

## Zimbabwe

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### Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme

### Supervision Report

### Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 26-Nov - 7-Dec 2018

Document Date: 08/04/2019

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5005-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

<b>AGRITEX</b>	<b>Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services</b>
<b>AWPB</b>	<b>Annual Work Plan and Budget</b>
<b>DOI</b>	<b>Department of Irrigation, MLARR</b>
<b>FA</b>	<b>Financing Agreement</b>
<b>FMM</b>	<b>Financial Management Manual</b>
<b>GoZ</b>	<b>Government of Zimbabwe</b>
<b>IMC</b>	<b>Irrigation Management Committee</b>
<b>MLARR</b>	<b>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement</b>
<b>MOFED</b>	<b>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</b>
<b>MPAT</b>	<b>Multi-Dimensional Poverty Assessment Tool</b>
<b>OFID</b>	<b>OPEC Fund for International Development</b>
<b>PCU</b>	<b>Programme Coordination Unit</b>
<b>PIM</b>	<b>Programme Implementation Manual</b>
<b>PRA</b>	<b>Participatory Rapid Appraisal</b>
<b>PSC</b>	<b>Programme Steering committee</b>
<b>PTC</b>	<b>Programme Technical Committee</b>
<b>RBZ</b>	<b>Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe</b>
<b>SECAP</b>	<b>Social, Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures</b>
<b>SIRP</b>	<b>Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme</b>
<b>WUO</b>	<b>Water Users Organization</b>

## A. Project Overview

Region:	East and Southern Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Zimbabwe	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme	Climate Risk Classification:	2
Project Id:	2000001233	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Finance
Project Type:	Irrigation	Implementing Institutions:	Ministry of Finance
CPM:	Jaana Keitaanranta		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:			

Approval Date	22/09/2016	Last audit receipt	31/08/2018
Signing Date	18/11/2016	Date of Last SIS Mission	15/02/2019
Entry into Force Date	18/11/2016	Number of SIS Missions	3
Available for Disbursement Date	29/05/2017	Number of extensions	0
First Disbursement Date	31/05/2017	Effectiveness lag	2 months
MTR Date	not available yet		
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>	Beneficiaries	\$2,869,000
	National Government	\$7,909,000
<b>Co-financing breakdown,</b>	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$15,000,000
<b>Project total financing</b>		\$51,234,158

## Current Mission

Mission Dates:	26-Nov - 7-Dec 2018
Days in the field:	3
Mission composition:	Jaana Keitaanranta, IFAD Country Programme Manager; Mawira Chitima, IFAD Lead Technical Specialist for Water and Rural Infrastructure; Marieclaire Colaiacomo, IFAD Procurement Specialist; Emerson Zhou, Value Chain Specialist; Joylyn Ngoro, Targeting specialist; Mohamed El-Ghazaly, M&E Specialist; Alice Abillu, Financial Management Specialist; and Guido Rutten, Environment specialist.
Field sites visited:	Musikavanhu Irrigation Scheme

## B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		4	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	Ø	Rating	Project Management	Ø	Rating
Effectiveness		3	Quality of Project Management		3
Targeting and Outreach		4	Knowledge Management		4
Gender equality & women's participation		4	Value for Money		4
Agricultural Productivity			Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		3
Nutrition			Performance of M&E System		4
Adaptation to Climate Change		4	Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)		4

Sustainability and Scaling-up	Ø	Rating	Financial Management and Execution	Ø	Rating
Institutions and Policy Engagement		4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		3
Partnership-building		3	Quality of Financial Management		3
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment			Quality and Timeliness of Audit		
Quality of Beneficiary Participation		4	Counterparts Funds		4
Responsiveness of Service Providers		4	Compliance with Loan Covenants		5
Environment and Natural Resource Management		4	Procurement		3
Exit Strategy					
Potential for Scaling-up					

Relevance

## C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

### Background and Main Objective of the Mission

The second IFAD supervision and implementation support mission to the Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme (SIRP) took place from 26 November to 7 December 2018. The main objective of this mission was to review the implementation progress of the SIRP and to provide support to the programme team, as required, to enhance the strategic orientation of the programme and to increase efficiency of implementation.

The SIRP Development Objective is to sustainably increase rural households' income in targeted irrigation schemes and adjacent rain-fed areas. This will be achieved by rehabilitating and/or expanding irrigation schemes and supporting these and surrounding rain-fed areas to increase productivity, production and income, as well as improving access to agricultural markets and financial services. SIRP will target approximately 125 smallholder irrigation schemes (6,100 ha) in four provinces of Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Midlands. The Programme shall benefit approximately 15,000 households with an average of 0.4 ha in the irrigation schemes, 12,500 households with no access to irrigation in the adjacent rain-fed areas, 2,000 youth as well as 500 extension and technical service providers. SIRP entered into force on 18 November 2016. A start-up workshop for SIRP key stakeholders was held in August 2017, followed by a National Launch in November 2017.

The focus areas for this mission were to: (i) assess the overall progress in implementing activities in line with the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB), focusing on the initial stages of implementation such as feasibility studies, the recruitment of the TAs; (ii) assess the initial targeting mechanism, observing the coordination between the different components and provide technical recommendations, where needed; and (iii) in conjunction with relevant programme stakeholders, identify and discuss actual and potential/emerging problems and constraints, and agree on solutions, changes or improvements and accountabilities for their implementation.

The mission held meetings with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED), the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (MLAWCRR), and the SIRP PCU team. The mission also visited Musikavanhu (Block B5 irrigation scheme in Chipinge district) and held discussions with farmers. The mission met with all implementing partners and the PCU in Mutare on November 30. The pre-wrap up meeting with the PCU and implementing partners took place on December 5; and the wrap up meeting with MOFED on December 6, 2018.

The team members are grateful for the support received from the Government of Zimbabwe, from MLAWCRR and MOFED, during this mission.

### Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

SIRP's implementation progress to date is slow, with actual expenditure at 2.5% and disbursement at 8.31 % of total project budget[1]. While there is progress with the preparation of actual investments in irrigation schemes and adjacent areas by means of various studies, there is an urgent need to speed up the pace of implementation, while at the same time improving the quality of deliverables. Key observations related to progress of implementation include:

**Capacity of Implementation Partners (IPs):** Though the mission commends IPs (implementing departments in MLAWCRR and other Government entities) for delivering a first set of studies and learning from this exercise, the capacity of IPs to deliver on the total of project activities is low. Also, the quality of feasibility studies and the preparatory work done in the greater scheme area needs to be improved. The PCU should assist the implementing partners to identify areas of capacity needs and take advantage of the project budget provisions for technical assistance and other service providers.

**Project coordination and supervision:** The project coordination and supervision is currently inadequate. This is caused by reduced capacity of the PCU (after resignation of coordinator and recently the accountant) and limited project guidance and supervision from the Programme Steering Committee (PSC). It has been agreed that:

1. MLAWCRR seconds an acting Project Coordinator and accountant from among its senior staff members until the procurement process for a new Project Coordinator is finalised. This secondment may be a period of up to four months.
2. The recruitment of the Coordinator and Accountant should be given top priority. The recruitment and selection will be done on a competitive basis. The mission shared draft TORs for this procurement with the PCU for finalisation;
3. MLAWCRR will strengthen the project oversight, coordination and monitoring through the PSC as well as day to day supervision through the Department of Economics and Markets.
4. Management of Component 2, with its broad range of thematic areas, will be strengthened by recruitment of a long-term Natural Resource Management (NRM) TA at PCU level.

**Procurement function:** Delays in excess of one year have been experienced in procurement and this has negatively affected implementation. With the current top priority procurements in progress, it has been agreed that the procurement officer should revert to full time position as procurement officer, and be relieved as interim project coordinator, to

concentrate on moving the procurement forward.

**Financial management:** Due to the difficulty in accessing and transacting in US dollars and other foreign currency from the CBZ Bank (current project bankers), it was agreed that the Project will seek to open a bank account with another commercial bank, preferably an international bank that has easy access to foreign currency and can transact interbank, subject to approval by the relevant government authorities.

**2019 AWPB.** The 2019 AWPB, as submitted, is ambitious. The main areas of concern are with the timelines involved in procurement and mobilization of service providers including contractors. From the background of a current annual budget performance of about \$1 million, the Mission concludes that the planned \$12 million work programme for 2019 is too ambitious. It has been agreed that the implementing partners and the PCU will revise the AWPB and resubmit to IFAD for a no objection.

**OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) Funding** The OFID loan financing became effective on 26th June 2018 and OFID has provided the detailed disbursement procedures in December 2018, which make possible to start using this source of funds from early 2019.

[1] With the three WAs elaborated immediately after the mission the disbursement rate will increase to 13,34%

## D. Overview and Project Progress

**Component 1: Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation Development.** This component aims to rehabilitate 6,100 ha of existing irrigation schemes, while financing further scheme design studies for 2000 ha nationwide.

**Irrigation development implementation:** The project has completed draft feasibility studies for about 792 ha and has initiated procurement of service providers for another set of feasibility studies for 1308 ha of irrigation schemes. A request for expression of interest has been issued.

The total area of 2100 ha at feasibility stage represents 35% of the life of project (LoP) target of 6,100ha. There is a risk that the project will not meet its LoP targets for the revitalisation of smallholder irrigation schemes. It has been agreed that the PCU and Implementing Partners will prepare a LoP planning for the irrigation scheme and greater scheme area development to use for project coordination and implementation monitoring.

**Preparation of Feasibility studies:** The mission commends the implementing partners for undertaking the preparation of the first batch of feasibility studies. This exercise is taken as a learning experience to build capacity of the implementing partners to prepare bankable projects for financing. The quality of the studies requires improvement in problem analysis, options analysis and prioritisation of interventions. The feasibility studies will be adjusted to separate irrigation scheme level and the greater scheme area activities, with each major investment having its own feasibility assessment. The inclusion of the irrigation engineer consultant with the DoI and the outsourcing of the preparation of some studies will assist in improving the quality of the feasibility studies.

The mission had an opportunity to review the completed feasibility study for Musikavanhu. The study lacks depth in terms of alternative crop options and market opportunities. The project has developed a number of feasibility tools that seek to collect information at farmer and scheme level. However, no reports have been presented based on information collected through these tools. The information collected should be analysed and packaged as separate annexes to the main feasibility.

Feasibility studies should include detailed assessments of alternative high value crops to underpin the revitalisation of the scheme. Such assessments should not only be limited to scheme level but should include wider engagements with the market and potential offtakers. Such comprehensive feasibility studies are an essential tool to ensure that the project only invests in schemes that are financially, socially, environmentally and physically sustainable[2].

