OFID)</b> Increase use of Advance/Replenishment Method	PMU	10/2021
<b>Authorised Allocation OFID Loan</b> Explore the availability of OPEC Fund to increase the DA authorised allocation to at least USD 1.5 million in order to switch to full use of Advance/replenishment method.	PMU/IFAD	11/2021
<b>Settlement of VAT in USD</b> Continue engaging MOFED/ZIMRA to agree on the change in the policy with regards to payment of VAT in USD by contractors/suppliers for SIRP, or to provide VAT exemption	PMU/MOFED/ZIMRA	11/2021
<b>Accounting software – Reporting customization</b> Propose a customization plan, for the purpose of financial progress reporting, from Sage/Pastel, with clear timeline for task completion.	PMU Finance	11/2021
<b>Interim Financial Reports</b> Regularly prepare and submit to IFAD the IFRs as per LTR. Submit IFR Q3 2021.	PMU Finance	11/2021
<b>Procurement Plan and Process</b> Use the new PP format for all activities scheduled year 2021 and onwards Procurement Plan to include total projected estimates and not just the fraction of forecasted to be disbursed Ensure all activities in the AWPB are entirely reflected in the PP	PCU	12/2021
<b>Staff informed of IFAD's anti-corruption policy</b> Staff members should be availed IFAD's anti-corruption policy and they should sign and acknowledge that they have received, read and understood the policy. The signed acknowledgment forms should be filed in the employees respective personnel files.	Project Management	12/2021
<b>Health insurance for staff</b> It is recommended that medical aid cover be secured for project staff as required in the Financing Agreement.	Project Management	12/2021
<b>Salaries and Allowances</b> Identify efficiencies in Recurrent Costs for financing salaries till closing date.	PMU	12/2021
<b>Adequate beneficiary contribution</b> Follow-up and stimulate provision of beneficiary cash and in-kind contribution, by adequate planning into AWPB 2022 to reach project investment target by completion date	PMU	12/2021

## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Logical Framework**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme

### Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							M&E system	Annually	M&E officer	Climate shocks do not cause farmers to discontinue their contributions to O&M of the scheme
	Household members	0	32 630	148 750		31 152	20.943				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							M&E system	Annually	M&E officer	
	Women-headed households	0	3 630	16 500		0	0				
	Non-women-headed households	0	2 420	11 000		0	0				
	Households	0	6 050	27 500		4 602	16.7				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							Progress reports	Annual	MAMID PDU	
	Males	0	3 025	13 750		2 000	14.5				
	Females	0	3 025	13 750		3 192	23.2				
	Young					474					
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	6 050	27 500		5 192	18.9				
Project Goal Rural households achieve food and nutrition security and are resilient to climate change effects and economic shocks in the programme districts	Reduction in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition children under five (weight for age)							Secondary data, ZIMVAC reports, ZNSA	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	Macro-economic stability (A)
	Reduction in chronic malnutrition children	0	1	3							
	% of women reporting improved quality of their diets.	0	1	3							
	Improved household assets ownership index (RIMS)							Baseline, MTR and completion surveys	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	
	Household assets ownership	49	54	64							
	Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices							M&E system	Annual	M&E officer	
	Household	51.5	61	61							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Development Objective</b> Rural households sustainably increase their income in SIRP supported schemes and adjacent rainfed areas.	Diet Diversity Score							ZIMVAC; DDF; HDDS	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	Macroeconomic stability maintained
	Diet Diversity score	3	9	12							
	Income in SIRP supported schemes and adjacent rainfed areas							ZIMVAC, ZNSA	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	
	Annual household income	1 337	1 500	3 490							
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 1a: Irrigation schemes fully operational	Incremental hectares of crop grown throughout seasons							Baseline, MTR and completion surveys	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	Target group shoulders O&M
	Incremental hectares intensity (4,200 ha baseline; 1600 ha MTR; 5200 ha Completion)		20	75							
<b>Output</b> Output 1.1 a: Small-scale irrigation schemes revitalized	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated							Progress reports	Semi-annually	DOI/M&E officer	Expertise to carry out the study is available Prices for material and works remain within assumed margins
	Hectares of land	0	1 840	6 100		440	7.213				
<b>Output</b> Output 1.2 a: Irrigators and their WUOs obtain knowledge in efficient irrigation management	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management							Progress reports	Quarterly	DOI/AGRITEX	Training is demand-driven
	Irrigators trained	0	5 000	15 000							
	Men trained		2 500	7 500							
	Women trained		2 500	7 500							
	Young trained		500	1 500							
	Non-young trained		15 000	15 000							
<b>Output</b> Output 1.3 b: Enhanced capacity in Gov. staff on irrigation service delivery	Number of Government staff trained in irrigation and O&M selected topics							Progress reports	Quarterly	DOI/M&E officer	Staffing levels are maintained or increased at all levels
	Government staff trained	0	250	250							
	Males			219							
	Females			43							
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 2 a: Increased adoption of improved technologies and practices	Improved agricultural production: avg. yield increase (kg/ha) of main crops							Progress reports; PCR; IMC records;	Annual	M&E officer/AGRITEX	Target group increases market share of production
	Maize (MT/ha)	1.9	5	5							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Beans MT/ha	0.88	1.75	1.75							
	Tomato MT/ha	12.5	30	30							
	Maize rainfed MT/ha	0.5	1	1							
	Sorghum rainfed MT/ha	0.33	1.4	1.4							
	Groundnut rainfed MT/ha	0.37	1	1							
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							Progress reports; AOS; IMC records	Annually	M&E officer/AGRITEX	
	Total number of household members										
	Households	0	15	50							
	Women-headed households										
	Households										
	1.2.2 Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices							Progress reports; AOS; IMC records	Annually	M&E officer/AGRITEX	
	Total number of household members										
	Households	0	15	50							
	Women-headed households										
	Households										
Output Output 2.1 a: Strengthened capacity of farmers and their organizations	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Progress reports	Quarterly	AGRITEX	VC actors are willing to cooperate; Training is demand driven
	Men trained in crop		4 125	13 750		1 922	13.978				
	Women trained in crop		4 125	13 750		2 492	18.124				
	Young people trained in crop		825	2 750		416	15.127				
	Total persons trained in crop	0	8 250	27 500		4 414	16.051				
Outcome Outcome 2 b: Farmers benefiting from improved access to markets and financial services	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities							Progress reports; AOS; IMC records	Annually	M&E officer	Farmers understand market functions
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets	0	20	50							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities										
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities										
<b>Output</b> Output 2.2 a: Strengthened business capacity of farmers and value chain actors	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							Progress reports	Quarterly	AGRITEX	VC actors are willing to cooperate
	Males		3 800	13 750		1 161	8.444				
	Females		3 800	13 750		1 977	14.378				
	Young		760	2 750		347	12.618				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)	0	7 600	27 500		3 138	11.411				
<b>Output</b> Output 2.2 b: Value addition technology promoted at scheme and adjacent rainfed area	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							Progress reports	Semi-annually	AGRITEX/DOM	
	Total number of facilities	0	50	125		0	0				
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	50	125		0	0				
<b>Output</b> Output 2.3 c: Enhanced capacity in Gov. staff on service delivery	Number of Government staff trained in production, and market access							Progress reports	Semi-annually	AGRITEX	Staffing levels are maintained or increased at all levels
	Number of Government staff trained	0	500	500							
	Number of Government staff trained - male	0	400	400							
	Number of Government staff trained - female		100	100							
<b>Outcome</b> Outcome 2 c: Percentage of women, 15-49 years of age, who consume at least 5 out of 10 food groups (MDD-W)											
<b>Output</b> Output 2.1 c: Number of persons provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition										
	Total persons participating			27 500		1 774	6.451				
	Males			13 750		513	3.731				
	Females			13 750		1 261	9.171				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2021)	Cumulative Result (2021)	Cumulative Result % (2021)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households			27 500		1 774	6.451				
	Household members benefitted			137 500		8 870	6.451				
	Young			2 750		121	4.4				
	Number of farmers participating in demonstration plots on cooking/feeding										
	Number of farmers participating in demonstration plots on cooking/feeding - men		1 270	12 500							
	Number of farmers participating in demonstration plots on cooking/feeding -women		347	2 500							
	Number of farmers participating in demonstration plots on cooking/feeding - participants _Total number of people		923	10 000							



## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



Click here and type country name

Click here and type project name

Supervision report - Mission dates: [click here and insert mission dates](#)

## SIRP - Financial Management input to AM – 13 Oct 2021 (C.Spinello)

### APPENDIX 1 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS

**Table 1A: Financial performance by FINANCIER** (USD 000, as at 30 September 2021)

<b>FINANCIER:</b>	Appraisal (USD 000)	Disbursement (USD 000)	Disb. %	Balance %
IFAD Grant	25 500	8 566	34%	16 934
OFID Loan	15 000	3 910	26%	11 090
<b>subtotal IFAD+OFID</b>	<b>40 500</b>	<b>12 476</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>28 024</b>
Government - cash	7 985	2 212	28%	5 773
Beneficiaries - cash + in-kind	3 280	142	4%	3 138
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT</b>	<b>51 765</b>	<b>14 830</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>36 935</b>
NOTE: IFAD <b>disbursement rate is 36%</b> (including WA 25-26 disbursed on 6th Octob				
NORAD Grant	456	0	0%	456
RPSF1 Grant	700	700	100%	0
RPSF2 Grant	855	0	0%	855
<b>Other Financing to SIRP</b>	<b>2 011</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>1 311</b>

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**Table 1B: Financial performance by COMPONENT** (USD 000, as at 30 Sept 2021)

<b>COMPONENT:</b>	IFAD Grant			OFID Grant			Government			Beneficiaries			TOTAL		
	Appraisal (USD 000)	Actual (USD 000)	%	Appraisal (USD 000)	Actual (USD 000)	%	Appraisal (USD 000)	Actual (USD 000)	%	Appraisal (USD 000)	Actual (USD 000)	%	Appraisal (USD 000)	Actual (USD 000)	%
<b>Sustainable smallholder</b>	<b>10 173</b>	<b>3 705.0</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>13 808</b>	<b>3 329</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>4 732</b>	<b>441.0</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2 238</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>30 951</b>	<b>7 617</b>	<b>25%</b>
1.1 scheme selection and	7 211	3 048.0	42%	13 808.0	3 329	24%	3 693.0	237.0	6%				24 712	6 614	27%
1.2 improved smallholder	1 483	216.0	15%				635.0	32.0	5%	2 238.0	142.0	6%	4 356	390	9%
1.3 enhance institutional	1 479	441.0	30%				404.0	172.0	43%				1 883	613	33%
<b>Climate smart agriculture and</b>	<b>12 136</b>	<b>1 777.0</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>1 192</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>2 327</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>16 697</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>14%</b>
2.1 enhanced agri-practices	4 989	685.0	14%				495.0	10.0	2%	182.0		0%	5 666	695	12%
2.2 market access and rural	4 314	233.0	5%	1 192.0	81.0	7%	595.0	4.0	1%	860.0		0%	6 961	318	5%
2.3 enhanced instit. capacity	2 833	859.0	30%				1 237.0	464.0	38%				4 070	1 323	33%
<b>Project Management</b>	<b>3 191</b>	<b>2 791.0</b>	<b>87%</b>				<b>926.0</b>	<b>354.0</b>	<b>38%</b>				<b>4 117</b>	<b>3 145</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL (programme)</b>	<b>25 500</b>	<b>8 273</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>7 985</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>51 765</b>	<b>13 098</b>	<b>25%</b>
LIQUIDITY: Outstanding		192			500			939							
OPEN ADVANCES not settled		101												192	
<b>TOTAL (disbursement)</b>	<b>25 500</b>	<b>8 566</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>3 910</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>7 985</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>3 280</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>51 765</b>	<b>13 290</b>	<b>26%</b>

