



ZIRP BI-ANNUAL REPORT

YEAR 3- JUNE 2022



**Zimbabwe
Idai Recovery
Project**



Acknowledgements

We thank the World Bank for its important contribution to improving the livelihoods, food security, health and education of the communities affected by Cyclone Idai.

Disclaimer

This document is based on information from the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP), funded by the World Bank, managed by the United Nations Offices for Project Services (UNOPS) and implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNOPS with technical support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Cover photo: Crop inputs beneficiary at Nzarayapera community garden. ©FAO

The Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

UNOPS Project Implementation Unit
10 York Avenue, Newlands
Harare, Zimbabwe

www.zirp-zimbabwe.org

info.zim@unops.org

ZIRP Hotline: 0808 0430

Twitter: @zirp_zimbabwe

@UNOPS_Zimbabwe

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms.....	4
Executive Summary.....	7
Financial Review.....	12
Section I: Project Description and Context.....	14
Section II: Results.....	16
Component I: Providing Immediate Support for Cyclone Recovery.....	17
Component II: Enabling Medium-Term Cyclone Recovery.....	39
Component III: Providing Technical Assistance.....	67
Section III: Fund Performance.....	74
Fund Flow and Partner Performance.....	75
Project Procurement Update.....	78
Section IV: Environmental and Social Risk Management.....	80
Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS).....	81
Project Risks and Issues Management.....	87
Section V: Programme Management.....	91
Management Issues and Adjustments.....	92
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.....	93
Communications and Visibility.....	95
ANNEX A: PIU & TAs Financial Report	97
ANNEX B: Procurement plan and status.....	120

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGRITEX	Agriculture and Extension Services	CP	Communication and Partnership
AMC	Asset Management Committee	CPD	Country Program Document
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan	CSO	Civil Society Organisation
BCF	Behaviour Change Facilitators	DLP	Defects Liability Period
BR	Biosphere Reserve	DNP	Defects Notification Period
BoQ	Bill of Quantities	DRM	Disaster Risk Management
BCF	Behaviour Change Facilitators	DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
BSF	Black Soldier Fly	DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
BVIP	Blair Ventilated Improved Pit latrine	DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
CA	Conservative Agriculture	DWSSC	District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	EHS	Environmental Health System
CBF	Community Based Facilitators	EHT	Environmental Health Technician
CBO	Community Based Organisation	EiE	Education in Emergencies
CBM	Community Based Management	EMA	Environmental Management Agency
CG	Consultative Group	ES	Environmental Standards
CI	Community Infrastructure	ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
CoC	Code of Conduct	ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
CoP	Community of Practice	ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
CoP	Communication and Partnership	ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework

ESS	Environmental and Social Screening	MIS	Monitoring Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods	MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
GBV	Gender Based Violence	MP	Member of Parliament
GMB	Grain Marketing Board	MSD	Meteorological Services Department
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	NTS	National Tested Seeds
HCC	Health Centre Committee	NULC	Nyahode Union Learning Centre
HeRAMS	Health Resource and Services Availability Monitoring System	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security & Environment	ODF	Open Defecation Free
HQ	Headquarters	OSC	One Stop Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced People	PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
IMC	Irrigation Management Committees	PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
IOM	International Organization for Immigration	PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
IP	Implementing Partners	PIU	Project Implementation Unit
ISALS	Internal Savings and Lending Schemes	PK	Pulpy Kidney
IVA	Independent Verification Agents	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual and Exploitation Abuse
KPI	Key Performance Indicators	PWS	Piped Water Scheme
KEMC	Kenya Multi Country Office	PWSSC	Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub Committee
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease	RDC	Rural District Council
LTA	Long Term Agreements	RMT	Results Management Team
MAB	Man and Biosphere	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	SI	Statutory Instrument

SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures	VISUS	Visual Inspection for Defining the Safety Upgrading Strategies
TA	Technical Agencies	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
TA	Technical Assistance	WB	World Bank
UN	United Nations	WB ESMF	World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund	WHO	World Health Organization
UNOPS	United Nations office for Project Services	WHH	Welt Hunger Hilfe
UNOPS-CI	United Nations office for Project Services – Community Infrastructure	WFP	World Food Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund	WPC	Water Point Committee
UNTAs	United Nations Technical Agencies	ZFC	Zimbabwe Fertiliser Company
VAT	Value Added Tax	ZIRP	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project
VHW	Village Health Workers		



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ZIRP has continued to show strong delivery as it surges through into the final year of implementation; with 91% of the approved budget disbursed to TAs for activity delivery. Emergency response components of the project are fully complete. Resultantly, 5 of the 8 UN agencies under the project have completed their interventions; that is WFP, IOM, WHO, UNICEF Health and UNESCO. ZIRP has built the targeted communities resilience by embedding sustainability aspects across programming which will help them beyond the project.

Agricultural productivity in the irrigation schemes has increased significantly due to the multi-pronged approach of enhancing targeted farmers agronomic capacity and improving irrigation scheme infrastructure. This is evidenced by improved crop production growth of crop yield of up to over 2,000% of maize, sugar beans, tomatoes compared to the crop input received at baseline. Strong market linkages for inputs and outputs have increased profits for farmers as they are now getting high prices from off takers at the schemes; with scheme farmers having signed contracts with 10 private market actors and agro dealers; and improved markets sales from crop commodities of up to \$845,569 through private market actors alone. In reinforcing productivity of the irrigations schemes, rehabilitation works on 6 targeted schemes have been completed (87% of project target) with solar farms and borehole installed; improving water and energy accessibility, and boosting crop productivity and livelihoods.

To boost livestock production, the construction of 25 production tanks for black soldier fly production has been completed. Construction works for 22 greenhouses have commenced and are expected to be completed by August. While awaiting construction of the green house to be completed; through the learning obtained from the training 5 farmers have been successful in BSF production with production up to 7kgs after trapping BSF colonies from the wild; once colonized these will be used to distribute starter culture to the other sites across clusters.

Small livestock restocking was completed in the period under review; with replacement of 428 goats that died in the last reporting period completed. No goat mortalities have been reported since. The lessons from this incident have been well documented as key learnings and shared with stakeholders. Animal vaccinations and support of dipping services continue; with 483,256 cattle and 2.1M poultry vaccinated (100% project target). Vaccination of sheep and goats is planned for the next reporting period. The livestock vaccination and treatment interventions has seen reduction in the prevalence of animal diseases in the ZIRP targeted areas. Moreover, to boost the effectiveness of the cyclone affected dip tanks, 55 dip tanks are planned for rehabilitation in the coming period.

The savings that were realised under the Education sector have been utilised to procure additional 1,627 hygiene kits for the 134 ZIRP supported schools. Distribution planned for next reporting period.

The health sector continues to benefit from the capacity building that was conducted under the ZIRP. Village health workers (VHWs) continue to be the backbone of community health structures. UNICEF Health has documented the Peer Supervision model which was piloted under ZIRP as an effective approach for continual improvement of delivery of health services by VHWs.

Gender based violence (GBV) surveillance and support continues to be delivered and mainstreamed across ZIRP programming. GBV response and medical support has been provided to 6,878 survivors (79.9% of project target) through the project Mobile One Stop clinics delivered at both static and outreach clinics. Community-based monitoring of GBV risk mitigation in Nutrition (FAO), WASH (UNICEF) and construction (UNOPS CI) was conducted and recommendations shared with TAs for guidance on strengthened risk mitigation.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project WASH recovery intervention continues to address both short-term needs and long-term solutions; ensuring that WASH infrastructure and services and behaviors are sustainable, safe and resilient – this through restoration of 428 water points (89.9% of project target) reaching 35,408 households with safe clean water; construction of 2,108 sanitation facilities (98% of project target) at household and institutional level. In ensuring sustainability of the water and sanitation systems; 1,985 community entities have been trained on operation and maintenance, and supported to develop and operationalize 368 Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans (77% of project target).

Strong progress has been made under the community infrastructure component. 4 community access roads have been completed covering 27km, benefiting 25,000 people by improving access to facilities and services. Construction works at Old Mutare health facility was completed to facilitate the use of PCR and extraction machine that had been procured under the project. Rehabilitation works at 3 health facilities are at 68% (St Peters Isolation Ward), 30% (Mustvangwa Maternal clinic) and 27% (Mutambara Hospital) progress to completion, with works expected to be completed by December 2022. Construction works on the 7 targeted schools has commenced. 3 contractors have been engaged to carry out the construction works; with works split into 3 lots to expedite completion. Works expected to be completed by June 2023.

ZIRP launched 2 community radios for Chimanimani and Chipinge districts, to provide early warning system and emergency response in case of any future disasters. Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve has been established; and under this initiative US\$15,000 mobilised through the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) networks.

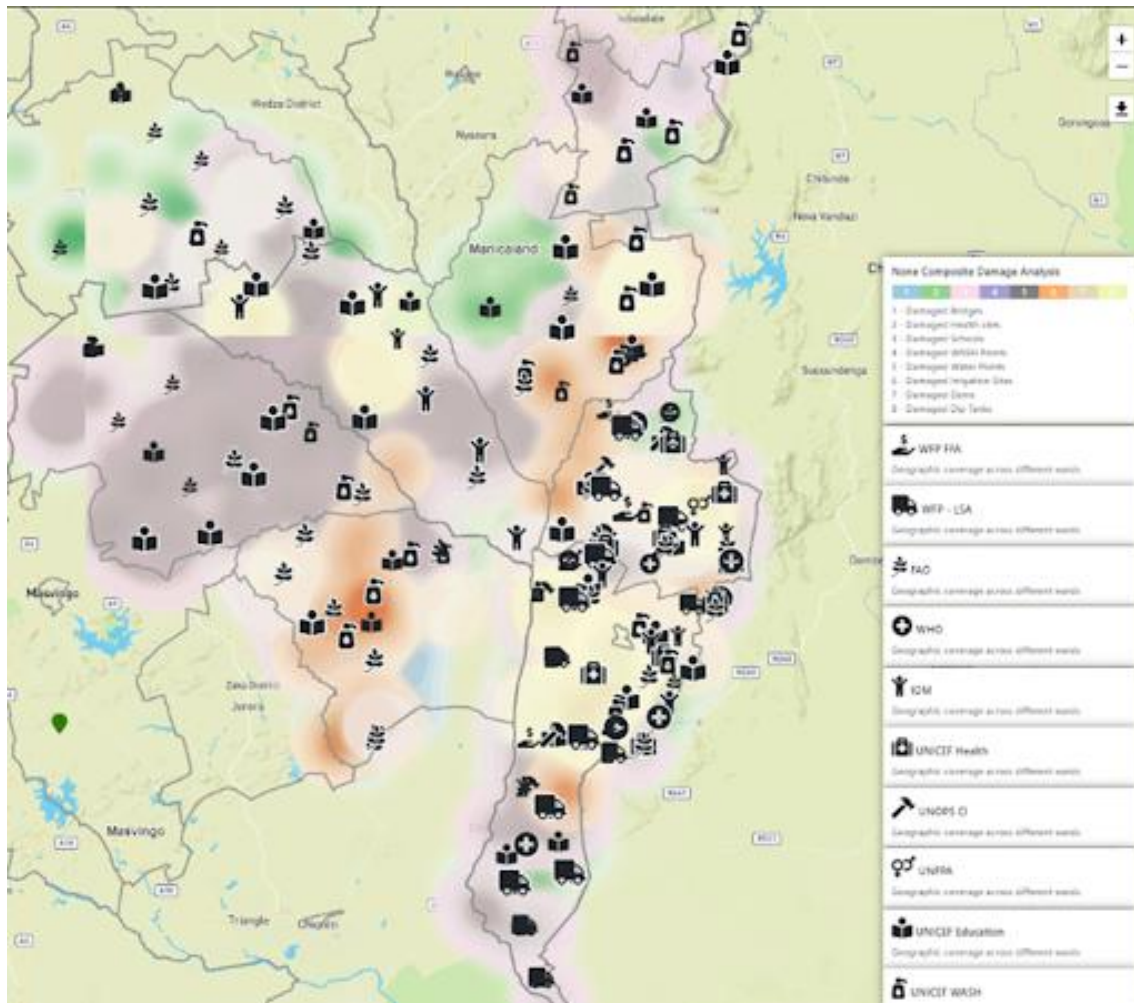
Many lessons and good practices have been learned; integral in maintaining and maximizing the project positive gains and impacts. Notably, strengthened strategic partnership with GoZ stakeholders and other key development actors; continue to spur positive results, translating to synchronized and harmonized recovery and resilience efforts and achievement; further revitalizing communities to a sustainable state.