**Clustering approach to Irrigation development:** The full 6100 ha of target irrigation schemes should be organised in batches and clusters that provides scale for market access and procurement for project activities. Multiple batches of irrigation schemes would be at different stages of development at any time. By clustering schemes, supporting infrastructure, such as roads and processing facilities can be better justified. As an example, by clustering Musikavanhu Block A, Chibuwe and Musikavanhu Block B irrigation schemes, the upgrading of the 25km access road and attracting the private sector for a processing facility may be feasible.

**Farmer led irrigation development:** In line with the concept of farmer led and owned smallholder irrigation development, the farmers in irrigation schemes should own the feasibility studies prepared for each scheme, and co-finance its implementation. In this regard, the rehabilitation works for infield irrigation systems will be entrusted to the farmers, with assistance from DoI construction units to supervise the works and project co-financing in cash or in kind. In this way, these works can start as soon as the scheme feasibility is approved, whilst procurement for the water supply and other major civil works are in progress. SIRP and the beneficiaries should agree on the value for in-kind contribution by beneficiaries. The exact level of co-financing will be negotiated at each scheme and indicated in a **Revitalisation Implementation Agreement** between the Scheme and MLAWCRR.

**Component 2: Climate-smart Agriculture and Market Access.** This component aims to achieve farm competitiveness and profitability through improved access to inputs and output markets, financial services, adoption of GAPs and Climate Smart Agriculture practices and improved Natural Resources Management. The component targets both the irrigated areas, and the adjacent lands that belong to the same villages engaged in irrigation schemes. Progress under this component has been limited. Main achievements include i) completion of initial procurement stages for service providers for business development and rural financial services ii) completion of a Community Based Financial Institutions (CBFIs) baseline covering 7 schemes iii) launching an Expression of Interest (EOI) to identify potential partners for the project and iv) establishment of demonstration plots on green maize were established at Musikavanhu Block A1, A3 and B5 covering an area of 3.4 Ha for the 3 blocks.

**Demonstration Plots.** The selection of enterprises and technologies for demonstration needs to be informed by market assessments. Irrigated farming carries high initial investments as well as operation and maintenance costs. Priority needs to be given to the training and demonstration of technologies that would lead to increased adoption of high value crop enterprises and greater intensification. The selection of enterprises for demonstration should be informed by value chain assessments that form part of the scheme feasibility studies[3].

**Appraising of Economic Investments.** As part of the feasibility studies, the proposed investments in value addition and post-harvest businesses need to be sufficiently appraised to determine their technical feasibility and financial viability. The

proposed business management models need equally to be assessed. This is necessary in order to ensure that such businesses can bring the intended benefits to target beneficiaries.

**Recruitment of Business Development Service (BDS) providers:** The project is currently at various stages of the recruitment of service providers for business development. This process has a number of flaws that need to be addressed for effective delivery. First, the scope of work is too wide for the time allowed. Second the supply of services may not be aligned with demand for services. The rehabilitation of irrigation schemes will follow a time line that will see the initial schemes only available at the back end of 2019. There is a need to determine the appropriate timing for mobilisation of service providers and their scope of work in order to ensure that there is a match between work to done and services supplied. Some of schemes may require the services of BDS provider earlier, as they are already in production, and may not wait until rehabilitation is complete. The following approach is recommended: i) initially mobilise the services of Business Development TA for a period of at least six months to be responsible for reviewing value chain assessments undertaken as part of the feasibility studies, identifying business development intervention activities required around the various schemes. The TA will also be responsible for planning intervention activities in dryland areas around functional irrigation schemes; and ii) on the basis of this initial exercise recruit 4 provincial based TAs that will work under the overall oversight of the Value Chain Specialist. The TA will develop TOR that allow for performance based contracting. The timing of their mobilisation will depend on the emerging work in each province. Given the nature of the assignment these need to be recruited on a long term basis of no less than a year.

[2] For more info see the Draft Toolkit: Design and implementation of IFAD-assisted irrigation investment projects. Part 3: How to do Note on Irrigation, IFAD, 2018.

[3] There is a huge market for green mealies, however, SIRP needs to draw on recent studies conducted by FAO funded Agro-industry Study, Technoseveas well as SNV Horticulture subsector report among others can be used as background material in feasibility studies

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Overview and Project Progress</b>		
<b>Recruit short term consultant to undertake value chain assessments as part of scheme feasibility studies</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Develop and appraise business plans to guide project investments in off-farm businesses</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Mobilise provincial based BDS TA in a phased manner starting with Manicaland</b>	PCU	04/2019



## E. Project implementation

### a. Development Effectiveness

#### Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

#### Justification of rating

SIRP start up activities started in September 2017. Due to delays in the submission of AWPB, the actual implementation started around mid-2018. The current progress covers few outputs for some activities which were undertaken in the past few months. Delays in procurement processes have limited the acceleration of implementation. The project management need to have a more strategic focus to fast track implementation. Given the current status of implementation it's too early to assess the likelihood of achieving the project development objective and goal. However, the mission is concerned that the delays encountered may result in SIRP failing to achieve the intended results.

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

**Component 1:** The project has completed draft feasibility studies for the revitalisation of 792 ha and has launched an expression of interest to outsource feasibility studies for an additional 1,308 ha out of the planned 6100 ha. 563 farmers have been trained in irrigation management against a project target of 15,000. The project has trained 50 staff from DOI on irrigation and operation and maintenance against a project target of 250.

**Component 2:** The project has trained just 113 beneficiaries in production practices and/or technologies against project target of 27,000. The project has trained just 167 beneficiaries in income generation activities and business management against a project target of 25,250. The project has not yet started construction/rehabilitation of any of the targeted 125 storage/processing/ marketing facilities. A total of 44 government staff has been trained in production and market access against a project target of 500.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<p><b>Develop a master plan for the project activities</b></p> <p>In collaboration with the different implementation partners, the project needs to prepare a master plan for all project activities with clear milestones until the end of 2022 considering the delays encountered. This will require a more strategic focus on key activities that need to be fast tracked (mainly feasibility studies and the pipeline for works), procurement processes and corrective actions that need to be in place.</p>	PCU and implementing partners	01/2019

#### Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

#### Justification of rating

The rating is a weak 4. SIRP developed targeting mechanisms for some of main project activities and this is still to cover all activities. SIRP geographical area remains unchanged. The mission is concerned with delays in the recruitment of TA Rural Sociologist, whose task is to review the targeting strategy, including mechanisms for youth inclusion. Targeting of beneficiaries should be aligned to PDR categories. The project has low outreach for this stage since it covers 7 out of 125 irrigation schemes. In order to improve outreach, management needs to fast track the completion of feasibility studies on 28 irrigation schemes scheduled for 2019. The mission commends the project for achieving 35% youth inclusion in rainfed area, however there is need to develop innovative ways to increase youth participation in irrigation. SIRP beneficiaries are tracked in sex-and age disaggregated manner.

#### Main issues

SIRP employed empowering measures through the participatory process that was used in conducting feasibility studies in consultation with beneficiaries. Together with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises – Developments (MWACSMED), SIRP organised the commemoration of the International Rural Women Day for 60 participants and this helped to raise awareness of the project and empowered participants on food and nutrition security,

climate change and women's empowerment. SIRP will continue to organise such events in future.

The mission acknowledges that outreach is low for this stage of the project as 7 out of the 125 targeted irrigation schemes are selected. Achieved targets are: 1,427 (803 female) out of 15, 000 beneficiaries on irrigation schemes; 646 (241 females, 228 youth) against 12,500 beneficiaries, in adjacent rainfed areas. 120 (42 females) out of 500 government personnel, and 144 youths (50% women youths) out of 2000 youths for training in O&M and post harvest management. However, outreach is expected to improve with the completion of feasibility studies on 28 irrigation schemes (3270 ha) in 2019 (covering approx 8,000 existing irrigation beneficiaries) and 3,000 beneficiaries in the adjacent rainfed areas. Irrigation scheme beneficiaries will further increase with the inclusion of expanded area under some of the selected 28 irrigation schemes. SIRP needs to fast track the completion of feasibility studies.

The M&E framework has been developed and allows for the collection sex and age disaggregated data. Multi-dimensional Poverty Assessment Tool (MPAT) and Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) baseline data is sex and age disaggregated. In addition, gender sensitive indicators have been developed to measure outputs, outcome and impact.

While awaiting the recruitment of the rural sociologist, SIRP developed targeting mechanisms for different activities with input from beneficiaries: for instance self-targeting for existing beneficiaries in irrigation schemes, direct targeting for natural resources management facility, the expanded irrigation area, and youth skills training beneficiaries. SIRP will finalise the development of targeting mechanisms for main project activities to be reviewed by the rural sociologist. However, SIRP should expedite the recruitment of the rural sociologist to spearhead the review and consolidation of the targeting strategy.

Direct targeting will be used for the selection of farmers in expanded irrigation areas that target the economically active poor (B1 and B2 farmers). Category A farmers (are an indirect target group for SIRP) and offer paid (cash or in kind) manual labour to work in the fields of the farmers in the target irrigation schemes – in land preparation, planting, weeding, spraying, harvesting, grading, packaging etc. Beneficiary farmers in targeted irrigation schemes will offer cash or in kind contribution for the infrastructure works during the rehabilitation of the schemes and will take over the O & M of schemes after the completion of the rehabilitation and scheme handover. Farmers have signed consent letters to pay \$100/ha cash upfront towards O & M and voluntary beneficiary registration is on-going. This shows the commitment by farmers to participate in SIRP activities. SIRP stipulates that 50 % of project beneficiaries will be women. In particular, the rural sociologist will ensure that the draft gender strategy and the feasibility studies include concise sections on targeting.

Youth participation remains low in existing irrigation schemes, since beneficiaries are already in existence. However, SIRP will deliberately target more women and youth in the newly expanded irrigation areas. SIRP has made commendable strides to achieve youth participation of 35% in the adjacent rainfed areas. SIRP gender strategy recommends strategies to better involve youths in SIRP activities. The rural sociologist will build on these strategies and facilitate dialogue with stakeholders on youth inclusion. The mission acknowledges that both the rural sociologist and the WUO specialist will contribute on ways to avoid elite capture in WUOs as part of their TOR.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Provide a breakdown of beneficiary categories</b> Give a breakdown of beneficiaries according to the target categories (B1, B2, C, youth, women).	IPs, M&E officer	01/2019
<b>Engage youth beneficiaries</b> Engage stakeholders such as agriculture education department on ways to involve youth in agriculture	PCU	01/2019
<b>Review the targeting strategy for main project activities</b> Expedite the recruitment of Rural Sociologist to review the current draft targeting strategy for the main project activities.	PCU	02/2019

**Gender equality & women's participation**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

Women consist of 52% of the population and provide 70% of the agricultural labour. There is high participation of women due existing gender roles, norms and relations. SIRP resources will benefit more women as 50% of SIRP beneficiaries

are women. A draft SIRP gender strategy is in place; and the programme coordinator and gender focal points have the responsibility for gender mainstreaming. There is need to train the gender focal points and IPs on GALS approach as well as improve the quality of participation of women in Irrigation Management Committees. Implementation of AWPB gender specific activities should be executed by IPs and should not wait for the TA to be in place. SIRP will share experiences on WEAI with SMLP in Eswatini in particular to map the way forward regarding women's time poverty, access to and control over productive resources as well as decision making both at household and community level.