**Table 1C: IFAD Grant No. 2000001640- disbursement (SDR 000, as at 30 September 2021)**

CATEGORY:	Original Allocation (SDR 000)	Revised Allocation (SDR 000)	Disbursed (SDR 000)	WAs pending (SDR 000)	Balance* (SDR 000)	% Disb*
Works	4 900	4 300	864	133.0	3 436	20%
Consultancies	3 200	2 950	1 394	212.0	1 556	47%
Goods, Services, Inputs	3 600	3 500	964	43.0	2 536	28%
Operating costs	1 400	1 400	397	155.0	1 003	28%
Salaries and allowances	250	1 200	870	83.0	330	73%
Training	3 150	3 150	630	160.0	2 520	20%
Unallocated	1 800	1 800			1 800	0%
Initial Allocation to DA			972		-972	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>18 300</b>	<b>6 091</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>12 209</b>	<b>33%</b>

\* excluding WAs to be issued

**Table 1C: OFID Loan 12878P - disbursement (USD 000, as at 30 Sept 2021)**

CATEGORY:	Original Allocation (USD 000)	Revised Allocation (USD 000)	Disbursed ** (USD 000)	WAs pending*** (USD 000)	Balance* (USD 000)	% Disb*
Works - COMPONENT A	14 390	14 390	2 659	670	11 731	18%
Consultancies - COMPONENT B	610	610	81		529	13%
allocation to DA			500			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>3 240</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>12 260</b>	<b>22%</b>

\* excluding pending WAs, and including FIRST DISBURSEMENT to designated account for IFAD (disbursed on 9 Oct 2021)

\*\* total disbursed by OFID-direct payments (not yet fully recorded in IFAD systems due to some delays in the notification of payments by OFID)

\*\*\* WA application (DIRECT PAYMENTS) prepared at signatory, not yet submitted to OFID for direct payment, hence supplier not paid yet and expenditure not booked in SAGE yet.

SIRP (Zimbabwe) EXPENDITURE		Actual Cumulative September 2021 + Forecast till December 2021						AWPB 2021: Actual SEPT vs FY forecast						2nd SCENARIO oct-dec
Supervision Mission October 2021		1.39												
Financial Progress		ALLOCATION (revised 2019)	ACTUAL Cum Sept 21	% exp.	FCST (oct-dec)	%	BALANCE Dec-21	AWPB 2021	Act 30-Sep	%	FCST oct-dec	FCST 2021	%	
IFAD grant	Works	5 992	1 410	24%	1 242	44%	3 340	1 555	313	20%	1242	1555	100%	0
	Consultancies	4 111	2 250	55%	401	64%	1 460	1 038	637	61%	401	1038	100%	300
	Goods, Services, Inputs	4 877	1 399	29%	957	48%	2 521	1 729	26	2%	957	983	57%	300
	Operating costs	1 951	773	40%	17	41%	1 160	291	274	94%	17	291	100%	17
	Salaries and allowances	1 672	1 330	80%	96	85%	246	406	241	59%	96	337	83%	96
	Training	4 389	1 111	25%	480	36%	2 799	1 080	279	26%	480	759	70%	300
	Unallocated	2 508	0	0%	0	0%	2 508	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25 500</b>	<b>8 273</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>3 193</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>14 034</b>	<b>6 099</b>	<b>1770</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>3193</b>	<b>4963</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>1 013</b>
OFID loan	Works - COMPONENT A	14 390	3 329	23%	3 000	44%	8 061	7 284	1686	23%	3000	4686	64%	4 242
	Consultancies - COMPONENT B	610	81	13%	0	13%	529	216	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15 000</b>	<b>3 410</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>8 590</b>	<b>7 500</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>4686</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>4 242</b>
TOTAL	Works	20 382	4 739	23%	4 242	44%	11 401	8 839	1 999	23%	4 242	6241	71%	4 242
	Consultancies	4 721	2 331	49%	401	58%	1 989	1 254	637	51%	401	1038	83%	300
	Goods, Services, Inputs	4 877	1 399	29%	957	48%	2 521	1 729	26	2%	957	983	57%	300
	Operating costs	1 951	773	40%	17	41%	1 160	291	274	94%	17	291	100%	17
	Salaries and allowances	1 672	1 330	80%	96	85%	246	406	241	59%	96	337	83%	96
	Training	4 389	1 111	25%	480	36%	2 799	1 080	279	26%	480	759	70%	300
	Unallocated	2 508	0	0%	0	0%	2 508	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40 500</b>	<b>11 683</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>6 193</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>22 624</b>	<b>13 599</b>	<b>3 456</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>6 193</b>	<b>9649</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>5 255</b>
<b>SALARIES/ALLOWANCES analysis:</b>														
salaries for 2022 (12 months)							340							
salaries for 2023 (12 months)							340							
salaries for 2024 (6 months)							170							
<b>SALARY - forecast to closing</b>							<b>850</b>							
<i>potential sources of financing:</i>														
residual available allocation							246							
unallocated-salary quota							170							
unallocated-op.cost quota							200							
other savings from Recurrent Costs							234							
<b>EXTENSION (12 months)</b>							<b>340</b>							
<i>financed by:</i>														
other savings from Recurrent Costs							340							

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## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



**Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B**

	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B 2021	Actual	%	Cumulative Actual	Midterm Target	Appraisal Target	Revised Target	% at Mid term	% of revised Target	Remarks/Comments
Subcomponent 1.1:	Development and management of irrigation scheme assets											
Output 1.1: Small-scale irrigation schemes revitalized.	Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	Ha	3123	546	17%	986	1840	6100	6100	7%	16%	Implementation affected by delays in finalisation in cost optimisation exercise- only completed in April 2021. Contracts have been awarded for an additional 2577 ha (11 schemes). Site handover has been completed for 1017 ha (3 schemes) and these are expected to be completed by June 2022 and the balance 1560 ha will be completed by September 2022 This will bring the cumulative area under related infrastructure to 3918 ha (64.2%) by September 2022.
	Number of feasibility studies conducted	Ha	4368	2160	49%	6914	6140	9000	7000	53%	99%	Feasibility studies for 6914Ha are completed. Out of this 6302ha are expected to be rehabilitated by SIRP
	Number of irrigation schemes constructed/rehabilitated	Schemes	20	14	70%	14	37	125	60	7%	23%	14 schemes whose works were ongoing at midterm have been completed. Contracting has been completed for an additional 11 schemes with 3 of them already commissioned for construction. 10 of the remaining 32 schemes (647Ha) will be rehabilitated in partnership with UNOPS since its already operational in the areas. Discussions are ongoing The balance 25 schemes will be rehabilitated by SIRP. Procurement of contractors expected to be launched by March 2022
Subcomponent 1.2 :	Improved smallholder irrigation management											
Output 1.2 a: Irrigators and their WUOs obtain knowledge in efficient irrigation management	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management	Irrigators	4059	1844	45%	4667	5000	15000	10000	11%	47%	ToTs were conducted to roll out trainings. Training commenced in the third quarter and covered O & M, Scheme Management. An additional 1,166 Irrigators were trained between November and December 2020. This means an additional 3,010 irrigators (an increase of over 80%) have been trained from midterm. Trainings affected by the COVID lock down.
		men	2030	816	40%	2042	2500	7500	5000	9%	41%	
		women	2029	1028	51%	2625	2500	7500	5000	13%	53%	
		youth (10%)	406	174	43%	316	500	1500	1000	8%	32%	
	Number of WUOs supported	WUO	15	9	60%	13	150	700	60	1%	22%	The project supports Irrigation Management Committees in scheme governance, financial management and O & M. The
		Members	297	286	96%	488	5000	15000	2100	1%	23%	

	Number of members of supported WUOs	men	149	155	104%	313	2500	7500	1050	1%	30%	support is mainly in form of training on these core areas and its continuous as and when the schemes are completed.
		women	148	131	89%	175	2500	7500	1050	1%	17%	
		youth	30	7	23%	138	500	1500	210	1%	66%	
	Number of youth trained provided with starter kits	youth	336	80	24%	101	600	1000	1000	2%	10%	80 starter kits for bricklaying and starter kits for Basic Electrical and solar installation were procured and are expected to be distributed by November 2021
	Number of youth receiving vocational training on irrigation equipment repair and maintenance	youth	336	116	35%	180	600	1000	1000	4%	18%	Training were partly delayed by delayed completion of the irrigation schemes and travel and gathering restrictions related to COVID 19 that made it difficult to access vocational training centers. The trainings were thus conducted at scheme level by In-house trainers from the department of irrigation and trainers from the vocational. They covered mainly brick laying, canal construction as well as electrical and solar installation.
	Number of beneficiaries providing financial contribution for the O&M	Beneficiaries	3000	790	26%	1039	5000	15000	10000	7%	10%	Contributions were affected by delayed finalisation of irrigation works which affected the farmers morale to continue making their respective contributions.
		men	1500	431	29%	562	2500	7500	5000	0%	11%	
		women	1500	359	24%	477	2500	7500	5000	0%	10%	
		Youth		45		45			1000	2%		
	Value of beneficiary contributions	USD/million	312,300	47,576	15%	141,887	636,000	2,633,000	2,633,000		5%	Ongoing. Figure includes inkind contributions in form of labour for land clearing and construction and provision of river sand. The inkind contributions are valued in time input and assigned financial values
Subcomponent 1.3:	Enhanced institutional capacity for irrigation development									52%		
<b>Output 1.3 b: Enhanced capacity in Gov. staff on irrigation service delivery</b>	Number of Government staff trained in irrigation and O&M selected topics	total	150	120	80%	382	450	500	500		76%	Training on project management was done for DOI staff (31 staff) TOT 38 staff on O and M Plumbing training was conducted (51 staff attended the training)
Sub-component 2.1:	Enhanced Agricultural Practices and Farmers' Organisational Capacity					133						
Output 2.1a: Strengthened capacity of farmers and their organizations	Number of FFS established	FFS	100	27	27%	77	170	210	172	15%	45%	Low performance is due to prioritisation of postharvest training and FaaBs as well as delays in procurement of inputs. The FFS training is scheduled to be done close to the start of the production season in November /Dec 2021. While procurement of inputs will now be done in bulk and at provincial level within the framework of decentralised administration. To date 172 (82% of target) FFS facilitators have been trained.
		Members	6300	695	11%	2726	3750	12500	17500	12%	16%	



	Number of rainfed farmers trained ( FFS , GAPS, CSA)	men	3150	299	9%	1142	1875	6250	8750	17%	13%	Trainings affected by the COVID 19 lock down and delays normal trainings resumed in the third quarter. In general trainings are expected to scale up in the fourth quarter for rainfed farmers as this is the season for production
		women	3150	396	13%	1584	1875	6250	8750	18%	18%	
		youth	1890	18	1%	250	375	1250	1750	22%	14%	
	Number of irrigation scheme agriculture committees trained	persons	250		18%	267	770	910	420	31%	64%	Trainings affected by covid due to COVID-19 movement restrictions. Alternative means of reaching farmers through the community radio have been considered. One Community radio out of four, has been engaged and implementation to commence by mid-October 2021. The project will broadcast pre-recorded extension messages and live talk shows
		men	125		29%	176	385	450	210	14%	84%	
		women	125		7%	91	385	450	196	30%	46%	
		youth	75		0%	27	77	91	20	9%	135%	
	Number of farmers trained on irrigation schemes	persons	3000	1048	35%	3109	4500	15250	10000	9%	31%	Trainings commenced in the third quarter after the relaxation of the COVID 19 Lockdown. Focus was on good agricultural practices. The TOT approach was used to rollout trainings. The remainder to be trained in the fourth quarter
		men	1500	529	35%	1364	2250	7625	5000	9%	27%	
		women	1500	519	35%	1745	2250	7625	5000	8%	35%	
		youth	900	124	14%	251	450	1525	1000	8%	25%	
	Number of Committee Members trained on NRM	persons	250	195	78%	660	2500	2500	1200	10%	55%	A total of 195 member from 17 Environment Subcommittee revitalisation meetings trained at Cashel, Romsley, Maboke, Hamamavhaire, Insukamini, Lower Gweru and Mkoba irrigation schemes.
		men	125	107	86%	326	1250	1250	600	6%	54%	
		women	125	88	70%	335	1250	1250	600	10%	56%	
		youth	75	0	0%	60	250	250	120	18%	50%	
	Number of NRM plans developed	Number	24	19	79%	22	37	125	60	26%	37%	8 prospectus documents were submitted to EMA for Scoping. Performance is expected to improve with the recruitment of a dedicated Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist who would ensure close follow-up
	Number of farmers trained in greater scheme area on NRM	participants	6300	1937	31%	4813	7250	10000	10000	21%	48%	Irrigators and non-irrigators received trainings in management of available natural resources both renewable and non-renewable. Trainings to start for the 3 provinces. Priority was given to post harvest and FAAB.
		men	3150	867	28%	1987	3625	5000	5000	30%	40%	
		women	3150	1070	34%	2826	3625	5000	5000	22%	57%	
		youth	1890	293	16%	528	7250	1000	1000		53%	
	Number of Natural Resource Management Facilities (small projects) established	NRMF	15	14	93%					93%		The project has stopped identifying and implementing these types of projects to increase focus on the High impact projects. Materials were provided for housing and the structures have been completed. Procurement of livestock at contracting stage
	Number of income generating (High Impact )	projects	8	6	75%	6	0+150:J57	8	8		75%	6 of the 8 projects earmarked for 2021 are now at contracting stage. 2 projects re-tendered Guyu and Chikwarakwara