While the project celebrates strong milestones, external constraints continue to impact project delivery causing extended completion timelines. These included; the macro-economic challenges resulting to cost inflation of construction inputs affecting procurement processes and limiting the viable options available for engaging suppliers within the approved budgets; and contractor management challenges. Noting the uncertainty around the aforementioned constraints, the PIU is closely monitoring on the detailed workplan developed for the remaining project components. Additionally, in order to mitigate the financial and procurement-related challenges, the TAs have adapted a wide array of measures including: reviewing and enhancing their procurement capacity through the allocation of more resources to improve the robustness of procurement delivery; setting up long-term agreements (LTAs) with suppliers and sharing the LTAs with other TAs. To curb the procurement and supply chain challenges, some TAs had also accessed and used prepositioned stock, while they ran the procurement processes to replace and restock. With these efforts noted, during this reporting period, some of the TAs - notably UNOPS CI and UNICEF WASH - have shown progress in terms of project activities implementation and finalizing key procurement activities allowing them to start some of the key activities.

In the context of COVID-19, all ZIRP programming continue to be implemented in line with the WHO and GoZ COVID-19 infection prevention and control guidelines.

ZIRP Target Areas

ZIRP has been implemented in 9 cyclone-affected districts- Chimanimani, Chipinge, Buhera, Mutare urban, Mutare rural, Bikita, Gutu, Mutasa, Chikomba and locations with Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and Refugees; across 3 provinces of Zimbabwe- Manicaland, Masvingo and Mashonaland East.



Highlights on Results



21,947 households supported through agricultural and livestock inputs

More than **230,000** people received food assistance to date





71 dipping sessions conducted

3,619,884 livestock vaccinated/treated






Rehabilitation works in **6** irrigation schemes completed





3,203 households have constructed latrines

35,408 households have restored access to water and sanitation services

661,447 people provided with basic health package services and support

3,784,821 people reached with community sensitisation on health promotion interventions






Capacity building completed for **2,843** village health workers in 9 districts



88,516 students in 134 schools benefited from teaching and learning supplies

92 classroom tents distributed

400 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits distributed

64,418 school backpacks distributed





500 units of school-in-a-box distributed

300 recreational kits distributed




6,878 GBV survivors reached through mobile OSC

896 survivors were provided with transport for higher level of care



3,000 women and girls received dignity kits

176 survivors received post rape care





27,400 people benefited through rehabilitated community infrastructure and risk reduction interventions


3 access roads completed. **6** access roads undergoing rehabilitation





27 kilometers of damaged access roads completed



10 Displacement Tracking Matrix surveys and assessments conducted



25 one on one sessions conducted with TAs to review DTM data and inform ZIRP programming



COVID-19 Response

4

ambulances, 2 four-wheel drive vehicles and 1 PCR extraction machine purchased and handed over to mission hospitals to strengthen disease surveillance and response



36

EHTs provided with laptops, tablets and phones to use in disease surveillance



130

Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) were trained on disease surveillance and are now deployed



580

VHWs recruited, trained and deployed increasing the coverage in the targeted districts to at least 81% of villages with VHWs



812

community peer supervisors were identified and oriented on supportive supervisory, mentorship and coaching skills



168

health workers from 19 Health Facilities (7 ZIRP-supported mission hospitals and 12 Regional Council Clinics) were trained on case management and IPC ; and are now deployed



68% of rehabilitation works have been completed at St. Peters Isolation ward



99,839

specimens have been transported to government labs for testing



4,276

UNICEF VHWs and 9 UNICEF Health training centres in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts received PPEs and IPC



18

motorcycles procured for delivery specimen transportation



5

ZIRP-supported mission hospital labs received supplies and consumables



10

art murals have been completed for community messaging targeting nearly **2.5** million people indirectly in the **9** ZIRP districts

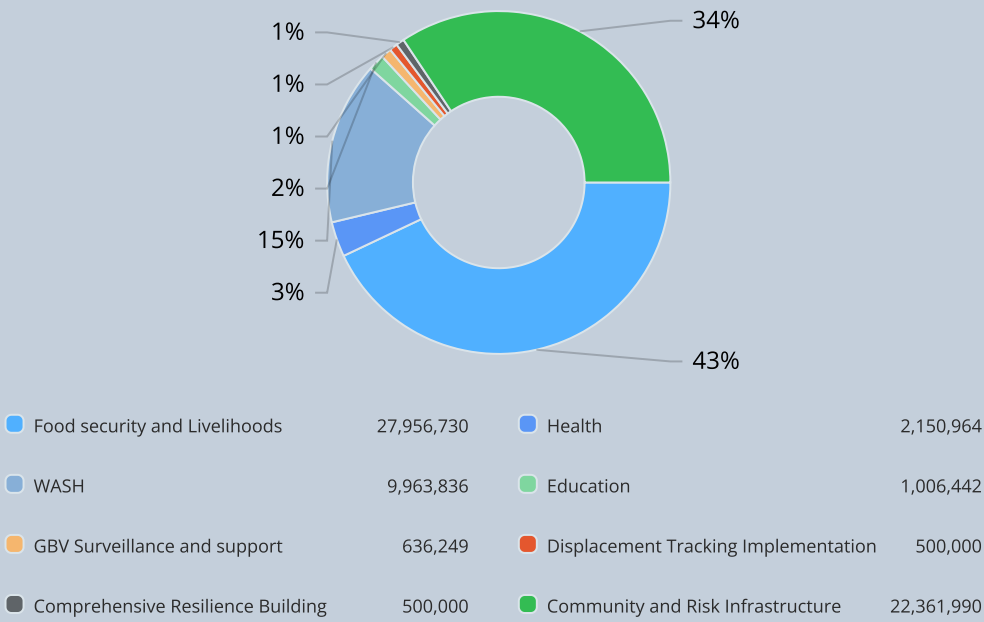


In addition to procurement of PPE, ZIRP has supported the health systems response to COVID-19 through capacity strengthening at institutional and community level by reinforcing COVID-19 surveillance, lab support, case management, IPC, including RCCE and continuity of essential services in line with the COVID-19 National Response Plan and priorities. Health interventions, with the exception of construction works, are now complete.

Financial Review

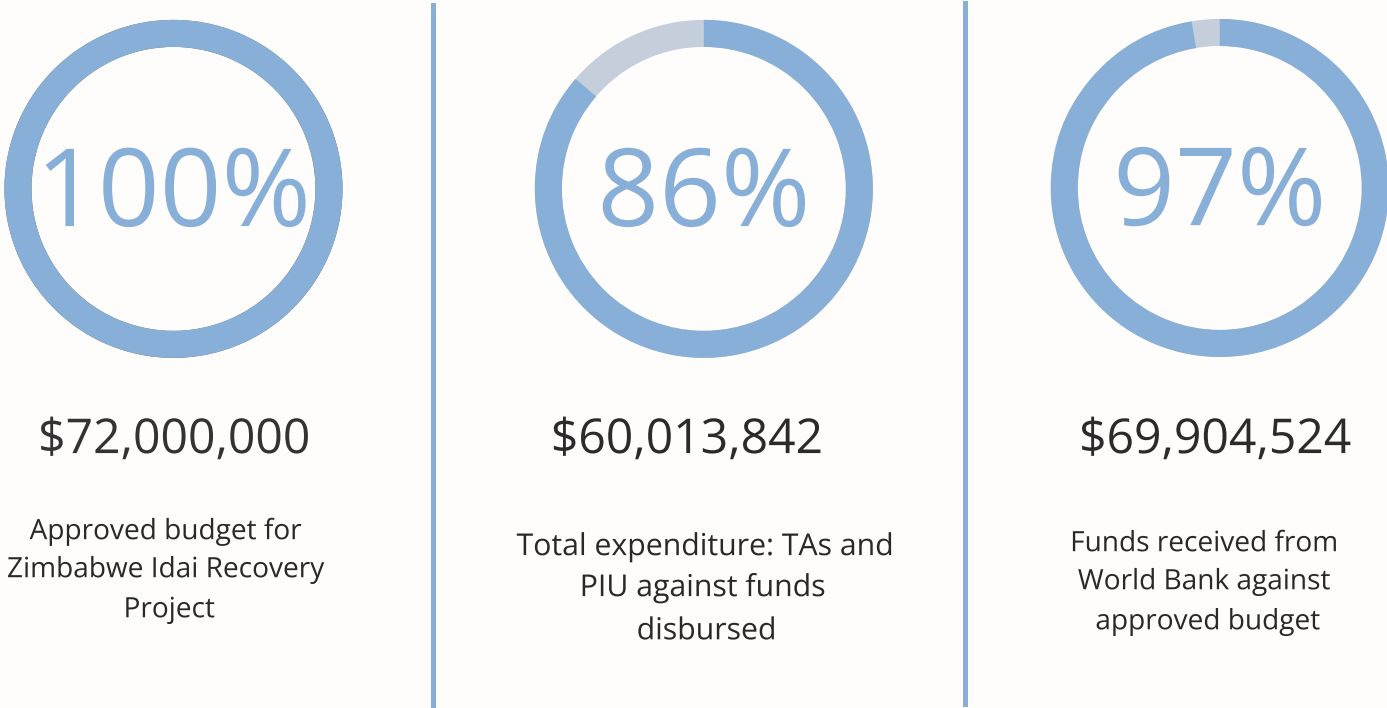
A total of US\$72 million was allocated for ZIRP programme management and implementation. UNOPS signed agreements with seven TAs including amendments for a total of US\$66.07 million, i.e. 92% of the total allocation for the implementation of various multi-sectoral components funded through the ZIRP. The remaining balance is allocated for the operations related to the UNOPS PIU functions.

Funding Allocation by Sector (US\$)

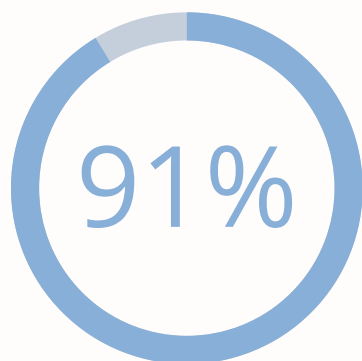


Overall ZIRP expenditure against funds received

As of this reporting period, a total of US\$69.9 million (97%) has been disbursed by the Bank to UNOPS, against the overall approved ZIRP budget of US\$72 million. Of this amount, UNOPS has disbursed a total of US\$59.46 million to the TAs for the implementation of activities under the various sectors as agreed in the signed agreements, which is 89% against the approved total TA budgets/allocations of US\$66.07 million.

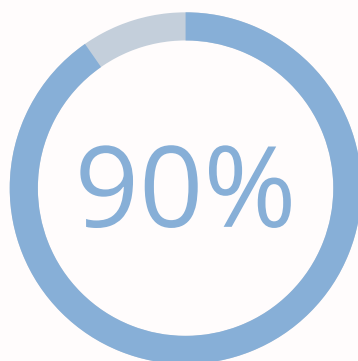


Fund Use by Technical Agencies



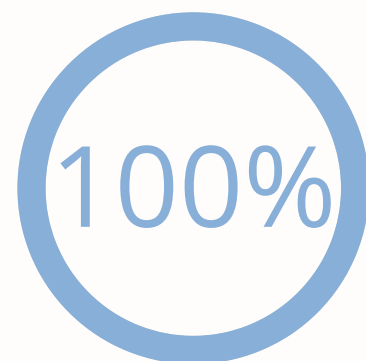
\$54,064,930

Expenditure against
disbursed funds



\$59,464,451

Disbursements to
Technical agencies



\$66,075,531

Approved budgets and
allocations for Technical
agencies

EXPENDITURE TO DATE

\$54,064,930 MILLION

*TAs expenditure only



SECTION 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT



TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET: US\$ 72,000,000

PROJECT DURATION: 29 July 2019 - 30 June 2023

Technical Agency	Project Duration	Approved Budget (US\$)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1 October 2019 - 30 June 2023 ¹	13,456,730
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1 October 2019 - 31 December 2022	13,121,242
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Community Infrastructure (CI)	29 July 2019 - 30 June 2023 ²	22,361,990
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1 July 2020 - 31 December 2022	636,249
International Organization for Immigration (IOM)	30 December 2019 - 30 June 2021	500,000
World Food Programme (WFP)	1 October 2019 - 3 December 2020	14,500,000
World Health Organization (WHO)	1 October 2019 - 31 December 2021	1,499,320

¹As agreed with the WB, FAO completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 30 June 2023 to allow for completion of some of the delayed project sub-component

²As agreed with the WB, UNOPS CI completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 30 June 2023 to allow for completion of some of the delayed project sub-component as agreed with the WB



Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP) is a unique partnership between the World Bank and the UN, marking the first ever integrated engagement with a range of UN agencies under one umbrella project. This 'One Project, One Team' approach has brought a coordinated and harmonised multi-sector approach to early and medium-term recovery needs for 270,000 Cyclone affected people in Zimbabwe's 9 districts. ZIRP has addressed immediate impacts of the cyclone in parallel with humanitarian interventions, and fully transitioned to recovery and resilience building for future shocks.

The multi-sector programmatic approach is providing integrated, holistic, and sustainable solutions by combining interventions across sectors to reduce vulnerability, catalyse recovery of productive assets, food production and livelihood, education, water and sanitation and health systems. The first component of ZIRP sought to provide immediate support for cyclone recovery. ZIRP provided immediate and integrated livelihoods and healthcare solutions to cyclone-affected people. Target communities in the nine districts were supported with conditional and unconditional food assistance. Learning supplies were distributed to schools to ensure continuity and quality of learning. Revitalisation of health provision was supported through recruitment of staff and procurement of medicines for district hospitals to bolster health service delivery and conduct outreach clinics.