### **Main issues**

SIRP has a draft gender and targeting strategy in place. However, the mission noted that the multiple strategies proposed will be reviewed and prioritised also taking into account the outcome from WEAI.

The mission commends the high participation of women in IMCs (above 40%), however high representation of women in management committees should be coupled by improving the quality of participation. Most women are not occupying influential decision-making positions in these committees and are not confident to make decisions or to speak in public. SIRP will partner with NGOs to prepare training manuals on strengthening women's in decision making roles in particular within the IMCs and IWUOs.

Although the AWPB allocated budget for women specific activities, it is noted that these were not carried out due to delays in hiring the TA. In the absence of the TA, it was agreed that implementation will be spearheaded by the lead gender specialist in the MLAWCRR in collaboration with the IPs gender focal points.

Through the half day commemoration of the day for International Rural Women, SIRP managed to expand its network by providing a platform for the women to share experiences on technologies to reduce women's workload, food and nutrition security, climate change and women's empowerment. Women also showcased their processed farm products such as dried vegetable, and fruits. In future, SIRP in collaboration with other stakeholders will continue to provide such dialogue platforms in search of solutions on issues that affect rural women, men and youth as well as hold such events at provincial and district levels.

Women and men have acquired new technologies through the Farmer Field School (FFS) training. However, youth participation is low and there is an urgent need to come up with strategies to improve youth participation.

The mission agreed that the development of the gender training manual using GALS methodology will be conducted by the gender focal points in the MLAWCRR and the respective IPs. Training of government staff on gender equality and women's empowerment will be conducted by the rural sociologist/gender who is still to be hired by SIRP or by the gender focal points.

The mission noted that SIRP M&E system is collecting data in sex and age disaggregated manner and this is commendable.

SIRP commissioned a Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) on a sample of 625 households in the project area including women headed households. The purpose of WEAI is to measure empowerment and gender parity of women and to identify key areas for strengthening empowerment. WEAI is a weighted sum of the five domains of empowerment (5DE - production, resources, income, leadership and time) and the gender parity index. The results of WEAI are being processed using STATA software. It will be noted that a woman who has achieved 'adequacy' in 80% or more of the weighted indicators is empowered. The gender parity index measures (i) the empowerment of women within the household, (ii) the differences in empowerment between primary male and primary female within a household using the 5DE and it gives the percentage of women who achieve parity with their male counterparts. The results of WEAI will be useful as a monitoring indicator and as well as a diagnostic tool to help identify areas in which women and men are disempowered, so that programmes and policies can be targeted to those areas. Although 8 staff members of MLAWCRR, were trained in WEAI, the mission noted that the use of WEAI is not widespread. This calls for the need to exchange experiences with other countries in the region. Therefore, the mission recommended that a workshop will be held with Smallholder Market-Led Project (SMLP) in Eswatini to share WEAI results and exchange experiences on how to address areas where men and women are disempowered.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Gender sensitisation Training</b> Develop gender training manual and conduct gender mainstreaming and sensitisation training for all IPs and PCU and other stakeholders Partner with NGOs to train women and men In IMC on leadership skills.	MLAWCRR lead gender and IP gender focal points /partnerships	02/2019
<b>Workshop on WEAI</b> Organise a workshop in Eswatini to exchange experiences on WEAI results.	M&E and Coordinator	02/2019
<b>Implementation of gender Specific activities</b> Design a plan and implement the activities.	MLAWCRR lead gender and IP gender focal points	05/2019

#### **Agricultural Productivity**

**Rating:**

#### **Nutrition**

**Rating:**

#### **Adaptation to Climate Change**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

#### **Justification of rating**

Irrigation development and rehabilitation is one of the key pathways to increase climate resilience by reducing the vulnerability of crop production to erratic weather patterns and droughts. There is however scope to further progress in terms of making climate change considerations an explicit part of the decision-making process by improving the section in feasibility studies detailing the expected climate changes in the area, and subsequently using this information when determining cropping patterns, irrigation technologies and water use.

#### **Main issues**

The Programme has made a good first step in integrating climate change considerations into the feasibility studies. Some feasibility studies include dedicated sections on climate change, others have included it in their main narrative. They are thus far largely qualitative and backward-looking, e.g. indicating that there have been an increased number of drought periods over the last ten years.

Going forward, it would be good to make those climate change impacts more quantitative where possible (e.g. a 1 degree increase in temperature, would affect irrigation requirements with a certain %, and affects suitability for growing X and Y crops).

The Programme is furthermore encouraged to integrate such explicit and concrete climate change considerations into all project decision-making tools and training material.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Ensure concrete climate change considerations are mainstreamed into all project decision-making tools</b>	PCU/IPs	01/2019

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

#### **Institutions and Policy Engagement**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

### Justification of rating

The project has initiated a stakeholder dialogue on potential models for improving smallholder irrigation scheme management that will help in advising irrigation policy in the country. The scheme management models are meant to achieve long term smallholder irrigation scheme sustainability and profitability.

### Partnership-building

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

### Justification of rating

The project has made an initial attempt at building a register of potential partners. This was achieved through a public call for expression of interest. The initial list has mainly NGOs and consulting firms. Partnerships with these entities have, however, not been operationalized.

### Main issues

The criteria for evaluation of partners need to be revised in order to focus on key considerations for partnership building. Key consideration should be i) geographical location of activities to overlay SIRP locations ii) willingness to undertake and co invest in activities that would complement those of SIRP.

A different approach will need to be taken for the identification of private sector partners. The feasibility studies and value chain assessments should identify potential partners that can then be approached by the project. Priority should be given to working with the private sector to overcome challenges that they are facing in providing services to farmers. In many cases, such partnerships had been active in the past, but are no longer effective due to the overall economic downturn.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Sustainability and Scaling Up</b>		
<b>Review criteria for partnerships to emphasise key considerations</b>	PCU	12/2018
<b>Develop a list of potential partners from the feasibility studies and value chain analysis</b>	PCU	03/2019

### Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

Rating:

### Quality of Beneficiary Participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

### Justification of rating

SIRP carried out the feasibility studies for irrigation schemes using beneficiary participation process. Beneficiaries have started contributing to O&M. The mission noted that the beneficiaries sign a consent that they will be willing to pay \$100/ha upfront towards the Operation and Maintenance Fund to be managed by farmers at scheme level. SIRP also has a grievance and redress mechanism in place this will be discussed with the farmers for further refinement. However, there is need to provide farmers with feedback on the outcome of feasibility studies and also in simplified language that the farmer can understand.

### Main issues

The beneficiary participatory methodology used included Focus Group Discussions with groups of women, men and youth; key informant interviews; questionnaire interviews, and infrastructure assessment tool. Focus group discussion ensured that all target groups were reached including the vulnerable groups. The revitalisation plan and the greater scheme plan captures the different views within the community in terms of the history of the irrigation scheme, the challenges, possible solutions, the desired future and possible benefits - including beneficiary contributions. With regards to beneficiary contribution towards O&M, a total of 1,107 farmers from; Rupagngwana, Musikavanhu - B5, A2 and Exchange have contributed a total amount of \$10,422 towards O&M. A total of 563 (196 females and 567 males) were trained in O&M. The mission recommends that guidelines on the management and use for the O&M fund will be developed in consultation with the beneficiaries.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Sustainability and Scaling Up</b>		
<b>Discuss the grievance and redress mechanism, and the feasibility studies with the farmers</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Develop guidelines on the management and use for the O&amp;M fund</b>	PCU	02/2019

**Responsiveness of Service Providers**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The project is still at the early stages in the process to contract service providers for the various components. Recent technical service provider contracts include on M&E, Engineering TA and Gender TA. The implementation of activities has been according to plan

**Environment and Natural Resource Management**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

Activities linked to environment and natural resources management are still in early stage. Studies of the rainfed areas next to irrigation schemes have been carried out, and feasibility studies include some information on environmental and natural resource management challenges. There is however a need to better analyze the issues, identify root causes and develop interventions that address the root causes. The project is aiming to recruit technical assistance in this field, however this process has been delayed. Terms of Reference for this TA have been adjusted following the mission.

**Main issues**

For the Technical Assistance on NRM, the following approach is recommended: i) recruit a one or two-year full time TA at national / PCU level to streamline various activities under subcomponent 2.1, further develop project manuals and procedures and provide on-the-job training to Agritex staff during feasibility studies; and ii) once a higher volume of work in terms of feasibility studies and implementation kick in, recruit either longer-term provincial-based TAs (if sufficient work available) or mobilize short-term consultancies for specific schemes.

**Responsiveness of Village Natural Resources Management or Environmental Subcommittees:**The project design envisages the revitalization of village-level NRM or environment subcommittees. Many of these committees were created as part of the CAMPFIRE program and are now in dormant state. There are doubts whether these committees will be effective in delivering the programme results as planned, owing to the incentives for committees to perform their task after the mapping and planning stage has been committed, and the general inactivity of many VIDCOs.

**Proposed streamlining of activities:**The NRM TA is encouraged to look at the following suggested actions to streamline activities:

- Integrate the assessment of the Greater Scheme Area in terms of natural resources management, agricultural practices and rural finance, into the Feasibility Study for a given scheme.
- Transition the envisaged role of Village NRM / Environment subcommittees. Whereas the current design foresees capacity building of these committees to subsequently drive the process of NRM mapping and planning, a role better in line with their current capacity would be more appropriate. This would mean that the feasibility study team, accompanied by the TA on NRM where possible, would take the lead in identifying key challenges and opportunities in the Greater Scheme Area and report these in the Feasibility Study. The village NRM / Environment subcommittees would then be invited to review this study and accompanying plan for investment. Where the subcommittees are more active, they can play a greater role in the feasibility study process.
- Update the Natural Resources Management Facility to be focused on public goods investments, and to be implemented through the identification of activities in the feasibility study.
- Strengthen the implementation of FFS. Evaluate the integration of NRM-related topics in the FFS curriculum and pursue further Training of Trainers where needed. Ensure extension staff have adequate resources to implement FFS, especially in terms of mobility.
- Review the targeting strategy of the project in the rainfed areas jointly with the Rural Sociologist, to better match the actual opportunities the project offers after the streamlining of activities.

<b>Exit Strategy</b>	<b>Rating:</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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<b>Potential for Scaling-up</b>	<b>Rating:</b>	
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### c. Project Management

<b>Quality of Project Management</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3</b>
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#### Justification of rating

With the start of an acceleration of project activities since the last mission, there have been some observed areas requiring attention. The project oversight and supervision from the PSC requires strengthening. The implementation partners need to strengthen planning and monitoring of implementation of the quantity and quality of project outputs. With the recent resignation of the project coordinator and accountant, the PCU is not staffed adequately to effectively carry out project activities. There have been delays in the procurement of TAs which has exacerbated the situation.

