

Project Performance Report

Overview

Period of Report (Dates)	2/1/2025 - 1/31/2026
Project Title	Strengthening local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through sustainable groundwater utilisation in Zimbabwe
Project Summary	
Database Number	AF00000208
Implementing Entity (IE)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Type of IE	Multilateral Implementing Entity
Country(ies)	Zimbabwe
Relevant Geographic Points (i.e. cities, villages, bodies of water)	Binga and Buhera Districts in Matebeleland North and Manicaland provinces respectively
Name of Implementing Entity Focal Point	Ms Camilla Nordheim-Larsen

Project Milestones	
AFB Approval Date	4/8/2021
IE-AFB Agreement Signature Date	5/8/2023
Start of Project/Programme	1/31/2024
Actual Mid-term Review Date (if applicable)	
Original Completion Date	1/31/2028
Revised Completion Date after approval of extension request (if applicable)	

Were there any approval condition for this Project?

No

List each approval condition, if any, and report on the status of meeting them	
Category of condition	
Condition or Requirement	
Current Status	
Planned actions, including a detailed time schedule	

List (only) inception report/ extension request(s)/ MTR that have been prepared for the project and provide date(s) of submission for each

Project Inception Report - 9 April 2024

List the Website address (URL) of project

<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/be-resilient-zimbabwe>

Project Contacts			
National/Regional Project Manager/Coordinator	Name	Email	Date
National Project Manager	Muchaneta Munamati	m.munamati@unesco.org	6/30/2026
Implementing Entity	Martiale Zebaze-Kana	m.zebaze-kana@unesco.org	6/30/2026
Executing Agency	Martiale Zebaze Kana	m.zebaze-kana@unesco.org	6/30/2026
Government(s) DA	Washington Zhakata	washingtonzhakata@gmail.com	6/30/2026

Financial Data

Disbursement of AF grant funds	
Cumulative total disbursement from Trustee to IE as of date (\$)	\$3,734,721.00
Estimated cumulative total disbursement from IE to EEs as of date (\$)	\$379,437.00
Project disbursement rate (%)	8.2
Project execution rate (%)	8.20
Add any comments on AF Grant Funds	Explanation note on negative expenditure data. The expenditure amount for the reporting period from 01 Feb 2025 to 31 Jan 2026 excludes negative amounts of US\$ 2,228.42 under Output 2.1 (refund of the unutilized balance from a contract with the University of Zimbabwe) and US\$ 95.97 under Output 1.1 from closed obligations after final payment. These amounts were credited back to the respective project output budget lines. The resultant net effect on the IE fee is a negative amount of 19.26. This is also excluded from the expenditure data. For reporting purposes, we have set the IE fee to zero because the system does not accept negative amounts. For the reporting period from 01 Feb 2025 to 31 Jan 2026, the funds received by UNESCO were the first installment of US\$ 409.792.
Investment Income (\$)	\$0.00
Cumulative Investment Income since inception (\$)	\$0.00

Expenditure Data	
Output	Amount (\$)
Output 1.3 Practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater resources planning, development and management developed	\$2.70
Output 4.2 Four pilot climate-smart ecosystem mitigation and resilience projects implemented in four Project wards	\$177.80
Output 4.4 Climate-smart livelihood enhancement and diversification pilot projects using groundwater, rainwater harvesting and renewable energy for 2,000 households implemented	\$1,296.07
Output 4.5 About 2,000 households in the four Project wards apply and access funding from the	\$322.32

food security and livelihood enhancement revolving fund		
Output 5.1 Web-based information sharing and exchange platform for Project participants established		\$160.27
Output 5.2 Good practices documented and adopted by key stakeholders		\$45.93
IE fee (\$)		\$0.00
Execution cost (\$)		\$78.45

Planned Expenditure Schedule

Output	Projected Cost (\$)	Estimated Completion Date
Output 1.1 National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training established.	\$83,079.62	1/31/2027
Output 1.2 Capacity needs of local and national institutions to manage groundwater and water resources in general assessed and training needs identified.	\$1,398.93	1/31/2027
Output 1.3 Practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater resources planning, development and management developed	\$46,303.08	1/31/2027
Output 1.4 At least 25 groundwater technicians, scientists and managers trained each year on improved and sustainable utilization of groundwater, via tailor-made or regular short courses, certificates, diplomas, undergraduate and postgraduate courses.	\$78,275.22	1/31/2027
Output 2.1: Groundwater atlases for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save Sub-Catchments developed.	\$234,546.29	1/31/2027
Output 2.2: Groundwater Development Action Plans for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save Sub-Catchment Councils developed.	\$46,338.00	1/31/2027
Output 3.1 Existing catchment management planning guidelines and structures updated to clearly mainstream gender, climate change and sustainable groundwater management.	\$15,694.88	1/31/2027
Output 3.2 The Sub-Catchment Management Plans of Lower Gwayi and Upper Save Sub-catchments revised through stakeholder participation to address climate change and groundwater management issues.	\$11,904.03	1/31/2027
Output 3.3 Capacity of extension services and institutions strengthened to support communities in Lower Gwayi and Upper Save Sub-catchments to undertake climate change adaptation activities.	\$34,851.66	1/31/2027
Output 3.4 Technical capacity of the two sub-catchment councils and Rural District Councils strengthened to manage and protect groundwater resources.	\$20,962.00	1/31/2027
Output 3.5 About 2,000 farmers in target areas trained on skills for sustainable technologies and smart agricultural techniques.	\$20,294.00	1/31/2027
Output 4.1 Look and learn visits to best practice projects in Zimbabwe or regionally.	\$22,600.55	1/31/2027
Output 4.2 Four pilot climate-smart ecosystem mitigation and resilience projects implemented in four Project wards.	\$562,784.74	1/31/2027
Output 4.3 Four climate-smart water and food security pilot projects using groundwater and rainwater harvesting at community level implemented.	\$867,529.00	1/31/2027
Output 4.4 Climate-smart livelihood enhancement and diversification pilot projects using groundwater, rainwater harvesting and renewable energy for 2,000 households implemented.	\$591,460.51	1/31/2027
Output 4.5 About 2,000 households in the four Project wards apply and	\$402,326.00	1/31/2027

access funding from the food security and livelihood enhancement revolving fund.		
Output 5.1 Web-based information sharing and exchange platform for Project participants established.	\$2,377.04	1/31/2027
Output 5.2 Good practices documented and adopted by key stakeholders	\$45,185.28	1/31/2027
IE fee (\$)		\$264,928.55
Execution cost (\$)		\$946.00

Actual co-financing (if the MTR or TE have not been undertaken this reporting period, do not report on actual co-financing)

Does this Project have Co-Financing ?	No
How much of the total co-financing as committed in the Project Document has actually been realized? (\$)	\$0.00
Estimated cumulative actual co-financing as verified during Mid-term Review (MTR) or Terminal Evaluation (TE). (\$)	\$0.00
Add any comments on actual co-financing in particular any issues related to the realization of in-kind, grant, credits, loans, equity, non-grant instruments and other types of co-financing.	

Risk Assessment

Identified Risks

List all Risks identified in project preparation phase and what steps are being taken to mitigate them

