

Annual Performance Report (APR)

Reference Number (FP072): Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia
UNDP

*Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
From 01-01-2019 to 31-12-2019*

Sections in this report:

- Section 1: General Information
- Section 2: Implementation Progress
- Section 3: Financial Information
- Section 4: Report on Environmental and Social Safeguards & Gender
- Section 5: Annexes
- Section 6: Attachments

SUBMITTED BY	
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<i>Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Date of submission to NDA: 28th February 2020</i>

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	<i>Strengthening climate resilience of agricultural livelihoods in Agro-Ecological Regions I and II in Zambia</i>
2. Funding Proposal Number:	<i>(FP072)</i>
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	<i>3/1/2018 B.19</i>
4. Accredited Entity:	<i>UNDP</i>
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	<i>Mr. Benjamin Larroquette email/telephone Benjamin.larroquette@undp.org +919786293578</i>
6. Executing Entity(ies):	<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i>
7. Implementation Period:	<i>From: 10/12/2018 To: 10/12/2025</i>
8. Current year of Implementation:	<i>year 2</i>
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	<i>2/28/2020</i>
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	<i>From: 1/1/2019 To: 12/31/2019</i>
11. Total Project Budget:	<i>137,269,000.00</i>
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	<i>32,000,000.00</i>
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	<i>3,077,613</i>

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS

This report is for 2019, the first full year of the project. The project is ambitious, involving a range of stakeholders, therefore during 2019 UNDP has emphasised developing capacity, the establishment of financial, administrative and coordination processes as well as the provision of transportation.

Despite a widespread drought, the project has had moderate success in delivering the intended results, particularly as far as the provision of weather and agricultural advisories and the delivery of alternative livelihoods. However, several challenges have arisen as far as operationalising the project in 2019. Although steps have been put in place to address these challenges, there have been a number of delays, most notably in terms of setting up the Project Management Unit (PMU), rolling out the water monitoring aspect of the project, as well as scaling up the provision of resilient agricultural inputs and production practices.

Under Output 1, which focuses on early warning systems, coordinated by the Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) and the Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), assessments, surveys and site selection for water and weather monitoring stations have been carried out. ZMD in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) were able to distribute weather and agricultural advisories for the 2019 / 2020 rainy season, both in English and local languages in all 16 project Districts. Feedback from stakeholders indicated a high appreciation for the advisories. During 2019, WARMA underwent a change in management followed by an in-depth review of their finances and administration, putting them in a strong position to implement their activities in 2020, however for 2019 there have been significant delays.

Under Output 2, with a focus on inputs for resilient agriculture, coordinated by the MoA, there has been notable progress in assessment and planning for irrigation and infrastructure interventions, as well as creating the basis for scaling up alternative livelihood interventions, with attention on goat rearing and apiculture. Under government co-financing the provision of agricultural inputs has continued. However, due to difficulties encountered in the transfer of funds, additional activities pertaining to increasing resilient seed production and promoting Conservation Agriculture (CA) have stalled. In the final quarter, FAO made good progress in setting up Farmer Field Schools (FFS), albeit in only two Districts out of the 16 project Districts.

Post-harvest storage, processing and marketing is the focus of Output 3, coordinated by WFP. The project proposal planned no major activities for 2019, never-the-less plans, systems and processes are in place to launch activities in 12 project Districts during 2020.

The project has utilised 83% of the first GCF disbursement in 2019, 96% of UNDPs co-financing contribution and 119% of Government of Zambia (GRZ) co-financing has been materialised and spent as planned. Despite several delays during 2019 the project remains on track to successfully deliver as planned during 2020.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria (summary) (max two (2) pages).

2.2.1 Impact Potential (max one (1) page).

Potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund's objectives and result areas

During 2019, this project has established the basis for the success of the remaining six years of the project. The emphasis has been on the operationalisation of the project in terms of coordination mechanisms, establishing operating procedures, recruiting staff, providing mobility for project staff and developing administrative and technical capacity. Consequently, although the number of beneficiaries so far, at 264,000, is modest in comparison with the final targets, never-the-less the numbers are to be expected for the first year of delivery. Due to the preparatory efforts of 2019, the project is expected to substantially deliver in 2020.

Under Output 1, the Zambia Meteorology Department (ZMD) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) provided 171,974 farmers with up to date and locally relevant climate and agricultural information and guidance. For most of the farmers this was the first time they had access to any kind of weather advisory and now that the potential has been realised, demand is high for future advisories.

Despite a widespread and prolonged drought, under Output 2, the MoA in collaboration with UNDP and FAO, carried out a Trainer of Trainers (ToT) for 220 Camp Extension Officers (CACs), provided 92,218 farmers (42,777 (47%) female + 47,758 (53%) male) with the means to become more resilient as well as improve their livelihood options through the provision of a diverse range of resilient

seed varieties as well as goats, bees and chickens. Government co-financing provided all the inputs under Activity 2.2. The training on goat rearing and bee keeping complemented by illustrated training manuals was particularly welcomed by the beneficiaries and in some cases, the guidance has already been applied in practice.

As foreseen during project development, besides assessment and planning activities under Output 3, the MoA and WFP have yet to commence activities in the field.

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan was drawn up by the project during 2019 and further baseline data will be gathered during early 2020. Based on these preparatory activities, the project will be in a stronger position to report on impact after fully rolling out the Monitoring and Evaluation plan during 2020.

At this point, UNDP does not foresee any changes in the impact potential of the project.

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential

Paradigm Shift Potential

Degree to which the proposed activity can catalyse impact beyond a one-off project/programme investment Potential for scaling up and replication (Provide a numerical multiple and supporting rationale)

This project has a strong paradigm shift potential in several significant ways. For instance, the project is already enabling the MoA to shift from an emphasis on conventional high external input approaches to agriculture, to a climate resilient method, including crop diversification, ensuring ground cover and integrated pest management methodologies. In addition, the project takes a value-chain approach which takes the context of small-scale farmers as the starting point, addressing needs and maximising potentials from improved weather data, to cultivation and production, up until post-harvest processing, storage and marketing.

Several key activities over the year have had a substantial transformational impact, especially as far as enabling the Government and farmers through capacity development. Key 'soft skills' in project administrative and managerial capacities have been especially appreciated by Government staff and appropriate approaches to goat and bee keeping have changed the way that farmers perceive these activities as a means of alternative livelihoods.

The following is a summary of how the project has addressed the **Potential for skills, knowledge and learning** during 2019, as follows¹:

- Institutional development for the government, from central to Provincial and District levels. UNDP facilitated four workshops on project planning and management, financial controls and procedures.
- Technical skills, through a Training of Trainers workshop given by UNDP and MoA staff in passing on skills for alternative livelihoods.
- Technical skills for farmers by UNDP and MoA through training in alternative livelihoods including goat and beekeeping.
- Technical skills, through a Training of Trainers workshop by ZMD for MoA staff at District level in analysing and presenting weather and climate information.
- Technical skills for farmers by ZMD and MoA through training workshops at District land Camp level in understanding and applying weather information.
- Technical skills for conducting Farmer Field Schools (FFS) through two meetings carried out by FAO for MoA extension staff and lead farmers.
- Awareness about the benefits of attending FFS carried out by FAO through 32 meetings.
- Training and formation of 220 Environmental Safeguard Committees (ESCs).

The activities listed above are tangible ways in which the project is shifting the prevailing paradigms of an overstretched Government and a passive, vulnerable rural population. For instance, local Government and farmers now have the knowledge to use weather and agricultural advisories to adapt to the effects of climate change, for instance by varying crop varieties depending on the expected duration and intensity of rainfall. Also, as a result of the availability of motorbikes, for the first time Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) can now attend workshops and meetings at the District town, whereas it could have taken them a minimum of 5 days before the project, leaving more time and energy to focus on providing technical knowledge to beneficiaries.

The project needs more time to have a measurable impact on **Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment** as well as a **Contribution to regulatory frameworks and policies**.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential

¹ Further details on the topics covered and including disaggregated beneficiary numbers are given under each activity in section 2.3 below.

Economic benefits

So far farmers have directly gained the following inputs from the project:

- 90,535 farmers received drought, pest-resistant and early maturing seed varieties providing them with the potential to be self-sufficient, despite deviations in local weather systems arising from climate change.
- 1,683 farmers received goats and bees which provide the means for sustained resilient alternative livelihoods including access to income generation opportunities.

Although the potential **social and environmental impacts** of this project are significant, they have yet to be realised and will be reported on in more detail with the benefit of the evidence provided by the Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

Gender-sensitive development impact

Out of the 264,192 beneficiaries for this project so far, 131,591 have been women and 132,601 have been men, giving a 50% to 50% percentage ratio of women to men.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient

Vulnerability and financing needs of the beneficiary country and population

Farmers have gained access to the following information which has the potential to translate into reduced vulnerability through opportunities for adaptation: Weather and agricultural advisories reached 171,974 farmers.

Zambia has faced a prolonged drought during 2017 and 2018 and there is uncertainty over the success or failure of the present rainy season, in terms of the distribution and overall volume of rainfall. Although it has not been possible to comprehensively assess the impact that this drought has had, it is possible that there has been an increase in the vulnerability of the target population during 2019.

During 2020 the project will carefully monitor the impact of the drought as it becomes increasingly apparent. Based on this, project management may need to adjust activities to optimally address the vulnerability context as it evolves.

2.2.5 Country Ownership

Beneficiary country ownership of, and capacity to, implement a funded project or programme.

Existence of a national climate strategy and coherence with existing plans and policies, including NAMAs, NAPA and NAPs.

Remains the same as for the Funding Proposal.