#### Main issues

**Capacity of Implementation Partners (IPs):** Though the mission commends IPs (implementing departments in MLAWCRR and other Government entities) for delivering a first set of studies and learning from this exercise, the capacity of IPs to deliver on the total of project activities is low. Also, the quality of feasibility studies and the preparatory work done in the greater scheme area needs to be improved. The PCU should assist the implementing partners to identify areas of capacity needs and take advantage of the project budget provisions for technical assistance and other service providers.

**Project coordination and supervision:** The project coordination and supervision is currently inadequate. This is caused by reduced capacity of the PCU (after resignation of coordinator and recently the accountant) and limited project guidance and supervision from the Programme Steering Committee (PSC). It has been agreed that:

1. MLAWCRR seconds an acting Project Coordinator and accountant from among its senior staff members until the procurement process for a new Project Coordinator is finalised. This secondment may be a period of up to four months.
2. The recruitment of the Coordinator and Accountant should be given top priority. Their recruitment and selection should be done in a competitive manner. The mission shared draft TORs for this procurement with the PCU for finalisation.
3. MLAWCRR will strengthen the project oversight, coordination and monitoring through the PSC as well as day to day supervision through the Department of Economics and Markets.
4. Management of Component 2, with its broad range of thematic areas, will be strengthened by recruitment of a long-term NRM TA at PCU level.

**Project management in relation to design documents and budgets:** The mission has observed a too rigid handling of project design documents (Programme Design Report (PDR), Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) and cost tables) as well as Annual Work Plan & Budgets. The mission clarified that: a) evolving context and experience may justify changes to programme design above all on operational strategies on how to achieve the objectives; b) as such, the PCU may update the PIM during implementation period and submit it to IFAD for Non-Objection; and c) cost items in PDR cost tables are for guidance and may be varied and/or combined when preparing AWPBs, provided that proper justification is given, keeping, however, in mind the total amounts at category level and keeping the operational costs within reasonable limits as in the design.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Second staff to PCU</b> MLAWCRR seconds a Project coordinator and accountant to PCU until recruitment process is finalised.	PS Agriculture	12/2018
<b>Recruitment of Project Coordinator and Accountant</b> Initiate the recruitment of the project coordinator and accountant as soon as possible and share with IFAD final ToRs, and recruitment process.	Director HR	12/2018

<b>Knowledge Management</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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**Justification of rating**

In this early stage of the project, the activities linked to knowledge management have been confined to preparatory meetings and workshops to bring in various stakeholders and ensure knowledge is shared among project partners. The project has been effective in creating such enabling environment for knowledge sharing, has communication materials on the project itself, and has taken measures to integrate knowledge management into the TORs for various implementing partners and service providers to be engaged under the project.

**Main issues**

While the KM activities are off to a good start, and the basic knowledge management approach as articulated in the PIM is followed, there will be a significant task in the future to bring out the lessons learned from the project in a comprehensive way. This in particular because of the high number of schemes with different characteristics, as well as the multitude of people involved in implementing this project. In terms of knowledge management, the challenge will therefore be to bring out the higher-level issues, synthesizing contributions from different perspectives and ensuring they are adequately contextualized. The project may in the future consider bringing in external people, such as researchers and/or journalists, to assist in bringing out such knowledge.

The project should evaluate the need of a long-term knowledge management officer for the project, to focus attention on capturing and disseminating knowledge.

<b>Value for Money</b>	<b>Rating: 4</b>	<b>Previous rating: 4</b>
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**Justification of rating**

With project activities having accelerated from May 2018 after the last supervision mission it is too early to provide a fully-fledged value for money analysis. The purchase of motorcycles and vehicles are in line with cost estimates at design. However, although the project has undertaken feasibility studies for 792 ha the quality of those reports needs to be improved and provide more comprehensive analysis of baseline situation for schemes to be rehabilitated.

**Main issues**

The project has procured 48 motorcycles at a unit cost of \$1911 against anticipated unit cost of \$2,100 during design, while for vehicles the unit cost for purchased vehicles (\$28,087 without taxes) is in line with the estimated cost at design (\$60,000 including 55% taxes).

No other major activities have been undertaken so far by the project except for feasibility studies, mobilization of beneficiaries and a few trainings.

<b>Coherence between AWPB and Implementation</b>	<b>Rating: 3</b>	<b>Previous rating: 3</b>
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**Justification of rating**

The AWPB for 2018 was approved by IFAD on March 2018 with a total of US\$6,161,623. As at 26 November 2018, the AWPB execution rate stands at just 18.7% (US\$ 1,150,044). The main reasons for underutilization of the budget are: i) delays in procurement mainly for TA and goods, ii) delays in feasibility studies and thus delays in infrastructure works, and iii) lack of strategic vision by project management. In terms of physical progress, the project has reached out to 729 HHs against an annual target of 2,222 HHs. The project has cumulatively spent US\$1,298,540 which represents just 2.5% of the project budget.

**AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress**

Stakeholder consultations at the irrigation scheme and adjacent rainfed area level were the first step in preparation of the AWPB. Scheme level plans were then reviewed and prioritized, based on available resources, and then compiled into District AWPBs. District Agricultural Coordination Committees (DACCs) reviewed District AWPBs and then submitted to relevant government departments (i.e. AGRITEX and DOI) for inclusion into their district budgets. The 4 Programme Provincial Facilitators (PFs) in turn compiled for each province a SIRP specific budget and submitted it to the PCU M&E/KM specialist. The PCU reviewed and consolidated the provincial AWPBs based on the programme's overall operational and financial targets and then produced the programme-wide AWPB

By component, as at 26 November 2018, the execution rate for the AWPB 2018 stands at just 7% for component 1, 8%



for component 2, and 59% for component 3.

The AWPB utilization according to category of expenditures shows that the main categories for underutilization are works (0%), trainings and workshops (11%), and goods, services and inputs (14%).

The AWPB 2019 was submitted for IFAD for review with a total budget of US\$12,519,838.35. The mission has reviewed the AWPB with the PCU and the key implementation partners during a half day workshop. However, the mission concluded that the budget seems very ambitious given that the project has just spent about US\$ 1.3 million till 2018 and there is no justification for how the implementation of the project activities will be accelerated during 2019 to absorb a budget of about US\$ 12.5 million.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Revise the AWPB 2019</b> Prepare a more realistic AWPB for 2019 with clear justification and key actions that will be put in place to accelerate the implementation of activities and ensure budget execution of at least 80%.	PCU/Implementing partners	12/2018

**Performance of M&E System** **Rating: 4** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The project has developed an M&E system and a draft M&E manual is already in place. The M&E/KM specialist is responsible for M&E activities with adequate budgeting. The MIS system for the project is Excel based and includes list of log frame indicators and SECAP indicators. Data for all indicators are disaggregated by sex and age. Key implementing partners have received training of the M&E system. Data is being collected through bottom-up approach using 4 layers of reporting from the village to district and then its consolidated by each provincial facilitator before being sent to the PCU. Reports is being prepared in a timely manner and M&E data is used to feed into the knowledge management. However, beneficiary registration is facing some delays and some data is not consistent.

**M&E System Review**

**The M&E system** has been developed during September 2018 through IFAD support. A consolidated M&E matrix including all indicators under the logical framework as well as other project indicators has been developed which includes targets, sources of data, frequency for data collection and responsibilities, and reporting requirements. An Excel based MIS system has been developed to track all indicators under the M&E matrix. Data is collected from the field at the scheme levels and then aggregated at the provincial level through each of the four provincial facilitators who in turn send the collected data to the PCU M&E and KM officer for consolidation at the project level.

The mission noted during the field visits there is some issues related to capturing data including delays in beneficiary registration, some inconsistencies between reports and disaggregation by sex and age.

**Reporting.** The project prepares monthly and quarterly progress reports which are mainly for internal use by the PCU and implementing partners. Additionally, semi-annual and annual progress reports are being prepared and submitted to IFAD on regular basis.

**Baseline survey.** The data collection for the baseline survey which included the MPAT and the WEAI has been completed. However, the data analysis is still ongoing and thus no baseline report is in place yet. The project is doing also feasibility studies for 2,100 ha that should provide baseline figures in the irrigation schemes. However, the studies need to include further analysis about the agriculture productivity, access to markets and potential interventions.

**Logical framework.** The project log frame was revised in-line with the new ORMS guidelines. The updated log frame is included in the report with progress on outreach and output indicators as of November 2018.

**Capacity building in M&E.** As part of the capacity building for project staff, the M&E officer has participated in workshop in China as part of the PRIME programme for fundamentals of M&E in agriculture projects. Additionally, the project PCU staff and key implementing partners has received a training on the M&E system operations and requirements and another refresher training will be conducted during the first quarter of 2019.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Finalize the Baseline survey</b> The MPAT and WEAI analysis should be completed and a baseline report should be prepared and shared with IFAD for review. Once the baseline report is approved the baseline figures under the M&E system needs to be updated based on the baseline results.	M&E and KM officer	01/2019
<b>Update beneficiary registration</b> Include additional indicators in the beneficiary registration/tracking form: crops cultivated, average yields, sales, prices, and contracts with buyers.	M&E and KM officer	01/2019

**Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 3**

**Justification of rating**

The project is classified as a SECAP Category B project. Environmental assessments and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) are being produced for schemes as part of the feasibility studies and reviewed and approved following Government procedures. The PIM clearly outlines the procedures for the development and approval of the environmental assessments and ESMPs.

**SECAP Review**

The mission reviewed the produced ESMPs and found that they cover the most crucial aspects, by identifying key risks, mitigation measures and assigning responsibilities. The ESMPs however cover mostly environmental issues at this stage. Budgets for implementation of ESMPs have been integrated.