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
Change in government or responsible Minister may result in delay in implementation of project	Low	The project team initiated direct engagement with the new government through the relevant Ministry. This proactive approach was aimed at helping them understand the necessity of the project and the benefits it brings to the community. The project was designed to align closely with existing government programs. This alignment facilitated smoother discussions and collaboration, making the engagement process less challenging and fostering a supportive environment for project implementation
Communities fail to support project activities, and they are not informed	Low	The project has not yet initiated activities at the community level. However, significant efforts have been made to engage stakeholders and raise awareness about the project within the communities. The project team has been actively conducting stakeholder meetings to inform and explain the project to community members. These meetings are crucial for building understanding and support for the project. Inception meetings have been held at national, provincial, district, and ward levels. These meetings serve to introduce the project and its objectives to a broader audience, ensuring that all relevant stakeholders are informed and engaged. Local and traditional leaders play a vital role in these meetings by articulating the benefits of the project to the communities. Their involvement helps to foster trust and encourages community participation, making it easier to convey the project's value

		and objectives.
Failure to involve adequate representation of vulnerable communities, particularly women, and therefore failure to create ownership of the project at the community level at project sites	Low	The project has not yet initiated activities at the community level. However, significant steps have been taken to adopt an inclusive, gender-sensitive approach that fosters community ownership of the project interventions. The project has embraced a gender-sensitive approach to ensure that all community members are considered in the planning and implementation processes. This strategy aims to create a sense of ownership among the community regarding the project's interventions. Community members have been actively involved in refining project interventions. This collaborative effort has included the development of detailed implementation plans carried out in a participatory manner. The project has prioritized encouraging input from all community members, with a special emphasis on women and youth. By actively seeking their perspectives and suggestions, the project aims to ensure that the interventions are relevant and beneficial to the entire community.
Poor collaboration amongst the relevant technical institutions	Low	Relevant government institutions have been engaged throughout the project lifecycle, participating actively in the planning of activities, implementation processes, and reporting mechanisms. This ongoing collaboration helps align project goals with governmental priorities. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the Project Management Team (PMT) include representatives from all relevant stakeholders. This inclusive representation ensures that diverse perspectives are considered in decision-making processes, enhancing the project's effectiveness. Regular updates on project progress have been provided during PSC and PMT meetings. Additionally, project progress reports are shared via email, ensuring that all stakeholders remain informed and engaged with the project's developments.
Ineffective management of project funds affects project implementation	Low	The project has established a clear separation of roles within the financial management structure. This clarity helps to delineate responsibilities and enhances accountability among team members. To strengthen the Project Management Unit (PMU), a project finance assistant has been recruited. This addition is aimed at ensuring the appropriate management of project funds, facilitating better oversight and financial tracking. UNESCO's oversight mechanisms and account audits are in place to prevent ineffective use of project funds. These audits serve as a safeguard, ensuring that financial resources are utilized efficiently and in accordance with established guidelines.
Fluctuations in exchange rate (USD: ZWL) which could affect the funding available for implementation and lead to budgetary constraints	Low	Zimbabwe is operating a multi-currency system with USD being the most stable/strongest currency tend to benefit from any fluctuations
Delay in project implementation due to government bureaucracy, long and inefficient procurement processes from partners and implementing entity.	Low	The project team has revised the work plan to align closely with the operations of the government. This alignment is crucial for ensuring that project activities are in sync with governmental priorities and processes. A comprehensive procurement plan has been developed to streamline the procurement process. This plan aims to shorten procurement timelines, facilitating quicker access to necessary resources and services. Close consultations with provincial governments and other relevant government institutions were conducted during key events such as the Inception Workshop and Steering Committee Meetings. These consultations are essential for ensuring smooth project coordination and

		fostering collaboration among stakeholders.
High expectations by communities and local government for quick investments on the ground	Low	The project is actively conducting stakeholder meetings aimed at raising awareness about its objectives and activities. By providing clear information, the project seeks to enhance understanding of how the initiatives align with broader policy objectives. These meetings emphasize the importance of the policy-practice linkage, helping stakeholders see how project activities are grounded in policy frameworks. This understanding is vital for fostering community support and engagement. Engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including community members, local leaders, and government representatives, is essential. This inclusive approach not only builds trust but also encourages diverse input, which can lead to more effective project outcomes
Inadequate funding to complete the project (e.g. due to costs increases)	Low	The project team is actively collaborating with the finance officer to develop a comprehensive procurement plan that includes estimated costs for various activities. This approach is designed to ensure that all expenditures remain within the approved budget. The procurement plan outlines the necessary steps and estimated costs associated with different project activities. This structured plan is essential for managing resources effectively and ensuring that procurement processes are efficient. By estimating costs for each activity, the project team is focused on containing expenses within the approved budget. This proactive financial management helps prevent overspending and ensures that funds are allocated appropriately across project activities. The involvement of the finance officer is crucial in this process. Their expertise helps in accurately estimating costs and monitoring expenditures, ensuring compliance with financial regulations and project guidelines.
Low technology adoption rate by communities	Low	The project has not yet commenced implementation in the field. However, significant efforts have been made to engage communities in the planning and phase. The project team has been actively involving community members in identifying and refining project interventions. This engagement is crucial for ensuring that the interventions are relevant and tailored to the specific needs of the community. By involving communities in the planning process, the project aims to enhance the likelihood of uptake and adoption of the proposed interventions. This collaborative approach fosters a sense of ownership among community members, which is essential for the long-term success of the project.
Inadequate baseline data/resource potential	Low	The baseline situation for the project was thoroughly studied during the preparation phase. However, given the significant time elapsed since that initial study and the project's delayed start, there is a pressing need to establish a new baseline situation. To ensure that the project interventions are based on current realities, the project team commissioned a new baseline study. This updated assessment will provide a more accurate understanding of the community's needs and the context in which the project will operate.
Local communities with limited participation and willingness to promote project initiatives	Low	Community sensitization meetings, stakeholder consultations and awareness campaigns conducted during Year 1 have improved local understanding of project objectives. Community structures have been established and participation is gradually increasing. Continuous engagement through local leaders, demonstration activities and inclusive planning will further strengthen ownership.
Project resource capture	Low	Transparent beneficiary selection criteria, community validation

		processes and oversight by local institutions have minimized the risk of elite capture. Monitoring mechanisms remain in place to ensure equitable distribution of project benefits throughout implementation.
Human Capacity	Low	Capacity gaps identified during project inception are being addressed through targeted training of government extension officers, community facilitators and project stakeholders. Additional technical training and mentoring are planned during the remaining implementation period.
Climate change	Low	Climate variability remains an inherent project risk; however, project activities are specifically designed to strengthen community resilience through climate-smart interventions, improved groundwater management, ecosystem restoration and adaptive planning. Climate information services are being integrated into implementation where applicable.
Competing interests between different stakeholders regarding accessing and use of water and other natural resources	Low	Multi-stakeholder consultations have promoted dialogue among communities, local authorities and sector agencies. Existing water governance structures are being strengthened to support transparent decision-making and conflict resolution. Continued stakeholder engagement is planned throughout implementation.
Mismatch between the catchment and administrative boundaries	Low	Coordination mechanisms involving catchment institutions, district authorities and relevant government departments have been established to improve planning across administrative boundaries. The project continues to promote integrated catchment-based planning and information sharing

Critical Risks Affecting Progress (Not identified at project design)

Are there any critical risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project? No

Identify Risks with a 50% or > likelihood of affecting progress of project

Identified Risk	Current Status	Steps taken to mitigate risk
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Risk Measures

Were there any risk mitigation measures employed during the current reporting period? If so, were risks reduced? If not, why were these risks not reduced?

Yes, the field missions to Buhera district were rescheduled to prioritize the safety of the project team. This decision reflects commitment to ensuring a secure working environment while still aiming to achieve project objectives. Activities involving the gathering of people were also rescheduled. New dates were set in close consultation with the government to ensure alignment with local regulations and safety protocols. This proactive approach helped maintain good relations with stakeholders while ensuring participant safety. The work plan was updated to reflect the delays caused by the cholera outbreak and pre- and post-election activities. This revision allowed for better planning and resource allocation moving forward, ensuring that the project remains on track despite the setbacks.