A fully fledged Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is now in place for overall coordination and oversight functions and for centralized project services, across all components. The PIU is supporting environmental and social assessments, community risk assessments, monitoring and preparedness planning.

These results are verified by engaging an external Independent Verification Agent (IVA) for beneficiary verification, technical quality assurances, project results validation. Strengthening of the project strategic communications, media relations and citizen engagement continues to ensure that stakeholders are informed.

Throughout the project implementation, coordination of eight UN agencies has not been without challenges. However, this is by far outweighed by the amplification of results through integration and complementarity of the agencies in their specialist areas.

Having fully transitioned into medium-term recovery interventions, the priority focus for the second component of ZIRP is rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure, such as water and sanitation systems, irrigation networks, community schools, and community roads, as well as community level structural risk reduction and mitigation efforts, such as slope protection and environmental rehabilitation.

All infrastructure is designed with build-back-better standards, ensuring that all assets and services are designed to guarantee right-sizing, right-siting and structural improvements. The standards for infrastructure rehabilitation are ensuring improved quality control and service delivery regulation, strengthened operation and maintenance standards, and climate resilience.

The third component of ZIRP is the provision of technical assistance and project management: This component provides Technical Assistance (TA) for a range of activities which are determined on a need basis, to facilitate strengthened implementation.

Section 2: Results



Component 1: Providing Immediate Support for Cyclone Recovery

Component 1: Results

Outcome level result indicators (As per the adjusted results framework) ³	Min-Max Project Target	Achieved		% Progress towards max project target	TA Responsible and project duration
		Q1 2022	& Q2 Cumulative to date		
Emergency livelihood assistance for early recovery provided ⁴					
1. Number of people benefited through conditional and unconditional cash transfers for food	140,000 - 169,949	N/A	239,324	140.8%	WFP 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2021
1.1 Number of women and girls benefited through from conditional and unconditional cash transfers for food	72,800 - 88,373	N/A	151,165	171.1%	
1.2 Number of people benefited through conditional and unconditional cash transfers for food among female-headed households	42,000 - 50,985	N/A	142,864	280.2%	
1.3 Number of displaced people benefited through conditional and unconditional cash transfers for food	13,400 - 19,100	N/A	1,645	8.6%	
Agricultural crop and livestock production restored					
2. Number of households benefited through provision of agricultural inputs and livestock support.	22,027	80	22,027	100%	FAO 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023 ⁵
2.1 Number of female-headed households benefited through provision of agricultural inputs and livestock support	7,436	0	8,856	119%	
Providing emergency food assistance and nutrition for early recovery ⁶					
3. Number of community assets rehabilitated under the Food for Assets Program	10-15	N/A	13	86.7%	WFP 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2021

³Results framework adjusted to reflect the agreed changes with the WB during the Sept 2021 Mid Term Review Mission

⁴Target range set in the Results Framework for this indicator 1, 1.1, and 1.2 were significantly low for people supported through both conditional and unconditional food assistance including women and girls and female headed households. By June ending WFP was able to reach 239,324 (140.8% of project target) of which 151,165 (171.1% of project target) were women and girls and 142,864 (280.2% of project target) were people from female headed households through both unconditional and conditional food assistance and surpassing the Results Framework target without any budget implication

⁵As agreed with the WB, FAO completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 30 June 2023 to allow for completion of some of the delayed project sub-component as agreed with the WB

⁶The target range set in the Results Framework for this indicator 5, 5.1 and 5.2 were significantly low for people supported through unconditional food assistance including women and girls and female headed households. By June 2021 ending WFP was able to reach 209,023 (327.6% of project target) of which 151,165 (413.2% of project target) were women and girls and 142,864 (991.0% of project target) were people from female headed households through food assistance and surpassing the Results Framework target without any budget implication

Outcome level result indicators (As per the adjusted results framework)	Min-Max Project Target	Achieved		% Progress towards max project target	TA Responsible and project duration
		Q1 & Q2 2022	Cumulative to date		
Emergency livelihood assistance for early recovery provided					
4. Number of vulnerable persons targeted under the unconditional cash transfer program	44,700 – 63,800	N/A	209,023	327.6%	a
4.1 Number of vulnerable women and girls targeted under the unconditional cash transfer program	22,300-31,900	N/A	131,796	413.2%	
4.2 Number of vulnerable people targeted under the unconditional cash transfer program among female headed households	9,000-12,800	N/A	126,843	991.0%	
Restoring agricultural crop and livestock production					
5. Number of livestock treated and or vaccinated	2,068,200-2,954,500	412,362	2,314,729	78.3%	FAO 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023
Accelerating the revitalisation of basic health, GBV and education service provision					
6.1 Number of persons provided with healthcare support	619,074	53	661,447	106.8%	WHO, UNICEF Health & UNFPA ⁷ 1 Oct 2019 – 31 Dec 2022
6.2 Number of persons reached with GBV services through mobile one stop centres	8,600	1,857	6878	79.9%	UNFPA 1 July 2020 – 31 Dec 2022
6.3 Number of students benefiting from education services	88,516	88,516	88,516	100%	UNICEF Education 1 Oct 2019 – 31 August 2022 ⁸
Number of girl students benefiting from education services	43,410	43,410	43,410	100%	

⁷As WHO and UNICEF Health project components concluded by Dec 2021 and March 2022 respectively; UNFPA will continue to contribute to this indicator under the sub-outcome health indicator on 'Sexual abused individuals initiated on PEP' until Dec 2022

⁸As agreed with the WB, UNICEF Education completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 31 August 2022 to allow for use of savings made under the project for additional procurement of 1,627 hygiene kits for distribution to 134 targeted schools

Component 1: Summary



Beneficiaries of the Nzarayapera Community Garden that were supported with crop inputs and garden materials. Loosely translated, Nzarayapera means 'there is no more hunger'. This is exactly how the beneficiaries feel following the support from ZIRP which has resulted in high agricultural productivity and improved household nutrition.

Restoration of agricultural crop and livestock production activities under the project component 1 are mainly complete, with ongoing activities including mentoring and coaching of communal garden farmers and monitoring of crop production performance; and continued support to livestock farmers through vaccination and animal treatment programmes and support in black soldier fly production. Rehabilitation works on the 55 dip tanks has been delayed and procurement for 3 contractors is at the final stage, with works expected to commence late August/early September.

Agricultural Crop and Livestock Production Restoration



A female beneficiary of crop inputs provided under the agricultural production sub-component shows off her cabbage crop at Nzarayapera Community garden in Chimanimani district

Agricultural Crop & Livestock Production Restoration

Restoring Crop Production: Establishing Communal Gardens

Post-harvest monitoring carried out in the last harvest period (June) indicates that all the 64 supported communal gardens had good crop yields for tomatoes, onion bulbs, cabbage and beans compared to the last season. About 40% of the gardens harvested an average of 10-20 bundles of leafy vegetables more than 5 times. It was observed that the majority of vegetables produced were for home consumption; and with more than 50% of the gardens already having harvested vegetables 10 times; although with limited volume for sale in the local market. Income from the sale of vegetables was only enough for purchase of basic household items.

Through support from LEAD (FAO Implementing Partner) in Buhera district and FAO farm managers in the remaining districts; communal garden farmers continued to receive ongoing mentorship and advisory support services on approaches for soil structure and texture improvement through adopting crop rotation mechanisms.

The application of approaches such as intercropping and crop rotation helps farmers in maximizing returns from their small piece of vegetable beds, despite the community gardens small acreage.

In view of World Vision and LEAD's exit from the project in December 2021; using non-ZIRP resources deliberate effort was made by capacitating AGRITEX personnel; reinforcing continuous engagement on continued mentorship and advisory support services for farmers in the remaining project period and beyond. Additionally, the established community garden committees are expected to continue ensuring oversight on garden operations and management to maintain production of quality produce.

To understand the impact from project crop interventions to date, FAO engaged a consultant in Q4 2021 to carry out physical assessment on all crop production activities implemented and assess overall impact. The final impact assessment report is currently undergoing FAO internal review and will be shared in the next reporting period.

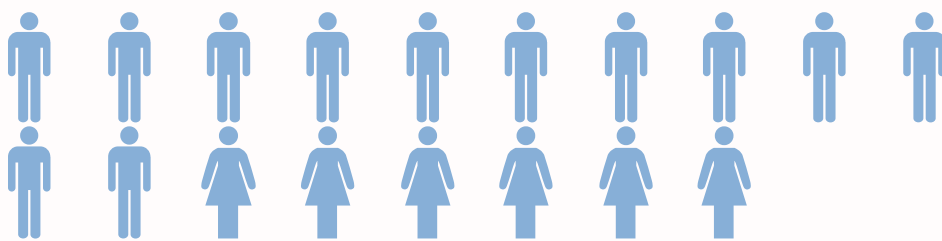


World Bank ZIRP task team leader appreciating agricultural produce from Maunganidze irrigation scheme

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

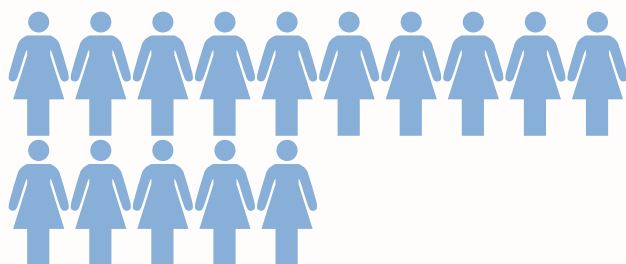
Preliminary findings from the assessment done through the FAO consultant confirmed the following as a result of the ZIRP:

- increased adoption of conservation agriculture in the targeted project locations;
- increased cereals availability and general food security for targeted households and their communities;
- advancement in post harvest storage and quality as a result of the project;
- increased diversified diets and income from irrigation schemes and communal garden produce and-
- enhanced irrigation scheme governance and commercial approaches implemented as a result of the project.



22,027

households benefited through provision of agricultural inputs and livestock support (100% of target)



8,856

female-headed households benefited through provision of agricultural inputs and livestock support (119% of target)



For my tomato project, I used USD\$340 to buy fertiliser compound C, foliar sprays, and pay labour for harvesting and general crop management. From the sale of tomatoes my gross income was US\$2,448." Chandafira Sithole, Maunganidze irrigation Scheme

ZIRP facilitating access of rural youth to farming activities

"For years I was into farming, but I had been struggling to make ends meet. I was struggling to buy farming inputs and increase productivity. My siblings and family were looking up to me, but I was failing to provide for them," says 28 year Chandafira who inherited a piece of land at Maunganidze irrigation scheme when he lost both his parents at 13 years of age.

"After losing my parents without any life skill, my future was so gloom. I breathed a sigh of relief in 2019 and 2020, when I managed to get inputs that included fertilisers, sugar beans and maize seeds from FAO."

"I was also trained in agronomy and marketing; this greatly strengthened my agricultural, water and land management

skills. I have learnt several good agriculture practises that include; application of correct fertiliser type and use, pest and disease control, plant spacing and water management," said Chandafira. To put the training into practice a demonstration plot of 0.2ha of hybrid tomatoes was established on his plot. After 14 weeks Chandafira made a profit of US\$2,108.

Currently Mr Sithole has put 0.4ha under tomatoes without any external financial support and is now the Marketing committee secretary for the irrigation scheme, he has also ventured into poultry and goat production.

Agricultural Crop & Livestock Production Restoration

Restoring livestock production: Small livestock distribution (poultry and goats)

To strengthen the resilience of communities from the loss of livestock assets; distribution of poultry for restocking was concluded in Q4 2021 with 42,000 birds distributed to 7,000 (5,240 women; 1,760 men) beneficiaries across 4 ZIRP districts. Each poultry beneficiary received 1 rooster, 5 hens and 25kg of poultry feed. To complement the support from the distribution, training for all the poultry farmers on poultry health and housing management, poultry feed utilization, disease management, and collective marketing was concluded. Reinforcing the application of the training knowledge, cluster leaders have been instrumental in cascading the training information and material to poultry beneficiaries in their clusters. Ongoing mentorship and advisory support services were provided to the targeted beneficiaries throughout this period on poultry health management, collective marketing, and income generation through group savings and lending. Of note, as a result of the support provided, poultry beneficiaries are reporting increased poultry stock as the hen's brood. Some of the targeted poultry beneficiaries have created Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs) for the purpose of purchasing egg incubators for business which would serve their wards. Contributions for the ISAL range from USD\$2 to USD\$10 per month per individual. Participants are allowed to borrow money at 10% interest per month. Principal contributions and interest are normally shared at the end of the year.