Capacity of accredited entities and executing entities to deliver

During 2019, both the Accredited Entity (AE), the NDA and the executing entities have been able to demonstrate their capacities to deliver through significant contributions towards ensuring that the project meets its objectives. GRZ provided co-financing of US\$ 11,292,115 (119% of planned) and UNDP provided co-financing of US\$ 542,372 (96% of planned), against spending from GCF totalling US\$ 2,544,983 (83% of planned).

In terms of staffing at District levels, in 2019 the MoA committed 16 Senior Agriculture Officers (SAOs) and 220 Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) to spend most of their time and efforts on project activities. In addition, from the government side, ZMD and WARMA have committed teams of staff to the project. Finally, FAO have been able to start activities, even before the finalisation of the inter-agency agreement with UNDP, while WFP is fully on board with activities for post-production management, included in the Annual Work Plan for 2020.

Engagement with NDAs, civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders

Beginning with an initial stakeholders' workshop held in January 2019, there has been a continuous engagement with the NDA who has participated and / or co-chaired all coordination and planning meetings.

For activities under Output 3, in 2020, WFP will engage closely with the private sector to ensure the success of several initiatives. For instance, in the establishment of a distribution network for household-level hermetic storage solutions, the establishment of private-sector-managed, rural, buy/aggregation points with storage and processing facilities, as well as increasing access to finance and insurance products for smallholder farmers.

Cooperatives also have a central role to play in the project through the storage and distribution of resilient seeds under activity 2.2 and have already begun to benefit from capacity development through the MoA trainings in leadership, good governance and vision

setting for the new groups. In addition, cooperatives will provide an organisational home for shared alternative livelihood activities, such as fishponds in 2020 and provide for the effective management of warehouses under 3.2, as well as hosting farmers savings clubs in 2020.

The next APR will provide more specific details of the actual involvement of other relevant stakeholders.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness

Economic and, if appropriate, financial soundness of the project/programme

Cost-effectiveness and efficiency

During 2019, this project has been able to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and efficiency through mutual agreements and formal commitments to collaborate and share data. In this way, the project makes use of existing government staff, data and infrastructure. Through the PMU, in addition to the FAA signed by UNDP and the MoA as the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) for the coordination of all other government ministries and departments, UNDP, WFP and FAO have signed interagency agreements, and WARMA and ZMD have carried out negotiations resulting in a Letter of Agreement (LoA) between them.

A practical example of the increased leverage of these types of cross-sectoral / cross-departmental agreements is the added-value of combining timely and localised weather data, with well informed and appropriate agricultural advice. Please see “Attachment 5 Weather & Agriculture Advisory sample” as an example from 2019.

Beneficiary participation has also provided evidence of cost-effectiveness through alternative livelihoods. Through their own efforts, villagers have built goat houses in preparation for receiving goats.

Financial viability

In a successful example of a Public-Private partnership, during 2019 the MoA formed a partnership with Bee Sweet Ltd and the Forest Department, to ensure the financial viability of the project’s bee-keeping intervention. Bee Sweet guarantees a market for the honey produced by the beneficiaries of this project, thus decreasing the uncertainty farmers experience while venturing in a new livelihood.

Application of best practices

Through the completion of inter-agency agreements and LoAs during 2019, beginning in 2020 the project will be able to scale-up and bring to bear all the cumulative lessons learned and good practices of the following organisations and projects:

Agency	Projects	Examples of good practices
UNDP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LDCF-funded, Adaption to the effects of drought and climate change in Agricultural Regions I and II in Zambia (CCAP). 2. Climate Information for Resilient Development in Africa. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1a. The need for the inclusion of sustained access to water resources as a critical bottleneck. 1b. Especially in terms of the marketing of food crops and vegetable production, women farmers respond especially well to innovative approaches and in many cases are early adopters compared to men. 2. The need for climate information to substantiate weather and agricultural advisories.
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Agriculture Scaling Up Project (CASU) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implemented properly, the game-changing potential on agricultural practice of Farmer Field Schools.
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Resilience initiative (R4) • Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customised small-scale farmers financing and insurance products. • The need for ‘last-mile’ linkages with viable markets and sustainable demand.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status	Implementation progress (%)
1. Smallholder farmers are able to plan for and manage climate risk to support resilient agricultural production	<i>Project Activity 1.1 Strengthen generation and interpretation of climate information and data collection to ensure timely and detailed weather, climate, crop and hydrological forecasts are available to support smallholder farmers in planning and management of water resources used in resilient agricultural practices</i>	Activity Started - progress delayed	4%
	<p><i>Provide an updated progress on this project activity for the relevant reporting period, including delays and issues encountered, key milestones reached, and lessons learned, including issues related to non-compliance with GCF standards or conditions, vis-à-vis expectations, if any. In parallel, include positive achievements and better-than-expected results.</i></p> <p>During 2019, WARMA implemented a limited number of activities due to the appointment of a new Director General and pending a thorough review of existing plans for project implementation, an internal decision to suspend activities from June until September.</p> <p>The Water Resources Management Authority (WARMA), completed the following activities in 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary needs assessment with the farmers in all 16 Districts of the project. The assessment focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the farmers need for water information, as well as ways to present information in as user-friendly way as possible. ○ Preparations for the formation of Water User Associations (WUAs). • WARMA undertook a reconnaissance survey to crosscheck the actual locations where the installation of water monitoring stations will take place. The survey focused on issues related to the access and security of each site, as well as the overall surface terrain, geology and potential threats to water quality. • With the assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the identification and allocation of a more suitable site within Lusaka for the construction of the regional water quality laboratory. The previous site had been in a nearby District with rather poor accessibility and electricity supply. <p>The Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD) carried out the following activities were during 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the year, in accordance with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) guidelines, staff from ZMD in collaboration with District Agriculture Officers identified and selected 20 Sites for setting up of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in the project Districts. • ZMD participated in the generation of the 2019/2020 Regional Rainfall Forecast under the auspices of the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), which took place in August 2019 in Luanda Angola. • In the final quarter of the year, after SARCOF, Zambia was able to develop its own national rainy season forecast, downscaled from the regional forecast². The national level forecast was further downscaled to the 16 project Districts. • Throughout the year, in conjunction with various universities, the project supported the training of selected ZMD staff in meteorology, climatology, and technical engineering to strengthen the departments capacities for the generation, analysis and modelling of climate information particularly on the use of Modelling System for Agriculture Impacts of Climate change (MOSAICC). 	<p><i>Please include a list of key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</i></p> <p>Apart from the change of senior management in WARMA, in hindsight the activities proposed for WARMA for 2019 were unrealistic as the requisite capacities were absent and coordination with ZMD needed further improvement. Therefore in 2020 WARMA will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage consultants in planning, designing and enhancing specifications for boreholes, surface water specifications as well as ensuring that the plans for the regional water quality laboratory will meet accreditation standards. • Construct 5 gauging weirs. • Commence construction for the regional water quality testing laboratory. <p>ZMD plans the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 AWS procured according 	

² Downscaling increases the resolution of the forecast and makes it easier to incorporate data into local sector and community plans for decision-making.

	<p>UNDP initiated the process of announcing a tender for 20 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) during 2019. However, the response from suppliers was disappointing, with only one being shortlisted and subsequently the panel did not select them as the company was unable to meet the standards specified. This contract will be re-rendered for a broader audience in the first quarter of 2020.</p>	<p>to ZMD specifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 sites for AWS fenced and made secure. • 20 AWS installed.
	<p><i>Project Activity 1.2. Strengthen dissemination and use of tailored weather/climate-based agricultural advisories to ensure smallholder farmers receive the information they need for planning and decision-making</i></p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6%</p>
	<p>During 2019 ZMD carried out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between March to October 2019, a Training of Trainers (ToT) for 220 Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) on Climate and Weather information in 220 camps, in 16 target districts. The ToT aimed at building the capacity of CEOs in the MoA to use the weather advisories as the basis for developing up to date and locally appropriate agricultural advisories for small-scale farmers. The impact of the training was evident in the quality and dissemination of the agricultural advisories. • Between June 24th to 28th, ZMD organised and took part in a peer-to-peer learning tour to Kenya which included key staff from the MoA. The main objective of the visit was to exchange good practices thereby increasing the departments technical capacity, especially with regards to producing standard customised weather and climate forecasts for smallholder farmers. • In the third quarter, ZMD and MoA developed tailored and targeted weather and agricultural advisories that are gender sensitive for the 2019/2020 rainy season. ZMD had these advisories translated into 7 local written languages. • Following from the weather advisories, MoA representatives at the District level interpreted the weather advisories into agricultural advisories, customised for the local contexts. 220 Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) and 220 Camp Agricultural Committees (CACs) attended the workshops to present the advisories in all 16 districts. • Local radio stations aired the weather and agricultural advisories in 5 local spoken languages, to potentially access all small-scale farmers in the 220 camps who have access to radio³ (40% of farmers have access to radio). At the same time, CEOs provide advisories face to face with farmers through ongoing consultations at the local level. Altogether weather advisories reached 171,974 farmers (87,869 (51%) female and 84,105 (49%) male), spread throughout the 16 project Districts. • As a dry run, WARMA developed water advisories for two project Districts, namely Sioma and Senanga. <p>In most instances the weather advisories exposed the farmers to information that they had never previously has access to and as such they were highly appreciated. In the future years of the project, the intention is to develop integrated, weather, water and agricultural advisories specifically targeted at resilient agricultural production.</p>	<p>ZMD plans for 2020 under 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five staff to attend SARCOF-24 (including 1 hydro-informatics officer from WARMA) and 4 staff to attend SARCOF-24 mid-seasonal Update. • Increasingly sector and location specific, tailored weather and climate information for small scale holder farmers disseminated across the project Districts during 2020. • SMS weather platform developed and tested. • Training of community radio station journalists to interpret and package weather and climate information for the local communities. <p>WARMA plans for 2020 under 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector tailored water advisories for smallholder farmers in all the 16 districts of the Project Area. • Ongoing capacity development for flood and drought forecasting, to produce more accurate water advisories. • Testing improved early warning systems for droughts and floods in the project area.