ESP Compliance

Section 1: Identified ESP Risk Management

Was the ESP risks identification complete at the time of funding approval? No

1.Compliance with the law

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

2.Access and equity

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Women and child headed families left out in the distribution of project benefits. Project interventions not specifically addressing the differentiated impacts of climate change on women i.e. one-sided interventions
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Inclusion of women in the design and project implementation structures Initiating project intervention activities specifically targeted at women and child headed families Design intervention strategies that address the negative impacts of climate change on women. For example putting interventions that reduce the vulnerability of women walking long distances in search of water. Ongoing monitoring of water resources should be undertaken to enable adaptive management should any adverse impacts on neighbouring not target communities dependent on the same aquifer be detected

List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of women and child-headed families receiving project benefits compared to the total number of beneficiaries. % of women and child-headed families with access to essential resources (e.g., land, credit, agricultural inputs) before and after project implementation. Number of women reporting reduced vulnerability (e.g., time saved in water collection) due to climate change adaptation strategies implemented.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Culture and traditional practices limit women and child headed families access to resources. Men and women affected differently by the negative impacts of climate change Women spend more than 1 hour looking for water and can walk long distances (10km) during the dry season
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
3.Marginalized and vulnerable Groups	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Intervention strategies not meeting the needs of the vulnerable, and marginalised groups
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Design intervention strategies aimed at empowering the youths, people with disabilities and other vulnerable members of society. This should include targeting a revolving fund (Output 4.5) and livelihood diversification sub projects at marginalised and vulnerable groups Engage traditional (chiefs, village heads) and local leadership to help in ensuring that the project benefits reach out to the vulnerable members of society
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable members actively engaged in project activities. % of youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable members accessing the intervention compared to the total number of individuals in these groups Number of meetings held with chiefs and local leaders to discuss project implementation and outreach to vulnerable groups.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	The elderly, youths, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups left out or not receiving proportionate benefits Few meetings are held with traditional and local leaders to discuss project activities

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	During the reporting period the project: Applied inclusive beneficiary selection procedures to ensure participation of vulnerable households. Worked with chiefs, village heads, Ward Development Committees and local authorities to identify marginalized beneficiaries. Prioritized women, youth and persons with disabilities during livelihood training, awareness campaigns and community consultations. Ensured vulnerable households were considered for revolving fund opportunities and livelihood diversification activities. Collected sex-, age- and vulnerability-disaggregated participation data. Maintained grievance channels to enable vulnerable beneficiaries to report concerns and receive timely responses.
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	Residual social risks remain low. Some challenges continue due to remoteness of communities, poverty, disability-related accessibility constraints and cultural norms that may limit participation. However, ongoing outreach, targeted beneficiary selection and continuous monitoring are reducing these risks, and no significant adverse impacts on marginalized or vulnerable groups have been observed during the reporting period.
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	The project will continue to: Strengthen targeted outreach to underserved communities. Review beneficiary selection lists to ensure equitable representation. Increase participation of persons with disabilities, youth and elderly persons through tailored engagement approaches. Strengthen collaboration with traditional leaders and local institutions to identify excluded households. Continue monitoring inclusion indicators using disaggregated data. Address grievances promptly through the project grievance redress mechanism and incorporate lessons learned into future implementation.

4.Human rights

Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	

State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
5. Gender equality and women's empowerment	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Project interventions not specifically suitable to adequately address the negative impacts of climate change on women.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Employment of gender experts to ensure that consultations were responsive to various gender needs and roles such that project activities effectively respond to the unique needs of women and girls, men and boys, and promote equal opportunities to participate, and receive comparable social and economic benefits. Project activities have been designed to be gender sensitive and to empower women. Mechanisms for selection of beneficiaries will be gender-sensitive in order to ensure equal participation of men and women taking into consideration different needs. Training all project staff on gender-sensitive approaches.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of women diversifying their income sources as a result of project interventions. % of women and men participating in project activities and decision-making processes % of women and men reporting comparable social and economic benefits from project activities % of project staff who have completed training on gender-sensitive approaches.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	There are disparities on livestock ownership and most women do not have diverse income sources Women not adequately represented in community decision making structures Fewer women compared from men benefit economically from project interventions Project staff have not received any training on gender-sensitive approaches
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

6.Core labour rights	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
7.Indigenous people	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	No
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	The potential impacts of the sub-projects on the indigenous people were not identified at project development stage; further consideration of this aspect is required. This requires, amongst others, determination of their qualification as indigenous peoples and of their potential to be impacted by the specific sub project activities, or have an interest in, or influence on them. Based on the results of such a study specific actions may be required to either avoid, manage or mitigate any identified risks.
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	The safeguard measures are yet to be identified as these will be informed impact assessment to be done when location of sub-projects is identified
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	As impacts on this are yet to be established, the monitoring indicators have not been identified
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Not applicable at this moment

Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
8.Involuntary resettlement	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
9.Protection of natural habitats	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been	

implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
10.Conservation of biological diversity	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Introduction of invasive species or pathogens through seed plant or animal stock eradicate, change or significantly reduce local naturally occurring varieties
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Tree species to be planted should be chosen from those already adapted to the target areas, have a higher growth rate and have no known side-effects on the ecology of the area. Prohibition on promotion of invasive species or alien varieties
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of tree species planted that are native or well-adapted to the target area. % of local community members aware of the importance of planting native species and the risks of invasive species.
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	More than 50% of tree species planted are native and well suited the area Local communities are not aware of the risks of invasive species
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
11.Climate change	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Contribution to GHGs through application of fertilizers and animal husbandry
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Minimise use of fertiliser through adoption of conservation farming techniques Promotion of non-ruminant animal husbandry
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of farmers adopting sustainable fertilizer application and animal husbandry practices (e.g.,

	precision agriculture, integrated nutrient management).
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Application of fertilizers by farmers and animal husbandry particularly livestock releases GHGs
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
12.Pollution prevention and resource efficiency	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Pesticides and fungicides pollute the environment. Depletion of water resources leading to depletion of ecosystems dependent upon them including those that support the sub project activities
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Putting up bio – security measures around livestock projects to reduce the incidence and spread of diseases. Use of natural pest and disease control mechanisms for crops e.g. crop rotation, proper termination and disposal of crop residue after harvest. Growing indigenous crops that are tolerant to diseases and local pests to minimise pesticide used Adoption of conservation farming Ongoing monitoring of water resources should be undertaken to enable adaptive management should any adverse impacts on water resources or ecosystem services dependent upon them be detected
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of livestock projects implementing established biosecurity measures (e.g., fencing, sanitation protocols) % of farmers using natural pest control methods (e.g., crop rotation, proper disposal of crop residues). % of farmers implementing conservation farming techniques (e.g., minimum tillage, cover cropping).
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	Proper water management policies and strategies are not implemented. Only a few farmers are using natural pest control methods
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
13.Public health	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table	Yes

II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Potential increase in water borne diseases, and vector borne diseases like malaria
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Engage in biosecurity to protect water sources and engage in treatment and maintenance of water storage vessels such as wells. Regular testing of water for presence of waterborne zoonotic pathogens of highest concern
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of local community members participating in biosecurity training and awareness programs Incidence of waterborne diseases reported in the community before and after implementing water management and biosecurity measures % of water samples testing positive for specific zoonotic pathogens of concern (e.g., E. coli, Salmonella)
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	The local community members have not participated in any biosecurity training and awareness programs No biosecurity measures in place to protect water sources. Regular testing of water not being done
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
14. Physical and cultural heritage	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	No
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact	

identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	
15.Lands and soil conservation	
Are environmental or social risks present as per table II.K (II.L for REG) of the proposal?	Yes
During project/programme formulation, an impact assessment was carried out for the risks identified. Have impacts been identified that require management actions to prevent unacceptable impacts? (as per II.K/II.L)	Yes
List the identified impacts for which safeguard measures are required (as per II.K/II.L)	Farming activities and livestock rearing during project implementation can lead to continued soil erosion, siltation and gullyng
List here the safeguard measures (i.e. avoidance, management or mitigation) identified for each impact that are supposed to be (or had to be) implemented during the reporting period. Please break down the safeguard measures by activity.	Training project beneficiaries on good soils husbandry practices. Adoption of conservation agriculture which include mulching, crop rotation, intercropping and minimum tillage. Negative impacts of soil erosion and gullyng will also be mitigated through rotational grazing, grassland restoration, contour and sissal planting.
List the monitoring indicator(s) for each impact identified.	% of project beneficiaries who have completed training on good soil husbandry practices. % of farmers implementing conservation agriculture techniques such as mulching, crop rotation, intercropping, and minimum tillage. % of land area covered by vegetation (e.g., cover crops, grassland restoration) in areas implementing rotational grazing and contour planting
State the baseline condition for each monitoring indicator	There was evidence of severe soil erosion, siltation, and gullyng from the current farming activities of villagers in the targeted.
Describe each safeguard measure that has been implemented during the reporting period	
Describe the residual impact for each impact identified - if any - using the monitoring indicator(s)	
Describe remedial action for residual impacts that will be taken	

Section 2: Monitoring for unanticipated impacts / corrective actions required

Has monitoring for unanticipated ESP risks been carried out?	Yes
Have unanticipated ESP risks been identified during the reporting period?	No
If unanticipated ESP risks have been identified, describe the safeguard measures that have been taken in response and how an ESMP has been prepared/updated	

Section 3: Categorisation

Is the categorisation according to ESP standards still relevant?	Yes
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If No, please describe the changes made at activity, output or outcome level, approved by the Board, that resulted in this change of categorization.	
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Section 4: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The Implementing Entity assigned the responsibility of implementing and monitoring ESP safeguard measures to Project Coordinator supported by M and E Specialist in the organization, project coordination structures in the field, Agriculture extension officers and community members
Have the implementation arrangements been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to implement the required ESP safeguard measures?	The Implementing Entity is co-executing entity hence all arrangements are in place
Have the implementation arrangements at the EEs been effective during the reporting period?	Yes

Section 5: Projects/programmes with unidentified sub-projects (USPs). This section needs to be completed only if the project/proramme includes USPs.