Stakeholder engagement remains an area of attention for this project. Clear communication about what target beneficiaries can expect from the project is essential. This becomes even more pronounced in those instances where the project is using a negotiated process between Government and farmers, such as proposed for the revitalization of the irrigation schemes where farmers will have to commit to a certain level of co-financing, in-kind or in cash. A proposal for a grievance mechanism has been established at project level. This grievance mechanism should be operationalized by making the mechanism known to project affected people, e.g. through inclusion of a mention of the mechanism in community consultations. Furthermore, an online / email based channel for filing grievances should be added. Finally, the project needs to establish an internal tracking system (could be an simple excel sheet) for keeping track of grievances/ complaints, current status, responsibilities.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Operationalize the grievance mechanism</b>	PCU	12/2018

**d. Financial Management & Execution**

**Disbursement by financier**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Current Amount</b>	<b>Disbursed Amount</b>	<b>Actual Rate</b>
<b>Domestic Financing breakdown</b>	Beneficiaries	\$2,869,000		
	National Government	\$7,909,000		
<b>Co-financing breakdown,</b>	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$15,000,000		

**Acceptable Disbursement Rate****Rating: 3****Previous rating: 3****Justification of rating**

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Increase signatories in panel A</b> LPA should update the list of authorised of signatories to the project operational account at CBZ and include PANEL A signatories	Project Accountant	05/2018
<b>Timely submission of WAs</b> To accelerate disbursements to the project and In line with the Letter to Recipient provision on withdrawal applications, it is recommended that SIRP submits to IFAD a withdrawal application every 90 days even if the withdrawal amount requested has not reached 30% of the special account advance	Project Accountant	

**Fiduciary Aspects****Quality of Financial Management****Rating: 3****Previous rating: 3****Justification of rating**

The Programme Accountant and the Programme Coordinator resigned.

**Main issues**

Key management staff (Coordinator and Accountant) resigned leaving a major Internal control gap

Lack of implementation of previous mission recommendation to update the Financial Management Manual to cover SAGE modules and IPSAS accrual.

The Borrower to send a letter to OFID requesting the opening of a special account for the OFID financing.

Delays in processing payments from the Designated Account due the accessibility of signatories and non clarity in procedures.

To include the project accountant and the project coordinator as signatories for the programme account for ease of transactions.

Petty cash transactions not having a threshold on expenditures budgeted.

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Resolve Challenges of access to forex for imports</b> Liaise with RBZ that foreign exchange for settlement of imports of goods and services for the Project to be made available timely in line with the FA	MFED	06/2018
<b>Timely submission of IFRs</b> Submission of the first half yearly project Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) to IFAD	Fianance manager	07/2018

<p><b>Train staff</b></p> <p>Training of procurement and Finance staff on SAGE financial reporting functionality and on the following modules: budget maintenance, purchase order, fixed assets, and contract</p>	PCU	07/2018
<p><b>Review and update Finance manual</b></p> <p>Review the Financial Management Manual to incorporate change of accounting basis from IPSAS cash to IPSAS accrual for the FY 2018 in line with adoption of IPSAS accrual by GoZ in November 2017.</p>	Finance Manager	07/2018
<p><b>Timely preparation and approval of AWPB</b></p> <p>Align AWPB internal review and approval processes to meet provisions in the FA and submission deadlines to IFAD</p> <p>4.Submission of the first half yearly project Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) to IFAD</p>	Project Steering Committee	07/2018
<p><b>Align accounting standards used</b></p> <p>Review the Financial Management Manual to incorporate the change of accounting basis from IPSAS cash to IPSAS accrual for the FY 2018 and include processes in SAGE modules in use.</p>	Accountant	12/2018
<p><b>Open an operational bank account</b></p> <p>Open programme operational account with an international commercial bank with easy access to foreign currency resources.</p>	LPA	12/2018
<p><b>Complete OFID loan disbursement arrangements</b></p>	PCU/MoF	12/2018
<p><b>Proper capturing and reporting on beneficiary contributions</b></p> <p>Account for and report beneficiary contributions in cash /or in kind in line with the FMM</p>	Programme Accountant	03/2019
<p><b>Resolve bottlenecks on Funds flow</b></p> <p>MOFED, MLAWCRR and the PCU to have a meeting to resolve the bottlenecks in flow of funds from the Designated Account</p>	PCU	
<p><b>Replacement of Key staff</b></p> <p>Recruit the key positions immediately</p>	LPA	

**Quality and Timeliness of Audit**

**Rating:**

**Counterparts Funds**

**Rating: 4**

**Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

There are challenges in releasing the remaining funds already authorized by the ministry to the project account

**Main issues**

The ministry to release the \$1.3M held for the counter part funds, which had already been authorized at the beginning of

the year.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Evaluate Government in-kind contribution</b> SIRP to evaluate forfeited revenue of provision of government in-kind contribution in form of housing, , payment of utilities and use of Government vehicles for noting.	PCU	06/2018
<b>Release government counterpart funds for project use</b> Transfer government counterpart funds in excess of \$1.3 million held by the MLAWCRS into the project account	LPA	12/2018

**Compliance with Loan Covenants** **Rating: 5** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

The mission observes a good compliance with the loan covenants. The FA provides that the Internal Audit Department of MLARR shall 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. This is not in place for the two years of programme implementation.

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>The internal audit function to include SIRP in its audit program for 2019</b>	LPA/MoF	01/2019

**Procurement**

**Procurement** **Rating: 3** **Previous rating: 4**

**Justification of rating**

Delays have been experienced in procurement in excess of one year and have negatively affected implementation. Corrective action advised at the last supervision mission has not been taken. The procurement function is not being carried out full time. The Procurement Officer is currently the Project Coordinator ad interim.

**Procurement Review**

Delays have been experienced in procurement in excess of one year and have negatively affected implementation. Corrective action advised at the last supervision mission has not been taken. The procurement function is not being carried out full time. The Procurement Officer is currently the Project Coordinator ad interim.

**Main Issues**

**Procurement Progress:** Progress was assessed based on the Procurement Plan (PP) for 2018. Progress has been extremely slow compared with most of the procurement activities defined in the plan. Less than 50% of activities has been initiated and only a very small number (4) of contracts has been finalized and entered.

**Procurement Management and Staffing:** During the May 2018 mission it was observed that the team was composed of a procurement officer and an assistant. Unfortunately, the procurement officer has since replaced the project coordinator who has left, thus leaving the post vacant. No substitute was engaged to replace the procurement officer. This has certainly had a negative impact on all procurement activities. It is essential to fill this gap urgently until the new project coordinator is in place.

**Procurement Plan:** A revision of the current PP revealed the following: a) The Procurement Plan template used by the Project since May 2018 complies with IFAD Requirements b) The Plan is not being updated regularly; c) The Plan is not realistic. The proposed plan for 2019 was assessed briefly as it is still subject to NO. Some shortcomings were identified

and shared with the project team: a) The Plan is overambitious and unrealistic; b) ; Some prior review thresholds were not correct; c) Some procurement thresholds were not correct

**Procurement Processes, documentation and record keeping** Following the review of Procurement files, documentation and record keeping, the following was revealed: a) Files are easily retrieved by procurement staff and are found to be complete; b) Three National shopping exercises were reviewed and demonstrated sound practice. c) NCB documentation is not adequate, and template standard bidding documents were shared with the project. d) Conflict of interest declarations were not found in evaluation reports, so the mission shared a template to be used by committee members; e) Language on IFAD's anticorruption policy was not found in contracts with suppliers. This was also shared with the project team; f) Language on retention of records in compliance with IFAD's general conditions was not found so it was shared with the project; g) The project is familiar with the WB ICB template to be used under ICB, however more attention needs to be paid to the details the project is adding in the Bid Data Sheet (BDS). A recent claim by an unsuccessful supplier showed that details contained in the ICB BDS conflicted with a declaration form submitted to bidders for their signature together with the ICB Package.

**Contract register and contract management** the review revealed: a) A manual entry for contracts is done. A template electronic register was shared for use by the project. The project has not been submitting the contract register to the CPM as provided for in the Letter to the Recipient (LtR). This will now be facilitated by the provision of an electronic format; b) The project did not have a contract monitoring form in place hence a template was shared to be used by the project

**No-objection tracking system:** The mission also rolled out the No Objection Tracking Utility System (NOTUS).

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Expedite Procurement Processes</b> The Project needs to ensure that procurement activities needed to catch up with the slow implementation pace are fast tracked by identifying a replacement for the Project coordinator and accountant that have recently left by outsourcing the recruitment process.	PMU/CPM	01/2019
<b>Recruitment of key staff of PCU</b> To expedite the recruitment, PCU shall issue an RFQ to engage a recruitment and selection firm for the recruitment and selection of the Project Coordinator and Accountant. The mission prepared TORs and shared these with the a.i. PC for finalisation.	PMU/CPM	01/2019
<b>Contract register and contract management</b> The project will start using the electronic format shared by the mission and submit the contract register to the CPM on a monthly basis.	PMU/CPM	01/2019
<b>Procurement Plan</b> The procurement plan needs to be revised to accurately reflect prior review thresholds and activity thresholds in compliance with the LtB.	Procurement Unit	01/2019
<b>Procurement Plan to be Updated Regularly</b> The Procurement Unit should ensure that the Procurement Plan be updated regularly and presented to the CPM upon each update. (at least every Quarter).	Procurement Unit	01/2019

## F. Agreed Actions

<b>Agreed Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed Date</b>
<b>Overview and Project Progress</b>		

<b>Recruit short term consultant to undertake value chain assessments as part of scheme feasibility studies</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Develop and appraise business plans to guide project investments in off-farm businesses</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Mobilise provincial based BDS TA in a phased manner starting with Manicaland</b>	PCU	04/2019
<b>Development Effectiveness</b>		
<b>Develop a master plan for the project activities</b> In collaboration with the different implementation partners, the project needs to prepare a master plan for all project activities with clear milestones until the end of 2022 considering the delays encountered. This will require a more strategic focus on key activities that need to be fast tracked (mainly feasibility studies and the pipeline for works), procurement processes and corrective actions that need to be in place.	PCU and implementing partners	01/2019
<b>Provide a breakdown of beneficiary categories</b> Give a breakdown of beneficiaries according to the target categories (B1, B2, C, youth, women).	IPs, M&E officer	01/2019
<b>Engage youth beneficiaries</b> Engage stakeholders such as agriculture education department on ways to involve youth in agriculture	PCU	01/2019
<b>Ensure concrete climate change considerations are mainstreamed into all project decision-making tools</b>	PCU/IPs	01/2019
<b>Review the targeting strategy for main project activities</b> Expedite the recruitment of Rural Sociologist to review the current draft targeting strategy for the main project activities.	PCU	02/2019
<b>Gender sensitisation Training</b> Develop gender training manual and conduct gender mainstreaming and sensitisation training for all IPs and PCU and other stakeholders Partner with NGOs to train women and men In IMC on leadership skills.	MLAWCRR lead gender and IP gender focal points /partnerships	02/2019
<b>Workshop on WEAI</b> Organise a workshop in Eswatini to exchange experiences on WEAI results.	M&E and Coordinator	02/2019
<b>Implementation of gender Specific activities</b> Design a plan and implement the activities.	MLAWCRR lead gender and IP gender focal points	05/2019
<b>Sustainability and Scaling Up</b>		
<b>Review criteria for partnerships to emphasise key considerations</b>	PCU	12/2018