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Subcomponent 2.2:												either on keyhole garden construction, cooking demonstrations or both.
	Number of farmers which are trained on FAAB	participants	9300	5375	58%	8513	7600	27500	27500	9%	31%	
		men	4650	1973	42%	3134	3800	13750	13750	24%	23%	Training delivered on FAAB and Marketing to farmers from the schemes and adjacent areas. Trainings dependent on scheme activities. Trainings have been affected by COVID.
		women	4650	3402	73%	5379	3800	13750	13750	13%	39%	
		youth	930	408	44%	755	760	2750	2750	11%	27%	
	Number of scheme level Marketing Committees members trained	members	250	34	14%	126	280	1250	420	9%	30%	
		men (70%)	125	26	21%	78	196	875	294	14%	27%	Affected by COVID. Trainings commenced in the third quarter. Most of the trainings are scheduled for fourth quarter
		women(30%)	125	8	6%	48	84	375	126	10%	38%	
		youth(10%)	25	10	40%	23	28	125	42	0%	55%	
	number of local CBMF trained	trainees	225	24	11%	0	1200	1200	1200	0%	0%	Money was repurposed to other activities
		men	70	0	0%	0	600	600	600	0%	0%	
		women	70	0	0%	0	600	600	600	0%	0%	
		youth	14	0	0%	0	120	120	120	0%	0%	
	number of ISALs established	ISALs	150	0	0%	0	188	375	375	0%	0%	
	number of members of ISALs	trainees	225	24	0%	0	3750	7500	7500	0%	0%	
		men	70	0	0%	0	1500	3000	3000	0%	0%	
		women	70	0	0%	0	2250	4500	4500	0%	0%	
		youth	14	0	0%	0	375	750	750	0%	0%	
					25%	4	54	375	180	19%	2%	Output delayed by delayed procurement of post-harvest facilities. Demonstration have been done for chaff cutter, maputi gun
	number of ISALs established	ISALs	150	0	53%	9416	14150	20250	20250	17%	46%	The TOT approach has been used and rollout is ongoing and will be scaled up in the fourth. Farmers received training in post-harvest management in Cereal and horticultural crops.
	number of members of ISALs	members	1500	0	54%	4373	7075	10125	10125	20%	43%	
		men	750	0	52%	5043	7075	10125	10125	23%	50%	
		women	750	0	85%	1046	1415	1012	1012	0%	103%	1 Constructed at Rupangwana. Partnered with Sundazer at Insukamini. Delays experienced in finalising of designs. Procurement is working on the tender documents. 9 post-harvest centres have been identified for construction.
		youth	150	0	4%	1	20	125	60	0%	2%	
	Number of farmers trained in post harvest	participants	9300	4922	53%	9416	14150	20250	20250	17%	46%	The TOT approach has been used and rollout is ongoing and will be scaled up in the fourth. Farmers received training in post-harvest management in Cereal and horticultural crops.
		men	4650	2517	54%	4373	7075	10125	10125	20%	43%	
		women	4650	2405	52%	5043	7075	10125	10125	23%	50%	
		youth	930	787	85%	1046	1415	1012	1012	0%	103%	
	Construction of multipurpose post harvest centre	centres	24	1	4%	1	20	125	60	0%	2%	1 Constructed at Rupangwana. Partnered with Sundazer at Insukamini. Delays experienced in finalising of designs. Procurement is working on the tender documents. 9 post-harvest centres have been identified for construction.

	Value of farmers contribution to the construction of the post harvest centers (10%)	USD '000	27,500	0	0%	0	99,370	201,700	201,700	26%	0%	Contributions lagging behind because the centers are not developed. Land clearing done at insukamini yet be to be quantified
	Number of youth trained on vocational training on post harvest technologies	youth	700	131	19%	335	600	1000	1000	25%	34%	The programme has partnered with Department of Agric education. 1058 registered of which 131 have been trained. Mushroom production, welding, bricklaying and apiculture. The programme now has the shortlisted candidates and the schedule for trainings until 17 December 2021. The closure of vocational centres delayed the onset o the activity
		male	350	81	23%	168	300	500	500	27%	34%	
		female	350	50	14%	167	300	500	500	4%	33%	
	Number of kilometres of roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded	km	0	0		10	80	100	100		10%	these resources have been reallocated towards irrigation rehabilitation works
Sub-component 2.3:	Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Market-led Production									68%		
	Number of AGRITEX staff trained and mentored	staff	250	113	45%	454	500	500	500	103%	91%	The TOT approach was used to train extension workers on FAAB, Post Harvest, Natural Resource Management
		men	125		0%		400	250	250	33%	0%	
		women	125		0%		100	250	250		0%	



## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



### Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

*The above sections/covenants are illustrative; if applicable to your project the contents of which are common to all Financing Agreements, ensure that the references to the Financing Agreement are correct. Covenants specific to your project should be added to this table.*

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Status/Date
<b>Section B.3</b>	Recipient to open and maintain a designated account denominated in US\$ at the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to channel grant proceeds	Disbursement condition/Continuous	Complied
<b>Section B.4</b>	Open and Maintain a project account in US\$ at a Commercial Bank acceptable to the Fund to receive and hold the financing transferred from the Designated Account.	Disbursement condition/Continuous	Complied
<b>Section B.5</b>	Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme to cover taxes and duties levied in the implementation of the Programme.	Continuous	Complied/to be monitored throughout project period. This has challenges as funds are provided in RTGS and taxes paid in USD
<b>Section E.1 (a)</b>	Co-financing agreement between Recipient and OFID is not suspended, cancelled or terminated	Continuous	OFID had been suspended for lack of payment of arrears by GOZ – This has been resolved
<b>Section E.1 (b)</b>	Obtaining prior consent of the Fund for any waiver, suspension, termination, amendment or modification of PIM, or any provision thereof.	Continuous	Complied
<b>Section E.1 (c)</b>	Obtaining prior concurrence of the Fund for appointment, transfer or removal of Key Programme Staff from the PCU	Continuous	Complied
<b>Section E.2 (a)</b>	The Recipient shall have established within MLAAR a PCU.	Prior to disbursement	Complied
<b>Section E.2 (b)</b>	The Recipient shall have prepared a PIM in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund	Prior to disbursement	Complied
<b>Schedule 3 Para 1 Gender Strategy</b>	The Recipient to develop and implement a gender strategy to streamline gender concerns in all programme activities	Continuous	To be monitored during implementation.
<b>Schedule 3. Para 2 Counterpart funds</b>	Counterpart funds are clearly identifiable in the financial management system and financial statements.	Continuous	Complied.
<b>Schedule 3 Para 3 Land and Water Access</b>	Smallholder farmers to have full access to land along applicable customary and legal regulations. A prerequisite to the signature of such agreements shall be the prior formal establishment of the WUOs.	Continuous	Complied.
<b>Schedule 3 Para 4 Environmental and Social Due Diligence</b>	Programme to be implemented in compliance with the main IFAD policies, strategies and procedures, including, IFAD's Natural Resources Management Policy, Climate Change Strategy and Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures; and IFAD's Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security.	Continuous	Complied/To be monitored during implementation.
<b>Schedule 3 Para 5 Transparency and internal control framework.</b>	The Terms of Reference of the external audit shall include a specific review of internal control environment. This covers all the systems, manual and IT.	30 September, each year	Complied/To be monitored during implementation.
<b>Schedule 3 Para 6 Internal audit</b>	The Internal Audit Department of MLARR will include the Programme in its yearly internal audit oversight plans. The implementation status of internal audit recommendations will be addressed and made available to the Fund	Continuous	Complied for 2020 to be monitored during implementation.



<b>GC Section 4.02.b Withdrawals from the Loan and Grant Accounts</b>	No withdrawal shall be made from the Loan and/or Grant Accounts until the first AWPB has been approved by the Fund.	June 2018	Complied
<b>GC Section 7.01.b.ii AWPB</b>	LPA shall submit reviewed draft Project AWPB for each Project Year to the IFAD for comments no later than sixty (60) days before the beginning of the relevant Project Year	30 <sup>th</sup> October, each year	Not complied
<b>GC Section 7.03. Availability of Additional Resources</b>	In addition to the proceeds of the Financing, the Recipient shall make available to the Project Parties: such funds, facilities, services and other resources as may be required to carry out the Project in accordance with Section 7.01.	Continuous	To be monitored during implementation.
<b>GC Section 7.05. Procurement</b>	(a) Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOZ regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines. . Each Procurement Plan shall identify procedures which must be implemented by the Recipient in order to ensure consistency with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines	Continuous	Partially Complied
	(b)The Fund may require that all bidding documents and contracts for procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing include provisions requiring bidders, suppliers, contractors, sub-contractors and consultants to: (i) allow full inspection by the Fund of all bid documentation and related records; (ii) maintain all documents and records related to the bid or contract for three years after completion of the bid or contract; and (iii) cooperate with agents or representatives of the Fund carrying out an audit or investigation.	Continuous	To be monitored during implementation.
<b>GC:S. 7.8 Insurance</b>	(a)The Borrower/ the Lead Project Agency shall insure all goods and buildings used in the Project against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound commercial practice. (b)The Borrower or the Lead Project Agency shall insure the goods imported for the Project against hazards incident to the acquisition, transportation and delivery thereof to the place of use or installation in accordance with sound commercial practice	Continuous Continuous	Not complied To be monitored during implementation
<b>GC Section.7.11</b>	Appoint Project Coordinator and all other key Project personnel in the manner specified in the FA.	By Project start up	Compliance
<b>GC Section 8.3 (a) Progress Reports</b>	Furnish to the Fund periodic progress reports in such form and substance as required	30 June and 31 <sup>st</sup> December of each year	Partially complied
<b>GC Section 8.3 (b) MTR</b>	Jointly carry out a review of Project implementation no later than the midpoint of the Project Implementation	2021	MTR carried out in November, 2020
<b>GC Section 9.02 Financial Reporting</b>	Deliver to the Fund detailed financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Project for each Fiscal Year prepared in accordance with standards and procedures acceptable to the Fund and deliver such financial statements to the Fund within four (4) months of the end of each Fiscal Year.	30 April, each year	Complied
<b>GC Section 9.03 Audit</b>	(a)each Fiscal Year, have the accounts relating to the Project audited in accordance with auditing standards acceptable to the Fund and the Fund's Guidelines on Project Audits (for Borrowers' Use); (b)within 6 months of the end of each Fiscal Year, furnish to the Fund a certified copy of the audit report. The Borrower shall submit to the Fund the reply to the management letter of the auditors within one month of receipt thereof;	30 June , each year	Complied for 2020

## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



**Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met**



**Terms of Reference for Consultants and other persons hired by IFAD to participate in missions under a non-staff contract**

<b>MISSION DETAILS</b>	
<b>Country of Assignment/Location:</b>	<b>Zimbabwe/Semi-Remote</b>
<b>Mission Name:</b>	<b>Zimbabwe Implementation Support and Supervision Mission</b>
<b>Mission Start Date:</b>	<b>04 October 2021</b>
<b>Mission End Date:</b>	<b>15 October 2021</b>
<b>Division/Department:</b>	<b>ESA/PMD</b>
<b>Reports to (name and title):</b>	<b>Jaana Keitaanranta, Country Director, Zimbabwe</b>

<b>MISSION COMPOSITION (Team members' full name and specialization)</b>	
<b>Name:</b>	<b>Specialization:</b>
Jaana Keitaanranta	Team Leader, Country Director IFAD South Africa
Marco Marzano De Marinis	Global Technical Specialist, IFAD Rome
Brian Nhlema	Irrigation, Infrastructure, Specialist, FAO Zimbabwe
Putso Nyathi	Agronomist, IFAD Kenya
Edith Kirumba	Climate Change and NRM Specialist IFAD Kenya
Andrew Macpherson	Senior Value Chain Specialist, Consultant, Zimbabwe
Joylyn Ngoro	Targeting and Social Inclusion Specialist & IFAD Country Programme Liaison, and Lead Consultant, Zimbabwe
Grace Nakanjako	Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist, Consultant, Uganda
Carlo Marcello Spinello	Financial Management Specialist, IFAD Kenya
Rym Ghazzali	Procurement Specialist, Tunisia

## BACKGROUND

1. The Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme (SIRP) was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in September 2016 and the Financing Agreement between IFAD and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed on 18 November 2016. SIRP is financed by the Government of Zimbabwe, programme beneficiaries, IFAD and OFID. IFAD will finance 50% (US\$25.5 million) of overall programme costs on grant terms, under the Debt Sustainability Framework. The Government will finance taxes and duties (US\$7.7 million), representing 15% of total costs. Beneficiaries will contribute 6% of total programme costs, US\$3.3 million, in the form of financial contributions to operation and maintenance for rehabilitated infrastructure, cost sharing of post-harvest technologies, and in-kind contribution to soil and water conservation activities. OFID will finance 29% (US\$15.0 million) of programme costs, covering civil works related to irrigation rehabilitation and road improvement. The Loan Agreement between OFID and the Government of Zimbabwe was signed on 8 March 2018. SIRP is being implemented by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAFWRR) over a period of seven years. A start-up workshop was held in August 2017 and the programme was launched officially on 10 November 2017. Its completion date is 31 December 2023 and the closing date 30 June 2024. SIRP MTR was conducted in November 2020.
2. The overall goal of SIRP is that rural households achieve food and nutrition security and are resilient to climate change effects and economic shocks in the programme districts. The programme development objective is that rural households sustainably increase their income in schemes and adjacent rainfed areas supported by the programme. The programme goal will be achieved by revitalizing existing high potential irrigation schemes and their adjacent rainfed areas (sub-catchment areas), which will result in: (i) an increase in production and productivity of selected commodities; (ii) an increase in annual household incomes; (iii) increased market integration; and (iv) a smallholder agricultural production system that is better adapted to climate change.
3. SIRP will revitalize 6,100 hectares (ha) in about 125 existing smallholder irrigation schemes, located mainly in communal and old resettlement areas in the semi-arid sections of natural regions III, IV and V in the provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South, and Midlands. The programme's target area contains about 47% of the country's estimated total irrigation-equipped area of about 13,000 ha.
4. The programme consists of two components as follows: Component 1: Sustainable smallholder irrigation development; and Component 2: Climate-smart agriculture and market access.
5. The programme is described in detail in the Programme Design Report, Financing Agreement as well as in the draft Programme Implementation Manual (PIM).

#### **Implementation Progress**

6. Despite the delays experienced by the programme over the last 2 years, and the challenging COVID-19 context in 2020 and 2021, the programme implementation has seemingly gained momentum during 2021. SIRP got most of the technical assistance in place in 2019 which includes specialists in business development services, natural resources management, rural sociology, post-harvest management, irrigation engineering and water user organisation. Nutrition specialist, was recruited during the second semester of 2020 to complement the work initiated in partnership with Harvest Plus. In 2021 the team was completed by a Gender specialist and NRM specialist.
7. Under component 1, Feasibility studies on 253 ha by SWS is outstanding. Construction works have been completed in Exchange, Musikavanhu, Rupangwana, Fungai and Sebasa. Construction works are in process in Chikwarakwara, Gudo, Guyo, Mayorca Banga and Musikavanhu Remainder. Additionally, procurement processes have been concluded and the contracts are in the process of signature for Tshovani, Silalabuhwa, Hamamavihire, Phuwe Pangai, Old Biri and Biri Extension schemes. Romsley and Mushandike schemes are at evaluation stage. In order to improve contract management, personnel from the Department of Irrigation have received training in contract management. In addition, training of water users is ongoing although all these trainings have been affected by COVID -19 pandemic.
8. Progress on component 2 has been low due to the sequencing requirements with Component 1 and has also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which has restricted gatherings. However, despite this, the Programme has resorted to training smaller groups of farmers while observing the World Health Organisation Protocols. To date trainings on natural resources management committees, farmer field schools, GAPs, demonstration plots, nutrition education, GALS, business development services, post-harvest, good agricultural practices and vocational training for

#### **MISSION OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS**

### **Overall Mission Objective**

10. From 4 to 15 of October 2021, IFAD will field a semi remote supervision mission on SIRP. The objectives of the mission will be to assist the Government (i) in assessing the project performance and the progress towards the project objectives, considering separately core SIRP and the complementary grants of RPSF1, RPSF2 and NORAD, (ii) identifying challenges in project implementation, both in strategic aspects and well as in implementation arrangements and possible solutions, (iii) identifying best practices and lessons that could be scaled up to improve the programme implementation, (iv) assess compliance with fiduciary aspects, (v) make proposals to enhance the speed of implementation focusing on high impact projects and (vi) if pertinent identify the feasibility of the extension of the project considering the availability of funds and the overall/global implementation strategy.
11. The mission will build on the previous supervision and implementation missions and it will observe in particular the status of the agreed actions of the Mid Term Review of November 2020 and Implementation Support April 2021 missions as well as recommendations of the different review meetings.
12. Specifically, the supervision review will consider the following:
  - Assess physical progress, efficiency and adequacy, in terms of delivery of project inputs and outputs for component 1 and 2.
  - Analyse financial progress. Assess whether the use of project funds is commensurate with the attainment of physical progress, efficacy and the timeliness of procurement and disbursement activities for component 1 and 2.
  - Assess the efficiency of project organisation and management with respect to its size and composition, organisational structure, personnel management and policy, the qualifications of local staff and consultants, reporting, effectiveness of the M&E system (in defining performance indicators and collecting and analysing monitoring data on project progress) and follow-up on primary stakeholders' reactions to project activities.
  - Assess the relevance and effectiveness of technical assistance and training given to primary stakeholders and staff in relation to design objectives, and the extent to which they have been given based on needs assessment and followed up on to determine their impact.
  - Assess the quality of cooperation with institutions and effectiveness of coordination mechanisms, with respect to composition and membership of coordination committees, and contribution to timely decision making and problem solving. Changes in project design in this respect will be thoroughly assessed.
  - Analyse which factors and constraints have influenced project implementation, including technical, managerial, organisational, institutional and socio-economic policy issues, in addition to other external factors unforeseen during design.
  - Assess project results and impacts, in terms of development outcomes, based on the project's actual and potential development impact on the primary stakeholder groups, relevant institutions and wider context. This includes identifiable benefits for primary stakeholders – including wider livelihood and capacity-building – in terms of depth, spread and gender, primary stakeholder participation and environmental concerns.
  - Assess the prospects of the local primary and secondary stakeholders and host institutions for sustaining impacts after termination of the project, taking into account old and new assumptions and risks.
  - Make an overall assessment of project cost effectiveness.
  - Identify where project design needs adjusting/reorienting in order to increase its effectiveness in reaching the target groups. This includes proposals to adjust the project objectives and strategy, activities, budget and inputs,

## Mission Arrangements

13. The mission will commence with team members meeting on October 4, to discuss the TOR and any other issues related to the mission. The TOR and mission arrangements will further be discussed with the SIRP team and Government. Any subsequent changes to this TOR may be made orally or written upon mutual consent.

14. The mission will be mainly remote mission. The national consultants are, however travelling to the field to observe programme implementation and to exchange with implementing partners in the field and beneficiaries.

15. In addition to the IFAD staff members and national and international consultant, the mission benefits from the technical support by FAO who are assigning their water irrigation specialist to work with the team assessing in particular the progress of the component 1.

16. Detailed terms of reference for the team are elaborated below. Other tasks, as reasonably required, may be requested by the team leader.

17. The supervision and implementation support mission will produce an Operational Results Management System (ORMS) supervision report using the new guidelines from which a summary Aide Memoire will be prepared that highlights major issues and agreements by October 2021.

## Outputs

18. The mission will produce the following outputs:

- An Aide Memoire
- A Management Letter to be communicated by IFAD to Government;
- A Supervision and implementation Support Report with Technical Annexes, following strictly IFAD's template and guidelines, and in accordance with the detailed Terms of Reference as elaborated below.

19. IFAD will only accept reports that have been properly formatted using the IFAD template. It is the responsibility of each team member to ensure that they have received the correct template before starting to write their report.

## Draft Mission Schedule

Date	Day	Activity
04 October	Monday	Virtual Meeting with the SIRP team, meeting with the SIRP and GoZ
05 October	Tuesday	Field visit/SIRP presentation
06 October	Wednesday	Field visit
07 October	Thursday	Field visit
08 October	Friday	Team Meeting to review findings from field visit and travel back to Harare
09-10 October	Saturday – Sunday	Review of SIRP documents and individual writing
11 October	Monday	Submission of individual writing of AM and ORMS
12 October	Tuesday	Team virtual meeting on key findings and further bilateral meeting if needed. Finalizing Aide Memoire and circulating draft
13 October	Wednesday	Circulating for Review of the recommendations with SIRP and GOZ and pre-wrap up
14 October	Thursday	Virtual Wrap up meeting with the GoZ and SIRP

## INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

1. Full Name of Staff:	Ms Jaana Keitaanranta IFAD Country Director and Mission Team Leader
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 October 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 October 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED



#### Expected Activities:

20. **Ms Jaana Keitaanranta, Country Director (Mission Team Leader):** will assume the overall responsibility for the coordination of the mission and guide the mission members on their specific tasks. She will backstop the mission, review the draft AM and report, and represent IFAD at the wrap-up meeting with government.