Have the arrangements for the process described in the ESMP for ESP compliance for USPs been put in place?	Partially
Is the required capacity for ESMP implementation present and effective with the IE and the EE(s)? Please provide details.	Yes
Have all roles and responsibilities adequately been assigned and positions filled?	Yes
Has the overall ESMP been updated with the findings of the USPs that have been identified in this reporting period?	No

Identified USPs in the reporting period	Application of ESMP to the USP	ESP risks identified for the USP	Has an impact assessment been carried out?	Consultation held for risks and impacts identification for USP	Gender disaggregation to identify risks and impacts	Safeguard measures identified for the USP	Monitoring indicator(s) for each impact
N/A - USPs will be identified and implemented in Year 2.	No	N/A - USPs will be identified and implemented in Year 2.	No	No	No	N/A - USPs will be identified and implemented in Year 2.	N/A - USPs will be identified and implemented in Year 2.

Section 6: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to environmental and social risks and impacts?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting	No

period?	
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List all grievances received during the reporting period regarding environmental and social impacts; gender related matters; or any other matter of project/programme activities	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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Comments

Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) will be specifically monitored through a sequential approval process where the Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for submitting detailed USP descriptions, screening checklists, and EIAs to the Adaptation Fund (AF) to ensure each sub-project complies with environmental and social standards. This rigorous workflow ensures that for every USP, management measures are updated in the master ESMP, roles and responsibilities are adjusted as needed, and specific attention is paid to gender integration, stakeholder consultation, and the active status of grievance mechanisms, all of which are ultimately verified by UNESCO and the AF to maintain compliance. During the project inception meeting, stakeholders reviewed the grievance mechanism developed during the project design phase and emphasized the need for it to be inclusive, accessible, and effective. They agreed on key features such as allowing anonymous complaints to ensure confidentiality, accommodating illiterate beneficiaries to enable their participation, and ensuring access for those without telecommunication services. Additionally, multiple parallel channels were recommended to address various types of grievances—such as mistargeting, negative impacts, fraud, or underperformance—while avoiding conflicts of interest. Stakeholders were also provided with clear contact details for submitting grievances, ensuring transparency and ease of use. The contact details of the project partners and Project Manager were also made available to stakeholders

GP Compliance

Section 1: Quality at entry

Was an initial gender assessment conducted during the preparation of the project/programme's first submission as a full proposal? Yes

Does the results framework include gender-responsive indicators broken down at the different levels (objective, outcome, output)? Yes

List the gender-responsive elements that were incorporated in the project/programme results framework

Gender-responsive element	Level	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Rated result for the reporting period
Improve knowledge and capacity in groundwater science policy and participatory management at national and local level	Outcome	Number of technical, institutional, and human capacities strengthened for improved and sustainable utilization of groundwater at national and local levels, with	0%	52%	Satisfactory

		an emphasis on gender parity, across the target indicators			
Develop practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater planning, development and management	Output	Number of practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater planning, development and management developed with actionable measures to address the gender inequality in the sector	0	5	Satisfactory
Groundwater technicians, scientists and managers trained on improved and sustainable utilization of groundwater	Output	Number of skilled groundwater technicians, scientists and managers trained ensuring gender parity rule in the capacity building	0	50%	Poor
Increased participation by the wider stakeholder community, who are aware of water resource management issues and have access to tailored information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater.	Output	% of beneficiaries who have access to information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater Gender parity of the participants	0	50%	Satisfactory
Existing catchment management planning guidelines and structures updated to clearly mainstream gender, climate	Output	Number of catchment management planning guidelines revised (reflecting gender issues)	0	2	Good

change and sustainable groundwater management.					
The Sub-Catchment Management Plans of Lower Gwayi and Upper Save Sub-catchments revised through stakeholder participation to address climate change and groundwater management issues.	Output	Number of Sub-Catchment Management Plans revised (reflecting gender issues)	0	2	Good
Technical capacity of the two sub-catchment councils and Rural District Councils strengthened to manage and protect groundwater resources	Output	% of community members trained on sustainable technologies (gender disaggregated)	0%	50%	Poor
Farmers in target areas trained on skills for sustainable technologies and smart agricultural techniques.	Output	% of farmers trained on climate-smart agriculture techniques and other livelihood activities (gender disaggregated)	05	50%	Poor
Look and learn visits to best practice projects in Zimbabwe or regionally	Output	Number of look and learn visits to best practice projects in Zimbabwe made (Women-led best practice projects to be visited)	0	3	Good
Four pilot climate smart ecosystem mitigation and resilience projects implemented in	Output	Number of pilot and demonstrate community based ecosystem resilience and mitigation projects (Gender	0	4	Poor

four Project wards		sensitivity of proposed pilots)			
Climate-smart livelihood enhancement and diversification pilot projects using groundwater, rainwater harvesting and renewable energy for 2,000 households implemented	Output	Number of female-headed households participating in livelihood enhancement and diversification projects using groundwater and rainwater harvesting	0	540	Poor
About 2,000 households in the four Project wards apply and access funding from the food security and livelihood enhancement revolving fund	Output	Amount of money set aside for the food security and livelihood enhancement revolving fund established, with at least 50% gender parity with regards to access to the fund	0%	50%	Poor

Section 2: Quality during implementation and at exit

List gender equality and women's empowerment issues encountered during implementation of the project/programme. For each gender equality and women's empowerment issue describe the progress that was made as well as the results.

Gender equality and women's empowerment issues	Rated result for the reporting period	Provide justification of the rating provided
Potential Exclusion in Upcoming Partner Contracts & Delivery Workflows	Satisfactory	By systematically revising the partner Terms of Reference (ToRs) to embed binding gender-responsive selection criteria, quota targets, and equal opportunity standards, we ensured that future subcontractor agreements mandate gender-balanced staffing and targeted outreach.

Section 3: Implementation arrangements

What arrangements have been put in place by the Implementing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP	During the reporting period, despite the pause in core field activities, the Implementing Entity maintained compliance with the Gender Policy by embedding gender-responsive mechanisms across project planning, governance, and administrative systems. Oversight was sustained through the Project Management Unit (PMU), which integrated gender considerations into institutional decision-making, maintained an accessible grievance mechanism for
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	both women and men, and continuously monitored performance indicators within the results framework. Crucially, the entities utilized the operational pause to draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) for upcoming partner contracts, recruitment, and consultations that explicitly mandate balanced representation and gender-responsive criteria. These proactive governance, stakeholder engagement, and procurement arrangements preserve an inclusive operational foundation, ensuring the project remains fully aligned with Adaptation Fund requirements and ready for seamless, gender-responsive execution upon resumption.
Have the implementation arrangements at the IE been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
What arrangements have been put in place by each Executing Entity during the reporting period to comply with the GP?	During the reporting period, despite the pause in core field activities, the Executing Entities maintained compliance with the Gender Policy by embedding gender-responsive mechanisms across project planning, governance, and administrative systems. Oversight was sustained through the Project Management Unit (PMU), which integrated gender considerations into institutional decision-making, maintained an accessible grievance mechanism for both women and men, and continuously monitored performance indicators within the results framework. Crucially, the entities utilized the operational pause to draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) for upcoming partner contracts, recruitment, and consultations that explicitly mandate balanced representation and gender-responsive criteria. These proactive governance, stakeholder engagement, and procurement arrangements preserve an inclusive operational foundation, ensuring the project remains fully aligned with Adaptation Fund requirements and ready for seamless, gender-responsive execution upon resumption.
Have the implementation arrangements at the EE(s) been effective during the reporting period?	Yes
Have any capacity gaps affecting GP compliance been identified during the reporting period and if so, what remediation was implemented?	No