³ For an example of a weather advisory see the attachments and for a local radio broadcast from the project click: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EhpmpMhHzszEijAz2dc4QktDL2Re8-SH/view>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with the MoA under activity 2.1, WARMA will carry out training for District and camp level officers and extension workers on improved water management and irrigation scheduling.
<p><i>2. Resilient agricultural livelihoods are promoted in the face of changing rainfall, increasing drought and occasional floods</i></p>	<p><i>Project Activity 2.1 Promote irrigation schemes, water storage and capture as well as other resilient water management strategies to increase access to water for agricultural production in the target districts within Agro-Ecological Regions I and II</i></p>	<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p> <p>2%</p>
	<p>Due to the widespread and prolonged drought which impacted Zambia during 2018 and 2019, it was decided by senior management that more emphasis should be given to alternative livelihoods than had originally been planned and within Output 2 and with the approval of the steering committee USD \$ 423,440 was transferred from activity 2.1 to 2.4 (see 2.4 below). In any case, the PMU and MoA required more time for planning infrastructure projects than had originally been allocated.</p> <p>In August 2019 a project engineer joined the Project Management Unit (PMU). In collaboration with the irrigation department in the MoA, his input had an immediate impact in bringing activities under 2.1 into focus as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project engineer and MoA carried out a reconnaissance survey to crosscheck and update the status of the sites that the feasibility study had identified for 8 districts. In addition to providing the means for planning, this survey will serve as the basis for environmental and social safeguards as well as developing initial site plans as an input into the tendering / contracting process. The project engineer has developed an implementation strategy for the project's irrigation component. MoA has completed mapping for the irrigation sites for 5 districts: Chirundu, Siavonga, Kazungula, Mulobezi and Sesheke. The engineer has also completed irrigation designs for the 5 sites. <p>Originally the focus of activity 2.1 in 2019 had been the formation of Water User Associations (WUAs). However, the approval by the Minister of Water and Environment of the statutory instrument on the operation guidelines for water users has been delayed. The PMU expects this approval to happen during the first quarter of 2020, after which all existing and new WUAs will begin the process of registration.</p>	<p>Under infrastructure development the project engineer and the MoU planned for the following key milestones in 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 fishponds made for follow up under activity 2.4 (alternative livelihoods). 1 community managed multi-purpose weir. 49 boreholes drilled and solar PV pumps installed or equipped with biomass pumping technologies. 3 bulking centres constructed in collaboration with WFP under activity 3.2 (Storage, and transport). 6 small-scale irrigation canals and water distribution systems. <p>Other planned activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial operation and maintenance strategies (O&M) in place for 20 new and existing irrigation schemes. 315 farmers trained in O&M procedures for small-scale irrigation schemes. 20 functional WUAs established.
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.2 Increased access to agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, soil kits, tools) for resilient crops</i></p>	<p>Activity Started - progress delayed</p> <p>14%</p>
<p>The MoA is responsible for implementing activity 2.2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 tonnes of locally appropriate, assorted drought resistant seed 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP) FISP, a co-funded initiative between the Government and the farmers, 90,535 farmers (42,777 (47%) female + 47,758 (53%) male) have accessed agricultural inputs in the 16 target districts. The input packs provide farmers with seeds, fertilisers, pesticides. At different times throughout the year, cooperatives in the 16 districts took part in capacity development activities including planning and coordination, improved ways to manage production and the distribution of improved seed varieties, as well technical inputs on alternative livelihoods. In total, 90,535 farmers took part (42,777 (47%) female + 47,758 (53%) male). <p>Despite the activities carried out above, several issues related to coordination and difficulties in operationalising the transfer of GCF funds to the MoA have delayed the activities planned under activity 2.2. Please see section 2.5 for details.</p>	<p>distributed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 cooperatives trained/strengthened. 16 district level field days & 440 camp level field days conducted. 		
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.3 Introduction of new resilient agricultural production practices to strengthen production and diversify crops amidst climate variability and change</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1677 534 1780 635">Activity Started - progress delayed</td> <td data-bbox="1780 534 1998 635">14%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started - progress delayed	14%
Activity Started - progress delayed	14%			
	<p>With co-financing from the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) the MoA has carried out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the weather and agriculture advisories described for activity 1.2 above, the MoA has promoted diversifying crops towards more resilient and suitable species. The advisories reached 171,974 farmers (87,869 (51%) female and 84,105 (49%) male), spread throughout the 16 project Districts. <p>Several issues related to coordination and difficulties in operationalising the transfer of GCF funds to the MoA have delayed the activities planned under activity 2.3. Please see section 2.5 for details.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agriculture and extension staff, as well as lead farmers, trained in crop diversification in all 16 project Districts. At least 20,000 farmers practicing one or more CA technologies 		
	<p><i>Project Activity 2.4 Introduce alternative livelihoods to strengthen resilience in target communities</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1677 853 1780 954">Activity Started - progress on track</td> <td data-bbox="1780 853 1998 954">10%</td> </tr> </table>	Activity Started - progress on track	10%
Activity Started - progress on track	10%			
	<p>Due to the widespread and prolonged drought which impacted Zambia during 2018 and 2019, the project gave more emphasis to alternative livelihoods than the project had originally planned and with the approval of the Steering Committee, UNDP transferred USD \$ 423,440 from activity 2.1 to 2.4 (see 2.1 above). Senior management gave goats priority as they have the potential for a relatively quick impact and in addition, women prefer goats over bigger livestock.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP, along with the MoA, in collaboration with Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries produced a training manual⁴ for goat keeping addressing practical issues such as goat feeding and health, husbandry practices, business management and environmental and social safeguards. The manual also highlighted the role of small livestock, such as goats, for sustainable rural development as they are well adapted to harsh conditions. UNDP, along with the MoA, in collaboration with the Forestry Department developed a beekeeping manual tailored to the farmer's needs in Rufunsa District where the beekeeping intervention took place. This manual emphasises the connection of organic apiculture with conservation and resilient livelihoods. It also includes graphic tutorials about hands-on issues like assembling and hanging beehives. Workshop participants have expressed their satisfaction with the manuals and stated that they significantly improved the impact of the training workshops. 	<p>Key milestones for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 smallholder farmers supported with inputs for alternative livelihoods. 2 fish breeding cooperatives formed and registered. 7,000 famers (at least 3,000 of them women) with strengthened capacity to adopt and maintain alternative livelihoods. 320 local and district level policy makers sensitized on the promotion and support of alternative livelihoods. 		

⁴ See the attachments 6 and 7 for the goat and beekeeping manuals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the development of the manuals, as a first step, during April, UNDP and the MoA held Trainer of Trainer’s (ToT) workshops for 220 Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) in Chisamba and Livingstone to facilitate goat production and management. In turn, the CEOs carried out capacity development for goat rearing to 8,164 beneficiaries (4,082 first beneficiaries & 3,890 pass-on beneficiaries, 50% men and 50% women), who were trained in different alternative livelihoods: 7,972 on goat keeping and 192 (96 (50%) female and 96 (50% male)) in apiculture. Finally, UNDP and MoA distributed beehives to 192 famers in Rufunsa District (96 (50%) female and 96 (50% male)). The following is a link to a case study on how beehives have helped women farmers to cope with climate change. https://undpinzambia.exposure.co/shelter-in-a-changing-climate 1,427 farmers (819 female (57%) 608 male (43%)) farmers spread throughout 15 Districts, excluding Rufunsa, received goats. The APR for 2020 will include a report on the final number of farmers, including pass-on beneficiaries⁵. <p>Despite the increase in funds for alternative livelihoods, the project reached fewer beneficiaries under the provision of alternative livelihoods than expected. Partly due to the inflationary impact of the drought, goats turned out to be more costly than budgeted and less cost-effective in turns of the numbers of beneficiaries reached, than other alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping. UNDP and MoA will bear this in mind while planning for future interventions in alternative livelihoods.</p>	
<p><i>Project Activity 2.5 Establish farmer field schools and learning centres of excellence to further document and scale up successful practices</i></p>		<p>Activity Started - progress on track</p> <p>5%</p>
	<p>Due to a prolonged period to work out the details of the Inter-agency agreement, there was a delay in the transfer of funds from UNDP to FAO. Despite this FAO was able to fast track activities and carry out them out before the end of the year.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August, the project substantially increased the capacity of CEOs through the provision of motorcycles from GCF funds, for each of the 220 CEOs, one per Camp. During July FAO held review meetings with the farmers and extension staff to evaluate the performance of the adaptation demonstrations implemented through farmer field schools (FFS) in each of the two districts (Nyimba and Mambwe) over the past two farming seasons. A total of 62 extension staff (58 male and 4 female) and 21 lead farmers (6 female and 15 male) participated in the meetings. FAO organised a review and planning meeting in October in Chipata. This was to validate the adaptation demonstration protocols for upscaling in 40 FFS sites. A total of 47 staff (42 male and 7 female) and 2 FFS representative farmers (1 female and 1 male) participated in the meeting. District level partners conducted farmer consultation/sensitization meetings for FFS for 1,035 famers (419 female (40%) 584 male (60%)), from the 28th of October to the 8th November in Nyimba and Mambwe districts to sensitise and mobilise farmers, traditional leaders and councillors on the planned demonstrations in the 20 newly selected communities. A total of 19 meetings took place in Nyimba district with a total attendance of 732 participants (350 female (50%) and 350 male (50%)). In Mambwe district a total of 12 meetings took place with a total attendance of 303 participants (69 female (23%) and 234 male (77%)). 	<p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Comprehensive Socio-economic appraisal mission of 8 Districts. <p>Capacity development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Front-line staff trained as follows: 109 camp officers, 20 Block Extension Officers (BEOs) and 40 District Subject Matter Specialists (DSMS). <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 centres refurbished in 4 Districts Inputs procured and distributed for crop and crop-livestock demonstrations for 8 Districts.