In addition, the CD will:

- In charge of the strategic mission preparation and coordination with SIRP and the GoZ;
- Represent IFAD, lead the policy dialogue and ensure the proper conduct of the mission and prepare the timely delivery of the mission's outputs, i.e. Aide Memoire and draft Report to Government and IFAD;
- Keep the GOZ update on the mission
- Guide the team in identification of lessons learned and observing opportunities but recognizing challenges which might occur when the workload multiplies; and
- Observe implementation of policy dialogue activities and come with recommendations of how SIRP could best contribute to the national policy dialogue.
- Consensus building on the key messages of the mission and the related key recommendations, coherence of all written inputs

21. Team leader will be responsible for the overall leadership and guidance of the mission. She will lead preparation of the mission Aide Memoire and arrange and delegate responsibilities to other team members, as required. More specifically, she will:

- Lead consultant and focal point of the analysis of the component 1 and 2 in terms of how activities are contributing to output delivery;
- Support the team leader as lead consultant in the technical coordination of the mission;
- Assess the performance and effectiveness of the project management. Set -up for efficient and streamlined implementation mechanisms;
- Review the overall Project performance with reference to recommendations made by last Supervision Mission;
- Support the project team to identify and resolve any bottlenecks or emerging issues and identify strategic issues to be addressed for smooth implementation
- Guide the discussion on collaborative partnerships that could expedite cost effective implementation of the programme.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Delegate to each mission member responsibility for specific sections to write for the ORMS Supervision Report and prepare the summary Aide Memoire;</li> </ul>	Oct 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordinate with the team members on the preparations of the appendices;</li> </ul>	Oct 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contribute to the AM and ORMS report as required</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

2. Full Name of Staff:	Mr Marco Marzano De Marinis
	Global Technical Lead - Farmer Organisations (IFAD Rome)
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

- a) Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission;

- b) As PTL for the project, work together with the CD in assuring the best and most viable implementation strategies for the remaining lifetime of the project maximizing to the development impact; and
- c) Together with the CD analyze the strategic orientation of the Rome Based Agencies of Zimbabwe, consider technical niche for IFAD and collaboration opportunities at the level of SIRP and also at the broader country programme level.
- d) Assess the main SIRP partnerships in terms of quality and effectiveness of the partnership and the partnership building efforts by the project team
- e) Assess of the extent to which the expectations in terms of potential partners and areas of collaboration, particular those identified in the COSOP (Complementary donor initiative/partnership potential) and in the Project Design Report, have been achieved,
- f) Assess the extent to which the project team has selectively and strategically explored, developed, maintained and strengthened formal and informal partnerships in line with the evolving needs of the project.
- g) Assess the how the SIRP is building partnerships with private sector organisations, for the benefit the project target group
- h) Assess progress in enhancing coordination and synergies with other organizations and/or initiatives during project implementation
- i) Assess the efforts by the project on leveraging the knowledge, experience, and influence of other organizations and/or initiatives to benefit the project or enhance its impact, particularly with regards to scaling-up or policy impact.
- j) Meet virtually with partners to obtain their feedback and insights regarding the overall quality and effectiveness of the partnership and the partnership-building efforts of the project team.
- k) Undertake any other assignment as required by the Team leader.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to relevant sections to the ORMS report and appendices.</li> </ul>	Oct 2021 Oct 2021

3. Full Name of Staff:	Mr Brian Nhlema FAO Irrigation Infrastructure Specialist
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
<p>The Consultant will focus his analysis on the following aspects of the implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess progress of the contracted feasibility studies (SWS and ARUP)</li> <li>Assess progress on the achievement of the 6100 hectares target</li> <li>Observe the progress with the initiation of infrastructure works in the low hanging fruit irrigation schemes (Musikavanhu, Exchange, Rupangwana, Fungai, Chikwarakwara and Sebasa) Gudo, Guyo, Banga, Mayorca and in Musikavanhu remainder, Silalabuwa, Old Biri, Tshvovani, Biri extension, Romsely, Fuwe, Mushandike, Hamamavhaire, Insukamini, Musaverema.</li> <li>Observe progress with rehabilitation of works for infield irrigation systems by the farmers, agreed co-financing arrangement and supervision of works by DOI;</li> <li>Taking into account some delays experienced in invoicing, assess the roles and responsibilities on contract management and project management and make recommendations;</li> <li>Together with DOI observe the readiness of farmers to implement infield works and make recommendations;</li> <li>Review progress in the implementation of revitalisation plans and detailed designs,</li> <li>Assess the quality of training material developed for IPs and the training provided;</li> <li>Assess the availability and quality of site handbook, contract management handbook, operations and maintenance manuals;</li> <li>Assess the implementation of the training needs report and manual development;</li> </ul>	

- Together with the procurement specialist, review the key issues in the on-going civil works contracts and identify bottlenecks that have delayed the finalisation of contracts on time;
- Examine the delays experienced in submission of certificates for payment from the project's contractors to PCU and recommend how this can be made happen in a timely manner;
- Assess the involvement of beneficiaries in scheme rehabilitation;
- Explore the possibility to involve partnerships in order to expedite implementation of schemes with UNOPS.
- Assess the viability of the irrigation technologies that have been implemented;
- Review timelines with a view to expedite the construction of major irrigation schemes and recommend ways to expedite implementation

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Contribute to the AM and ORMS report of infrastructure issues</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

4. Full Name of Staff:	Ms Putso Nyathi, Agronomist Climate Smart Agriculture (IFAD, Kenya)
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

22. The Consultant **will focus her analysis in particular on the following:**
- Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission;
  - Together with MLAWRR team, make an assessment of the results of SIRP so far in the areas of increased production and productivity of crops for sales as well as production for household consumption by the food deficit poor;
  - Comment on the project's status regarding a tracking mechanism to measure increases in production and productivity, in particular as regards crop yields;
  - Comment how the support to enhanced production and productivity take into consideration targeting aspects of the design;
  - Assess the project's contribution to improvements in the livelihoods of the target households by comparing the situation before and after the project intervention using the rolling baseline data and routine monitoring data and other information that will be collected as part of this assignment;
  - Conduct an assessment of the plans and progress in promotion and adoption of home-grown feeds for livestock;
  - Review progress made regarding the promotion of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) through the intensification and establishment of demonstration plots;
  - Assess if the project has increased the adoption of technologies and practices and level of effective adoption of conservation agriculture and improvements in production;
  - Assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) interventions;
  - Analyse the use of strategic partnerships to increase production and productivity and if pertinent, make proposals for new partnerships for instance the Brazil SSTC activity;
  - Assess progress in implementation of RPSF 1 grant.
  - Assess the implementation of the outcome capacity needs assessment on agronomy skills and capacity of extension staff; and
  - Document lessons learned and provide practical recommendations, including the opportunities and constraints for the scale up of CSA.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
-------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------

In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the AM and ORMS report on agricultural production issues</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

5. Full Name of Staff:	Edith Kirumba, Climate Change and NRM (IFAD Kenya):
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

The Consultant will be responsible for reviewing progress with regard to climate change issues and natural resources management. More specifically, she will:

- Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission;
- Review the progress made by NRM Specialist and make recommendations;
- Review the quality of planned activities related to climate adaptation/mitigation and environment and NRM;
- In collaboration with gender, targeting and partnership specialist, review the quality of targeting and approaches used in implementing climate change, environment and NRM activities. environment and NRM;
- Review the progress made in the finalisation of ESMPs;
- Assess the extent to which planned component activities and interventions are addressing sustainable NRM as a contribution to the overall project objectives;
- Assess progress in the implementation of the SECAP measures and recommend measures to address emerging issues, especially in relation to infrastructure development;
- Assess climate risks along the different commodity groups and the quality of implementation of the climate change adaptation interventions. Propose adaptation/mitigation measures as required;
- Observe the progress in the implementation of the Natural Resources Fund facility;
- Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the project about mainstreaming climate risk and environmental management;
- Assess whether the project is putting into place adequate sustainability mechanisms for ownership of the activities especially infrastructure by beneficiary communities;
- Assess partnership with
- Assess implementation of climate smart agriculture activities;

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables:  Contribute to the AM and ORMS report on climate change and natural resource management issues	Oct 2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

6. Full Name of Staff:	Mr Andrew Macpherson Senior VC Specialist,	
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021	
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021	
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10	
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>		
<b>Expected Activities:</b>		
23. The Consultant will:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission;</li> <li>Lead the assessment of value chain and market led approach of the project;</li> <li>Review the progress made in the implementation of the BDSP and considering the approach taken by the previous TA BDS, make proposals of how the support in BDS issues with the two BDS firms under recruitment. In particular, look at the areas to be covered by each BDSP and the exchange of knowledge and best practices between the two areas and the stakeholders, in particular the farmers, Agritex and the private firms.</li> <li>Observe linkages with the IFAD PMI grant on Green Technologies to Facilitate Development of Value Chains for Perishable Crops and Animal Products which is benefitting Zimbabwe;</li> <li>Assess the impact of demonstration plots and recommendations from Value chain studies;</li> <li>Assess the overall progress and outcomes in implementing the FFSs and the capacity of IPs to implement FFS (master training and training of extension workers) and the link with BDS;</li> <li>Identify potential technologies and practices for scaling up;</li> <li>Assess the private sector linkages under each value chain, analyzing the bottlenecks, opportunities and way forward; especially in relation to the linkages of the VC with traders and MSMEs and other private sector entities;</li> <li>Assess the progress achieved on market access and how market aspects are being addressed in the Project – identify some best practices;</li> <li>Assess the capacity issues of SIRP and IPs in operationalisation of Small-Scale Value Addition and commercialisation - provide guidance on the best ways to overcome the constraints; and</li> <li>Assess the effectiveness and adaption of the post-harvest technologies implemented through SIRP and make recommendations for further modernization of agricultural processes by making use of nationally existing alternatives but considering also opportunities provided by partnerships in particular SSTC.</li> </ul>		
<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>		
Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):		Required Completion Date:
In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribute to the AM and ORMS report as required</li> </ul>		Oct 2021

<b>INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES</b>		
7. Full Name of Staff:	Ms Joylyn Ndoro Targeting, Nutrition and Social Inclusion Specialist	
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021	
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021	

<b>Total number of working days</b> <i>(max. 240 in a 12-month period):</i>	10
<b>GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED</b>	
<b>Expected Activities:</b>	
24. The Consultant <b>will focus her analysis in particular on the following:</b>	
25. will be responsible for the following:	
<b>Targeting and Social Inclusion:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead the assessment of targeting mechanisms and strategy considerations of the Project. Assess the outreach of beneficiaries including women, men, youth (disaggregated to male and female). Review the progress in the implementation of a crosscutting targeting strategy;</li> <li>• Review the quality of targeting and outreach, gender mainstreaming level and quality of women and youth participation against the 2021 AWPB targets and the progress made in the implementation of the 2021 AWPB targets;</li> <li>• Review the quality of targeting and approaches used in implementing natural resources management and expanded irrigation schemes activities;</li> <li>• Review progress on youth mainstreaming and assess whether project resources and services are delivered in a manner that responds to the needs of youth, women and people with disabilities;</li> <li>• Assess the quality of uptake of project activities by the project groups and identify challenges faced by the groups in the process;</li> <li>• Assess the level and quality of women participation in leadership positions in WUOs, and income generating groups under natural resources management facility;</li> <li>• In collaboration with other members of the Mission, review the overall progress of implementing the Gender, Youth and Targeting interventions;</li> <li>• Ensure that the log-frame complies with all aspects of the IFAD policy on gender for reporting purposes and gender, youth sensitive indicators are included;</li> <li>• Review the adequacy of the targeting criteria in reaching all groups within the project areas;</li> <li>• Assess the appropriateness of the Project Interventions in addressing the needs of the target beneficiaries, the extent to which the Project addresses the needs of specific vulnerable groups; and</li> <li>• Assess the progress made to ensure that the M&amp;E system is equipped to handle sex-disaggregated data and produce summarized information that allows the team to make informed decisions.</li> <li>• Assess the extent and quality of gender and youth mainstreaming as well as disaggregated reporting.</li> <li>• Assess the extent to which the WEAL results have been project, particularly to inform reductions in the workload of women, gender sensitive technology and improvements in women's and youth representation and decision making in governance structures of the project.</li> </ul>	
<b>Nutrition:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the progress and quality of implementation of a project's nutrition-sensitive interventions;</li> <li>• assess against the AWPB the extent to which the project is reaching the intended target groups and contributing to achieving intended nutrition-related outcomes.</li> <li>• Comment on the status of inclusion of core nutrition indicators in the project logframe; Review the status of the nutrition baseline survey;</li> <li>• Review and comment on the budget for nutrition activities;</li> <li>• Assess project investments in improvement of local food systems (mainly through increasing and diversifying nutrient-rich food production) and review progress in integrating nutrition considerations into stage of the food value chain beyond production;</li> <li>• Comment on nutrition knowledge and awareness-raising (through nutrition education and behaviour change communication) including hygiene and sanitation education;</li> <li>• Assess and provide recommendations for further exploration of the linkages between nutrition and other mainstreaming themes (environment and climate, gender and youth);</li> <li>• Comment on the project's nutrition-related policy dialogue and coordination with sectors outside agriculture and provide recommendations for strengthening of policy frameworks, and multisectoral action and partnerships which are essential for creating an enabling environment for nutrition;</li> <li>• Assess the link of nutrition activities between the SIRP, NORAD grant and RPSF projects.</li> <li>• Assess the workplan for the SIRP nutrition specialist and provide suggest improvement to expedite implementation</li> <li>• Undertake any other tasks as requested by CD and/or lead consultant</li> </ul>	