Section 4: Grievances

Was a grievance mechanism established capable and known to stakeholders to accept grievances and complaints related to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Partially
Were grievances received during the reporting period?	No

List all grievances received through the grievance mechanism during the reporting period regarding gender-related matters of project/programme	For each grievance, provide information on the grievance redress process	Provide the status/outcome
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activities [6]	used	
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Comments

Overall, the measures taken to comply with the Gender Policy have laid a solid foundation for effective implementation. By prioritizing gender sensitivity and inclusivity, the project not only adheres to policy requirements but also enhances its potential for sustainable impact in the targeted communities. The ongoing commitment to these principles will be crucial as the project progresses, ensuring that gender equity remains at the forefront of its objectives. It is important to note that while some gender-responsive elements were rated as performing poorly, their implementation had not yet started. This rating was selected because an appropriate rating scale was not provided. The information presented here is identical to PPR1, as no project implementation occurred during the reporting period due to a transition in implementation arrangements

Rating

Implementing Entity					
Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Comments	Rating
Outcome 1: Improved knowledge and capacity in groundwater science, policy and participatory management at national and local levels	Outcome 2	By the end of the project cycle, a fully functional National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training will be established. In addition, by the end of the project at least 100 people will be trained on groundwater science, policy and participatory management issues at national and local levels, targeting at least 52 women (in line with gender composition of the rural areas);all the local and national institutions for managing groundwater will be revamped; A set of practical guidelines and manuals will be developed and distributed to all relevant institutions.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 2: Sustainable utilization of groundwater based on sound scientific inventory of the resource; science-based formulation of groundwater management policy to improve management of the resource and further develop new groundwater-based resilience	Outcome 1	Four comprehensive assessment reports on groundwater resources will be produced in the two target sub-catchments. Two sample plans for sustainable groundwater utilization will be developed in the project target areas. Two groundwater atlases will have	Ontrack		Satisfactory

strategies and practical interventions.		been developed for the two sub-catchments. Two Groundwater Development Action Plans will be developed for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments.			
Outcome 3: Increased participation by the wider stakeholder community, who are aware of water resource management issues and have access to tailored information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater.	Outcome 2	"Two catchment management planning guidelines will be revised for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments. Two sub-catchment management plans will be revised for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments. Strengthened capacities of extension services and institutions at catchment level to support communities in the two selected sub-catchments to undertake climate change adaptation activities. At least 2,000 farmers (with at least 1,000 women) will be trained on climate-smart agriculture techniques and other livelihood activities (poultry, piggery, orchard and horticulture)"	Ontrack		Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 4: Livelihoods of communities in demonstration wards improved and diversified, reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	Outcome 4	"Four pilot water and food security demonstration projects using groundwater and water harvesting for climate-smart irrigation projects established The welfare of at least 2000 households will have improved by the end of the project (income levels will improve from baseline levels)"	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 5: A framework for improved groundwater utilization to reduce vulnerability to climate change developed and adopted	Outcome 3	An information sharing exchange platform will be established. Good practices in groundwater extraction and management will be documented and adopted	Ontrack		Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it

started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

"During the reporting period, successful inception meetings were organized, effectively setting the foundation for the full implementation of the project. These meetings, held at the ward, district, provincial, and national levels, ensured project buy-in across all tiers of governance. The process to establish the first National Center for Groundwater for Training and Research was started, with the University of Zimbabwe taking the lead in organizing discussions and meetings with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Higher Education and participating national universities. This collaboration aimed to establish a management structure, a strategic plan, a capacity-building strategy, and a resource mobilization plan to ensure the Center's sustainability beyond its initial lifespan. An institutional capacity needs assessment was conducted during this period, and practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater planning, development, and management are currently in development. Additionally, look and learn visits within the Buhera district were carried out to enhance understanding and engagement. Financial experts were engaged to design the terms of reference and selection criteria for the revolving fund. To improve visibility, a webpage integrated into the UNESCO website was developed. Completion of baseline data collection and report writing (which will provide benchmarks to measure project impacts), identification of sites for sub-projects (3 per ward in Buhera) and stakeholder sensitization, have been conducted and have laid the foundation for implementation of the project. However, the outbreak of cholera in the Buhera district and the national elections caused delays in visits to project wards and national-level inception meetings. Despite these challenges, most planned activities for the year have either been completed or are currently being implemented. Negative progress was noted in the implementation of Outcome 1 and Outcome 3, which are managed by the University of Zimbabwe. This setback is attributed to delays in receiving necessary documentation to establish an Implementation Partnership Agreement with the institution, in accordance with UNESCO rules and regulations. Furthermore, many planned workshops were postponed as institutional and government partners were heavily involved in preparations for the SADC Industrialization Week and the Ordinary SADC Meeting of Heads of State and Government, hosted in Zimbabwe as the current Chair of SADC. While all procurement processes are guided by UNESCO rules, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development expressed a desire to sign the IPA with the University of Zimbabwe, which was found not to be feasible. Nevertheless, further engagements with the Ministry are planned to resolve these issues and facilitate smoother project implementation moving forward. Based on the reporting period's activities and challenges, the following recommendations will be implemented to enhance the project's effectiveness: Project team will continue to foster collaboration among key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Higher Education and national universities, to solidify the management structure and strategic plan for the National Center for Groundwater. Regular updates and feedback sessions can help maintain momentum and commitment. Expedite the process of obtaining necessary documentation for the Implementation Partnership Agreement (IPA) with the University of Zimbabwe and other partners. Develop contingency plans to address potential disruptions, such as public health crises or national events. This could involve scheduling flexibility for project visits and meetings to accommodate unforeseen circumstances. Utilize the newly developed webpage to regularly update stakeholders and the public on project progress, challenges, and successes. This transparency can enhance trust and support for the project. Reschedule postponed workshops and ensure that they are strategically planned to avoid conflicts with significant national events. Engaging stakeholders early in the planning process can help secure their participation. Continue discussions with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development to explore feasible options for signing the IPA. Building a strong relationship with government partners can facilitate smoother project implementation."

Executing Entity / Project Coordinator

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating	
Outcome 1: Improved knowledge and capacity in groundwater science, policy	Outcome 2	By the end of the project cycle, a fully functional National Centre for Groundwater Research and	Ontrack		Satisfactory

and participatory management at national and local levels		Training will be established. In addition, by the end of the project at least 100 people will be trained on groundwater science, policy and participatory management issues at national and local levels, targeting at least 52 women (in line with gender composition of the rural areas);all the local and national institutions for managing groundwater will be revamped; A set of practical guidelines and manuals will be developed and distributed to all relevant institutions.			
Outcome 2: Sustainable utilization of groundwater based on sound scientific inventory of the resource; science-based formulation of groundwater management policy to improve management of the resource and further develop new groundwater-based resilience strategies and practical interventions.	Outcome 1	Four comprehensive assessment reports on groundwater resources will be produced in the two target sub-catchments. Two sample plans for sustainable groundwater utilization will be developed in the project target areas. Two groundwater atlases will have been developed for the two sub-catchments. Two Groundwater Development Action Plans will be developed for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments.	Ontrack		Satisfactory
Outcome 3: Increased participation by the wider stakeholder community, who are aware of water resource management issues and have access to tailored information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater.	Outcome 2	"Two catchment management planning guidelines will be revised for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments. Two sub-catchment management plans will be revised for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments. Strengthened capacities of extension services and institutions at catchment level to support communities in the two selected sub-catchments to undertake climate change adaptation activities. At least 2,000 farmers (with at least 1,000 women) will be trained on climate-smart agriculture techniques and other livelihood activities (poultry, piggery, orchard and horticulture)"	Ontrack		Highly Satisfactory
Outcome 4: Livelihoods of communities in demonstration wards improved and diversified, reducing	Outcome 4	"Four pilot water and food security demonstration projects using groundwater and water harvesting for climate-smart	Ontrack		Satisfactory

vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.		irrigation projects established The welfare of at least 2000 households will have improved by the end of the project (income levels will improve from baseline levels)."			
Outcome 5: A framework for improved groundwater utilization to reduce vulnerability to climate change developed and adopted	Outcome 3	An information sharing exchange platform will be established. Good practices in groundwater extraction and management will be documented and adopted	Ontrack		Satisfactory

Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email	Institution
Tawanda Gijima	t.gijima@unesco.org	UNESCO

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

During the reporting period, successful inception meetings were organized, effectively setting the foundation for the full implementation of the project. These meetings, held at the ward, district, provincial, and national levels, ensured project buy-in across all tiers of governance. The process to establish the first National Center for Groundwater for Training and Research was started, with the University of Zimbabwe taking the lead in organizing discussions and meetings with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Higher Education and participating national universities. This collaboration aimed to establish a management structure, a strategic plan, a capacity-building strategy, and a resource mobilization plan to ensure the Center's sustainability beyond its initial lifespan. An institutional capacity needs assessment was conducted during this period, and practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater planning, development, and management are currently in development. Additionally, look and learn visits within the Buhera district were carried out to enhance understanding and engagement. Financial experts were engaged to design the terms of reference and selection criteria for the revolving fund. To improve visibility, a webpage integrated into the UNESCO website was developed. Completion of baseline data collection and report writing (which will provide benchmarks to measure project impacts), identification of sites for sub-projects (3 per ward in Buhera) and stakeholder sensitization, have been conducted and have laid the foundation for implementation of the project. Implementation of activities under Outcome 1 and Outcome 3, managed by the University of Zimbabwe, faced challenges due to delays in obtaining the necessary documentation to establish an Implementation Partnership Agreement (IPA) with the institution, as required by UNESCO regulations. Additionally, several planned workshops were postponed as institutional and government partners were heavily involved in preparations for the SADC Industrialization Week and the Ordinary SADC Meeting of Heads of State and Government, hosted by Zimbabwe as the current Chair of SADC. Further disruptions arose from the cholera outbreak in the Buhera district and the national elections, which delayed visits to project wards and national-level inception meetings. While UNESCO's procurement processes were followed, the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development expressed interest in signing the IPA with the University of Zimbabwe, though this was deemed unfeasible. However, further engagements with the Ministry were conducted to address these issues and facilitate smoother project implementation. Despite these initial delays and challenges, all planned activities were successfully completed on time. Based on the reporting period's activities and challenges, the following recommendations will be implemented to enhance the project's effectiveness: Project team will continue to foster collaboration among key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Higher Education and national universities, to solidify the management structure and strategic plan for the National Center for Groundwater. Regular updates and feedback sessions can help maintain momentum and commitment. Expedite the process of obtaining necessary documentation for the Implementation Partnership Agreement

(IPA) with the University of Zimbabwe and other partners. Develop contingency plans to address potential disruptions, such as public health crises or national events. This could involve scheduling flexibility for project visits and meetings to accommodate unforeseen circumstances. Utilize the newly developed webpage to regularly update stakeholders and the public on project progress, challenges, and successes. This transparency can enhance trust and support for the project. Reschedule postponed workshops and ensure that they are strategically planned to avoid conflicts with significant national events. Engaging stakeholders early in the planning process can help secure their participation. Continue discussions with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development to explore feasible options for signing the IPA. Building a strong relationship with government partners can facilitate smoother project implementation.

Other

Project components/outcomes	Alignment with AF outcomes	Expected Progress	Progress to date	Rating
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Please provide the Name and Contact information of the person(s) responsible for completing the Rating section

Name	Email
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Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Overall Rating

Overall rating

Satisfactory

Please justify your rating. Outline the positive and negative progress made by the project since it started. Provide specific recommendations for next steps.

Most of the activities in the first year were focused on setting the foundation for project implementation. This included stakeholder engagement, consultations with communities and establishing implementing partnerships. The project successfully entered into an Implementing Partnership Agreement with University of Zimbabwe even though the process took close to 6 months to be completed due to the partners administrative issues. However, significant progress has been made as most of the activities planned for first year (2024) have either been completed or are currently being implemented. No serious risks have affected the project so far apart for the delays due to the Government programmes which led to some activities being postponed.

Project Indicators

List of indicators

Type of Indicator (indicators towards Objectives, Outcomes, etc...)	Indicator	Baseline	Progress Since Inception	Target for Project End
Objectives	% of households exploiting	The communities currently lack access	Ongoing	By the end of the project cycle, 2,000

	groundwater for food security and other productive uses (all female-headed households to be targeted)	to groundwater for food security and other productive uses and their capacity to adapt to impacts of climate change is weak		out of the 8,000 households in the project areas will have access to and use groundwater for food security and increased their adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change.
Outcomes	Number of technical, institutional and human capacities strengthened for improved and sustainable utilization of groundwater at national and local levels, with an emphasis on gender parity, across the target indicators.	The current knowledge and capacity on groundwater science, policy and participatory management issues is weak and inadequate at both national and local levels.	Ongoing	By the end of the project at least 100 people will be trained on groundwater science, policy and participatory management issues at national and local levels, targeting at least 52 women (in line with gender composition of the rural areas).
Outputs	A National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training established.	There is currently no centre dedicated for groundwater research and training in Zimbabwe.	Ongoing. The process to establish the National Centre for groundwater research and training has started. Two workshops to discuss and develop the structures, TORs, Strategic Plan and Resource Mobilization Strategy for the Centre were organized in October 2024.	By the end of the project cycle, a fully functional National Centre for Groundwater Research and Training will be established.
Outputs	Number of revamped local and national institutions for managing groundwater in particular, and water resources in general.	Less than 10% of higher education institutions have adequate staff for groundwater management capacity-building. Universities lack dedicated hydrogeology programs, often offering only modules.	Completed. The capacity and training needs of institutions to manage water resources in particular groundwater were assessed and identified.	Strengthened local and national institutions for managing groundwater
Outputs	Number of practical	There is no	Ongoing. The	A set of practical

	guidelines and manuals for groundwater planning, development and management developed. The guidelines to identify and propose actionable measures to address the gender inequality in the sector.	comprehensive guidelines and manuals on groundwater planning, development and management.	practical guidelines and manuals for groundwater planning, development and management were developed pending validation and dissemination.	guidelines and manuals will be developed and distributed to all relevant institutions.
Outputs	Number of skilled groundwater technicians, scientists and managers trained. There is need to enforce a 50% gender parity rule to ensure women's involvement in the capacity building.	There is lack of human capacity in groundwater management. There is low participation of women in groundwater participation.	Ongoing. The research concept notes and proposals and outline for groundwater short courses were developed.	By the end of the project cycle at least 100 groundwater technicians, scientists and managers will be trained, with at least 50 of them being women.
Outcomes	Number of sub-catchments where comprehensive assessments of groundwater resources are carried out. Number of sample plans for sustainable groundwater utilization in improving climate resilience developed.	Currently, there are no plans for sustainable groundwater utilization in the project target areas. The assessments of groundwater resources are outdated and incomplete in the project target areas.	Not yet started but the process to select the experts to conduct the groundwater assessments was completed.	Four comprehensive assessment reports on groundwater resources will be produced in the two target sub-catchments. Two sample plans for sustainable groundwater utilization will be developed in the project target areas
Outputs	Number of groundwater atlases for each of the two sub-catchments developed.	There are no groundwater atlases available for the two sub-catchments.	Not yet started but the process to select the experts to conduct the groundwater assessments was completed.	Two groundwater atlases will have been developed for the two sub-catchments.
Outputs	Number of Groundwater Development Action Plans developed.	There is currently no comprehensive Groundwater Development Action Plans	Not yet started but the process to select the experts to conduct the groundwater assessments was completed.	Two Groundwater Development Action Plans will be developed for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments.
Outcomes	% of beneficiaries who participate in water resource	The current level of participation by stakeholders in water	Ongoing.	Level of participation by stakeholders in water