⁵ Photos of the distribution can be found here: <https://twitter.com/WinnieMusonda/status/1214563117109112836> and here <https://twitter.com/WinnieMusonda/status/1215532319592919040>. Additional communications materials are found in attachment 8.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO completed the procurement of livestock (goats and chickens) for FFSs in July. A total of 192 goats, 144 Does (female) and 48 Bucks (males) for 8 FFSs in Nyimba district. Six selected follower farmers per FFS received 4 goats each, 1 buck and 3 Does. There were a total 48 beneficiaries (18 females and 30 males). FAO distributed a total of 80 chickens (8 cocks and 72 hens) to 16 follower farmers (12 females and 4 males) in the 8 FFS in Nyimba district. Two follower farmers per FFS benefitted and each farmer received 1 cock and 9 hens. FAO and MoA established crop-based adaptation demonstrations at 20 old and 20 new upscaling sites in the two districts for the 2019/2020 season. The FFS's established the demonstrations according to the design and layout and specifications of each of the protocols as agreed by the partners during the meeting to review the 2018/2019 season and planning meeting for 2019/2020 season. In preparation for undertaking of the baseline and identification of adaptation options for the FFS to be established in the 6 Districts (phase 1) in readiness for the 2020/2021 season adaptation options demonstrations, FAO between August and December 2019 facilitated the constitution of a combined team of the Farming Systems Research section of ZARI and an FAO technical team. The team during this period produced preparatory the following products: preliminary assessment tools including a sampling frame, checklists for Key Informant Interviews and for capturing good agricultural practices and coping strategies, proposed budget and work plan as input into the development of the strategy for undertaking the exercise within the three months allocated between January 2020 to April 2020. 	
<p>3. Increasing farmers' access to markets and commercialization of resilient agricultural products</p>	<p><i>Project Activity 3.1 Strengthen processing of resilient products</i></p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due 0%</p>
	<p>The MoA will carry out activity 3.1 in close coordination with WFP. The MoA planned no activities for 2019 and did not carry any out.</p>	<p>Planned for 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 multipurpose centres rehabilitated and equipped. 1,500 farmers trained in nutrition, processing equipment and the maintenance of processing equipment.
	<p><i>Project Activity 3.2 Strengthen storage, aggregation and transportation of resilient products to enhance commercialization and linkages to market and SMEs</i></p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due 0%</p>
	<p>WFP will implement activities 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4. These activities are primarily a scaling up of similar activities which WFP has carried out in Zambia before. However, WFP needs to adjust the details to the local contexts as well as closely coordinate activities with other project implementing partners.</p> <p>Therefore, despite having no activities planned for 2019, WFP was able to begin preparatory activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial assessments of District capacities, gaps and potentials. Deciding on the Districts for work in 2020. These are 12 out of the 16 Districts, excluding the far west Mafinga, Chama, Mambwe, Nyimba, Luangwa, Rufunsa, Chongwe, Chirundu, Gwembe, Namwala, Kazungula, Siavonga. Developing detailed work plans based on the assessment and selection of Districts. Carry out preliminary coordination meetings with District local government and other potential partners as appropriate. 	<p>Planned for activity 3.2 in 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dial-A-load system set up in 8 Districts In 8 Districts, the use of hermetic storage solutions promoted. Key staff at the District level trained in the aggregation model and use of Warehouse Receipt system
<p><i>Project Activity 3.3 Increase access to finance and insurance products for smallholder farmers by strengthening financial education and facilitating engagement with potential financing sources including public, private, bilateral and multilateral sources</i></p>	<p>Activity Not Yet Due 0%</p>	

		<i>Due</i>	
	<p>WFP will implement activities 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4. These activities are primarily a scaling up of similar activities which WFP has carried out in Zambia before. However, WFP needs to adjust the details to local context as well as closely coordinated with other project implementing partners.</p> <p>Therefore, despite having no activities planned for 2019, WFP was able to begin preparatory activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessments of District capacities, gaps and potentials. • Deciding on the Districts for work in 2020. These are 12 out of the 16 Districts, excluding the far west Mafinga, Chama, Mambwe, Nyimba, Luangwa, Rufunsa, Chongwe, Chirundu, Gwembe, Namwala, Kazungula, Siavonga. • Developing detailed work plans based on the assessment and selection of Districts. • Carry out preliminary coordination meetings with District local government and other potential partners as appropriate. 	<p>Planned for activity 3.3 in 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1,000 District and Camp level staff trained in agricultural credit. • 5 main trainers of Government staff / MoA Agribusiness and NGO partners in Savings for Change Methodology in each District. • Conduct and support 4 training sessions for country experts via private sector and government department to design, pricing and monitoring of different kinds of indexes. • Master-trainers on insurance product Management with local insurers companies, MoA and private sector, for at least 1,000 staff. 	
	<p><i>Project Activity 3.4 Identify available markets and promote climate-resilient products</i></p>	<p><i>Activity Not Yet Due</i></p>	<p><i>0%</i></p>
	<p>WFP will implement activities 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4. These activities are primarily a scaling up of similar activities which WFP has carried out in Zambia before. However, WFP needs to adjust the details to local context as well as closely coordinated with other project implementing partners.</p> <p>Therefore, despite having no activities planned for 2019, WFP was able to begin preparatory activities as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial assessments of District capacities, gaps and potentials. • Deciding on the Districts for work in 2020. These are 12 out of the 16 Districts, excluding the far west Mafinga, Chama, Mambwe, Nyimba, Luangwa, Rufunsa, Chongwe, Chirundu, Gwembe, Namwala, Kazungula, Siavonga. • Developing detailed work plans based on the assessment and selection of Districts. • Carry out preliminary coordination meetings with District local government and other potential partners as appropriate. 	<p>Planned for activity 3.4 in 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct ToT Master-trainers on aggregation model for at least 1,000 staff. • Assessment of the current nutrition education and status of School gardens in 8 target districts • Conduct 4 trader to farmers match session workshops in each of 8 Districts to Connect rural producers to rural procurement from smallholder farmers of indigenous foods. • Using the aggregation model, at least 80,000 smallholder farmers linked to local markets 	

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

<i>Fund-level impact Core indicators</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes, if any)</i>
A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions: Indicator 1.2: Number of males and females benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	0	92,218 farmers, (43,722 (47%) females 48,496 (53%) males)	160,000 females 240,000 males	Female: 378,461 Male: 567,692	The achieved performance is largely due to FISP and include goats, bees and chicken distributions under alternative livelihoods and FFS.
A2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security: Indicator 2.2⁶ Number of food secure households (in areas / periods at risk of climate change).	0	0	60,000	157,000	This is a compound indicator including several factors (health and well-being, food and water security) and the project has yet to substantially impact households in a few activities, therefore for 2019 this value remains at 0.

<i>Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Current value</i>	<i>Target (mid-term)</i>	<i>Target (final)</i>	<i>Remarks (including changes, if any)</i>
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A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks

7.1 Extent to which target beneficiaries (vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services) adopt climate-resilient technologies (improved tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate variability and climate change).	57,737	0	136,110	245,516 direct (50.2% of whom are female).	Work will commence in 2020
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1. Smallholder farmers are able to plan for and manage climate risk to support resilient agricultural production

Percentage of smallholder farmers demonstrating knowledge to plan for and manage climate risk to support resilient agricultural production disaggregated by gender	0	17% female and male smallholder farmers able to plan & manage risk	45% female and male smallholder farmers able to plan & manage risk	90% female and male smallholder farmers able to plan & manage risk	2019 focused on capacity development for 220 Camp Extension Officers (CEOs) through Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) rather than direct training to farmers and therefore the number of beneficiaries remains the same as for 2018.
Percentage of population with access to improved climate information, weather and agricultural advisories (disaggregated by gender)	0	13% of female and male population ⁷	52% of female and male population	62% of female and male population	171,974 farmers (87,869 (51%) female and 84,105 (49%) male)) accessed project weather advisories in 2019. This is one year ahead of that planned in APR 2018.
Perception of targeted populations on the timeliness, content and reach of weather, agricultural and water advisories	0	7% of both female and male populations	30% of both female and male populations	70% of both female and male populations	As for 2018, PMU to update upon roll out of the M & E plan (see Attachment 3).

2. Resilient agricultural livelihoods are promoted in the face of changing rainfall, increasing drought and occasional floods

Area (ha) of agriculture land made more resilient to climate change through changed agricultural practices (e.g. planting times new and resilient native varieties, efficient irrigation schemes adopted).	0	0	800 ha	2,700 ha	The project will measure this indicator from 2020 onwards.
Number of farmers adopting new agricultural practices and alternative livelihoods	0	Female: 945 Male: 738	Female: 40,000 Male: 60,000	Female: 83,000 Male: 124,510	These figures include goat and bee beneficiaries from Activity 2.4 and goat and chicken beneficiaries under Activity 2.5.