Additionally, distribution of 1,260 goats to rebuild the livelihood of vulnerable communities in Chipinge, Buhera, Mutare and Chimanimani was concluded in Q2 2022 which included restocking of 438 goats that had died following distribution in Q4 2021. Of the 500 beneficiaries supported 196 were vulnerable women including women headed households. Three goats (two breeding females/does and one male/buck) were distributed per household including supplementary stock feed.

Throughout the goat restocking exercise, corrective actions were undertaken in line with the stricter and enhanced Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) developed for livestock restocking; and since the goat mortality incident reporting in November 2021, there have been no additional goat deaths that have been reported to date. Post monitoring and continued extension support for livestock farmers by Department of Veterinary Service (DVS) is ongoing.

Treatment of livestock and rehabilitation of dip tanks

The project has completed the administration of primary and booster vaccination against lumpy skin disease (LSD), black leg, anthrax and botulism; with 483,256 cattle vaccinated against LSD; 460,975 cattle vaccinated against anthrax, black leg and botulism. Additionally, both primary and booster vaccines against Newcastle disease were administered to 2,178,234 birds. The ZIRP vaccination programme has proven effective in the prevention of lumpy skin, blackleg, anthrax, botulism and Newcastle disease as indicated by low cases or outbreak of these diseases in the ZIRP district.

Vaccination of sheep and goats against pulpy kidney (PK) disease that was planned for Q4 2021 has been delayed due to a protracted procurement process and failed PK vaccine efficacy testing caused by high temperature during shipping. Retender for a new batch of 1,200,000 doses of PK vaccine was launched in June 2022, with the procurement process expected to be completed by the end of July; and vaccination roll out planned for August and September 2022. The PK vaccine is being applied as a precautionary measure to protect against enterotoxaemia before conducting deworming on sheep and goats. 1,500 litres of deworming remedy for goats and sheep has been procured, and the deworming exercise is now planned for Q4 2022 once the vaccination against PK disease has been administered. Deworming for cattle has been completed across ZIRP 8 districts with 868,254 cattle dewormed against intestinal parasites.



42,000 birds distributed to **7,000** beneficiaries (5,240 women; 1,760 men) across 4 ZIRP districts.



Each poultry beneficiary received **1** rooster, **5** hens and **25kg** of poultry feed



1,260 goats distributed (including restocking **438** goats that had died)



Vaccination of **483,256** cattle against LSD; **460,975** cattle against anthrax, black leg and botulism. Newcastle disease were administered to **2,178,234** birds.

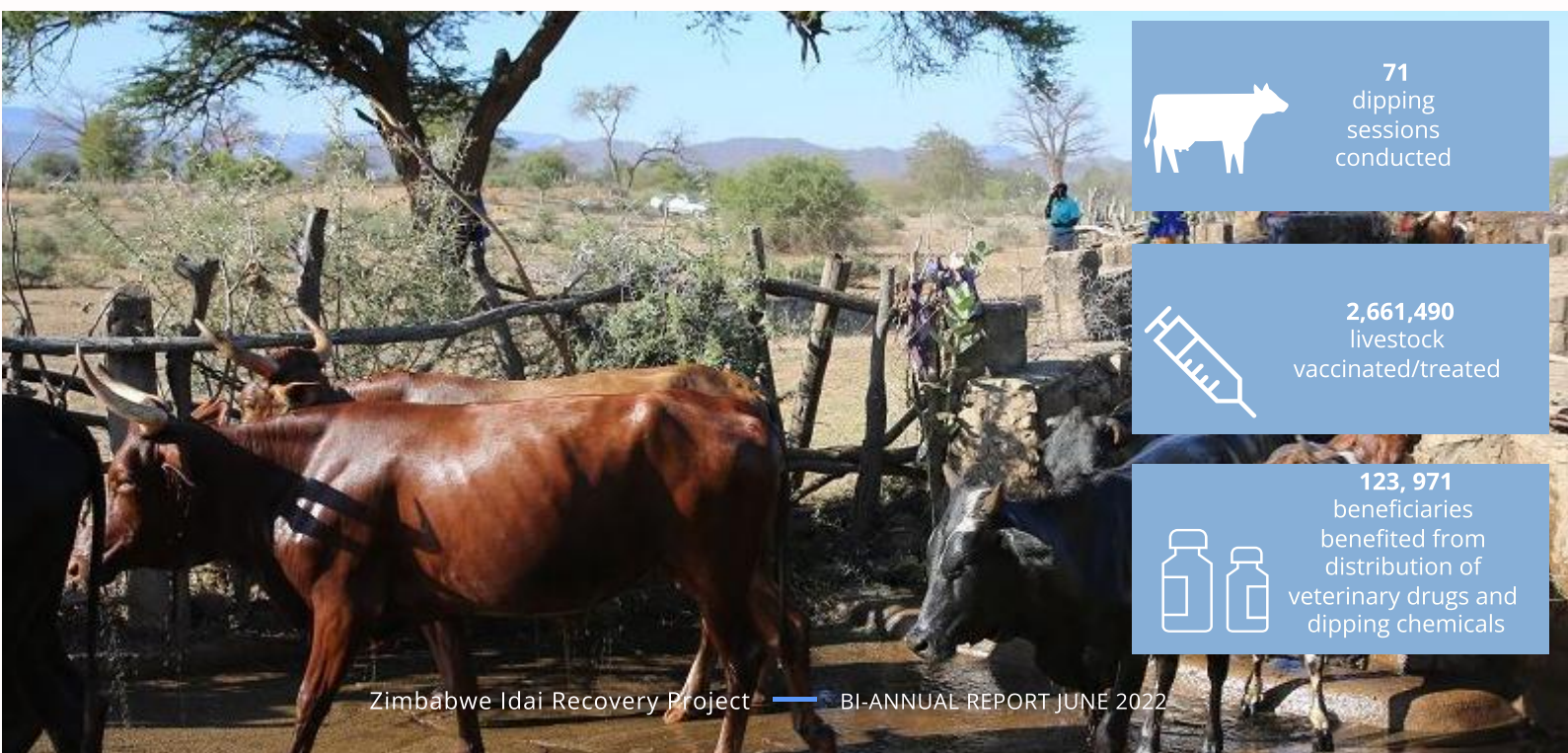
Agricultural Crop & Livestock Production Restoration

To avert the threats to livestock health against tick borne disease and parasites; cumulatively 70 weekly/fortnight dipping sessions out of the targeted 71 sessions (representing 98.5%) have been conducted across the 560 community managed dip tanks through administration of deltamethrin 5%SC. To date a total of 560 community managed dip tanks in 6 ZIRP targeted districts have been supported with acaricides to minimize the effects of tick-borne infestations; hence restoring dipping services. Notably, the ZIRP supported districts are reporting reduction in the prevalence of tick-borne disease and related deaths attributed to the acaricide support. Most of the animals brought for dipping have shown low tick load indicating effectiveness of the deltamethrin 5%SC in control of ticks at the community dip tanks. Markedly, supported livestock farmers are reporting reduced cattle mortality, improved survival and health prospects on their livestock, increased marketability and incomes; and increased contribution of livestock assets following the vaccination, treatment and regular dipping of 483,256 cattle; and vaccination of 2.1 million chicken/birds. Of note, FAO has engaged Kemplex (private firm) to collect samples from 10% of the supported dip tanks (56) for analysis on efficacy and effectiveness of the dipping exercises. The results will be shared in the next biannual report.

Complementing the dipping programme; 55 cyclone damaged dip tanks are targeted for rehabilitation works. In preparation for the rehabilitation works; all (55) dip tanks have undergone ES screenings to identify and address critical social and environmental risks and issues before commencement of works. ESMP disclosure and stakeholder engagement has been conducted.

With support from UNOPS CI, designs for dip tank rehabilitation works were developed and reviewed with DVS. Designs for the dip tanks have since been completed; and procurement for contractors is underway. Construction works on the dip tanks, which had been planned to commence by Q4 2021 has significantly delayed due to the delay in participatory designs, and delay in finalisation of the tender documents. The tender has since been finalised and currently at award stage. .

To expedite the construction process, the 55 dip tanks has been broken down into 3 lots, with 3 contractors. The dip tank conditions differ, with 20% of the 55 tanks in a very poor condition, 60% in moderate condition and the other 20% slightly damaged requiring some roofing and fencing. In budgeting for the rehabilitation costs, FAO used the costs for the highest anticipated dip tank cost, to minimize risk of non-completion of all 55 due to budgetary constraints. However, should there be the unlikely need to prioritize, FAO would prioritize the severely damaged tanks in the poorest condition. Site visits with potential contractors for the actual BoQ are planned for the end of July; after which construction works are expected to commence by late August or early September. Through the PIU, FAO informed and updated the WB on the delay; and revised completion date (June 2023) for the dip tank rehabilitation agreed with the Bank.



Agricultural Crop & Livestock Production Restoration

Black Soldier Fly (BSF) production

In boosting poultry productivity, the project is supporting poultry farmers in the production of black soldier fly (BSF). BSF manual has been developed and distributed to the targeted farmers. Registration of 500 beneficiaries and training of 22 lead farmers and 4 AGRITEX staff was undertaken to establish the production sites. Through joint effort with Chinhoyi University of Technology, 22 targeted lead farmers and 4 extension staff were trained on BSF breeding and production using locally available resources. The 22 trained lead farmers are now cascading the BSF production training to 500 registered farmers through BSF production demonstration approach with support from LEAD (Implementing Partner) and AGRITEX extension staff.

Construction of 25 BSF production tanks were completed, to allow for stocking for production. Procurement for plastic sheeting for 22 green houses to facilitate BSF breeding was completed, with construction works on the green houses expected to commence in July 2022. The constructed greenhouses will serve the registered 500 farmers, with the 22 lead farmers providing oversight on each greenhouse. Once the construction works of the green houses are completed, the targeted farmers will be supported to carry out inoculation of larvae, breeding and production, and poultry and pig feed formulation. Full harvesting of the BSF larvae is expected by Q3 2022.

Of particular importance, while awaiting construction of the green house to be completed; through the learning obtained from the training; 5 farmers were engaged in BSF production after trapping BSF colonies from the wild. and receiving additional starter culture provided by FAO. The supported farmers were only able to produce up to 7kgs; recording low production as a result of the cold spell (low winter temperatures) which was unfavourable for BSF production. In Q3, FAO plans to accelerate the green house construction to allow for successful breeding for all 500 targeted farmers.

In the next reporting period, the targeted farmers will receive pin larvae to support the BSF production cycle (August - September). In facilitating improved BSF production, technical advisory support services on BSF production will continue to be provided to farmers through support from LEAD, AGRITEX, DVS personnel and Livestock Development Committees (LDC); and monitoring of production and utilisation of BSF.



BSF are easy to produce. I use locally available material to trap and reproduce the maggots. This has greatly reduced my feed costs. In addition, the quality of my (indigenous) chickens has greatly improved, increasing my household income."

Chiedza Mashangana, a beneficiary of the BSF initiative in Buhera.

Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project — BI-ANNUAL REPORT JUNE 2022



Improved livelihoods through quality livestock management

Cattle dipping at Chimhete Diptank

Zimbabwe is currently experiencing an incessant January Disease outbreak and many provinces have been affected by tick-borne diseases, particularly Theileriosis, better known as January disease, red water, heart water and gall sickness. Dipping is the most effective way of managing and controlling tick borne diseases in livestock.

"Before FAO we used to have irregular dipping. FAO has been helping us with acaricides; we have been doing regular and recommended dipping cycles. Our cattle are now tick free and healthy and regular dipping has also improved tsetse fly challenges for our cattle. Tick-borne diseases are now a thing of the past at our Chimhete diptank," asserted Sherperd Danda, Diptank Livestock Development Committee (LDC) Vice Chairperson. "All functions of a cow are being put to use because they are no mortalities. Villagers in Chimanimani District rely on cattle "to pay for bride price," and for milk as a source of protein and as a store of value, paying school fees and as draft power," he added.

"My cattle are my pride and inheritance for my grandchildren. Before the ZIRP came to our village I knew nothing about supplementary feeding. I never imagined that one day I would be feeding my cattle with commercial stock feed. With a herd of healthy cattle I am ready to sell one animal to purchase fertilisers, pay school fees and attend to other household needs I know I will get a good price for my animal from the local butcheries, for a long time they had been buying our cattle for peanuts" says Noel Mudare, a 75 years old man from Jinga Village ward 3 in Chimanimani district.

“

I have five cattle and when I see them I see my bank or investment. When they breed well you know you have some good wealth. After the support from ZIRP we managed to gather again and reconstruct this dip tank."

Elizabeth Mutsemi, aged 66, Dakate dip tank in Chimanimani district.

Emerging Issues & Challenges



Failed efficacy testing for the PK Vaccine resulting in delay in administration of PK vaccine for sheep and goats and deworming. Retender for PK vaccine is currently at award stage.

Delivery delay of BSF construction materials resulted in a 3 month delay commencement of the the BSF production due to procurement challenges. BSF production has now fully commenced.