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
<p>In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delegate to each mission member responsibility for specific sections to write for the ORMS Supervision Report and prepare the summary Aide Memoire;</li> <li>Coordinate with the team members on the preparations of the appendices;</li> <li>Contribute to the AM and ORMS report as required</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES	
8. Full Name of Staff:	<b>Ms Grace Nakanjako</b> <b>Monitoring and Evaluation &amp; Knowledge Management Specialist</b>
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED	
<b>Expected Activities:</b> 26. The Consultant will be responsible for reviewing the overall progress achieved by the programme. More specifically, she will observe the following:	
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission;</li> <li>Evaluate the progress of implementation in relation to the outputs, results and indicators defined in the project Logframe;</li> <li>Review the M&amp;E setup, particularly as regards (a) information flow, reporting tools and formats, from and between components and stakeholders; b) the quality of data generated; c) ORMS compliance; d) segregated according along the target sub-groups and by such as gender, as per targeting strategy;</li> <li>Assess the completeness of the improved M&amp;E plan;</li> <li>Evaluate the implications of the recommendations proposed by the mission team and based on the inputs from the other team members, lead the revision of the project Log frame and M&amp;E system;</li> <li>Review the project reporting on outcomes. In particular review the Annual Outcome Survey report and any other outcome assessments carried out by the project since the MTR mission. Propose recommendations for improvement on outcome reporting;</li> <li>Assess the project data management systems. In particular review the progress in development, operationalisation and utilisation of the electronic monitoring database. Follow up on the recruitment of the M&amp;E Assistant;</li> <li>Review the project's physical and financial implementation progress against outputs and outcomes at mid-term, using the key indicators as defined in the log frame;</li> <li>Assess the functionality of the MIS in getting reports useful for the programme;</li> <li>Evaluate the contributions of the implementation partners to the Project M&amp;E system; Observe the use of women and youth inclusion indicators, that go beyond participation (related to decision making, empowerment); make recommendations; and</li> <li>Assess the integration of GIS and M&amp;E system.</li> </ul>	
<b>Knowledge Management:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review the status of the knowledge management strategy and progress towards implementation of the KM plan and provide recommendations for improvements;</li> </ul>	

- Assess the existence and use of knowledge management mechanisms for capturing, packaging and disseminating successful project innovations, positive results, lessons learned and practices fit for scale-up;
- Review the use of the calendar of knowledge products to be produced by the project clearly spelling out how they will be produced by whom, when and for which target group;
- Assess the status of the KM capacity/skills assessment and the plan for addressing skills/capacity gaps;
- Review and comment on the KM budget and resources;
- Assess progress made towards KM indicators in project log frame and together with the M&E specialist, make recommendations;
- Assess and provide recommendations for the utilization of evidence, good practices, innovations and lessons for country level Policy dialogue/engagement;
- Comment on knowledge exchange and lesson learning at national and regional level; and
- Assess the extent to which the project is contributing to lessons learnt, policy review and engagement at county and national levels

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
<p>In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to sections of the Aide Memoire and ORMS as required;</li> <li>• Contribute to the Project Status Report (appendix 1) and other appendices as requested by the team leader.</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

9. Full Name of Staff:	<b>Mr Carlo Marcello Spinello</b> Financial Management specialist
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

27. The Consultant will be in charge of the following:
- Use the IFAD FMAQ as the basis to collect the relevant information to assess the strengths and weaknesses of financial management systems, internal controls and financial reporting systems relating to financial management and financial administration of project funds to confirm that they still satisfy IFAD's fiduciary requirements, comply with the Financing Agreement and LTB and update it accordingly;
  - Review the functionality of the accounting system and ability of the system to provide easily adequate financial reports, as needed; propose remedial actions where required;
  - Review and give guidance for the elaboration of Withdrawal Applications, review the sample of expenditures to be claimed through SOEs, focusing on the adequacy, completeness and eligibility of future claims;
  - Review the operation of the project special/designated account accounts;
  - Observe the use of the different sources of finance (IFAD grant, OFID, GoZ funding) to register Project activities correctly, observe and give guidance in particular for the templates to capture beneficiary contributions;
  - Review the fixed asset register ensuring all assets procured are properly recorded and accounted in the records of the project;
  - Review project compliance with all covenants contained in the financing agreement;



- Together with IPs, assess value for money, identify possible problematic areas in the programme implementation in which value for money is not considered appropriately and propose solutions to improve value for money;
- Review overall project financial performance; and
- As regards ARC, participate in the elaboration on the options for current range of insurance coverage with ARC and in consultation with GoZ, help to support different models with decreasing support for the premium payment.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
<p>In close collaboration with the other team members, produce the following deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the Aide-Memoire and ORMS supervision report on fiduciary aspects;</li> <li>• FMAQ;</li> <li>• Financial Management appendices;</li> <li>• SOEs check checklist.</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES, EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND REQUIRED COMPLETION DATES

10. Full Name of Staff:	Ms Rym Ghazzali Procurement Specialist
Expected Start Date of Assignment:	04 Oct 2021
Expected End Date of Assignment:	15 Oct 2021
Total number of working days (max. 240 in a 12-month period):	10

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVE(S) TO BE ACHIEVED

##### Expected Activities:

- Review the current Procurement Plan in order to assess it has been fully updated and upgraded, ascertain its completeness, its concurrence with the AWPB, and its consistency with the country systems and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook;
- Provide support, advice and recommendations on the following:
  - a. The thresholds, ceilings and preferences to be applied in the implementation of procurement under the project;
  - b. The contract types and contractual arrangements for goods, works and consulting services required to implement the projects;
  - c. The proposed methods of procurement;
  - d. The related IFAD review procedures and provide suggestions to improve the overall quality of the procurement processes;
- Review a minimum sample of 10% of all procurement contracts for compliance;
- Carry out spot checks on past procurement activities and assess the extent these adhere to Government and/or IFAD Procurement Guidelines and Handbook; in particular, verify that the goods, services and works procured correspond with the approved AWPB and Procurement Plan, in terms of quality and quantities;
- Review the procurement, contracting and implementation processes and timeliness and appropriateness of procurement actions;
- Assess contract administration and management procedures;
- Assess the procurement capacity of all entities to be reviewed in terms of manpower, levels of training of procurement staff, work environments and independence of procurement staff to carry out their statutory assignments;

- Conduct specific analysis of value for money (VFM) at all levels and the reasonableness of prices for:
  - e. Goods, equipment, etc using available price indicators;
  - f. Civil Works, compared to locally accepted standards and prices; and
  - g. Services compare quality-output to international standards and prices;
- Determine whether adequate systems are in place for procurement planning, implementation and monitoring, and whether documentation are maintained as per required standards and can be relied upon;
- Verify to the extent possible, whether goods, works and consulting services contracted were supplied/completed according to the required specifications and technical standards;
- Review issues identified in the previous procurement review and aide-mémoire and procurement related issues identified in project audit reports;
- Identify deficiencies and make recommendations for improvements and control mechanisms in the procurement procedures and processes;
- Conduct a review of any significant changes in the borrower/recipient's procurement system and practices, and ensure project procurement procedures and systems are updated accordingly;
- Review/update the Procurement Risk Assessment, using the IFAD Procurement Risk Matrix (Module I of the IFAD Procurement Manual);
- Assess further procurement staff training needs and ensure relevant training is planned and provided to project management and procurement staff in a timely manner;
- Submit an assignment report (as per IFAD format), and any other relevant ancillary documents;
- Carry out any other activity, as required by IFAD.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs (please include any travel if applicable):	Required Completion Date:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to relevant sections to the ORMS report and appendices.</li> </ul>	Oct 2021

#### DOCUMENTATION

28. The *following* documentation will be made available to the mission members for undertaking the assignment:

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Design Report</li> <li>• Programme Implementation Manual</li> <li>• ORMS and Aide Memoires</li> <li>• Financing Agreement</li> <li>• Letter to the Borrower/Recipient</li> <li>• 2021 AWPB and Procurement Plan</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual Outcome survey</li> <li>• Success Stories</li> <li>• Updated Progress report</li> <li>• Feasibility reports</li> <li>• MPAT, WEAI and Gender and Targeting Strategy</li> </ul> |
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#### People Met

Name	Surname	Gender	Organisation	Contact	Designation
OBEDIENCE	MHLANGA	M	SIRP	777128283	INTERN
TICHAONA	CHAKANYUKA	M	SIRP	719622488	INTERN
GERALD	MAODZWA	M	SIRP	784782856	INTERN
ENESTIA	MUDZINGIRI	F	SIRP PCU	773702950	GENDER & SOCIAL
LIOLI	MAGUMA	F	SIRP PCU	772283365	NRM
NELSON	OLUOCH	M	IFAD	771175897	CONSULTANT

NOLYN	BEREJENA	F	SIRP	773061775	M & E
VICTOR	NDLOVU	M	SIRP	772676772	PROCUREMENT
SHEPHERD	MATAGA	M	SIRP	773590334	ACCOUNTANT
BESTAR	MWANZA	F	SIRP	772413355	ADMIN ASSISTANT
ODRECK	MUKORERA	M	SIRP PCU	773254988	PC
ABISHER	MAKONDO	M	SIRP	772332188	ACCOUNTANT
WALTER	MAKOTORE	M	AGRITEX	785577009	SAES
LAWRENCE	MUNYARADZI	M	DOI	776224329	TECHNICIAN
VIOLA	MUTANDAGAI	F	MOLAFWRD	717347968	HR
AMANDA	NDLOVU	F	SIRP	717622571	INTERN
BRIAN	NHLEMA	M	FAO	772295704	CONSULTANT
PROSPER B	MUVHIRINGI	M	SIRP	774686529	M & E ASSISTANT
RUTENDO	CHIKOSHANA	F	IRRIGATION	773250019	ENGINEER
TENDAYI	CHIMUNHU	M	IRRIGATION	773587923	ENGINEER
NATASHA	DENGA	F	SIRP	785708006	INTERN
ANDREW	MACPHERSON	M	IFAD	772133708	CONSULTANT
JOYLYN	NDORO	F	IFAD	772296290	CONSULTANT
PHAINAS	FOROMA	M	IFAD	773824441	DRIVER
FUNGAI P	KUTYAUROIPO	F	SIRP	773978700	NUTRITIONIST
CREYTON	CHENZARA	M	DOM	772837859	ENGINEER
NYARARAI	MATIMBA	M	DOM	773412400	ENGINEER
ZANO	SHIRINGIRIAI	M	DOI	-	ENGINEER
RUKUNI	CLOPAS	M	DOI	-	ENGINEER

## **Zimbabwe**

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### **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme**

### **Supervision Report**

### **Appendix 7: Integrated Project Risk Matrix (IPRM)**

Mission Dates: 4- 15 October 2021

Document Date: 23/11/2021

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5921-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



## Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
<b>Country Context</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<i>Political Commitment</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Macroeconomic</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Fragility and Security</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Policy alignment</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Policy Development and Implementation</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Project Scope</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<i>Project Relevance</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Technical Soundness</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<b>Project Financial Management</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Project Organization and Staffing</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project Budgeting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Project Internal Controls</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project External Audit</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Project Procurement</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<i>Legal and Regulatory Framework</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Accountability and Transparency</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Capability in Public Procurement</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Public Procurement Processes</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Indigenous People</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Labour and Working Conditions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Community Health and Safety</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>

<b>Risk Category / Subcategory</b>	<b>Inherent risk</b>	<b>Residual risk</b>
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Stakeholder Grievances</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>

<b>Country Context</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Political Commitment</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> <p>Due of the protracted economic crisis over the last 20 years and the contested elections in July 2018, as well as the preparation for the upcoming 2023 general elections, there is substantial risk of civil unrest and political instability/uncertainty that could derail the implementation of the project, restrict its supervision and compromise the achievement of SIRP development objective.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>Project will select implementing partners among private sector entities and NGO with track record of service delivery to rural communities. National consultants will be relied upon to ensure effective implementation support and supervision.</p>		
<b>Governance</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> <p>Zimbabwe's lack of governance and policy making stability has been earmarked by key international financiers as one of the causes of poor overall performance in the country in the past 20 years. This has created a weak environment for growth and development in key sectors and reduced the willingness of local and international investors to commit their resources in the country. High corruption rating and overall lack of transparency have significantly increased the country risks for investments in Zimbabwe, including investments in agriculture and agro-processing.</p>	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>As for political risks, SIRP aims to protect itself from the materialization of governance and corruption risks with the systematic development of and adherence to rules and procedures for the project activities. This includes particularly the development of comprehensive procurement rules and investments in procurement-related staff. The project has a semiautonomous project coordination unit that is tasked with coordination of project implementation.</p>		
<b>Risk:</b> <p>SIRP is co-financed by OPEC Fund. In 2020 Government of Zimbabwe has had challenges in keeping up with the payments to OPEC Fund and there is risk of the Government would be defaulting with payment of the arrears to OPEC Fund, a situation which could result in the delayed payment of infrastructures works and in the very worst case even in the suspension of the IFAD grant to SIRP.</p>	High	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>Visible project results will stimulate government to honour its payment to OPEC Fund and close coordination between IFAD and OPEC Fund is already now bringing good results. IFAD is aware of deadlines of the Government of Zimbabwe to OPEC Fund and includes them to the policy engagement agenda with the Government. Special account advance arrangement with OFID - processed in 2021 - functions also as a small buffer in case of delays with disbursements.</p>		
<b>Macroeconomic</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>

<b>Risk:</b> <p>High unsustainability and vulnerability of macroeconomic policies (monetary, fiscal, debt management/sustainability) to domestic and external shocks (e.g. COVID-19, droughts) will continue to result in high inflation (emergence of parallel market) , low foreign exchange reserves, large fiscal deficits, debt distress, reduced economic growth and ultimately undermining government capacity to mobilize counterpart funding, and significantly impacting market dynamics of value chains, including market prices and profit margins for project target groups.</p>	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>Engage and maintain dialogue with the Government, in particular the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, to prioritize investment in commercialization of smallholder agriculture. Invest in organizing smallholder farmers in market oriented-entities (Farmer Organisations, cooperatives) and increase their negotiation power. Promote use of win-win partnerships and formal contracts between smallholder farmers and agribusiness companies (off-takers, input suppliers in the value chain) and financial institutions. Project transactions are USD to avoid erosion of purchasing power.</p>		
<b>Risk:</b> <p>SIRP has a strong component on facilitating market access. However, there is risk of poor response from the private sector to provide markets for selected value chains in the irrigation areas</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>In order to mitigate against this risk, the project will support groups of smallholder farmers to establish value addition facilities which would provide markets and drive production in irrigation schemes. Engage private sector to raise awareness on the programme.</p>		
<b>Fragility and Security</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> <p>Higher frequency of natural shock (droughts and inundations) combined with other political and economic crises in the country reduce participation of beneficiaries in cost-sharing for investment in irrigation schemes and present a significant threat to the completion, profitability and sustainability/scalability of the irrigation infrastructure and other investment, thus leading to reduced benefits to and impact of project on smallholders that are currently engaging in irrigation as well as poor and vulnerable smallholders engaged in rain-fed farming in the adjacent rain-fed areas.</p>	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>Investment is made on a cost-sharing basis, with capital expenditure being mainly financed by the programme, while farmers have to cover full cost of operation &amp; maintenance of their scheme, including cost of water and depreciation of (movable) equipment. The programme will target those schemes where farmers demonstrate willingness and ability to pay. Water User Organisations (WUO) will be strengthened for management of irrigation schemes. Climate proofing will be applied by taking climate-related risks into consideration when planning, designing and constructing irrigation infrastructure.</p>		
<b>Risk:</b> <p>The unstable political, social, and economic situation of the country seems to be challenging. This could potentially lead to civil unrest, which could make irrigation schemes inaccessible for implementation.</p>	High	Substantial



<b>Mitigations:</b>  The project will engage local service providers to continue with implementation of project activities with the supervision of district level staff from the implementing agencies.		
<b>Sector Strategies and Policies</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Policy alignment</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Because of the unstable and unpredictable political and socioeconomic environment in the country, there is a risk of reverting to old strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural sector used prior to the adoption of the National Agricultural Policy Framework in 2018, which had been not sufficiently aligned with IFAD priorities (e.g. on land use right, private sector engagement), undermining project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b>  Engage in policy dialogue with the Ministry of Agriculture for better alignment of policy and build the capacity of IFAD's stakeholders for effective participation in policy formulation, implementation and review.		
<b>Risk:</b>  Due to the lack of specific viable irrigation models recommended for smallholder farmers, there is the risk that the lack of ownership by smallholder farmers could result in unsustainable irrigation schemes continuing to draw on public resources for operation and maintenance.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b>  SIRP will assist the government to understand the limitations and benefits of the different models and come up with sustainable irrigation models for adoption by the smallholder farmers.		
<b>Policy Development and Implementation</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Because of current political instability, frequent civil unrests and reduced fiscal space, there is a risk that country's strategies and policies governing the rural and agricultural sector become unstable, unpredictable, financially and fiscally unsustainable, leading to a substantially reduced government interest in the project, delaying its implementation and compromising achievement of its objectives.	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b>  The Agricultural Sector Working Group will be leveraged as a platform to engage in policy dialogue with the Sector Ministry in order to advocate for prioritization of climate resilient investment in smallholder agriculture commercialization.		
<b>Environment and Climate Context</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  If the project does not address environmental risks, they are likely to be exacerbated. Land degradation is the main risk, which is already negatively impacting agricultural productivity and site-specific soil erosion and loss of vegetation especially in farms and areas surrounding irrigation schemes. Soil erosion causes siltation of water bodies leading to reduced water availability for SIRP activities, which may also result in abstraction of ground water resources for agriculture productivity and domestic use.	Moderate	Moderate

<b>Mitigations:</b>  The capacity building targeted at the smallholders will include climate smart agriculture techniques that also ensure environmental sustainability such as integrated soil fertility management and diversified cropping systems. The project is also investing in sustainable land management practices such as building of gabions to control erosion, conservation agriculture, good agricultural practices, jointly with beneficiaries, mapping natural resources and developing plans to better manage them, and building their capacities. Environmental and Social Management Plans (EMPs) are being developed to identify environmental and social risks and propose mitigation actions.		
<b>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  SIRP beneficiaries are likely to be vulnerable to the effects of climate variability and change, if interventions to enable farmers adapt or mitigate the effects are not made. The main risks include drought, intermittent floods, heat waves, cyclones and rainfall variability. Droughts have occurred in the recent past due to the El-Nino phenomenon leading to crop losses and negatively impacting livelihoods. Water stress will also increase as a result of climate change. Some of the SIRP areas have areas have experienced severe floods due to cyclone Idai, leading to destruction of irrigation infrastructure, crop losses, and loss of livelihoods.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b>  Climate change adaptation measures will be promoted through the promotion of climate smart agriculture investments such as drip irrigation, water harvesting, drought tolerant crop varieties, improved crop varieties, promotion of GAPs and nutrition gardens, as well as building the capacities of irrigators. The project is also looking to promote climate resilient and water efficient irrigation technologies and management regimes.		
<b>Project Scope</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Project Relevance</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  As the number of development projects in Zimbabwe is limited and the country needs are many, there is a clear need for a projects like SIRP, the focus area remains relevant. The project remains well aligned to the Government policies.	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b>  As indicated above and discussed in detail in the PDR, SIRP continues to be fully aligned with Government's key rural development policies. It is also in line with IFAD's new COSOP and IFAD's core corporate priorities. Through close and active policy engagement with authorities, IFAD will assure that new ideas and priorities are streamlines to SIRP approaches and implementation menhanisms.		
<b>Technical Soundness</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  While the SIRP project is technically sound, there is the risk that government does not have the capacity to implement the project within the duration of the project.	Substantial	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b>  SIRP will rely on Technical Assistance and increasingly on strategic partnerships in order to ensure that the project beneficiaries are reached, and the project objectives are met.		
<b>Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Implementation Arrangements</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>

<b>Risk:</b> Agritex and Department of Irrigation (DOI) have been affected by brain drain, insufficient budget for staff development, poor mobility, and high farmer to extension worker ratio. There is the risk that project implementation capacity would be weak resulting non completion of activities by end of project.	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> The project will invest in Technical Assistance, staff training and the provision of vehicles and motorbikes in order to boost the capacity of the implementing departments. In addition, the project will also benefit from regular and frequent implementation support missions. Liaison consultant also engages with Programme frequently.		
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Substantial</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Weak M&E arrangements will not allow for the project's progress and impact to be accurately measured.	High	Substantial
<b>Mitigations:</b> SIRP has adopted a Participatory Knowledge Management/Monitoring and Evaluation system that has been developed and is managed by the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU). This allows stakeholder participation and involvement in assessment of results and the reflection of perspectives and aspirations of those directly affected by the project and the achievement of the project objectives, targets and results. A web-based MIS will be developed to allow for data management and facilitate the production of draft progress tables.		
<b>Project Financial Management</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Project Organization and Staffing</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Project finance staffing is complete with the Project Accountant now picking up experience with IFAD financial management requirements which is assuring that financial management of project resources is adequate. Payroll management has not been streamlined as statutory obligations requirements – PAYE, NSSA have not been complied with	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> Further training of the Project Accountant in IFAD financial management procedures/requirements. • Management to make arrangements to recover and remit statutory dues as required		
<b>Project Budgeting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> The 2020 AWPB which was submitted late contrary to FA provisions. This also presents a risk of proper budget monitoring as posting of budget in the accounting software is done after approval. The 2021 AWPB that was due on 31/10/2020 has not been submitted to IFAD for review and No Objection; Budget for the 2020 has not been fully posted into the accounting software; and There is a risk of very low budget execution with implication of slow project implementation as evidenced by the 16% budget execution at 10 months into the financial year	Substantial	Moderate

<b>Mitigations:</b> SIRP to prepare realistic budgets for any given year based on the implementation experience of the previous year's execution and based on realistic activity implementation plans provided by the technical team; AWPB to be submitted to IFAD for No Objection after approval of the PSC two months prior to the beginning of the financial year. No expenditure will take place prior to approval of the budget; and Budget figures to be posted in the accounting software – to put to use the budget module of SAGE PASTEL to facilitate budget monitoring and control		
<b>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Delays in the disbursement process due to (i) delay in approval of WA, (ii) delayed access to DA bank statement for reconciliation preparation to WA submission, (iii) direct payment only allowed disbursement method for OFID, (iv) slow GoZ contribution to cover the tax quota for the processing of each expenditure.	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> ACTIONS: (i) submit WAs directly to the Accountant General MOFED, (ii) Finalise the regularisation of MOFED government official emails for accessing statements, (iii) open OFID Designated Account for advance/replenishment method, (iv) ensure availability of GoZ contribution to cover taxes.		
<b>Project Internal Controls</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Bank reconciliations not done on a regular basis as bank statements have not been availed to SIRP by MOFED on a timely basis, failing to monitor the status of the DA; Fixed assets may be misused or fuel abused; Use of cash payments may expose the programme to fraud; and Risk that the project will not implement internal audit recommendations failing the very purpose of carrying out an internal audit	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> Prepare and share with IFAD internal audit recommendation implementation action plan; and • Limit cash transactions to the extent possible		
<b>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Sage PASTEL has been implemented. Budget figures are not posted on a timely basis; Programme Accountant has reported some challenges with the software when it comes to importation or export of data in MS Excel In-kind contribution from beneficiaries and GoZ is being realised but not quantified and reported	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> Engage the accounting software vendor to reconfigure approval levels in the system; • Quantify and report in-kind contribution; and • Monthly reconciliation of accounting records to accounting software data		
<b>Project External Audit</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Potential delay in the submission of the Audit Report due on 30 June 2021 due to late start of the recruitment process of the External Auditor.	Moderate	Moderate