⁶ After the signing of the FAA the project logical framework was slightly revised and indicator 2.4 shifted to output 2 below and replaced by the GCF indicator 2.2 as given here.

⁷ 171,974 farmers, 87,869 (51%) female and 84,105 (49%) male out of a total District population of 1,336,668.

Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes, if any)
Percentage increase in agricultural incomes in the project sites	0	0	35% of both male and female smallholder farmers show an increase in agricultural incomes by at least 25%	70% of both male and female smallholder farmers show an increase in agricultural incomes by at least 60%	Due to the exceptional drought during 2018 and '19 regular farming activities were disrupted and therefore incomes were not representative. Based on baseline figures, the project will measure this indicator from 2020 onwards.
3. Increasing farmers' access to markets and commercialization of resilient agricultural products					
Percentage of resilient commodities produced by target farmers that are sold on the markets	0	0	40% for both female and male	80% for both female and male	Due to the exceptional drought during 2018 and '19 regular farming activities were disrupted and therefore incomes were not representative. Based on baseline figures, the project will measure this indicator from 2020 onwards.
Percentage of households accessing financial education programmes related to credit and insurance schemes	0	0	20%	50%	The 2018 APR wrongly described this activity as commencing in 2019. This activity will commence in 2020

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenge encountered	Type	Measures adopted	Impact on the project implementation	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
As a value chain project, this project is quite ambitious and includes multiple actors on a few levels. This has led to the kind of delays often associated with new projects as far as the operationalisation and the adoption of new processes and working agreements.	Implementation	In February and March, workshops were organised for planning and consensus building in the implementation strategy for the work-plan. In addition to the FAA signed by UNDP and the MoA, UNDP, WFP and FAO have also signed interagency agreements. In addition, WARMA and ZMD have signed a Letter of Agreement (LoA).	Moderate	Starting new projects with a new donor and multiple actors is a time-consuming process and, in the future, projects need more time to make the practical steps towards operationalisation.
In Zambia without adequate transport, mobility is a big challenge as distances are large and road infrastructure is often poor. For this reason, a lack of adequate transport severely constrained mobility for the first half of the year.	Implementation	From GCF funds, each of the 220 CEOs received motorbikes and from UNDP sources, all 16 project Districts received pickup trucks in August.	Moderate	In a country with poorly developed road infrastructure, any project must prioritise mobility for other activities to be able to proceed.
To date, Responsible Parties (RPs) have not been able to comply with UNDPs financial protocols, namely the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT). This has complicated the transfer of funds and slowed down project implementation.	Financial	In most cases the measures which UNDPs require for the RPs to comply with HACT are relatively minor and in some cases, they have already been made. What remains is for the consultant to recheck and clear the RPs if appropriate. The project will do this in Q1 of 2020.	Moderate	HACT clearance is a precondition for the smooth implementation for any NIM project and therefore should take place before or at, project initiation.
Coordination meetings between the PMU and the activity focal points / RPs have yet to be regularised. Therefore, between the PMU as well as between activity focal points, there has been limited communication, resulting in delays.	Implementation	The PMU will host monthly project coordination meetings from January 2020 onwards.	Moderate	Regular project coordination meetings are a requirement for effective project implementation and not an additional extra.

<p>Related to the point above, in many cases for the RPs, the Government has assigned very senior government staff responsibility for the implementation of the project and these individuals are often unavailable. Therefore, the actual project implementers tend to have rather little ownership / authority to take decisions with resulting delays.</p>	<p><i>Political</i></p>	<p>At the Annual Workplan workshop in December, facilitators highlighted the importance of attendance at regular meetings and consistent participation in project as well as inter-activity coordination meetings.</p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p>Those assigned to be activity focal points should be either given the necessary authority to make decisions at coordination meetings or else be able to make a commitment to attend the coordination meetings on a regular basis themselves.</p>
<p>During the middle of the year, there was a gap in communications while handing over from the Country Office (CO), who initiated the project, to the Project Management Unit (PMU).</p>	<p><i>Implementation</i></p>	<p>Clarification of roles and responsibilities is ongoing. In addition, UNDP has redoubled efforts to ensure that the PMU has a full complement of staff.</p>	<p><i>Moderate</i></p>	<p>Standardised job descriptions with clear roles and responsibilities for GCF PMUs, as well as streamlined recruiting processes are a prerequisite for the successful launch of any new project.</p>

2.6 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION (include actual and expected changes)

No changes foreseen at this point.

UNDP has completed the Zambia M & E plan, including Learning-oriented Real-time Impact Assessment (LORTA / Impact Evaluation (IE)) with costs included. Attached to this document.

During the last two years Zambia has faced extended periods of drought, interspersed by severe flooding. This has impacted the project by delaying or curtailing agricultural activities. In 2019 the response of the project to the drought was to increase the emphasis on Alternative Livelihoods. It is possible that in future years extreme weather events may impact project activities in a similar way again. For this reason, during 2020 the project will carry out a risk analysis exercise which will allow the development of contingency plans for such events should they occur again in future years. At the end of the risk analysis the project will conclude whether proposed contingency plans will have enough impact to suggest changes at the output level. In that case the PMU will reflect the changes in this section of the 2020 APR.

SECTION 3: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

			GCF Financing Only	
			<i>CUMULATIVE THROUGH TO THE END OF THIS REPORTING PERIOD</i>	<i>FOR THE CUR- RENT REPORT- ING PERIOD</i>
			USD	USD
3.1.1	Opening Fund balance			
		Opening balance ¹		3,077,613.00
3.1.2	Funded Activity Inflows			
a		Funded Activity Proceeds from GCF to AE:		
i.		Grant Instrument	3,077,613.00	-
ii.		Loan Instrument		
iii.		Equity Instrument		
iv.		Guarantee Instrument		
b		Reflowed funds to the AE		
c		Investment & Other Income		
Total Inflows			3,077,613.00	-
3.1.3	Funded Activity Outflows			
a		Grant expenditure	2,622,299.48	2,622,299.48
b	Amount used for the Funded Activity	Loan disbursed or used ²		
c		Equity paid		
d		Guarantees exercised		
Sub-total Funded Activity Outflows			2,622,299.48	2,622,299.48
a	Reflowed Funds	Reflowed funds paid to GCF		
Sub-total Reflowed Funds			-	-
Total Outflows			2,622,299.48	2,622,299.48
3.1.4	Closing Balance			455,313.52
				455,313.52

1/ Opening balance should correspond to the closing balance of the prior reporting period

2/ Loan disbursed or used by the AE out of GCF Proceeds

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENTS

(1) The information includes description on any changes in the key environmental and social risks and impacts as identified and arising from the implementation including any unanticipated risks and impacts (ex. from changes in laws and regulations) and, based on these if any change in the project's environmental and social risk category. In case of a change in the E&S risk category for the project, please provide an explanation.

Key risks and Impacts as Identified

To date the initial social and environmental risks described in the FP and its annexes have not changed. During the implementation of the project the PMU and UNDP CO will continue to carry out regular monitoring and assessments of these risks.

This project spreads over 16 Districts and individual interventions tend to be rather small with a correspondingly small impact on the surrounding environmental and social context. Never-the-less, the project has already taken precautions to ensure that project implementers follow the necessary environmental and social guidelines carefully. This is especially in the case of activities which will require the construction of infrastructure, such as those under activity 2.1. The project engineer and the MoA have carried out a thorough reconnaissance survey, including an assessment of any environmental and social factors, in advance of any actual intervention. They will follow this up with a detailed intervention plan, outlining the necessary next steps for an ESS assessment and monitoring framework.

(2) The information should include status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the country as well as the relevant conditions or covenants under the FAA. This can be captured in the table below:

Compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants

compliance with applicable laws and regulations including FAA conditions and covenants Applicable laws and regulations/ conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
<p>FAA Clause 7.01 This Agreement shall enter into effect on the date upon which the Fund dispatches to the Accredited Entity a notice of its acceptance of the evidence specified below ("Effective Date"):</p> <p>(a) A duly authorized and executed copy of this Agreement by the Accredited Entity;</p> <p>(b) A certificate issued by the Accredited Entity's most senior legal officer, in a form that is satisfactory to the Fund, certifying that this Agreement entered into by the Accredited Entity has been duly authorized or ratified by all necessary corporate actions, duly executed and delivered on behalf of the Accredited Entity, and is legally binding and enforceable upon the Accredited Entity in accordance with its terms; and</p> <p>(c) An indicative disbursement schedule by the Accredited Entity indicating month and year for the Disbursement of the GCF Proceeds by the Fund to the GCF Account for the implementation of the Funded Activity.</p>	<p>FAA clause 7.01(a - c) has been fulfilled as of 12 October 2018.</p>
<p>FAA Clause 9.01 The obligation of the Fund to disburse GCF Proceeds in connection with the Funded Activity under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:</p> <p>(a) General conditions for all Disbursements:</p> <p>(i) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed by the Fund have been spent on Eligible Expenditures;</p> <p>(ii) Other than in relation to the first Disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and Financial Information in accordance with the AMA;</p>	<p>FAA clause 9.01(a)(iii - iv) and (b)(i - iv) for first disbursement has been submitted and fulfilled as of 12 December 2018.</p> <p>FAA clause 9.01 (a) (i - iv) for second disbursement will be fulfilled at the second disbursement request period, likely to be in March 2020.</p>