Slow production of black soldier fly during the winter months. 2nd cycle of the BSF production is expected Aug and Sept with good production expected due to warmer temperatures

Minimized continued support for crop farmers following contract completion of IPs World Vision and Lead. Agritex and FAO farm managers are providing support in active project sites.



Drudgery of lifting water in community gardens. FAO is exploring options with beneficiaries to mitigate this challenge.



Crop inputs beneficiary at Nzarayapera community garden

Good Practices & Key Lessons Learned



Crop inputs beneficiary at Nzarayapera community garden



LIVESTOCK FEED

Alternative feeds to sustain livestock

The development and use of alternative feed for poultry- BSF and fodder production and conservation for dry season feeding to enhance production and productivity



FARMER TRAINING

Enhancing farmers knowledge

Project initiatives such as farmer training, farmer to farmer exchanges and technology demonstration has enhanced local capacities and ownership, for instance farmers using their own local resources to construct BSF production sites



GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

Sustaining scheme management

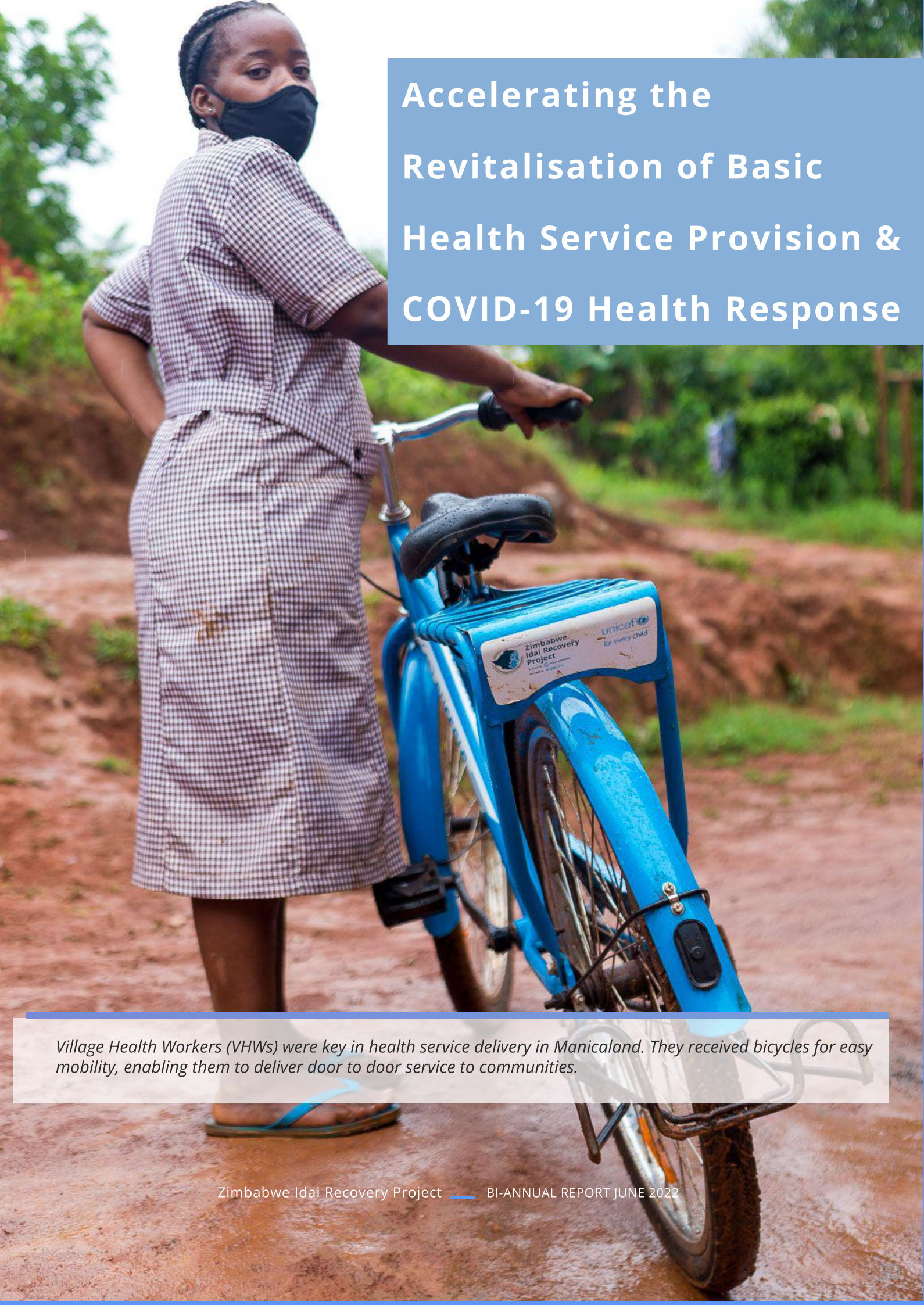
Community governance structures created under the project such as communal garden committees, livestock development committees will ensure sustained project outcome



CAPACITY BUILDING

Strengthening management systems

Capacitating livestock development committees will ensure provision of continued demand driven support services to livestock farmers beyond the life of the project

A woman wearing a black face mask and a short-sleeved, button-down checkered dress stands on a muddy path. She is holding the handlebars of a bright blue bicycle. The bicycle has a white label on the front with the UNICEF logo and the text 'Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project' and 'unicef for every child'. The background shows a dirt path and some greenery.

Accelerating the Revitalisation of Basic Health Service Provision & COVID-19 Health Response

Village Health Workers (VHWs) were key in health service delivery in Manicaland. They received bicycles for easy mobility, enabling them to deliver door to door service to communities.

Accelerating the Revitalisation of Basic Health Service Provision & COVID-19 Health Response

The health component was primarily completed in the last reporting period, with 661,447 people reached through integrated basic health services provided by UNICEF Health Village Workers and WHO medical team (107% of project target). Moreover under the health component, the project contributed significantly on community health system strengthening through capacity building of health care workers and communities on COVID-19 surveillance, case management, Infection Prevention Control (IPC) including risk communication and community engagement.

Both WHO and UNICEF Health successfully completed their component in December 2021; however the documentation of peer supervision model, which was UNICEF Health activity was delayed and completed in March 2022.

The documentation covers lessons generated under the project from the perspectives of provincial and district health management teams, VHWs, Health Centre Committee members and communities in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts, Manicaland province. Insights into what worked well, implementation gaps, identified opportunities for scale up based on the success stories are outlined in the report.

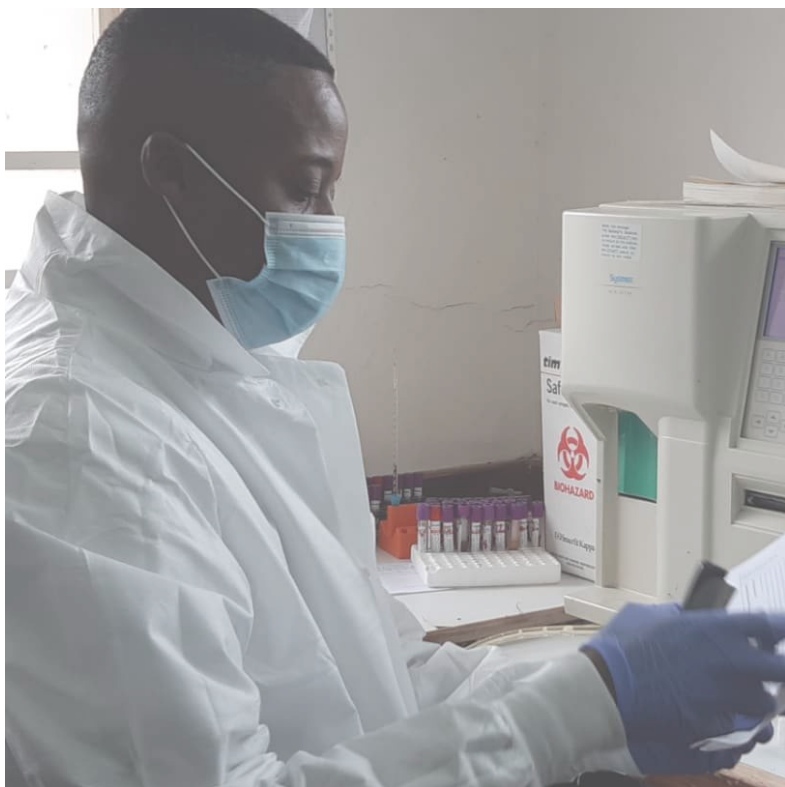
The report has been finalised and will be submitted separately with this biannual report. In summary the report concludes that, there are indications that peer supervision for VHWs does increase both efficiency and quality of care provided by community health care workers. At the Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities assessed, 100% of VHWs submitted reports monthly as per MOHCC guidance in the month of February 2022; and for the reviewed monthly returns, 98% were completely and correctly filled by the VHWs capturing all critical community based reproductive, maternal, new born, child health and nutrition and NCD services.

The report also notes that there is urgent need for the peer supervision model to be anchored on a policy or legal framework to operationalize the activities of the peer supervisors. The use of innovative social mobilization strategies, such as art murals requires social marketing to stimulate community dialogues on health-related issues that would encourage better health seeking behaviour. Communities perceive integrated outreach as hospitals coming to the people and there is need for additional support to integrated outreaches in the short term and government to operationalize health posts in the long term to improve access to services.



Village Health Workers delivering health services in Cyclone affected communities

Good Practices & Key Lessons Learned



- Introduction and roll out of the peer supervision model catalyzed confidence and improved service delivery by VHWs
- Mobile Health (mHealth) initiative through sharing life saving messages and reminders contributed to improving early antenatal care booking and retention of women in longitudinal care
- Establishment of Long-Term Agreements for procurement of commodities improved timeliness in procurements
- Development of murals as a social mobilization and community dialogue approach is a thought-provoking initiative that can easily be implemented at scale for lasting community engagement
- Involvement of the Provincial Health Executive and District Health Executive to support project implementation and attainment of set targets. This also ensured sustainability beyond project closure
- Continuous engagement with stakeholders including MOHCC contributing to sustained project outcomes
- Training of mentors and trainer of trainees ensured skills transfer
- One team approach- TAs complementing each other's programming



VHWs' integral role in disaster preparedness & response



A Village Health Worker at work

In the health sector, Village Health Workers (VHWs) play a vital role in the front line of rural communities across Zimbabwe and during emergency situations such as the Cyclone Idai. During the implementation of the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP), VHWs have been key in the delivery of health assistance to the Idai affected communities.

Chipinge district Medical officer Dr Mugari appreciated and outlined the support provided under ZIRP during the world bank field visit in the month of May.

“

“ZIRP has strengthened our community health structures through capacity building for VHWs and this has been key in relieving the health sector of emergency pressure. We now have 3 apostolic Marange sect village health workers which has helped a lot in penetrating their church and communities with health messages”, said Dr Mugari.

Statistics of malaria have drastically reduced in the affected communities because of the work of VHWs in malaria testing, prevention and control. Villages have developed health strategies in coordination with their village heads and community leaders, ensuring that the work of VHWs is sustained beyond ZIRP.

VHWs were also very crucial in making sure communities are resilient when COVID-19 hit because of the support they rendered through awareness raising, surveillance and control. In some communities where outbreaks occurred, VHWs were the first to raise the alarm.

Although ZIRP is coming to its completion, the government will continue from where the project has left off in supporting VHWs as they are a critical link between the Ministry of Health and Child Care and communities.

Restoration of Education Services



Students benefiting from education services following the distribution of education supplies delivered under the ZIRP in Chimanimani district. The school was supported with backpacks, learning materials, hygiene kits and classroom tents to be used as learning spaces.

Restored Education Services Through Distribution of Learning Supplies



The education component was primarily completed in the last reporting period, with 88,516 learners (43,410 girls and 45,106 boys) supported across 134 cyclone affected schools (107 primary schools; 27 secondary schools) in the 8 ZIRP districts with teaching and learning materials. Of note, following successful completion of the Education component in December 2021, UNICEF realised savings and requested the use of unutilized funds (savings) through a budget reallocation for the procurement of 1,627 hygiene kits to be distributed to the ZIRP supported 134 primary and secondary schools to enhance Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) which was approved in February 2022.

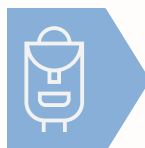
The procurement of the hygiene kits had been planned for March 2022, but has been delayed as the supplier had procured the wrong brand. The issue has since been resolved, with delivery of the hygiene kits planned for August, and distribution expected to be completed by early September 2022.



88,516 learners (**43,410** girls and **45,106** boys) supported across **134** cyclone affected schools (**107** primary schools; **27** secondary schools) in the **8** ZIRP districts



1,627 hygiene kits to be distributed to **134** primary and secondary schools



64,418 school bags distributed to cyclone affected schools

Emerging Issues & Key Lessons Learned

Emerging issues and challenges



Delayed delivery of additional hygiene kits due to procurement of the wrong brand of knapsack sprayers. The issue was resolved, and delivery of the agreed specifications made.