<b>Mitigations:</b>  ACTION: Speed up recruitment and completion of Audit process. In the case the delay is due to Covid-19 reasons the Project, through Borrower's request to Director FMD/IFAD, can request a 3 month extension to the audit submission deadline.		
<b>Project Procurement</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Legal and Regulatory Framework</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Risk 1: Lack of transparency in conduction the procurement processes due to the absence of procurement databases on procurement monitoring and methods used. Risk 2: Only the legal and regulatory framework for procurement is publicly available ( <a href="http://www.praz.gov.zw/">http://www.praz.gov.zw/</a> ) which contravenes the principle of transparency and equal access to information to potential bidders. Risk 3: PRAZ did not make standard bidding documents for the shopping procurement method available on its website.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b>  Mitigations1: IFAD can strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to address these shortcomings, and it is recommended that it do so through the COSOP consultations with the government. Mitigations 2: SIRP annual procurement plan to be published on PRAZ, MLLR webpage, the Gazette and newspapers with large audience. All contract awards to be published publicly (the rate is likely to remain 2 throughout the project life-time given that the Government does not maintain annual procurement statistics and there are no indications on whether the government will revise its decision in this line. The initial mitigation strategy to reject but could subsequently be reviewed to monitor in the event of changes/ modification of the Government's strategy towards public access to procurement information). Mitigations 3: PRAZ should issue standard bidding documents for shopping and make them available on its website.		
<b>Accountability and Transparency</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Risk 1: High risk of corruption. (Low Country Corruption Perception Index scored 22 points (2018)). Risk 2: The local authority responsible for investigating corruption allegations (ZACC) is not an independent legal entity being under the administration of the Office of the President and Cabinet. This exposes the process to the risk of potential conflict of interest and distorted or biased decisions.	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b>  1: All procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, shall observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded Projects, in accordance with paragraph 84 of the Procurement Guidelines. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all projects, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anti-corruption and fraud laws. 2: IFAD can strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to make ZACC an independent Anti-Corruption agency, and it is recommended that it do so through the COSOP consultations with the government.		
<b>Capability in Public Procurement</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Not identified. Full compliance with IFAD requirements.	Low	Low

<b>Mitigations:</b>  Not applicable as no risks were identified under this section.		
<b>Public Procurement Processes</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Public Procurement Processes Risk 1: Discouraging suppliers and potential bidders from bidding/ complaints of unsuccessful bidders/ non-compliance with IFAD's requirements. Although SI 5 -2018 stipulates that contract awards be advertised; this is not actually followed by the government. None of SIRP contract awards were advertised publicly. PMU communicates the award to the Ministry of finance whom decides whether or not to publish (justified on the basis of cost implications). Similarly, non-competitive processes are not published publicly. Risk 2: bidding documents are published on national newspapers, the Gazette and internet (where feasible). Tender documents can be purchased from DOI against a nominal fee. Risk 3: For national competitive bidding, bidding documents are advertised for a 20-days bidding period, while for international competitive bidding, bidding documents are advertised for a 40-days competitive period (Art. 19-1). Risk 4: Contract managers are appointed by DOI in writing and sent to PMU. The latter follows up with the management aspects of the contract. Risk 5: There are no approval thresholds for contract amendments. Risk 6: While a contract register is in place and contract managers monitor contract execution and inform PMU of any amendments, the contract monitoring system/framework is not sufficiently structured and requires strengthening. Risk 7: Contracts were not completed on schedule due to delays incurred as a consequence of COVID-19 and mobility restrictions.	Low	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b>  Mitigation 1: All competitive biddings must be published; results communicated to bidders and stand still period observed. Mitigation 2: Ensure that ICBs are issued in all the means of communication mentioned in the World Bank regulations, including UNDB Online. Mitigation 3: all bidding processes to be issued for a minimum of 30 days regardless of whether they are national or international. Mitigation 4: Ensure that the contract guidelines are in place to assist the project on contract management matters. Mitigation 5: Ensure that the contract guidelines are in place to assist the project on contract management matters. Mitigation 6: Ensure that the contract guidelines are in place to assist the project on contract management matters. Mitigation 7: Instances of force majeure do not apply uniformly to all processes. Care to be given to civil works in particular. Non-competitive processes can still be managed during COVID-19.		
<b>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Biodiversity Conservation</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b>  Clearing of land for irrigation expansion may occur in some of the targeted areas of the SIRP. Land clearing has already resulted in loss of habitat and biodiversity. Smallholders may also reduce the diversity of their farms as they become integrated in specific value chains.	Moderate	Low

<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>The irrigation feasibility studies will be screened for adverse environmental impacts including potential to result in loss of biodiversity. In addition, capacity building for the smallholders will include biodiversity conservation. The NORAD financed nutrition grant for SIRP will promote nutrition sensitive value chains and crop diversification as part of the CSA. The project is promoting sustainable land and water management interventions such as conservation agriculture, building of gabions to control erosion, promotion of good agricultural practices, jointly with beneficiaries, mapping natural resources and developing plans to better manage them, and building their capacities. Farmers are also receiving training on sustainable land management practices and natural resources management. These interventions are expected to have positive impacts on biodiversity conservation. The project is also developing environmental and social management plans to mitigate biodiversity and other environmental related risks in the specific project sites.</p>		
<b>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> <p>Land and water resources may be polluted as a result of sedimentation or use of agrochemicals, as smallholders invest in improved agricultural productivity and become integrated into value chains.</p>	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>The pollution will be point source and can be managed by the farmers through training in the safe use, handling and disposal of agrochemical products, and through sustainable land and water management interventions to limit sedimentation of water bodies. The screening criteria for business plans includes environmental criteria that will minimize impacts of pollution. The ESMPs will also provide mitigation actions and capacity development opportunities for beneficiaries.</p>		
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> <p>The potential risk is that SIRP may cause significant cultural or physical resource degradation, including threats to or the loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance. Secondly there is the risk that women may be prevented from participating due to patriarchal norms and that the men could take over lucrative enterprises from the women beneficiaries.</p>	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> <p>There is a very low risk that SIRP will be implemented in areas of cultural heritage sites. SIRP will put in place a grievance redress mechanism and indigenous people will be engaged through FPIC process to ensure consent to all interventions. GALS methodology, to empower women and men, will be adopted. Training on GALS will increase the visibility of women roles and raise awareness of gender justice for men, women and youth for increased wellbeing. Using WEAI survey, SIRP will measure empowerment in terms of income generation and sharing of labour roles, improved knowledge and leadership skills, equitable household decision making and access to productive resources. GALS mentors will monitor the use of assets and economic activities.</p>		
<b>Indigenous People</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> <p>The potential risk is that SIRP may cause significant adverse physical, social, or economic impacts on indigenous peoples, or in threats to or the loss of resources of historical or cultural significance to them.</p>	Moderate	Low

<b>Mitigations:</b> A grievance mechanism and strong feedback mechanisms will be put in place for reporting on targeting. There are no known Indigenous people in SIRP area but if encountered they will be engaged in a consultative and participatory process through FPIC.		
<b>Labour and Working Conditions</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> The potential risk is that SIRP may cause an increase in exploitative labour practices (e.g. forced or child labour), gender-based violence, discriminatory and unsafe/unhealthy working conditions for people employed to work specifically in relation to the project, including third parties and primary suppliers.	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> SIRP will promote viable enterprises that generate enough income for decent labour practices. The project will raise awareness against child labour, gender-based violence, and unsafe working conditions. Required clauses will be included in contacts with service providers. SIRP will also engage targeted households on the benefits of equitable sharing of labour through GALs.		
<b>Community Health and Safety</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> The potential community health and safety risks are likely to arise from exposure to agro-chemicals, zoonotic diseases, COVID-19, pollution from project interventions and gender-based violence.	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> The ESMPs identify risks and mitigatory measures to minimise the risks. SIRP will develop road infrastructure for the last mile to improve transport safety. Communities will access training on gender-based violence, reproductive health rights, child feeding and nutrition education in women forum meetings and other BDS and CSA trainings. Labour saving technologies will improve the health and well-being of women. For COVID -19, SIRP's efforts will be towards increased awareness on social distancing, wearing masks, washing hands and increasing the use of digital platforms. SIRP is accessing extra resources to address the impact of COVID-19. SIRP also provides potable water for schemes and raise awareness of prevention of malaria. In addition, nutrition interventions will enhance community health and safety.		
<b>Physical and Economic Resettlement</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>Risk:</b> Resettlement is a low risk in the project area because there are no new irrigation schemes being developed and the project will be largely rehabilitating existing schemes. Expansion of a few of the existing schemes was approved by the Government in the past, but government lacked resources to do so. There is a potential for conflict based on how the land allocations in the expanded schemes are done by the chiefs and Rural District Councils. Conflict management and transparency in land allocations within the schemes will need to be looked into.	Low	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> The risk of resettlement is low. However there is need to mitigate conflicts that may emerge from the allocation of land parcels within expanded irrigation schemes. The project is screening all schemes for environmental and social risks, and develops environmental and social management plans that mitigate conflicts e.g. through the development of grievance redress mechanisms.		
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Low</b>



<b>Risk:</b> The green-house gas emissions from the SIRP activities is minimal. Land clearing may result in increased emissions as a result of land use change.	Moderate	Low
<b>Mitigations:</b> Screening of investments will ensure no forests are cleared for agricultural production. CSA and Sustainable Land and Water Management practices such as soil erosion control, agroforestry, integrated soil fertility management, and conservation agriculture provide mitigation benefits improve soil carbon storage thus lowering GHG emissions.		
<b>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> There is risk that SIRP investments will not address target populations' exposure to climate variability and hazards or increase cropping intensity and higher yields. Income will not increase, and poverty will persist.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> SIRP will effectively reduce the impacts of climatic shocks and integrate the effects of climate change into the planning and design of irrigation investments. The project is implementing several measures that will reduce the vulnerability of target populations. These include promotion of drought tolerant and improved crop varieties, water harvesting, climate proofing irrigation schemes through water efficient technologies and management practices, good agricultural practices, conservation agriculture, diversification of cropping systems and income generation, etc.		
<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</b>	<b>Substantial</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> There is a potential risk that relevant stakeholders, including women and youth, may not be adequately consulted resulting in them being left behind.	Substantial	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> SIRP utilizes participatory and consultative engagement with the stakeholders. A Social Inclusion expert ensures the project engages appropriately with men, women and youth in project interventions.		
<b>Stakeholder Grievances</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>
<b>Risk:</b> The potential risk is that SIRP has ineffective grievance/complaint redress processes (including with respect to allegations of non-compliance with IFAD's ESC standards, fraud, corruption, or SEA), leading to unaddressed stakeholder complaints that may undermine project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.	Moderate	Moderate
<b>Mitigations:</b> SIRP has put in place a strong and clear stakeholder grievance mechanism. This is backed by the community validation mechanisms at each stage in project implementation. The project will raise awareness on an anti-corruption policy and establish contact telephone numbers for grievances.		