<b>Discuss the grievance and redress mechanism, and the feasibility studies with the farmers</b>	PCU	01/2019
<b>Develop guidelines on the management and use for the O&amp;M fund</b>	PCU	02/2019
<b>Develop a list of potential partners from the feasibility studies and value chain analysis</b>	PCU	03/2019
<b>Project Management</b>		
<b>Revise the AWPB 2019</b> Prepare a more realistic AWPB for 2019 with clear justification and key actions that will be put in place to accelerate the implementation of activities and ensure budget execution of at least 80%.	PCU/Implementing partners	12/2018
<b>Operationalize the grievance mechanism</b>	PCU	12/2018
<b>Second staff to PCU</b> MLAWCRR seconds a Project coordinator and accountant to PCU until recruitment process is finalised.	PS Agriculture	12/2018
<b>Recruitment of Project Coordinator and Accountant</b> Initiate the recruitment of the project coordinator and accountant as soon as possible and share with IFAD final ToRs, and recruitment process.	Director HR	12/2018
<b>Finalize the Baseline survey</b> The MPAT and WEAI analysis should be completed and a baseline report should be prepared and shared with IFAD for review. Once the baseline report is approved the baseline figures under the M&E system needs to be updated based on the baseline results.	M&E and KM officer	01/2019
<b>Update beneficiary registration</b> Include additional indicators in the beneficiary registration/tracking form: crops cultivated, average yields, sales, prices, and contracts with buyers.	M&E and KM officer	01/2019
<b>Financial Management &amp; Execution</b>		
<b>Increase signatories in panel A</b> LPA should update the list of authorised of signatories to the project operational account at CBZ and include PANEL A signatories	Project Accountant	05/2018
<b>Evaluate Government in-kind contribution</b> SIRP to evaluate forfeited revenue of provision of government in-kind contribution in form of housing, , payment of utilities and use of Government vehicles for noting.	PCU	06/2018



<p><b>Resolve Challenges of access to forex for imports</b></p> <p>Liaise with RBZ that foreign exchange for settlement of imports of goods and services for the Project to be made available timely in line with the FA</p>	MFED	06/2018
<p><b>Timely submission of IFRs</b></p> <p>Submission of the first half yearly project Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) to IFAD</p>	Finance manager	07/2018
<p><b>Train staff</b></p> <p>Training of procurement and Finance staff on SAGE financial reporting functionality and on the following modules: budget maintenance, purchase order, fixed assets, and contract</p>	PCU	07/2018
<p><b>Review and update Finance manual</b></p> <p>Review the Financial Management Manual to incorporate change of accounting basis from IPSAS cash to IPSAS accrual for the FY 2018 in line with adoption of IPSAS accrual by GoZ in November 2017.</p>	Finance Manager	07/2018
<p><b>Timely preparation and approval of AWPB</b></p> <p>Align AWPB internal review and approval processes to meet provisions in the FA and submission deadlines to IFAD</p> <p>4.Submission of the first half yearly project Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) to IFAD</p>	Project Steering Committee	07/2018
<p><b>Release government counterpart funds for project use</b></p> <p>Transfer government counterpart funds in excess of \$1.3 million held by the MLAWCRS into the project account</p>	LPA	12/2018
<p><b>Align accounting standards used</b></p> <p>Review the Financial Management Manual to incorporate the change of accounting basis from IPSAS cash to IPSAS accrual for the FY 2018 and include processes in SAGE modules in use.</p>	Accountant	12/2018
<p><b>Open an operational bank account</b></p> <p>Open programme operational account with an international commercial bank with easy access to foreign currency resources.</p>	LPA	12/2018
<p><b>Complete OFID loan disbursement arrangements</b></p>	PCU/MoF	12/2018
<p><b>The internal audit function to include SIRP in its audit program for 2019</b></p>	LPA/MoF	01/2019
<p><b>Expedite Procurement Processes</b></p> <p>The Project needs to ensure that procurement activities needed to catch up with the slow implementation pace are fast tracked by identifying a replacement for the Project coordinator and accountant that have recently left by outsourcing the recruitment process.</p>	PMU/CPM	01/2019

<p><b>Recruitment of key staff of PCU</b></p> <p>To expedite the recruitment, PCU shall issue an RFQ to engage a recruitment and selection firm for the recruitment and selection of the Project Coordinator and Accountant. The mission prepared TORs and shared these with the a.i. PC for finalisation.</p>	PMU/CPM	01/2019
<p><b>Contract register and contract management</b></p> <p>The project will start using the electronic format shared by the mission and submit the contract register to the CPM on a monthly basis.</p>	PMU/CPM	01/2019
<p><b>Procurement Plan</b></p> <p>The procurement plan needs to be revised to accurately reflect prior review thresholds and activity thresholds in compliance with the LtB.</p>	Procurement Unit	01/2019
<p><b>Procurement Plan to be Updated Regularly</b></p> <p>The Procurement Unit should ensure that the Procurement Plan be updated regularly and presented to the CPM upon each update. (at least every Quarter).</p>	Procurement Unit	01/2019
<p><b>Proper capturing and reporting on beneficiary contributions</b></p> <p>Account for and report beneficiary contributions in cash /or in kind in line with the FMM</p>	Programme Accountant	03/2019
<p><b>Timely submission of WAs</b></p> <p>To accelerate disbursements to the project and In line with the Letter to Recipient provision on withdrawal applications, it is recommended that SIRP submits to IFAD a withdrawal application every 90 days even if the withdrawal amount requested has not reached 30% of the special account advance</p>	Project Accountant	
<p><b>Resolve bottlenecks on Funds flow</b></p> <p>MOFED, MLAWCRR and the PCU to have a meeting to resolve the bottlenecks in flow of funds from the Designated Account</p>	PCU	
<p><b>Replacement of Key staff</b></p> <p>Recruit the key positions immediately</p>	LPA	

## Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme

### Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
<b>Outreach</b>	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	4 380	4 380	2.9				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							M&E system	Annually	M&E officer	
	Non-women-headed households	0	3 630	16 500	52	52	0.3				
	Women-headed households	0	2 420	11 000	61	61	0.6				
	Households	0	6 050	27 500	113	113	0.4				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							Progress reports	Annual	MAMID PDU	
	Males	0	3 025	13 750							
	Females	0	3 025	13 750							
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	6 050	27 500							
<b>Goal</b> 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							
	Improved household assets ownership index (RIMS)							Baseline, MTR and completion surveys	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	
	Household assets ownership	0	5	20							
	Smallholder HH cope with effects of climate change (RIMS 1.8.5)							M&E system	Annual	M&E officer	

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households	0	7 600	22 100							
<b>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	5	9	12							
	Annual household income on irrigation schemes							ZIMVAC, ZNSA	Baseline, MTR, and completion	M&E officer	
	Annual household income	129	1 000	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)	100	175	175							
<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	0	0	0				
<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	15 000	15 000	563	563	3.8				
<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	50						
<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)	2	5	5							
	Beans MT/ha	1	1.75	1.75							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions			
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility				
	Tomato MT/ha	10	30	30										
	Maize rainfed MT/ha	0.5	1	1										
	Sorghum rainfed MT/ha	0.7	1.4	1.4										
	Groundnut rainfed MT/ha	0.5	1	1										
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							Progress reports; AOS; IMC records	Annually	M&E officer/AGRITEX				
	Households	0	15	50										
	Total number of household members													
	Males													
	Females													
	Young													
	Not Young													
	Indigenous people													
	Non-Indigenous people													
	Women-headed households													
	Non-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
	Households	0	15	50										
	Total number of household members													
	Males													

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Females										
	Young										
	Not Young										
	Indigenous people										
	Non-Indigenous people										
	Women-headed households										
	Non-women-headed households										
	Households										
<b>Output</b> 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	52	52	0.4				
	Women trained in crop		4 125	13 750	61	61	0.4				
	Young people trained in crop		825	2 750	7	7	0.3				
	Not young people trained in crop		7 425	24 750	106	106	0.4				
	Total persons trained in crop	0	8 250	27 500	113	113	0.4				
<b>Outcome</b> 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										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2018)	Cumulative Result (2018)	Cumulative Result % (2018)	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	12 625	68	68	0.5				
	Females		3 800	12 625	99	99	0.8				
	Young		760	2 525	15	15	0.6				
	Not Young		6 840	22 725	152	152	0.7				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)	0	7 600	25 250	167	167	0.7				
<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	
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	50	125	0	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	44	44	8.8				
	Number of Government staff trained - male	0	400	400	35	35	8.8				
	Number of Government staff trained - female		100	100	9	9	9				



Investing in rural people

## 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: 26-Nov - 7-Dec 2018  
Document Date: 08/04/2019  
Project No. 2000001233  
Report No. 5005-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department





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## **Zimbabwe**

### **Smallholder Irrigation Smallholder Project**

### **Supervision and Implementation report**

## Appendix 2: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier as at 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD Grant	25,500	2,164	8%
OFID Loan	15,000	0	0%
Government	7,985	150	2%
Beneficiaries	3,280	0	0%
	<b>51,765</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

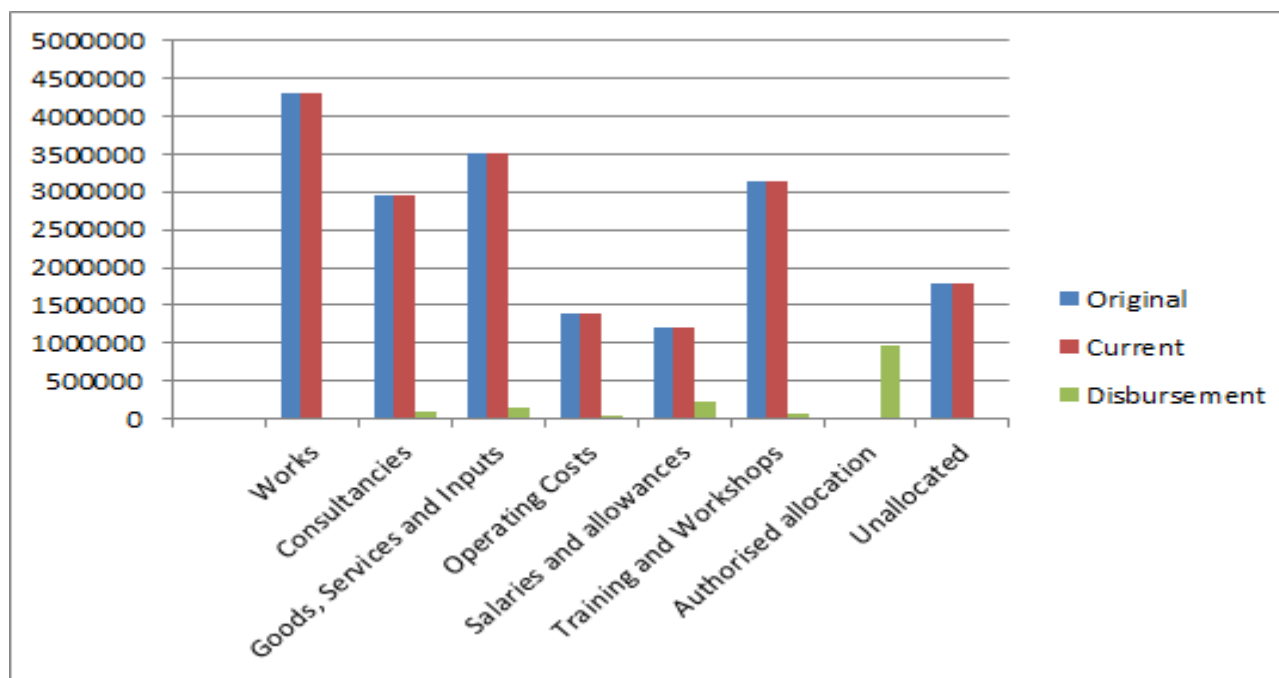
Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) as at 27<sup>th</sup> November 2018