Distribution of the hygiene kits had been scheduled for July, however the last-mile distribution cost was more than the cost price of hygiene kits procured. To resolve this challenge, UNICEF will combine the transportation of the kits with other project supplies which are to be delivered in the same districts.

Good practices and lessons learned

- Continued strengthening of schools resilience through development programmes such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) related activities and supporting schools in mainstreaming DRR in school development plans including Provincial and District levels.
- Developing resource mobilization strategies to ensure development in schools that are sustainable and resilient to future shocks. Despite the support provided under the ZIRP to the targeted schools, there is need for more support to schools especially around infrastructural development.



School beneficiaries of hygiene kits in Manicaland

"By providing the tent, ZIRP made teaching and learning easier. It is better to teach in a tent than under a tree," remarked the headmaster of Clearwater Primary School who thanked the WB for availing the ZIRP facility that has provided them with a tent and learning materials.

He added that before the donation *"there was access to education without quality,"* at his school and was heartened that pupils were now coming to school every day as a result. Apart from the tent, Clearwater secondary school also got satchels (school backpacks) for pupils, educational kits containing pens, exercise books, textbooks, markers for teachers, chalks, blackboard paint, dusters and other things which the headmaster said made teaching easier.

This was confirmed by a teacher at the school, Maidei Zvotoona, who lives with albinism. Teaching in the searing Chipinge sun would have been difficult for her.



A teacher using ZIRP supplied learning materials for her class

“

When we opened last year after the prolonged lock-down, our school coffers were empty. We had to rely on the books donated through ZIRP. Even teachers did not have books for scheming. Some pupils came to school without pens and mathematical sets. Some travel for ten kilometres and pass in a mountainous area, making the school bags very useful." Maidei Zvotoona, teacher at Clearwater School who lives with albinism.

Component 2: Enabling Medium-Term Cyclone Recovery and Resilience Building

Component 2: Results

Outcome level result indicators (As per the adjusted results framework)	Min-Max Project Target	Achieved		% Progress towards max project target	TA Responsible and project duration	
		Q1 & Q2 2022	Cumulative to date			
Rehabilitating communal WASH services						
7. Number of households with restored access to water and sanitation services	35,000	7,366	35,408	101.1%	UNICEF WASH 1 Oct 2019 - 31 Dec 2022	
Restoring communal irrigation schemes in support of agrarian livelihoods						
8. Number of irrigation schemes rehabilitated with O&M plans and commercial plans	7	6	6	85.7%	UNOPS CI 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023 ¹⁰	
Rehabilitating damaged community schools						
9. Number of students benefiting from restored community schools	3,200-4,500	0	0	0% ¹¹	UNOPS CI 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023	
9.1 Number of girl students benefiting from restored community schools	1,500-2,200	0	0	0%		
Rehabilitating damaged community infrastructure and risk mitigation infrastructure						
10. Number of kilometers of community roads rehabilitated to improved standards of resilience	90-100	14.6	27	30.0% ¹²	UNOPS CI 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023	
11. Number of wards with risk mitigation infrastructure constructed	12	2	7	58.3%		
Damaged community infrastructure rehabilitated						
12. Number of persons benefited through rehabilitated community infrastructure and risk reduction interventions	270,000	35,362	181,088	86.2%	UNICEF WASH & UNOPS CI 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023	
Citizen Engagement						
13. Percentage of reported project related grievances closed within 45 days	90%	FAO	56 cases reported & 53 closed	Total 89 cases reported & 79 cases closed	88.7% of GRM cases closed within 45 days	All TAs
		UNOPS CI	6 cases reported & 4 closed			
		UNICEF WASH	27 cases reported & 22 closed			
		UNFPA	0 cases reported			

¹⁰As agreed with the WB, UNOPS CI completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 30 June 2023 to allow for completion of some of the delayed project sub-component as agreed with the WB.

¹¹3 contractors have been engaged for the rehabilitation of 7 targeted schools, which have since commenced and works split into 3 lots to expedite completion of construction works. Works on the 7 schools are expected to be completed by June 2023.

¹² 1 Contractors for school rehabilitation works have been engaged, and works in 7 community schools have commenced

Component 2: Summary



Water canals at Gudyanga irrigation scheme

Good progress continues to be made under component 2. Under the Agricultural Production component, 6 out of the 7 targeted irrigation schemes have since been completed and with Operation and maintenance (O&M) plans. Planned activities on the delayed Nyahode Watershed Management sub-component have commenced following engagement of FAO Implementing Partners WHH and Tsuro.

Under the WASH component, rehabilitation on water systems and sanitation facilities are largely complete, pending works remain construction works on the community large piped water schemes (PWS) which have since commenced with engagement of existing 3 WASH implementing partners (WHH, OXFAM and Africa Ahead). Stakeholder engagement with the supported WASH communities on Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning (DWSSP) are ongoing.

Under the community infrastructure component, 4 roads have since been completed covering 27km. Rehabilitation works on 7 schools, 3 health facilities, remaining 8 roads are in progress. Procurement for contractors for construction works for Jopa Market, and Nyahode Watershed are in the final stages with works expected to commence by Q3 2022.

Key Outcomes



Revitalisation of agricultural productivity for 7 irrigation schemes

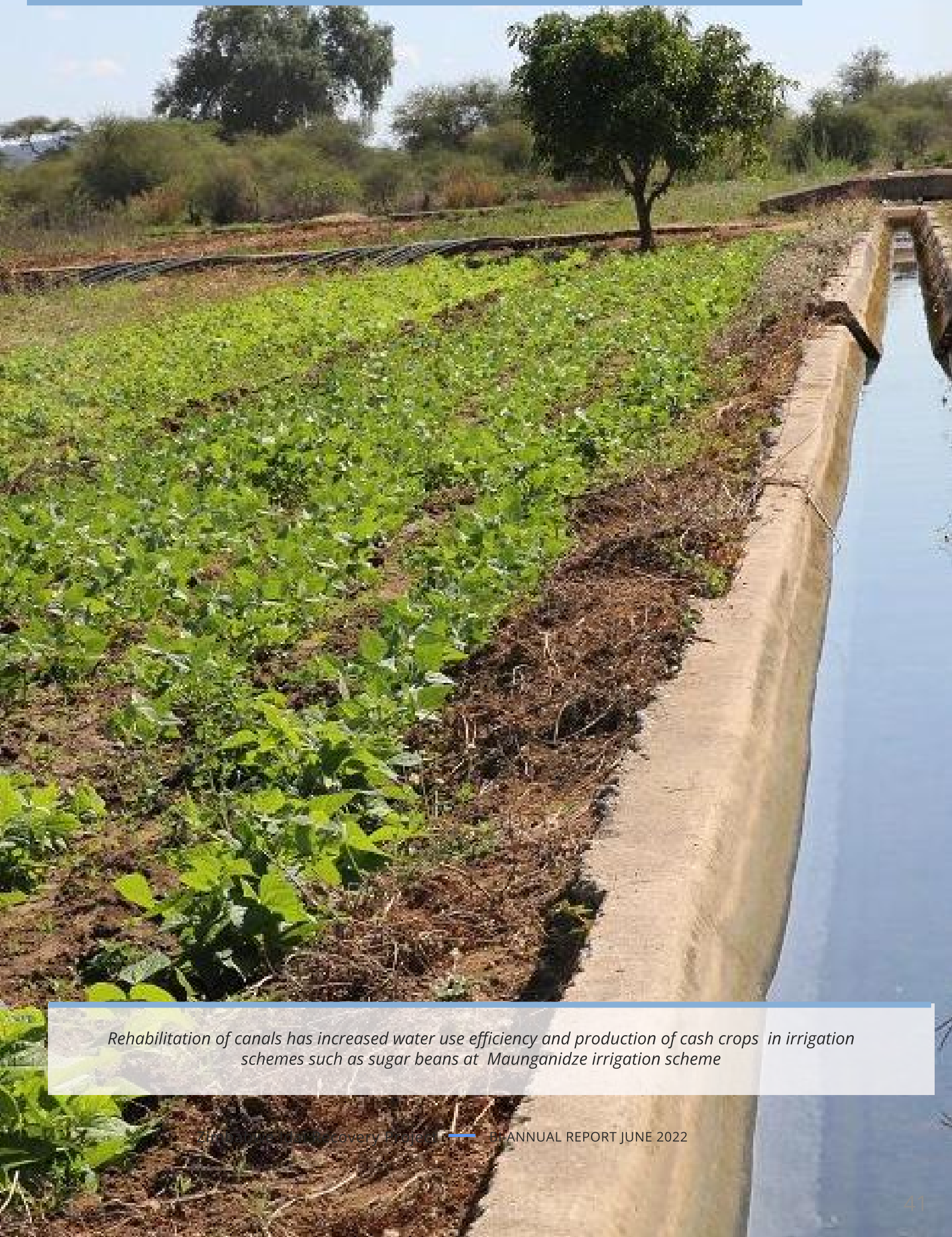


Restoration of access to water and sanitation facilities for 35,408 HHs



Rehabilitation of community and risk infrastructure (4 community access roads)

Restoration of irrigation schemes



Rehabilitation of canals has increased water use efficiency and production of cash crops in irrigation schemes such as sugar beans at Maunganidze irrigation scheme

Restoring of Irrigation Schemes

To improve the agricultural output, productivity and livelihoods; through FAO, the project continued to advance efforts in empowering 906 smallholder farmers from 7 targeted irrigation schemes through a variety of agricultural production and environmental management initiatives. The schemes are managed by Irrigation Management Committees (IMC) consisting of 54 (24 women; 30 men) members.

Continued investments in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes are bearing fruit with the targeted farmers able to significantly increase yields from baseline 154t maize and 22.4t sugar beans; to 6,023.87t maize and 1,657.8t sugar beans by the last harvest period (June). Other crop varieties produced by farmers include: 3,010t tomatoes, 2,523t onions; 60t butternut, 8.9t chili pepper, 10.8t okra, and 0.4t NUA45 beans. Reinforced market linkages for scheme farmers are gaining sustainable returns through value addition for onions, chili peppers, butternut, sugar beans, among others; resulting from 10 signed contracts with private market actors. Of specific note, for the 2022 season, 1st and 2nd quarter crop sales irrigation scheme farmers realized US\$515,125 from the crop commodity sales through private market actors; which adds up to US\$845,569 cumulative sales made to date. There has been notable improvement across all the 7 schemes in uptake of improved farming approaches such as Pfumvudza - conservation agriculture as well as production and productivity, and increased market integration. The use of e-extension platform (WhatsApp), Diamond FM community radio and technical support from lead farmers continues to amplify extension service outreach reaching a larger share of farmers.

Rehabilitation works at 6 schemes (Maunganidze, Gudgyanga, Nyanyadzi, Bwerudza, Chipendeke and Kushinga-Gambadziya) have been completed. The scope of work at the Mutema scheme has been reduced, removing block one, due to cost implications and the infrastructure complexities initially conceived requiring an extended time beyond the Project lifetime for completion of works.

As part of the descope the scheme will now cover 30 ha supporting 90 households (450 people). Following close and extensive engagement with the community stakeholders, advancing with Mutema under a reduced scope was the preferred option over potential scheme rehabilitation for a different scheme. The human resources that had been allocated to the completed schemes will be channelled to the Mutema scheme to provide enhanced supervision of works.

Supported farmers at the completed 6 schemes are now benefiting from improved water access through the completed canal systems and reporting improved crop yield of up to 2000% on crops such as beans, maize and tomatoes as compared to crop inputs received at baseline. Production at the 7 project supported schemes are more market oriented with an opportunity for further value addition and wider market opportunities. The project has improved provision of input markets through stronger market linkages with seed and fertilisers companies and through contract farming model. Table 1 presents a summary on training and support services; post-harvest crop production; market linkage and support provided to each scheme to date; and the progress on rehabilitation works at the 7 schemes.

Cumulatively UNOPS CI engaged 350 (188 women; 162 men) community labourers in the 6 completed schemes through labour intensive works. Throughout the project, the workers employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes earned a total of US\$50,066 in wages as remuneration for 57,330 labour hours provided. Trainings with the IMCs on operation and maintenance (O&M) of the 6 schemes has been completed. The O&M training included the provision of technical assistance on O&M, efficient water management and scheme governance aspects, and financial literacy. To ensure the sustainability and durability of all construction work carried out by contractors, UNOPS CI will monitor the condition of the schemes over a Defects Notification Period (DNP) lasting 12-months; and defects or faults identified will be rectified by the contractors within the 12 month period following works completion. During the period under review some minor defects were reported in Gudgyanga scheme, which have since been resolved by the contractor. The complete handover of the schemes to the IMCs will be carried out after the DNP has been completed.



Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project — BI-ANNUAL REPORT JUNE 2022

Table 1: Summary on training and support services; post-harvest crop production; market linkage and support provided to each scheme to date; and the progress on rehabilitation works at the 7 schemes

No	Irrigation Scheme & Location	Training & extension/ advisory support services provided	Crop productivity (total production (t)	Market linkages	Scope of works for the schemes rehabilitation	% Progress to completion on rehabilitation
1.	Bwerudza Scheme (162ha) Chipinge District (450 farmers)	-Crop plot demonstrations for onion and sugar bean planting and fertiliser management application. -Field days, field monitoring and field discussions -Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extension -Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring by farm managers on agronomy, post harvest management, contract farming, agribusiness, scheme governance, environmental awareness	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 2,689.8t; Sugar beans 825.5t; Onions 1,675t bulbs Tomatoes 45t	Existing contracts with 10 private market actors: Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm shop, Bukerif enterprises, Blue Eye, GMB, Mukushi, Seedco, Zadzamura, and K2 input market actors <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 289,450kg of sugar bean sold at US\$94,776.67 42,750kgs of tomatoes at US\$21,375 166,250kg of onions at US\$41,562.50	Excavation of tailwater drain, trenching of storm drain, canal de-silting and cleaning, canal embankment repair, canal embankment backfilling, and saddle bridge construction	Rehabilitation works completed for 6 schemes (Bwerudza, Gudyanga, Nyanyadzi, Maunganidze, Chipendeke and Kushinga-Gambadziya); and stakeholder engagements and trainings on O&M conducted in Q1 and Q2.
2.	Gudyanga Scheme (48ha) Chimanimani District (60 farmers)	Crop plot demonstrations for Okra, cabbages, watermelon in liaison with SeedCo - Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring on agronomy (winter-pre planting), agribusiness, scheme governance, and environmental management by farm managers - Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extensions - Individual farmer visits and use of demonstration plots strengthened	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 673.87t; Sugar beans 121.7t; Onions 225.6t Butternut 26.7 t Tomatoes 446t Chili pepper 8.9t (picked and processed)	Existing contracts with 3 private market actors: Chilli Pepper Company, Africa Economic Development Strategies (AEDS), SeedCo, Avanos Seeds, ZFC and Windmill <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 142,500kgs of tomatoes sold at US\$71,250; 26,700kg of butternut sold at US\$13,350; 27,000kg of onions sold at US\$36,300; 5,000kg sugar bean sold at US\$9,000; and 8,900kg of chili pepper sold at US\$4,450	Excavation of tailwater drain, canal de-silting and cleaning, canal embankment backfilling, and installation of solar farm	

No	Irrigation Scheme & Location	Training & extension/ advisory support services provided	Crop productivity (total production (t))	Market linkages	Scope of works for the schemes rehabilitation	% Progress to completion on rehabilitation
3.	Nyanyadzi Block C Scheme (64ha) Chimanimani district (99 farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop plot demonstrations for high value horticultural crops okra, cabbages, onions, pumpkins, and evergreen vegetables - Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring on agronomy, agribusiness, scheme governance, environmental awareness by farm managers - Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extensions 	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 539.8t; Sugar beans 163.8t; Onions 334.4t Butternut 33.3 t Tomatoes 220t Okra 10.8t	<u>Existing contracts with 2 private market actors:</u> Africa Economic Development Strategies (AEDS), SeedCo, Avanos, ZFC, Cairn foods and Honeywood <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 44,400kg of butternut sold at US\$22,200; 118,800kg of onions sold at US\$53,615; 16,000kg of sugar beans sold at US\$28,800; 114,000kgs of tomatoes sold at US\$57,000; and 10,800kgs of okra sold at US\$10,800	Excavation of tailwater drain, setting-out of storm drain, canal de-silting and cleaning, canal embankment repair, canal embankment backfilling, fencing, and saddle bridge construction.	
4.	Maunganidze Scheme (65ha) Chipinge district (84 farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop plot demonstrations for onions, cabbage, covo, fine beans transplanting and chili management - Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring on agronomy, post harvest management, contract farming, agribusiness, scheme governance, environmental awareness by farm managers - Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extensions 	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 615.8t; Sugar Beans 140.5t Tomatoes 2,198.4t Onions 30t	<u>Existing contracts with 8 private market actors</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFS, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, SeedCo, Agnaira, Zadzamatura, K2, Valley Seeds, Bayer, and Devuli Cooperative <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 38,500kg of sugar beans sold at US\$54,250.	Excavation of storm drain, canal de-silting and cleaning, canal embankment repair, canal embankment backfilling, fencing, and installation of solar farm	

No	Irrigation Scheme & Location	Training & extension/ advisory support services provided	Crop productivity (total production (t))	Market linkages	Scope of works for the schemes rehabilitation	% Progress to completion on rehabilitation
5.	Chipendeke Scheme (47 ha) Mutare district (48 farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crop plot demonstrations on fertiliser and seed application, pest and disease management and post harvest management -Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring on agronomy, contract farming, agribusiness, scheme governance, environmental awareness by farm managers -Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extensions 	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 478.6t; Sugar Beans 108.7t Onions 3t	<u>Existing contracts with 2 private market actors</u> Zadzamatura and National Tested Seeds (NTS), SeedCo <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 66,000kg of sugar beans sold at US\$72,000.	Replacement of damaged pipes, taps, metres, valves, and sprinklers, construction of valve chamber and apron, diversion of water to the main pipeline.	
6.	Kushinga Gambadziya Scheme (26 ha) Chipinge district (52 farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring on agronomy, post harvest management, contract farming, agribusiness, scheme governance, environmental awareness by farm managers 	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 444t; Sugar Beans 80.8t NUA45 beans 0.4t	<u>Existing contracts with 8 private market actors</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, Farm Gate Enterprise, and SeedCo <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 0.4t of NUA45 beans sold to Farm Gate Enterprise at US\$400; 23,520kgs of sugar beans sold at US\$35,280	Repairs to the weir, main conveyance canal and pipeline, borehole drilling, rehabilitation of in-field water distribution canals and fencing	

No	Irrigation Scheme & Location	Training & extension/ advisory support services provided	Crop productivity (total production (t))	Market linkages	Scope of works for the schemes rehabilitation	% Progress to completion on rehabilitation
7.	Mutema Scheme ¹³ (30 ha) Chipinge district (90 farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Crop plot demonstrations on onion and sugarbeans transplanting and pest management -mentoring and training on Crop agronomy (tomato, maize, sugar beans and onion production), contract farming, post harvest management, market linkages, scheme governance -Field days, field monitoring and field discussions -Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extension 	<u>Cumulative crop production</u> Maize 582t; Sugar Beans 216.8t Onions 255t Tomatoes 101t	<u>Existing contracts with 10 private market actors</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, Bukerif Enterprises, Blue Eye and GMB <u>Crop sales (cumulative)</u> 12,636kg of sugar beans sold at US\$149,340; 159,600kg of onions sold at US\$39,900; 15,200kgs tomatoes sold at US\$76,000	Construction of an intake weir for Mutema and Bwerudza schemes. Gravity mainline to Bwerudza and Mutema Block 3 canal off takes Stabilising slopes which discharge silt into the canal and use of gabion baskets	0% progress to completion; expected completion June 2023 Site investigations completed in line with the scope changes. The scheme design for the scheme has been approved. The ESMP for the adjusted Mutema scope has been developed and under review. Land issues emanating from the planned project scope are being addressed which will inform the PIU and WB clearance of the ESMP. Procurement of contractor and rehabilitation works planned for Q3 following ESMP clearance.

¹³Scope of work at the Mutema scheme reduced, removing block one, due to cost implications and the extensive work initially conceived requiring an extended time beyond the Project lifetime for completion of works. As part of the descoping the scheme will now cover 30 ha instead of the initially planned 92 ha and support 90 households (450 people). The scope change was discussed and agreed with the Mutema scheme beneficiaries, Irrigation Management Committee for Mutema, FAO and the WB.

Restoring of Irrigation Schemes

To understand the impact from project crop production intervention components (including crop input support, communal garden establishment and irrigation scheme support); FAO engaged a consultant in Q4 2021 to carry out physical assessment on all crop production activities implemented and assess overall impact. The final impact assessment report is currently undergoing FAO internal review and will be shared in the next reporting period.

Nyahode Watershed Management

Complementing the works on the irrigation schemes in enhancing resilience for agricultural productivity; Nyahode Valley, one of the worst cyclone-affected areas, has been targeted for development of integrated watershed management schemes. The objective of this sub-component is to increase the resilience of the Nyahode community to weather related shocks through the participatory management of community-led micro watershed schemes. Through collaborative effort between FAO and UNOPS CI, Nyahode Valley communities will be trained and supported on agricultural production; and the establishment, operation and maintenance of the micro-watershed schemes. Cumulatively, micro-watershed schemes will be established targeting approximately 1,000 households. The establishment of the schemes will help ensure the stable supply of clean water that the communities can use for household and agricultural activities, while also reducing their susceptibility to landslides and flooding resulting from severe weather.

The implementation of this sub-component was delayed due to a protracted procurement process for the Implementing partners for both UNOPS CI and FAO.

During this period, FAO contracted an implementing partners WHH and Tsuru to implement the watershed management component. FAO scope for this sub-component include: facilitating watershed planning with farmers in water user groups, capacitating water user groups, identifying and supporting agro-ecological activities, developing and establishing market linkages through supporting promising common value chains. Through FAO IPs, scoping activities and targeting has since been finalized for the Nyahode intervention. The targeting and scope of work was informed by the risk and hazard mapping findings produced by UNESCO. All wards in the Nyahode Valley were considered eligible for the project, however due to resource limitations; with support from the FAO Implementing Partners WHH and Tsuru, 4 wards were prioritized for the intervention (ward 13, 14, 16A and 21). The selection criteria was on the basis of: most climate vulnerable watersheds with significant level of landscape degradation; and areas with agro-ecology, conservation works, water resource and agribusiness potential. The scoping and the targeting done will inform the implementation of the planned activities.



IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Preliminary findings from the assessment indicate that as a result of the project there is:

- increased adoption of conservation agriculture in the targeted project locations;
- increased cereals availability and general food security for targeted households and their communities;
- advancement in post harvest storage and quality as a result of the project;
- increased diversified diets and income from irrigation schemes and communal garden produce and-
- enhanced irrigation scheme governance and commercial approaches implemented as a result of the project.

Nyahode Watershed Management

During this period, Farmer Field School (FFS) curriculum was adopted to inform the planned agroecological activities. Training of Trainers (ToT) for 49 participants (TAPE Team) consisting 15 AGRITEX officers, 29 lead farmers and 5 officers from Tsuru and WHH was also conducted. The trained personnel will cascade the training to the targeted 2,500 micro watershed farmers. Training for additional 175 participants on watershed planning and management is planned for in the next period. Terms of reference for the market study including gender and value chain market study was completed; and market study and baseline study using TAPE is now underway.

Further, delimitation of the targeted 20 micro watersheds and establishment of management structures were done for each micro watershed. In the coming period, the targeted micro watershed farmers will be supported through implementing the planned agro-ecological activities.

UNOPS CI has had failed procurement attempts in getting compatible Implementing Partners (IP) meeting the expected implementation requirements, resulting in multiple re-launch of the tender notice. The procurement process is in the final stage with the award pending approval. 2 IPs have been tentatively identified to work in Chimanimani to establish the watershed schemes. The award is expected to be issued in September.

Construction works on the 20 FAO targeted micro watershed schemes is expected to commence by September 2022. UNOPS CI prospective scope for this component will include rehabilitation of the identified micro watersheds with scope of work consisting of digging of swills and contours to redirect water and tapping into springs in achieving the planned outcomes around watershed management, which will target 1,000 households (4,500 people).

→ Key Highlights

- Implementing partner (WHH) contracted by FAO to carry out the planned activities for the Nyahode watershed management component.
- Scoping activities for the FAO Nyahode component informed by the risk and hazard mapping findings produced by UNESCO was finalised. Delimitation of constituent micro catchments completed
- District inception meeting and ward inception meetings conducted (in 4 wards 13, 14, 16A and 21)
- Development of the FFS curriculum to suit agro-ecology completed. Mapping of suitable value chains in the area completed
- Facilitation of a TOT for extension staff and Lead Farmers completed. Hiring of a Market Study consultant completed



"Our work in the irrigation schemes has really helped us appreciate the impact of the rehabilitation of roads by UNOPS CI under the ZIRP. Poor road network during rainy season normally results in difficulty in transportation of crop inputs to irrigation schemes by input suppliers as well as difficulty in transportation of crop produce to market,"
Brian Nhlema- FAO/ZIRP project lead

Good Practices & Key Lessons Learned



01

Forging of input and output market linkages on irrigation schemes contributing to improved livelihoods and building resilience

Benefits of post harvest storage in hermetic bags has been validated, with reduced grain losses, longer retention of cereals, reduced use of harmful pesticides. Local demand for hermetic bags created

03



The deteriorating macroeconomic environment, combined with ongoing Russia Ukraine war has resulted in shortages in agricultural inputs like fertilizers, and high fuel costs. There is need for farmers to explore use of alternative organic manure to supplement the limited supply of chemical fertilizers



05

Forward and backward linkages with the seed, fertilizer, and irrigation equipment and farm equipment should be strengthened, improved and developed. Consistent services in farm credit, extension, training, supply of quality seeds, farm implements, agro-chemicals, marketing are essential

07



02

Watershed management and agroecology approaches are most promising for building resilience, low cost, low input sustainable production, increased water availability and environment protection

Cold weather elements like winter showers have resulted in fungal diseases which negatively affected yields crops like tomatoes and sugar beans and most farmers were caught unprepared for this. This strengthens the case for diversification of income streams to make up for income lost due to reduced yields on key commercial value chains.