	management issues. % of beneficiaries who have access to information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater. Gender parity of the participants. (Target is 50%, at least) % of beneficiaries involved in the activities, who represent the marginalized community members.	resource management issues in target areas is low, and it's even lower for women (especially in the rural areas). % of target beneficiaries particularly women, in project target areas who have access to information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater is very low.		resource management issues in target areas will improve by 80%. All the beneficiaries will have access to information and guidelines that support better catchment planning and sustainable use of groundwater. To improve women's participation, in water resources management, targeting full participation of at least one woman per target household.
Outputs	Number of catchment management planning guidelines revised.	The current catchment management planning guidelines are outdated and do not reflect the emerging issues of climate change, gender and groundwater.	Ongoing. Catchment management planning guidelines were reviewed. The next step is to ensure adoption and institutionalisation of the guidelines.	Two catchment management planning guidelines will be revised for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments.
Outputs	Number of Sub-Catchment Management Plans revised.	The sub-catchment management plans are outdated and do not reflect the emerging issues of climate change, gender and groundwater.	Ongoing. Catchment outline plans were revised. The next step is to ensure adoption and institutionalization of the guidelines	Two sub-catchment management plans will be revised for Lower Gwayi and Upper Save sub-catchments.
Outputs	Number of extension services and institutions with strengthened capacities.	Capacities of extension services and institutions at catchment level are inadequate to support communities in the two selected sub-catchments to undertake climate change adaptation activities.	Not yet started.	Capacities of extension services and institutions at catchment level will be strengthened to support communities in the two selected sub-catchments to undertake climate change adaptation activities.
Outputs	Number of community members trained on sustainable technologies. % of	Sub-catchment and rural district authorities have low technical and institutional capacity	Not yet started.	Sub-catchment and rural district authorities in Binga and Buhera have received equipment

	women trained on the sustainable technologies. % of women trained on the sustainable technologies. % of youths trained on these technologies.	to manage groundwater sustainably.		for effective groundwater management and have been trained on how to use it.
Outputs	Number of farmers trained on climate smart agriculture techniques and other livelihood activities % of female farmers trained (the aim to ensure at least 50% parity in favour of women) % of youths trained	Agriculture productivity is low and livelihood options in target districts are limited and communities do not have capacity to improve production and diversify	Not yet started	At least 2,000 farmers (with at least 1,000 women) trained on climate smart agriculture techniques and other livelihood activities (poultry, piggery, orchard and horticulture The target is at least one woman per the target households
Outcomes	Number of pilot and demonstration projects established in project target areas in order to demonstrate concrete climate change adaptation measures.	Livelihood options of communities in target areas are limited and not resilient to effects of climate change.	Ongoing. Meetings with community members were held to discuss the project interventions and identify project pilot sites.	Four pilot water and food security demonstration projects using groundwater and water harvesting for climate-smart irrigation projects established.
Outputs	Number of look and learn visits to best practice projects in Zimbabwe or regionally made. Women-led best practice projects to be visited.	Few look and learn visits to best practice projects in Zimbabwe and in the region have been made. Few prominent women-led big projects	Completed. Look and learn visits to projects in the Province and District were undertaken.	At least three look and learn visits will have been made in Zimbabwe and two in the region Ensure women and youth representation at the visits
Outputs	Number of pilot and demonstrate community-based ecosystem resilience and mitigation projects Gender sensitivity of proposed pilots.	Massive land degradation resulting in loss of natural capital (forestry resources, wetlands, groundwater) for climate resilience and mitigation.	Not yet started	At least one ecosystem protection project in each Project ward.
Outputs	Number of pilot climate-smart water and food security projects using groundwater and rainwater harvesting at community level.	Food security in target wards is hampered by insufficient water and inappropriate farming methods which do not take into account climate	Not yet started	At least four pilot climate-smart water and food security projects using groundwater and rainwater harvesting at community level.

		change.		
Outputs	Number of households participating in livelihood enhancement and diversification projects using groundwater and rainwater harvesting Number of female-headed households involved in the projects.	.Food security in target wards is hampered by insufficient water and inappropriate farming methods which do not take into account climate change.	Not yet started	Pilot climate-smart livelihood enhancement and diversification projects using groundwater and rainwater harvesting for 2,000 households (all female-headed households to be included).
Outputs	Amount of money set aside for the food security and livelihood revolving fund established, with at least 50% gender parity with regards to access to the fund.	There is currently no revolving fund targeted for food security and livelihood enhancement programmes	Ongoing. An assessment of revolving fund initiatives in the country was conducted and completed in October 2024. Financial experts were consulted to assist in the design and management of the Fund.	A revolving fund will be established Women and youths to be prioritized by the fund.
Outcomes	A sustainable framework for improved groundwater utilization to reduce vulnerability to climate change developed and adopted.	Currently there is no framework for improved groundwater utilization to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	Ongoing.	A framework for improved groundwater utilization to reduce vulnerability to climate change will be developed
Outputs	An information sharing exchange platform established Women and youth voices to be prominent, to inspire other women and youths.	Information sharing mechanisms are very weak.	Ongoing. A project webpage integrated in the UNESCO website was developed. Project visibility materials were developed.	A web-based information sharing, and exchange platform will be established.
Outputs	Number of good practices documented and adopted by key stakeholders.	Documentation of good practices in groundwater extraction and management is poor.	Not yet started.	Good practices in groundwater extraction and management will be documented and adopted.

Comments

Progress since last reporting (PPR1) remains unchanged across the project indicators. There were delays in advancing project implementation due to the time required to finalize and obtain approval/signature of the

revised project document incorporating the new implementation arrangements. Despite these delays, the project team continued to undertake critical preparatory activities to ensure readiness for implementation. These activities included preparatory work for the procurement of project services, identification and preparation of requirements for engaging service providers, and development of the necessary documentation to support timely implementation once the revised arrangements were finalized. This preparatory work was essential in minimizing further delays and ensuring that implementation activities can commence efficiently under the revised project implementation framework. The project team remains committed to accelerating implementation and achieving the planned project outputs and outcomes within the project timeframe.

Lessons Learned

Implementation and Adaptive Management		
Describe any changes undertaken to improve results on the ground or any changes made to project outputs (i.e. changes to project design)	Opportunities	The project implementation arrangements were strengthened through the establishment of a Project Management Team (PMT) during the inception phase. The PMT supports effective coordination, adaptive management, and timely decision-making to facilitate successful project delivery. Following changes in implementation modalities, the project design and implementation approach were reviewed and adjusted to ensure that activities, responsibilities, and institutional arrangements remain aligned with the revised implementation framework.
Have the environmental and social safeguard measures that were taken been effective in avoiding unwanted negative impacts?	Opportunities	The implementation of concrete climate change adaptation activities has not yet progressed sufficiently to allow for a comprehensive assessment of the effectiveness of environmental and social safeguard measures. However, environmental and social considerations have been integrated into project planning processes, and relevant safeguard requirements will continue to guide implementation to minimize potential negative impacts and enhance positive outcomes.
How have gender considerations been taken into consideration during the reporting period? What have been the	Opportunities	During the project inception phase, gender considerations were mainstreamed through

lessons learned as a consequence of inclusion of such considerations on project performance or impacts? List lessons learned specific to gender, detailing measures and project/programme-specific indicators highlighting the role of women as key actors in climate change adaptation.		stakeholder consultations, project planning processes, and awareness activities, including training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). These measures ensured that the project takes into account the different needs, concerns, and experiences of women and men. Although it is still early to fully assess lessons learned from gender mainstreaming due to the early stage of project implementation, the process has highlighted the importance of ensuring inclusive participation and integrating gender-responsive approaches throughout project implementation. Future activities will continue to monitor gender participation and ensure that women and vulnerable groups are meaningfully engaged as key actors in climate change adaptation.
Were there any delays in implementation? If so, include any causes of delays. What measures have been taken to reduce delays?	Challenges	There were delays in project implementation due to changes in the implementation modalities, which required a review and adjustment of the project implementation arrangements. To reduce further delays, coordination mechanisms were strengthened, regular engagements were held with relevant stakeholders, and preparatory activities continued while awaiting finalization of the revised implementation arrangements. The project team has also prioritized updating workplans and implementation schedules to align activities with the new modalities and accelerate delivery.
What implementation issues/lessons, either positive or negative, affected progress?	Challenges	A key implementation challenge affecting project progress was the delay in finalizing and signing the revised project document incorporating the new implementation modalities. The

		transition to the revised arrangements required additional consultations, reviews, and approvals at various stages, which affected the timely commencement of planned activities.
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Has the project already reached mid term or project completion?(yes/no).