Component	IFAD Grant			OFID Loan			Government			Beneficiaries			Total		
	Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%	Appr.	Actual	%
Sustainable Smallholder Irrigation development	10,174	218	2%	13,808	0	0%	4,733	4	0%	2,238	0	0%	30,953	222	1%
Climate Smart agriculture and Market access	12,135	158	1%	1,192	0	0%	2,326	10	0%	1,042	0	0%	16,695	168	1%
Programme Coordination	3,191	779	24%	0	0	0%	926	131	14%	0	0	0%	4,117	909	22%
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>25,500</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>51,765</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>3%</b>

**Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018)**

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
200003	Works	4,300,000.00	4,300,000.00	0	0	4,300,000.00	0.00%
200008	Consultancies	2,950,000.00	2,950,000.00	99,774.00	82,616.44	2,767,609.56	3.38%
200013	Goods, Services and Inputs	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	150,859.50	671,372.84	2,677,767.66	4.31%
200016	Operating Costs	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00	22,800.46	32,304.80	1,344,894.74	1.63%
200018	Salaries and allowances	1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00	219,351.23	71,279.57	909,369.20	18.28%
200019	Training and Workshops	3,150,000.00	3,150,000.00	55,574.27	39,226.30	3,055,199.43	1.76%
270001	Authorised allocation	0	0.00	972,464.73	0.00	-972,464.73	0.00%
290001	Unallocated	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	0	0	1,800,000.00	0.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,300,000.00</b>	<b>18,300,000.00</b>	<b>1,520,824.19</b>	<b>896,799.95</b>	<b>15,882,375.86</b>	<b>8.31%</b>

Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement





## Zimbabwe

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### Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme

### Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 26-Nov - 7-Dec 2018

Document Date: 08/04/2019

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5005-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department

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

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
<b>Sub-Component 1.1 Scheme selection and rehabilitation</b>								
	Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	ha	350	0	0%	0	6100	0
	Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure rehabilitated	ha	0	0	0%	0	5100	0
	Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure expanded/extended	ha	0	0	0%	0	800	0
	Number of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure rehabilitated with solar	ha	0	0	0%	0	200	0
	Number of feasibility studies conducted	ha	2100	792	38%	792	6100	13%
	Number of irrigation schemes constructed/rehabilitated	Schemes	350	0	0	0	125	0
<b>Sub-Component 1.2. Improved Smallholder Irrigation Management</b>								
	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management	Irrigators	1342	563	42%	563	15,000	4%
	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management	men	604	196	26%	196	7,500	3%
	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management	women	604	367	50%	367	7,500	5%
	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management	youth	134	0	0%	0	1,500	3%
	Number of irrigators trained in irrigation management	non-youth	1208	0	0%	0	13,500	4%
	Number of WUOs supported	WUO	35	0	0%	0	700	0%
	Number of members of supported WUOs	Members	1342	0	0%	0	15,000	0%
	Number of members of supported WUOs	men	604	0	0%	0	7,500	0%
	Number of members of supported WUOs	women	604	0	0%	0	7,500	0%
	Number of members of supported WUOs	youth	134	0	0%	0	1,500	0%
	Number of members of supported WUOs	non-youth	1208	0	0%	0	13,500	0%
	Number of WUOs with women in leadership positions	WUO		0		0	280	0%
	Provision of starter kit for youth trained in irrigation equipment repair and maintenance	youth	0	0		0	1,000	0%

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Number of youth receiving vocational training on irrigation equipment repair and maintenance	youth	0	0		0	1,000	0%
	Number of youth receiving vocational training on irrigation equipment repair and maintenance	male	0	0		0	500	0%
	Number of youth receiving vocational training on irrigation equipment repair and maintenance	female	0	0		0	500	0%
	Number of beneficiaries providing financial contribution for the O&M	Beneficiaries	1342	1107	82%	1107	15,000	0%
	Number of beneficiaries providing financial contribution for the O&M	men	604		0%		7,500	0%
	Number of beneficiaries providing financial contribution for the O&M	women	604		0%		7,500	0%
	Number of beneficiaries providing financial contribution for the O&M	youth	134		0%		1,500	0%
	Number of beneficiaries providing financial contribution for the O&M	non-youth	1208		0%		13,500	0%
	Value of beneficiary contributions	USD/million	80000	10422	13%	10422	1.5	0%
<b>Sub-component 1.3: Enhanced institutional capacity for irrigation development</b>								
	Number of Government staff trained in irrigation and O&M selected topics	total	150	50	33%	50	250	20
	Number of Government staff trained in irrigation and O&M selected topics	men	105	32	30%	32	175	18
	Number of Government staff trained in irrigation and O&M selected topics	women	45	18	40%	18	75	0.4
	Number of TOT trained by DOI	Persons	12	0	0%	0	12	0
	Number of TOT trained by DOI	men	8	0	0%	0	8	0
	Number of TOT trained by DOI	women	4	0	0%	0	4	0
	Number of study tours	staff	1	0	0%	0	2	0
	Number of staff participating in study tours	total	20	0	0%	0	20	0
	Number of staff participating in study tours	men	12	0	0%	0	12	0
	Number of staff participating in study tours	women	8	0	0%	0	8	0
	Number of stakeholder Dialogue Workshops on Water Pricing	workshops	4	0	0%	0	11	0



Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Number of participants	participants	200	0	0%	0	550	0
	Number of participants	men	100	0	0%	0	275	0
	Number of participants	women	100	0	0%	0	275	0
	Number of Stakeholder Dialogue Workshops on IMCs and WUA	Workshops	4	0	0%	0	11	0
	Number of participants	participants	200	0	0%	0	550	0
	Number of participants	men	100	0	0%	0	275	0
	Number of participants	women	100	0	0%	0	275	0
	Number of ToT courses on Data Collection Processing and Maintenance	Courses	5	0	0%	0	8	0
	Number of participants trained on data collection processing and maintenance	Total	150	0	0%	0	300	0
	Number of participants trained on data collection processing and maintenance	men	105	0	0%	0	200	0
	Number of participants trained on data collection processing and maintenance	women	45	0	0%	0	100	0
	Improved National Irrigation Database functional	Database	1	0	0%	0	1	0
	number of Training courses on Database Maintenance	Courses	1	0	0%	0	1	0
	Number of participants trained on database maintenance	Total	20	0	0%	0	20	0
	Number of participants trained on database maintenance	men	18	0	0%	0	18	0
	Number of participants trained on database maintenance	women	2	0	0%	0	2	0
	Number of hectares under Feasibility Studies and Detailed Designs for irrigation	ha	0	0	0%	0	2000	0

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target		%
			AWP&B	Actual	%				
<b>Climate-smart Agriculture and Market Access</b>									
<b>Sub-component 2.1 Enhanced Agricultural Practices and Farmers' Organisational Capacity</b>									
	Number of FFS established	FFS	22	0	0%	0	210	0%	
	number of members in FFS	Members	880	0	0%	0	12,500	0%	
	number of members in FFS	men	440	0	0%	0	6,250	0%	
	number of members in FFS	women	440	0	0%	0	6,250	0%	
	number of members in FFS	youth	88	0	0%	0	1,250	0%	
	number of members in FFS	non-youth	792	0	0%	0	11,250	0%	
	number of FFS facilitators trained	FFS	22	20	91%	20	210	10%	
	Number of facilitators	men	11	14	127%	14	105	13%	
	Number of facilitators	women	11	6	55%	6	105	6%	
	Number of farmers in FFS trained	Members	880	0	0%	0	12,500	0%	
	Number of farmers in FFS trained	men	440	0	0%	0	6,250	0%	
	Number of farmers in FFS trained	women	440	0	0%	0	6,250	0%	
	Number of farmers in FFS trained	youth	88	0	0%	0	1,250	0%	
	Number of farmers in FFS trained	non-youth	792	0	0%	0	11,250	0%	
	Number of demonstration plots established on irrigation schemes	demo plots	5	3	60%	3	130	2%	
	Number of beneficiaries participating in emo plots on irrigation schemes	persons	1342	72	5%	72	15,000	0%	
	Number of beneficiaries participating in emo plots on irrigation schemes	men	316.8	36	11%	36	7,500	0%	
	Number of beneficiaries participating in emo plots on irrigation schemes	women	671	36	5%	36	7,500	0%	
	Number of beneficiaries participating in emo plots on irrigation schemes	youth	134.2	7	5%	7	1,500	1%	
	Number of beneficiaries participating in emo plots on irrigation schemes	non-youth	1207.8	65	5%	65	13,500	0%	
	Number of irrigation scheme agriculture committees trained	persons	81	0	0%	0	910	0%	

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Number of irrigation scheme agriculture committees trained	men	41	0	0%	0	450	0%
	Number of irrigation scheme agriculture committees trained	women	40	0	0%	0	450	0%
	Number of irrigation scheme agriculture committees trained	youth	8.1	0	0%	0	91	0%
	Number of irrigation scheme agriculture committees trained	non-youth	72.9	0	0%	0	819	0%
	Number of farmers trained on irrigation schemes	persons	1342	41	3%	41	15,000	0%
	Number of farmers trained on irrigation schemes	men	671	16	2%	16	7,500	0%
	Number of farmers trained on irrigation schemes	women	671	25	4%	25	7,500	0%
	Number of farmers trained on irrigation schemes	youth	134.2	0	0%	0	1,500	0%
	Number of farmers trained on irrigation schemes	non-youth	1207.8	0	0%	0	13,500	0%
	Number of exchange visits	visits	5	6	120%	6	200	3%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	participants	50	96	192%	96	2,000	5%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	men	25	56	224%	56	1,000	6%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	women	25	60	240%	60	1,000	6%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	youth	5	10	200%	10	100	10%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	non-youth	45	86	191%	86	1,900	5%
	Number of Committee Members trained on NRM	persons	220	0	0%	0	2,500	0%
	Number of Committee Members trained on NRM	men	110	0	0%	0	1,250	0%
	Number of Committee Members trained on NRM	women	110	0	0%	0	1,250	0%
	Number of Committee Members trained on NRM	youth	22	0	0%	0	250	0%
	Number of Committee Members trained on NRM	non-youth	198	0	0%	0	2,250	0%
	number of Exchange Visits on NRM	visits	5	0	0%	0	40	0%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	participants	50	0	0%	0	400	0%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	men	25	0	0%	0	200	0%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	women	25	0	0%	0	200	0%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	youth	5	0	0%	0	40	0%
	Number of participants in exchange visits	non-youth	45	0	0%	0	360	0%
	Participatory Planning Workshop	workshops	12	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of participants in planning workshops	participants	600	0	0%	0	12,500	0%