<p>(iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a Request for Disbursement, signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, within thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the Disbursement is requested to be made, which shall not be later than the Closing Date;</p> <p>(iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence indicating the status and the amount of the Co-financing funds disbursed and applied to the Funded Activity implementation activities up to the date of the request for funds made by the Accredited Entity; and</p> <p>(b) Conditions precedent to first Disbursement:</p> <p>(i) Effectiveness of this Agreement;</p> <p>(ii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity;</p> <p>(iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement (with respect to the GCF Proceeds and the Accredited Entity Fees) under this Agreement, and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person; and</p> <p>(iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a completed, detailed evaluation of the Executing Entity's and the Responsible Parties' financial management capacity under the Framework for Cash Transfer to Implementation Partners, indicating that the Executing Entity and the Responsible Parties have financial management capacity to implement the Project.</p>	
<p>FAA Clause 10.02</p> <p>In addition to Clause 18.02 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity covenants that as from the Effective Date of this Agreement it shall:</p> <p>(a) Upon request by the Fund, inform the Fund on the status of the Co-financing funds that have been disbursed and applied to the implementation of the Project activities;</p> <p>(b) Confirm to the Fund, in the APRs to be submitted to the Fund, that the Executing Entity has allocated in its annual budget the relevant Co-financing resources for the implementation of the Project to the satisfaction of the Accredited Entity;</p> <p>(c) Deliver to the Fund an inception report, in accordance with Schedule 4, which shall include the Implementation Plan with an indication of the relevant deliverables in the timeline, in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund;</p> <p>(d) Undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures in order to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity complies at all times the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Environmental and Social Management Framework ("ESMF"), which was provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision;</p> <p>(e) Ensure that the GCF Proceeds will not support or finance, directly or indirectly, any activities with potential environmental and social risks that are equivalent to category A pursuant to the Environmental and Social Risks Categories to be conducted as part of the Project;</p> <p>(f) Obtain, or ensure that the Executing Entity shall acquire, all land and rights in respect of land that are required to carry out the Funded Activity and promptly furnish to the GCF, upon its request, evidence that such land and rights in respect of the land are available for the purposes of the Funded Activity;</p> <p>(g) Prior to commencing any construction works or activities for the implementation of the Project, submit the detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan ("ESMP") related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed;</p>	<p>FAA Clause 10.02</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Please refer to the financial information reporting parts of the APR for the information on the status of co-finance materialisation (disbursement/application). b. Confirmation has been provided in the APR c. Inception Report (including the Implementation Plan) was submitted within the deadline (6 months after FAA effectiveness). d. The project engineer has written an Irrigation Development Plan manual which includes draft SOPs for undertaking environmental assessments and drawing up ESMPs for each site. During 2020, the ESS officer as well as Zambia Environmental Management Authority (ZEMA) will be verify and approve these plans before carrying out training. e. UNDP will ensure that, during the implementation of the project, GCF Proceeds will not support of finance any activities with category A risk. f. The land in which the project will be carried out is government owned. In the case that the private-owned land is used by the project, letters of consent will be collected. g. The project engineer has undertaken an ESMP for a pilot irrigation site. As per guidelines, before commencing construction in 2020, the site ESMP will be submitted by the ESS officer to ZEMA for verification. h. UNDP will ensure that, during the implementation of the project, UNDP co-financing will be obtained and contributed in a timely manner. i. Appropriate measures will be taken during implementation of the project. j. Appropriate measures will be taken to ensure (i) and (ii) during implementation of the project.

<p>(h) Ensure that the Co-financing provided by or flowing through UNDP for the execution of the Funded Activity is obtained from and contributed by UNDP in a timely manner;</p> <p>(i) Take appropriate measures to ensure that the Co-financing and the GCF Proceeds are disbursed and/or applied proportionally and simultaneously for the implementation of the Funded Activity;</p> <p>(j) Ensure that (i) in case the access to the land on which the project will be implemented and the access to natural resources thereon are restricted due to the project implementation, for any period of time, prior written consent from the affected communities is obtained and (ii) any such restrictions do not result in temporary or permanent economic displacement of communities;</p> <p>(k) Apply, in accordance with its own policies and procedures, its own fiduciary principles and standards relating to AML/CFT in the implementation of the Funded Activity; and</p> <p>(l) In case of a change of the authorized representative to sign the Request for Disbursement, provide, together with the Request for Disbursement, evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of such person to sign the Request for Disbursement and the relevant authenticated specimen signature or such person.</p>	<p>k. UNDP fiduciary principles and standards relating to AMT/CFT will be applied during the implementation of the project.</p> <p>l. Regarding change in authorized representative to sign the Request for Disbursement, evidence was submitted to the GCF Secretariat on 23 October 2018 and confirmation of fulfilment was received 30 October 2018.</p>
<p>FAA Clause 10.03 Pursuant to Clause 23.04 of the AMA, the Accredited Entity shall inform the Fund, in the final APR, which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.</p>	<p>FAA Clause 10.02 is noted and will be fulfilled during the final APR period.</p>
<p>Environmental Management Act 2011 The principal legislation governing environmental management in Zambia is the Environmental Management Act 2011 (EMA). The EMA provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment, and the prevention and control of pollution. Of particular relevance is section 29 of the Act which states that “A person shall not undertake any project that may have an effect on the environment without the written approval of the Agency, and except in accordance with any conditions imposed in that approval”. The Act also provides for public participation in decision-making and access to environmental information. The EMA and its regulations provide the overall environmental regulatory framework for the project. Environmental Protection and Pollution Control, (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1997: The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA Regulations) under the EMA requires that before a developer commences implementing a project, an EIS be prepared and submitted to the relevant regulatory authority for review and approval. With respect to the project, the following may be relevant: First Schedule (Regulations 3(2)) lists projects that require Project Briefs, 11n): Pumped Storage schemes is potentially relevant. Second Schedule (Regulation 7(2)) Projects which require EIA; potentially relevant to project are: 3. Dams, rivers and Water Resources a) Dams and barrages: covering a total of 25ha or more b) Exploration for, and use of, groundwater resources including production of geothermal energy: water to be extracted to be more than 2 million cumecs (m³/s) 5. Forestry Related Activities b) Reforestation and afforestation 6. Agriculture (a) Land clearance for large scale agriculture. (b) Introduction and use of agrochemical new in Zambia. (c) Introduction of new crops and animals especially exotic ones new to Zambia. (d) Irrigation schemes covering an area of 50 Ha or more. (e) Fish farms: production of 100 tonnes or more a year. (f) Aerial and ground spraying 10. Nature Conservation Areas (c) Introduction of alien species of flora and fauna to local ecosystems Fees apply for assessment of Project Briefs and EIAs and are listed in Fifth Schedule (Regulation 37)</p>	<p>The PMU and MoA required more time for planning infrastructure projects, such as for irrigation and the construction of warehouses, than had originally been allocated. The project engineer and the MoA plan for these activities to take place during 2020. For further details, please see the response to question 3 in this section below.</p>

(3) Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Progress in the implementation of environmental and social management plans and programs including monitoring activities undertaken during the implementation of the funded activity

ESMP activities carried out in 2019 focused on preparatory actions as described below, to be followed through in 2020 when issues that have been raised in the ESMP, such as infrastructure activities, begin.

UNDP has developed TORs for an ESS Officer and these are awaiting clearance by the executing agency (Ministry of Agriculture – MoA) before commencing recruitment. For UNDP fund scheduling reasons, UNDP delayed this process and they will be address it as a priority in the first quarter of 2020.

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) outputs during the reporting period	(iii) key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project staff informed beneficiaries about the steps taken to ensure that safeguards were in place and presented training materials that incorporate ESMFs to the ESCs in each of the 220 camps. For example, for each activity, project implementers will carry out standard procedures for site specific assessments and reporting through the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District governments have made a signed commitment to cross-check and update the ESMF topics which are relevant to their localities on a quarterly basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project engineer and MoA carried out a reconnaissance survey to crosscheck and update the status of the sites that the feasibility study had identified for 8 districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the reconnaissance survey, the project engineers and MoA have drawn up an irrigation development plan. This plan including important guidance on how to ensure that contractors take into consideration environmental and social issues while implementing this project. The project engineer has also developed a methodology for a pilot environmental assessment for a proposed drip irrigation system in Siangwemu, Chirundu District. In accordance with the GCF ESS Standards/IFC Guidelines, the assessment will be carried out in the first quarter of 2020, resulting in an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) as well as the Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan (ESMP) and Erosion, Drainage and Sediment Control Plan (EDSCP) for each site for submission and clearance through ZEMA before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land ownership is a very complex topic in Zambia with several grey areas between “traditionally owned lands” under the local chiefs and modern government registered land. During 2019, project staff carried out discussions on how to address these issues. For the irrigation component, to avoid the possibility of conflicting claims, the project will use communal land which small-scale farmers will donate themselves. The MoA will ensure that they obtain consent letters after the respective Headmen and Chiefs sign off. Never-the-less, the project will pay close attention to the issue of ensuring clarity on land ownership in any relevant intervention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable

	construction begins.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP in conjunction with WARMA, have drawn up procedures for water acquisition agreements with farmer cooperatives and the regulatory agency. The permits will cover water ownership rights, permissible rate of extraction, annual costs of water and sustainable sources of water. In addition, the project will form Water User Associations (WUAs) and register them with WARMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water User Association guidelines have been drawn up and these are now awaiting approval. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the alternative livelihoods' activity, UNDP and FAO have developed manuals for goat-rearing and beekeeping which specifically addressed potential ecological issues. For instance, the goat rearing manual encourages farmers to plant 3 trees for every tree they cut for constructing goat houses and farmers are encouraged to house goats away from water bodies to avoid contamination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecologically sensitive goat rearing and bee keeping manuals have been completed, used in training, and adopted by farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable

Additionally, include a description of the actions undertaken towards increasing the relevant stakeholders' engagement in the project environmental, social and gender elements, and a list on the grievances received in the reporting period that will include at least the description of the grievance, the date the grievance was received, and the resolution of the grievance.