No

Climate Resilience Measures	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing climate adaptation measures that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
What is the potential for the climate resilience measures undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Readiness Interventions (Applicable only to NIEs that received one or more readiness grants)	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in accessing and implementing climate finance readiness support that would be relevant to the preparation, design and implementation of future concrete adaptation projects/programmes?	
How have the outputs (such as manuals, guidelines, procedures or the experience from providing peer support, etc) from employing readiness grants been used to inform institutional capacity needs, gender issues, and environmental and social aspects in developing and implementing concrete projects/programmes for enhanced resilience to climate change?	
Concrete Adaptation Interventions	
What have been the lessons learned, both positive and negative, in implementing concrete adaptation interventions that would be relevant to the design and implementation of future projects/programmes implementing concrete adaptation interventions?	
What is the potential for the concrete adaptation interventions undertaken by the project/programme to be replicated and scaled up both within and outside the project area?	
Knowledge Management	
How has existing information/data/knowledge been used to inform project development and implementation? What kinds of information/data/knowledge were used?	

Has the existing information/data/knowledge been made available to relevant stakeholder? If so, what channels of dissemination have been used?	
Please list any knowledge products generated and include hyperlinks whenever possible (e.g. project videos, project stories, studies and technical reports, case studies, training manuals, handbooks, strategies and plans developed, etc.)	
If learning objectives have been established, have they been met? Please describe.	
Describe any difficulties there have been in accessing or retrieving existing information (data or knowledge) that is relevant to the project. Please provide suggestions for improving access to the relevant data.	
Has the identification of learning objectives contributed to the outcomes of the project? In what ways have they contributed?	
Innovation	
Describe any innovative practices or technologies that figured prominently in this project.	
Complementarity/ Coherence with other climate finance sources	
Has the project been scaled-up from any other climate finance? Or has the project build upon any other climate finance initiative?	
If you answered yes, kindly specify the name of the Fund/Organization.	

Results Tracker

Goal: Assist developing-country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in order to implement climate-resilient measures.

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.

Is this the mid-term or terminal project performance report? Before Midterm

Impact: Increased resiliency at the community, national, and regional levels to climate variability and change				
Core Indicator: No. of beneficiaries				
		Total	% of female beneficiaries	% of Youth beneficiaries
Baseline information	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	0	0.00	0.00
Baseline information	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the	0	0.00	0.00

	project			
Baseline information	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00
Target performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project	12000	50.00	10.00
Target performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project	36000	50.00	10.00
Target performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	48000	50.00	10.00
Performance at mid-term	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at mid-term	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00
Performance at completion	Direct beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project			
Performance at completion	Total (direct + indirect beneficiaries)	0	0.00	0.00

Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats

Indicator 1: Relevant threat and hazard information generated and disseminated to stakeholders on a timely basis

	Number of targeted stakeholders - Total	Number of targeted stakeholders - % of female targeted	Hazards information generated and disseminated	Overall effectiveness
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.1 Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated

Indicator 1.1: No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments

	No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments	Sector	Scale	Status
Baseline information	0	Water management	Sub-National	1: No plans conducted or updated
Target performance at completion	2	Water management	Sub-National	3: Risk and vulnerability assessments completed or updated
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 1.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems

Core Indicator 1.2: No. of Early Warning Systems

	No. of adopted Early Warning Systems	Category targeted	Hazard	Geographical coverage	Number of municipalities
Baseline information	0				
Target performance at completion	0				
Performance at mid-term					
Performance at completion					

Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses

Indicator 2: Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased

	Number of staff targeted - Total	Number of staff targeted - % of female targeted	Sector	Capacity level
Baseline information	100	52.00	Water management	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	100	52.00	Water management	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.1 Strengthened capacity of national and sub-national centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events

Indicator 2.1.1: No. of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events

	Total staff trained	% of female staff trained	Type
Baseline information	100	52.00	Public
Target performance at completion	100	52.00	Public
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 2.1.2: No. of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks

	Type	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information	Public	Sub-National	Water management	2: Low capacity
Target performance at completion	Public	Sub-National	Water management	4: High capacity
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 2.2. Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and program adaptation finance

Indicator 2.2.1: No. of targeted institutions benefitting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality

	Number of beneficiaries	Scale	Sector	Capacity Level
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

Indicator 3.1: Increase in application of appropriate adaptation responses

	Percentage of targeted population applying adaptation measures	Sector
Baseline information	50	Water management
Target performance at completion	50	Water management

Performance at mid-term		
Performance at completion		

Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities

Indicator 3.1.1: Percentage of targeted population awareness of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses

	No. of targeted beneficiaries	% of female participants targeted	Level of awareness
Baseline information	2000	50	3: Partially aware
Target performance at completion	2000	50	4: Mostly aware
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 3.2: Stenghtened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning

Indicator 3.2.1: No. of technical committees/associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge

	No. of technical committees/associations	% of women represented in committes/associations	Level of awareness
Baseline information			
Target performance at completion			
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 3.2.2: No. of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders

	No. of tools and guidelines	Type	Scale
Baseline information	0	Training manuals	National
Target performance at completion	5	Training manuals	National
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets

Indicator 4.1: Increased responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate

	Project/programme sector	Geographical scale	Response level
Baseline information	Water management	Sub-National	2: Partially responsive (Lacks most elements)
Target performance at completion	Water management	Sub-National	4: Mostly responsive (Most defined elements)
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Core Indicator 4.2: Assets produced, developed, improved or strengthened

	Sector	Targeted asset	Changes in asset (quantitative or qualitative)
Baseline information	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	2: Somewhat improved
Target performance at completion	Multi-sector	2: Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)	5: Fully improved
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 4.1.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 4.1.1: No. and type of development sector services to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change

	Number of services	Type	Sector
Baseline information	0		Multi-sector
Target performance at completion	2		Multi-sector
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress

Indicator 5: Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress

	Natural resource improvement level	Sector	Type
Baseline information	1: Ineffective	Water management	Water areas
Target performance at completion	4: Effective	Water management	Water areas
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to

climate change impacts, including variability

Core Indicator 5.1: Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated

	Natural asset or Ecosystem (type)	Total number of natural assets or ecosystems protected/rehabilitated	Unit	Effectiveness of protection/rehabilitation
Baseline information	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	0	ha protected	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	Catchment area/Watershed/Aquifer	300	ha protected	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas**Indicator 6.1: Increase in households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets**

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	Improvement level
Baseline information	2000	50	2: Limited improvement
Target performance at completion	2000	50	4: High improvement
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Indicator 6.2: Increase in targeted population's sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods

	No. of targeted households	% of female headed households	% increase in income level vis-à-vis baseline	Alternate Source
Baseline information	2000	50	From 20% to 30%	Agricultural-related
Target performance at completion	2000	50	From 20% to 30%	Agricultural-related
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Output 6 Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability

Indicator 6.1.1: No. and type of adaptation assets created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies

	Number of Assets	Type of Assets	Sector	Adaptation strategy
Baseline information	0	Adaptation strategies	Water management	Community-based

				adaptation
Target performance at completion	4	Adaptation strategies	Water management	Community-based adaptation
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Core Indicator 6.1.2: Increased income, or avoided decrease in income

	Number of households (total number in the project area)	Income source	Income level (USD)
Baseline information	7194	Agricultural-related	30
Target performance at completion	2000	Agricultural-related	40
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures

Indicator 7: Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy

	Integration level
Baseline information	2: Most not integrated
Target performance at completion	4: Most
Performance at mid-term	
Performance at completion	

Output 7: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans

Indicator 7.1: No. of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks

	No. of Policies introduced or adjusted	Sector	Scale	Type
Baseline information				
Target performance at completion				
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 7.2: No. of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

	No. of Development strategies	Regulation	Effectiveness
Baseline information	1	3: Partially enforced (Some elements)	3: Moderately effective

		implemented)	
Target performance at completion	1	4: Enforced (Most elements implemented)	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies

Indicator 8: Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level

	Sector of innovative practice	Geographic Scale	Type
Baseline information	Water management	Local	Innovation rolled out
Target performance at completion	Water management	Local	Innovation accelerated
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			

Output 8: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encourages and/or accelerated

Indicator 8.1: No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated

	No. of innovative practices/ tools technologies	Sector	Status	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0	Water management	No innovative practices	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	3	Water management	Completed innovation practices	3: Moderately effective
Performance at mid-term				
Performance at completion				

Indicator 8.2: No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated

	No. of key findings generated	Type	Effectiveness
Baseline information	0	Innovative	2: Partially effective
Target performance at completion	5	Innovative practice	4: Effective
Performance at mid-term			
Performance at completion			