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Number of participants in planning workshops	men	300	0	0%	0	6,250	0%
	Number of participants in planning workshops	women	300	0	0%	0	6,250	0%
	Number of participants in planning workshops	youth	60	0	0%	0	1,250	0%
	Number of participants in planning workshops	non-youth	540	0	0%	0	11,250	0%
	Number of NRM plans developed		5	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of farmers trained in greater scheme area on NRM	participants	400	0	0%	0	10,000	0%
	Number of farmers trained in greater scheme area on NRM	men	200	0	0%	0	5,000	0%
	Number of farmers trained in greater scheme area on NRM	women	200	0	0%	0	5,000	0%
	Number of farmers trained in greater scheme area on NRM	youth	20	0	0%	0	1,000	0%
	Number of farmers trained in greater scheme area on NRM	non-youth	380	0	0%	0	9,000	0%
	Number of Natural Resource Management Facilities established	NRMF	5	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of income generating projects supported by the NRMF	projects	15	0	0%	0	375	0%
	Number of farmers within groups supported by the NRMF	Farmers	225	0	0%	0	5,625	0%
	Number of farmers within groups supported by the NRMF	men	112	0	0%	0	2812	0%
	Number of farmers within groups supported by the NRMF	women	113	0	0%	0	2813	0%
	Number of farmers within groups supported by the NRMF	youth	22.5	0	0%	0	562	0%
	Number of farmers within groups supported by the NRMF	non-youth	202.5	0	0%	0	5063	0%
	Total value of grants disbursed for the income generating projects	USD/million	80000	0	0%	0	2	0%
	Value of beneficiary contributions	USD '000	8000	0	0%	0	182	0%
	Number of demonstrations on cooking/feeding	demo	5	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on cooking/feeding	participants	700	0	0%	0	12500	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on cooking/feeding	men	210	0	0%	0	2500	0%

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on cooking/feeding	women	490	0	0%	0	10000	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on cooking/feeding	youth	70	0	0%	0	1250	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on cooking/feeding	non-youth	630	0	0%	0	11250	0%
	Number of demonstrations for nutrition gardens	demos	5	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on nutrition gardens	participants	700	0	0%	0	5000	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on nutrition gardens	men	210	0	0%	0	1000	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on nutrition gardens	women	490	0	0%	0	4000	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on nutrition gardens	youth	70	0	0%	0	500	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on nutrition gardens	non-youth	630	0	0%	0	4500	0%
	number of Nutrition education sessions	sessions	5	0	0%	0	250	0%
	Number of women participating in nutrition education sessions	women	700	0	0%	0	14000	0%
	Number of women forums on women empowerment organisations strengthened	forums	280	0	0%	0	200	0%
	Number of women participating in women empowerment forums	women	420	0	0%	0	10000	0%
<b>Sub-component 2.2 Market Access and Rural Financial Services</b>			500	0	0%	0		0%
	Number of persons trained on TOT for FAAB	total	50	0	0%	0	250	0%
	Number of persons trained on TOT for FAAB	men	25	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of persons trained on TOT for FAAB	women	25	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of farmers which are trained on FAAB	participants	2200	41	2%	41	25,250	0.16%
	Number of farmers which are trained on FAAB	men	1100	25	2%	25	12,125	0.21%
	Number of farmers which are trained on FAAB	women	1100	16	1%	16	12,125	0.13%
	Number of farmers which are trained on FAAB	youth	220	4	2%	4	2,525	0.16%

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Number of farmers which are trained on FAAB	non-youth	1980	37	2%	37	22,725	0.16%
	Number of scheme level Marketing Committees members trained	members	70	0	0%	0	1,250	0%
	Number of scheme level Marketing Committees members trained	men	35	0	0%	0	750	0%
	Number of scheme level Marketing Committees members trained	women	35	0	0%	0	500	0%
	Number of scheme level Marketing Committees members trained	youth	7	0	0%	0	125	0%
	Number of scheme level Marketing Committees members trained	non-youth	63	0	0%	0	1,125	0%
	number of local CBMF trained	trainees	110	0	0%	0	1,200	0%
	number of local CBMF trained	men	105	0	0%	0	600	0%
	number of local CBMF trained	women	105	0	0%	0	600	0%
	number of local CBMF trained	youth	44	0	0%	0	120	0%
	number of local CBMF trained	non-youth	66	0	0%	0	1,080	0%
	number of ISALs established	ISALs	15	0	0%	0	375	0%
	number of members of ISALs	members	528	0	0%	0	7,500	0%
	number of members of ISALs	men	228	0	0%	0	3,000	0%
	number of members of ISALs	women	300	0	0%	0	4,500	0%
	number of members of ISALs	youth	52.8	0	0%	0	750	0%
	number of members of ISALs	non-youth	475	0	0%	0	6750	0%
	number of On-farm demonstration of post harvest technologies	demos	5	0	0%	0	375	0%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on post harvest technologies	participants	891	126	14%	126	20,250	0.62%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on post harvest technologies	men	445	43	10%	43	10,125	0.42%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on post harvest technologies	women	446	83	19%	83	10125	0.82%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on post harvest technologies	youth	89.1	11	12%	11	1012	1.09%
	Number of farmers participating in demo plots on post harvest technologies	non-youth	802	115	14%	115	19238	0.60%
	Construction of multipurpose post harvest centre	centres	5	0	0%	0	125	0%

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	Period: 01 January – 31 October 2018			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
	Value of farmers contribution to the construction of the post harvest centers	USD '000	2500	0	0%	0	375	0%
	Number of youth trained on vocational training	youth	40	0	0%	0	1000	0%
	Number of youth trained on vocational training	male	20	0	0%	0	500	0%
	Number of youth trained on vocational training	female	20	0	0%	0	500	0%
	Provision of starter kit for youth trained in post harvest	kits	40	0	0%	0	1000	0%
	Number of kilometres of roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded	km	0	0	0	0	100	0%
<b>Sub-component 2.3 Enhanced Institutional Capacity for Market-led Production</b>								
	Number of AGRITEX staff trained and mentored	staff	226	30	13%	30	250	13%
	Number of AGRITEX staff trained and mentored	men	113	19	17%	19	125	17%
	Number of AGRITEX staff trained and mentored	women	113	11	10%	11	125	10%
	Number of Study tours/Exchange Visits for AGRITEX	visits	1	0	0%	0	2	0%
	Number of staff participating in exchange visits/study tours	staff	15	0	0%	0	20	0%
	Number of staff participating in exchange visits/study tours	men	8	0	0%	0	10	0%
	Number of staff participating in exchange visits/study tours	women	7	0	0%	0	10	0%
	Number of Stakeholder Dialogue Workshops	workshop	4	0	0%	0	11	0%
	Number of participants in stakeholders dialogue workshops	participants	200	0	0%	0	550	0%
	Number of participants in stakeholders dialogue workshops	men	100	0	0%	0	330	0%
	Number of participants in stakeholders dialogue workshops	women	100	0	0%	0	220	0%
	Number of Extension Worker Kits distributed	kits	35	0	0%	0	125	0%

## Zimbabwe

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### Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme

### Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 26-Nov - 7-Dec 2018

Document Date: 08/04/2019

Project No. 2000001233

Report No. 5005-ZW

East and Southern Africa Division  
Programme Management Department



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

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Status/Date
<b>Section B.3</b>	Maintaining a designated account denominated in US\$ at the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to channel grant proceeds	Continuous	Complied
<b>Section B.4</b>	Maintaining a project account in US\$ at a Commercial Bank acceptable to the Fund to receive and hold the financing transferred from the Designated Account.	Continuous	Complied
<b>Section E.1 (a)</b>	Co-financing agreement between Recipient and OFID is not suspended, cancelled or terminated	Continuous	Complied
<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	Draft developed
<b>Schedule 3. Para 2 Counterpart funds</b>	Counterpart funds are clearly identifiable in the financial management system and financial statements.	Continuous	Partial. Government contribution held in LPA account
<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	Not complied. Awaiting TA.
<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
<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
<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	Not complied since 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	31 October, each year	Complied.
<b>GC Section 7.03.</b>	In addition to the proceeds of the Financing, the Recipient shall make available to the Project Parties:	Continuous	To be monitored during

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Status/Date
<b>Availability of Additional Resources</b>	such funds, facilities, services and other resources as may be required to carry out the Project in accordance with Section 7.01.		implementation.
<b>GC Section 7.05. Procurement</b>	(a) Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOS 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	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:	Continuous	To be monitored during implementation.
	(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.		
<b>GC:S. 7.8 (a) 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.	Continuous	Partial compliance. Only vehicles were insured.
	(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	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	Project Coordinator and Project Accountant posts vacant.
<b>GC Section 7.12 Project Parties</b>	Each Project Party shall, as required to carry out the Project in accordance with Section 7.01:	Continuous	Will be monitored during implementation
	(a) promptly take all necessary or appropriate action to maintain its corporate existence and to acquire, maintain and renew its rights, properties, powers, privileges and franchises;		
	(b) employ competent and experienced management and personnel;		
	(c) operate, maintain and replace its equipment and other properties; (d) not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any of the Project's assets, except in the normal course of business or as agreed by the Fund.		
<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>t</sup> December of each year	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	2020	Not yet due
<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.	31 March, each year	Not yet due
<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);	31 December , each year	Not yet due
	(b)within 6 months of the end of each Fiscal Year, furnish to the Fund a certified copy of the audit	30 June, each year	Not yet due

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Status/Date
<b>GC Section 9.04.            Other Financial            Reports and            Information</b>	<p>report. The Borrower shall submit to the Fund the reply to the management letter of the auditors within one month of receipt thereof;</p> <p>In addition to the reports and information required by the foregoing provisions:</p> <p>(a)The Borrower and the Project Parties shall promptly furnish to the Fund such other reports and information as the Fund shall reasonably request on any financial matter relating to the Financing or the Project or any Project Party.</p> <p>(b)The Borrower shall promptly inform the Fund of any condition that interferes with, or threatens to interfere with, the maintenance of Loan Service Payments.</p> <p>(c) The Project Member State shall promptly furnish to the Fund all information that the Fund may reasonably request with respect to financial and economic conditions in its territory, including its balance of payments and its external debt.</p>	Continuous	To be monitored as implementation continues