The project has not received any grievances so far.

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In February, the project carried out orientations of project stakeholders on the arrangements for ensuring the appropriate management of environmental and social safeguards. • Following the orientation workshop, District staff facilitated the formation of Environmental and Social Safeguard Committees (ESCs) and they informed them of their roles and responsibilities with regards to the grievance procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the second and third quarters, the project held stakeholder engagement meetings during which farmers formed Environmental Safeguards Committees (ESCs). The project specifically invited farmer representatives on the ESCs to serve as one of the main stakeholder feedback mechanisms for the project. • During the ToT workshops in Chisamba and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP and the MoA trained the ESCs in tools for carrying out periodic reviews of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) in their given localities. The trainers particularly highlighted irrigation activities as activities which the ESCs will need to closely monitor. • The goat production manual highlighted the importance of safeguards in goat production, with specific guidance given around the importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under activity 2.4 Alternative Livelihoods, goat distributions took place having specifically taken into consideration the stocking rates provided in the goat manual. To date, the project has maintained low stocking rates to avoid the risk overgrazing. In addition, as a preventative measure to reduce the risk of deforestation, the MoA plans to introduce fodder production and establish woodlots in all 220 Camps. Finally, the

	<p>Livingstone on alternative livelihoods in April, UNDP presented the Environmental and Social Safeguards, with specific details and instructions provided on the processes required for setting up a functional Stakeholder Response Mechanism.</p>	<p>of avoiding overstocking and remaining within the locally determined carrying capacities.</p>	<p>project has promoted alternative building materials for goat houses, including bamboo and fruit tree timber.</p>
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Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism

The project has not received any grievances so far.

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

Provide a progress report on the gender action plan developed during project preparation stage for the reporting period. This will primarily be a report on activities undertaken and results achieved as a result of completion of an activity. Further it should also indicate if the project is on track to achieving the intended outcome(s).

The reporting should be done for activities, targets and indicators already set in the action plan including on vulnerable groups (youth, poor, female heads of households, etc.) as would have been identified in the gender analysis and action plan. If activities or targets are not achieved as per plan, reasons should be provided, and recourse action should be proposed. Please include a reporting on any changes or deviations.

Out of the 264,192 beneficiaries for this project so far, 131,591 have been women and 132,601 have been men, giving exactly a 50% to 50% percentage ration of women to men.

For 2019, the first year of project implementation, as far as the Gender Action Plan, the main activity has been the disaggregation of beneficiary numbers by gender. The Senior Agricultural Officers (SAOs) and UNV Research Assistants have accomplished this and mainstreamed gender disaggregation into regular data collection processes.

On the other hand, issues of gender permeate every aspect of the project, including attitudes and societal norms. Both men and women hold preconditioned attitudes across the world and Zambia is no different. With a concerted effort, it is likely to take a few years for a significant shift in attitudes towards gender to take place for this project.

Include a Report on implementation challenges and lessons learnt and how these will inform on-going actions and what action will be taken by when to address the challenges faced. State challenges if the actual will be below the target of 50 %.

Incorporate both quantitative data and qualitative report of the performance of such actions, and on progress on actions identified.

The project has developed TORs for a consultant Gender specialist. However due to a shortage of funds after the purchase of vehicles under co-financing from UNDP in 2019, the recruitment process became delayed. UNDP will address this delay as a priority in the first quarter of 2020.

4.2.1 PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT-LEVEL GENDER ACTION PLAN SUBMITTED WITH THE FUNDING PROPOSAL.

Activities/actions	Indicators	Base-line	Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets	Time-line	Responsibilities	Report on annual progress
Output 1: Smallholder farmers are able to plan for and manage climate risk to support resilient agricultural production						
Activity 1.1: Strengthen generation and interpretation of climate information and data collection to ensure timely and detailed weather, climate, crop and hydrological forecasts is available to support smallholder in planning and management of water resources used in resilient agricultural practices						
<p>Identification of both men and women's needs when it comes to climate information and weather/agricultural advisories.</p> <p>Engagement of both men and women in the generation and analysis of climate-related data.</p> <p>Development and promotion of tailored and targeted weather and agricultural advisories that are gender sensitive and take</p>	<p>Number of women and men engaged in the generation and analysis of climate information.</p> <p>Type and quality of weather and agricultural advisories produced.</p>	0	62% of female population provided with access to improved climate information, weather and agricultural advisories.	Year 1 to 7	ZMD in coordination with MOA and WARMA	<p>Beneficiaries for weather and agricultural advisories are as follows: total is 171,974, 87,869 (51%) women 84,105 (49%) men.</p> <p>After recruitment the gender specialist will carry out a needs assessment and make recommendations on how to tailor the weather advisories more effectively</p>

into account the needs of women and men.						towards the needs of women.
Activity 1.2: Strengthen dissemination and use of tailored weather / climate-based agricultural advisories to ensure smallholder farmers receive the tailored information they need for planning and decision-making						
<p>Identify differentiated needs related to format and content of weather and agricultural advisories to target both men and women</p> <p>Define specific dissemination channels that would be best able to reach women and men.</p> <p>Integration of gender into trainings on interpretation and use of climate information</p>	<p>Number of dissemination channels designs specifically to target women</p> <p>Number of women and men receiving weather and agricultural advisories</p> <p>Number of women and men smallholder farmers using advisories to inform their agricultural planning</p> <p>Number of women and men involved in training on interpretation and use of climate information</p>			Year 1 to year 7	ZMD in coordination with MOA and WARMA	<p>Beneficiaries for weather and agricultural advisories are as follows: total is 171,974, 87,869 (51%) women 84,105 (49%) men.</p> <p>After recruitment the gender specialist will carry out a needs assessment and make recommendations on how to tailor the weather advisories more effectively towards the needs of women.</p>
Output 2: Resilient agricultural livelihoods in the face of changing rainfall, increasing drought and occasional floods						
Activity 2.1: Promote irrigation schemes, water storage and capture as well as other resilient water management strategies to increase access to water for agricultural production in the target districts within Agro-ecological Regions I and II						
<p>Identify female smallholder farmers who are working with existing irrigation schemes and / or those who are interested in introducing water management technologies</p> <p>Integration of gender and the roles/responsibilities around access and use of water to trainings on water management approaches for water user groups and Water User Associations</p> <p>Define strategies to support increased water access and irrigation for both men and female stallholder farmers</p> <p>Ensure the involvement of both men and women in water user groups and associations, including equal participation in leadership positions</p>	<p>Number of male and female smallholder farmers adopting new irrigation schemes</p> <p>Number of men and women participating in trainings on resilient water management approaches</p> <p>Number of men and women participating in water user groups</p> <p>Number of women in formal leadership positions of Water User Associations</p> <p>Changing role of men and women in water access and use, including water management approaches</p>			Year 1 to year 7	MOA and DWA	<p>The irrigation / water component of this project is still in the planning stages with construction planned for 2020.</p> <p>Irrigation is traditionally a sector which struggles to adequately accommodate the needs of women and therefore the gender specialist will give special attention to activity 2.1.</p>
Activity 2.2: Increased access to agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, soil kits) for resilient crops						

<p>Identify differentiated needs and priorities of input types (e.g. type of crop) for men and women in target districts</p> <p>Increase access to seeds of drought, pest-resistant and early maturing crop varieties equally for both men and women farmers</p> <p>Increase adoption of diversified crops equally for both men and women farmers in target communities</p> <p>Engagement of both men and women equally in seed multiplication training and implementation</p>	<p>Number of small-holder farmers receiving agricultural inputs, disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Types of seeds distributed to farmers, differentiated by gender</p> <p>Number of women and men involved in trainings on seed multiplication</p>			Year 1 to year 7	MOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90,535 total beneficiaries received agricultural inputs, 42,777 women (47%) and 47,758 men (53%).
Activity 2.3: Introduction of new agricultural practices to strengthen production and diversify crops in the context of climate variability and change						
<p>Increase adoption of diversified crops for women in target communities</p> <p>Introduce new agricultural practices for both women and men drawing on indigenous knowledge strategies from both genders</p> <p>Identification of agricultural practices that also align with the needs and priorities of both men and women</p> <p>Identify and document indigenous knowledge, practices and coping mechanisms informed by both men and women</p>	<p>Number of participants engaged in training and technical support for introduction of new agricultural practices, disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Number of female recipients able to strengthen production and diversify amidst climate variability and change with the Introduction of new agricultural practices</p> <p>Success rate of new agricultural practices introduced with regards to crop yield</p> <p>Success rate of new agricultural practices introduced with regards to time saved for other activities</p>	0	90% of female recipients are able to strengthen production and diversify amidst climate variability and change with the Introduction of new agricultural practices	Year 1 to Year 7	MOA	None for 2019
Activity 2.4: Introduce alternative livelihoods to strengthen resilience of target communities						
Community dialogue / conversation and engagement to identify	Number of participants engaged in training and	0	378,461 women benefit from the adoption of diversified,	Year 1 to Year	MOA	Goats, 1,427 beneficiaries, 819

<p>livelihood options that fit the needs of both men and women</p> <p>Identification of female community members who are interested in becoming champions and leaders for adopting alternative livelihoods members who are working within existing systems and whom are introduced to alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Engagement of both men and women in training and technical support for introducing alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>adoption of new alternative livelihoods, disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Number of women in leadership positions in newly established cooperatives or farmer groups for alternative livelihoods</p>		<p>climate- resilient livelihood options.</p>	<p>7</p>		<p>women (57%) and 608 men (43%). Beekeeping, 192 beneficiaries, 96 women (50% and 96 men (50%).</p>
<p>Activity 2.5: Establish farmer field schools and learning centres of excellence to further document and scale up successful practices taking into account gender differing needs</p>						
<p>Take into account gender differentiated needs for knowledge exchange and learning to inform the approach and curriculum of the schools and learning centres</p> <p>Community dialogue / conversation and engagement with women and men to determine local context specific and appropriate training methods for farmer field schools and learning centres of excellence</p> <p>Identification of local context specific female appropriate training methods, identifying their specific needs, priorities and goals, including existing roles and responsibilities (e.g. timing of trainings)</p> <p>Integration of gender into the content of training and curriculum of schools and centres</p> <p>Development and promotion of tailored and targeted gender sensitive training manuals / guidelines / workshops</p>	<p>Number of female participants consulted and engaged in the development of farmer field schools and learning centres of excellence (influencing their power of autonomy, exposing them to decision-making and leadership opportunities and generating ownership)</p> <p>Number of farmers engaged in training programmes, disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Number of female participants completing training programmes (retention rates)</p> <p>Number of women trainers or in other leadership positions</p> <p>Number of female recipients able to strengthen production and diversify amidst climate variability and change with the Introduction</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>83,000 female recipients are able to strengthen production and diversify amidst climate variability and change with the Introduction of new agricultural practices</p>	<p>Year 1 to Year 7</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Farmer consultation/sensitization meetings with a total attendance of 1,236 participants (653 females (53%) and 583 males (47%)).</p> <p>Goats, 48 beneficiaries, 18 women (38%) and 30 men (63%).</p> <p>Chickens, 16 beneficiaries, 12 women (75%) and 4 men (25%).</p>

	of new agricultural practices					
Output 3: Increasing farmers' access to markets and commercialization of resilient agricultural products						
Activity 3.1 Strengthen processing of resilient products						
<p>Identification of processing methods and strategies which align with the roles/responsibilities of both men and women</p> <p>Engage women in training on processing resilient crops, supported by targeted measures to strengthen their leadership in this process</p>	<p>Number of women and men engaged and supported in processing of resilient crops</p> <p>Number of women in leadership positions around processing approaches (e.g. responsibility for maintenance funds, organized cooperations, training of trainers)</p>			Year 1 to year 7	MOA	The project will start these activities in 2020.
Activity 3.2 Strengthen storage, aggregation and transportation of resilient products to enhance commercialization and linkages to market and SMEs						
<p>Engage women in all trainings and provide opportunities for them within the storage, aggregation and transportation networks.</p> <p>Identify approaches that take into account the differing roles and responsibilities of both men and women.</p> <p>Identify female community members who are working within existing market systems and those who are interested in joining this form of employment</p> <p>Promotion of market-orientated and gender sensitive training</p> <p>Incorporate gender sensitive training on business skills, leadership and decision-making</p> <p>Addition of gender training into the rollout or curriculum of any agricultural, climate change adaption, business, leadership and entrepreneur training</p>	<p>Number of women and men engaged in the new storage, aggregation and transportation networks</p> <p>Number of female smallholder farmers with Improved access to markets</p> <p>Number of women supported in the development of rural enterprises, business training and capacity/skills building</p> <p>Number of women engaged in leadership and decision-making training</p> <p>Number of women in leadership and decision-making roles</p>			Year 1 to year 7	WFP	The project will start these activities in 2020.

Activity 3.3 Increase access to finance and insurance products for smallholder farmers by engaging with potential financing sources including public, private, bilateral and multi-lateral sources.						
Identify specific barriers to access to finance for both men and women, and facilitate dialogue with finance providers	Number of women participants engaged in training on finance, insurance and business			Year 1 to year 6	WFP	The project will start these activities in 2020.
Ensure all training on finance and business capacity is equally delivered to both men and women	Number of women and men adopting new financial or insurance products					
Integrate gender issues into all training on business skills, leadership and decision-making						
Building and tailoring an asset base for female-headed households and poor women, in addition to improving access to service providers, including micro-credit and insurance providers						
Activity 3.4 Identify available markets and promote climate-resilient products for women						
Engagement of both men and women in campaigns around nutrition and alternative crops	Number of farmers engaged in providing crops to national home-grown school feeding programme (disaggregated by gender)	0	80% of resilient commodities produced by target female farmers are sold on the markets	Year 1 to Year 7	WFP	The project will start these activities in 2020.
Ensure procurement of indigenous foods is from both male and female smallholder farmers equally	Number of women and men targeted for nutrition education, disaggregated by gender					
Ensure links with private sector actors on resilient crops target both male and female stallholder farmers	Number of school children engaged in establishing school gardens -, disaggregated by gender					
Identify strategies to target both men and women in nutrition education						
Identify strategies to target both girls and boys in school garden activities and raising awareness on resilient crops	Number of private sector partnerships between private sector and smallholder farmers, disaggregated by gender					

4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

The following activities were carried out in 2019, to adhere to the project's ESMF:

- The orientation of beneficiaries and stakeholders on the environmental and social safeguards management during the Inception Workshop, and through implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and ESMF.
- The regular screening and monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Framework was not carried out during 2019 as the recruitment of the ESS officer was delayed.
- Due to internal issues, WARMA did not carry out the groundwater pump tests and laboratory testing, water quality monitoring in 2019.
- As per the FAA, during 2019 the project engineer has prepared a preliminary methodology for drawing up site specific Erosion, Drainage and Sediment Control Plans, carry out Sediment Sample Field Testing as required and making sure that a site specific ESMP will be submitted and approved before any construction activities.

The project plans the following activities for 2020 to adhere to the project's ESMF:

- PMU and CO to complete the recruitment of the ESS officer.
- Continue to follow up with stakeholders through implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and ESMF.
- Capacity building for the ESS committees on their roles in the project implementation
- Promptly respond to grievances as they arise.
- ESS Officer to carry out regular screening and monitoring of the Environmental and Social Management Framework and the risks associated to it, throughout the project period. Based on this assessment the ESMF and the ESS officer will update the risks as appropriate.
- WARMA will carry out groundwater pump tests and laboratory testing as well as water quality monitoring as required.
- In collaboration with the MoA, the project engineer will implement the site specific ESMP and Erosion, Drainage and Sediment Control Plans for each relevant irrigation and water storage structure.

The Implementation Plan as Annex 1 includes the monitoring schedule concerning ESS.

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

Activities planned for 2020 are as follows:

- Complete the recruitment of the Gender Specialist.
- The Gender Specialist will review project documentation, observe project activities and interact with project staff and beneficiaries to draw up an implementation plan for addressing the points raised in the Gender Action Plan.
- The Gender Specialist will carry out the necessary steps for initial training for project staff on gender awareness and development to take place.
- The Gender specialist will develop specific guidelines for including gender as a central concern in every aspect that the project is engaged in, with detailed guidelines for each activity and a gender monitoring schedule.
- The project will ensure that the Farmer Register is complete and crosschecked for gender balance.
- Each of the responsible parties will appoint gender focal points and the Gender Specialist will provide them with appropriate training.
- The project will continue to actively encourage the equal participation of women and men as project beneficiaries with all beneficiary figures disaggregated.

Aside from the activities given above, the gender specialist may carry out further activities as s/he deems fit.

During 2019, the secretariat has not made any recommendations as far as improving the level of integration of gender issues in the project.

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Annex 1. Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity ([Annex 1 Implementation timetable 2019 APR.docx](#))

Annex 2. Accredited Entity compliance reports (self-assessment reports⁸, report on actions pursuant to Clause 18.02, if applicable⁹).

⁸ In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a self-assessment of its compliance, in accordance with Clause 13.01 of the Accreditation Master Agreement, with the Fiduciary Principles and Standards, ESS and Gender Policy.

⁹ Only applicable to International Accredited Entities. In accordance with the Monitoring and Accountability Framework, a report on its actions carried out or planned to be carried out pursuant to Clause 18.02 of the Accreditation Master Agreement.

SECTION 6: ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1. Unaudited/Audited financial statements (as required by FAA). N/A

(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)

Attachment 2. Interim/Final evaluation report (as required by FAA). N/A

(If available. If not submitted, indicate date of submission.)

Other Attachments (if any). Such as additional budget-related information, loan repayment schedules to GCF (interest/principal), equity investment schedules, other related reports relevant to the Funded Activity, statements of capital account, valuation reports, credit guarantee agreements, investor reports, and others, as specified in the relevant legal agreements (e.g. Funded Activity Agreement, Shareholders Agreement)

Attachment 3 M&E Plan ([Attachment 3 M_E Plan.pdf](#))

Attachment 4 Baseline Assessment ([Attachment 4 Baseline Assessment.pdf](#))

Attachment 5 Weather & Agriculture Advisory sample ([Attachment 5 Weather _Agriculture Advisory sample.pdf](#))

Attachment 6a Goat Production Training Aide ([Attachment 6a Goat Production Training Aide.pdf](#))

Attachment 6b Goat Production trainer's manual ([Attachment 6b Goat Production trainer s manual.pdf](#))

Attachment 7 Organic Beekeeping manual ([Attachment 7 Organic Beekeeping manual.pdf](#))

Attachment 8 2019 Project Communications ([Attachment 8 2019 Project Communications.pdf](#))