04



06

Livelihood activities at irrigation schemes should not be limited to cropping alone. Farmers should be exposed to other complimenting income streams like poultry projects, aquaculture and Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISAL)

Support infrastructure (such as roads, communication infrastructure) are critical in irrigation development especially for market linkages and agribusiness development.

08



Restoration of Water and Sanitation Services



A newly constructed group hand-washing facility at Sabi Valley Primary School, Chipinge district

Restoration of Water & Sanitation Services

Restoration of Water Systems

Cumulatively, detailed needs assessments were conducted and rehabilitation completed for 272 boreholes (99.4% of project target), 35 springs (70.0% of project target), 75 deep wells (150.0% of project target) and 46 small piped water schemes (PWS) (109.5% of project target), with 40,000 households supported with restored access to water services in 8 priority districts (Mutare, Chikomba, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Gutu, Buhera, Bikita and Mutasa) (figure 1). Designs have been completed for the 49 targeted community large PWS. Oversight on the rehabilitation of the community large PWS will be provided through partnership with the existing UNICEF Implementing Partners (WHH, Africa Ahead and Oxfam). Construction works on the targeted 49 large PWS that had been planned to commence in March 2022 was delayed until July 2022 due to the delay in finalisation of the ESMPs and in obtaining land consents for the large piped water schemes. Construction works are now in progress and expected to be completed by December 2022.

To further sustain the rehabilitated water systems beyond the project, cumulatively a total of 384 water point committee members (82.0% of project target); and 133 local village pump mechanics (178.5% of project target) have been trained on O&M and risk informed planning through Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning (DWSSP) for all the targeted water systems. Long-term Agreements with contractors for design and supervision and construction services have been established with upgrades for the water systems. Stakeholder engagement processes and trainings are ongoing with the communities on O&M of the water systems along with risk informed planning through Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning (DWSSP) for all the targeted water systems.

Communities supported from the rehabilitated water systems are now reporting improved crop and livestock production. For instance the overflow water from the gravity fed PWS has facilitated crop production/vegetable gardening for communities supported in Chimanimani and Bikita districts where there are high yielding and perennial springs. In the arid districts such as Buhera and parts of Mutare, water from the rehabilitated water systems has improved water requirement for livestock hence contributing to improved animal health and livestock production.

Restoration of Sanitation facilities

Sanitation improvements for education and health institution facilities have been conducted in 5 districts (Bikita, Chimanimani, Chikomba, Chipinge, Mutasa). Cumulatively, 42 schools have been supported through sanitation improvement: including rehabilitation of 392 Blair Ventilated Improved Pit (BVIP) squat hole latrines (98.4% of project target), 7 incinerators, and 13 group handwashing stations. Additionally 21 health facilities have also been supported through sanitation improvement including: rehabilitation of 84 BVIP squat hole latrines (82.3% of project target), 2 ottoway pits constructions, 2 bottle pits, 8 incinerators and 2 rubbish pits. A total of 1,632 latrines (98.9% of project target) have been constructed for vulnerable households (female-headed and child-headed households), and 1,571 latrines (95.2% of project target) constructed under sanitation-focused Participatory Health Hygiene Education (PHHE) rollout in communities. UNICEF continues to make deliberate efforts in mainstreaming gender throughout WASH programming, informed by the Gender analysis for community WASH that was conducted in Year 2 through CSO partner CARE.

A total of 437 community latrine builders have been trained on the construction of the single and multiple BVIP latrine as per the approved Government designs including the construction of hand washing facilities making use of locally available construction materials particularly for households. Through the construction of 1,571 self-sponsored household latrines, 5 villages have attained ODF status verified by DWSCC and of these 1 has been declared by PWSCC. ODF triggering is undertaken to help communities understand the harmful impacts of open defecation and take self-action for improvements as the foundation towards moving up the sanitation ladder.

To support the implementation of participatory hygiene and sanitation and ensure progress in targeted communities, 150 community health volunteers and 451 village health workers (VHWs) have been trained on participatory health and hygiene education. With support from UNICEF WASH and partners, a total of 230 community health clubs and 88 school health clubs have been established and operationalized.



Through mobile outreach, the project has reached; 690,276 people (135.2% of project target) through key health and hygiene promotion including preventative messaging around COVID-19, health and hygiene awareness during the outreach campaigns and community activities (roadshows and street campaigns). The mobile outreach approach has been successful in the ZIRP target areas and is now applied as a model approach in the rest of the country. The mobile outreach also utilizes community health volunteers and VHWs. Under the project, 88 ZIRP-supported food distribution points have been reached through hygiene promotion outreach campaigns. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) messaging was also incorporated into the outreach campaign.

Reclaiming Dignity and Hygiene with a Disability-Friendly Blair Ventilated Improved Pit (BVIP) Latrine



Ms. Lynah Mufanawekani, from Chipinge District, and her son Artwell



Don't cry my son, I promised you that things will be fine, look now they have built me a toilet that I can use on my own, be strong my son; look I can now access the latrine using my wheelchair since there are rails to hold onto and somewhere to sit when I relieve myself"

Lynah Mufanawekani, from Chipinge District, and her son Artwell, at the entrance of her recently built toilet that meets her need as someone living with a disability. Since then, rails have been installed to ease her use of the toilet

Lynah Mufanawekani is a 53-year-old mother of five who lives with her aged mother, son, and daughter in law at Tapera village in Ward 16 of Chipinge district. Lynah has been living with a disability for the past 19 years after an arthritis illness that affected her left sided hand and leg.

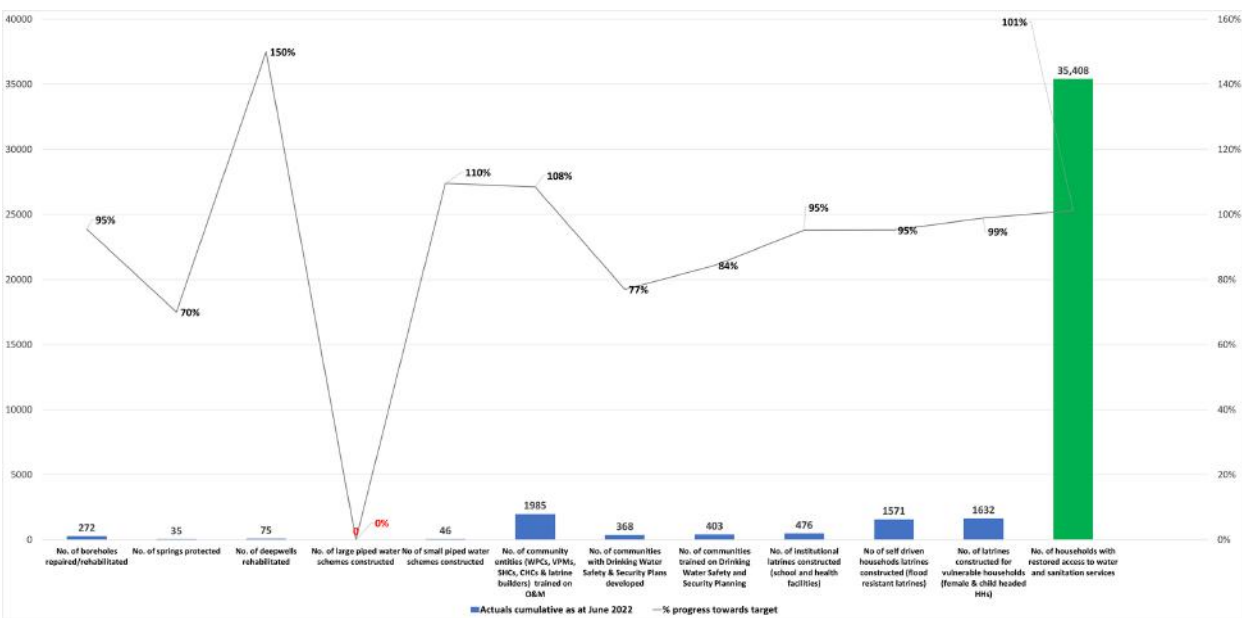
During that time, she credits her 28-year-old son, Artwell, who had to literally abandon his life plans to take care of her. The then 9-year-old would nurse his mother, including bathing, feeding and any other help she needed. Lynah could not move and struggled to take care of her family and had to rely on Artwell who became her everyday superhero. Artwell would also carry out daily household duties including feeding and tending for her young sister who was born in 2006. As Lynah uses a wheelchair this meant that she could not *"look after my girl child properly, girl children need to be properly watched, nurtured and monitor their growth and behaviour"*.

This led to her youngest daughter marrying herself off at a young age. With her good story telling skills, Lynah, narrates her life story with confidence, turning her difficult experiences into a story of hope. Although the family had built two squat holes, these were not disability friendly and Artwell still had a burden of helping his mum out. This meant that he was always home and could not afford to attend school or even do other livelihood activities away from home in case his mum needed his assistance.

Lynah would use a bucket as her chamber pot which her son would then go and empty it in the latrine. This became their everyday life until June 2022 when she was selected as one of the 30 vulnerable households to benefit from a fully subsidized household latrine construction in ward 16, with support from the World Bank through ZIRP. Lynah feels that she got her dignity and esteem restored. Both she and her son can begin a new chapter.

Restoration of Water & Sanitation Services

Fig 2: Restoring WASH Service Delivery



**Construction works on the large piped water schemes is expected to commence in August 2022 following ESMP clearance by the PIU and the WB; and completion by December 2022.

Restoration of Water and Sanitation Services

Development of Water Safety and Security Plans and Operation & Maintenance

Through joint effort between MoHCC and WASH sector partners, the project developed the DWSSP methodology as WASH resilience pilot in Zimbabwe; which is now being operationalised. The DWSSP process is guiding the local level infrastructural improvements and maintenance in alignment with the national strategy on water quality and safety. To strengthen Water Sector institutions and with support from UNICEF WASH and partners, 8 District Water and Sanitation Sub Committees (DWSSCs) in the target districts have been trained on DWSSP approach. The DWSSCs have since cascaded the training within their operating communities. To further ensure targeted communities are well equipped to manage their water and sanitation assets and fully engage in water resource planning, management and decision making, 368 Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans (77% of project target) have been developed and are being operationalized. Accordingly, a total of 403 communities (84.3% of project target) have been trained on the DWSSP approach with support planned for the development and implementation of community-based DWSSP and associated improvement schedules and routine water quality monitoring.

Close cooperation with the DWSSC is critical to ensure provision of technical support to WPCs for the operationalization and sustainability of water schemes.

Notably, the project is fostering a strong sense of community ownership for rehabilitated water point assets with specific attention to the adoption of best practices by WPCs including perimeter fencing of water points such as boreholes and springs for gravity-fed PWSs using locally available materials; erecting barricades around and upstream of spring sources; prohibiting livestock encroaching on water sources; protection on pipeline servitudes; and mobilizing resources (through fee collection) within the community to support the maintenance of the assets. The project is in the process of supporting DWSSC in the development of district level WASH plans and decentralised financing for sustained management of WASH services beyond the life of the project.

Further, to sustain project outcomes UNICEF WASH is conducting a DWSSP audit on approaches and best practices under the ZIRP which will inform institutionalization and scale up of the DWSSP approach at both district and national level. Plans are also in place in the coming quarter to support the development of national training tools to develop and cost WASH investment plans for district wide access to WASH services, using non-ZIRP resources. Additionally, the groundwater studies and water assessments done under the project by UNESCO will be key for informing both district level WASH investment plans as well provincial level disaster risk preparedness planning with DCP and PWSSC/DWSSCs.

Emerging Issues & Challenges



Signing process for land consent by communities and district stakeholders delayed the commencement for construction works for the large piped water schemes



Delayed finalisation of ESS and ESMP process



The macro-economic challenges affecting pricing and cost of doing business



Good Practices & Key Lessons learned

- Capacity building of local community and stakeholders through training of water point committees on Solar Powered Piped Water Schemes construction, operation and maintenance is critical for them to ensure sustainability. As the existing water point committees were used to the requirements of old technology such as Type B bush pumps.
 - Involvement and capacity building of women with PWS construction technical skills, operation and maintenance are critical for the sustainability of the facilities; as women are more likely to remain in the same community retaining the much-needed O&M skills thereby ensuring the sustainability of the PWS
 - WASH/Livelihoods Integration: Hangani and Derera-Mheuka Piped Water Scheme communities (Chimanimani) are harnessing overflow water for horticultural irrigation purposes
 - Involvement of community members during construction has helped capacitate the community members with relevant skills that they are now utilizing to operate and maintain the water supply infrastructure and for necessary repairs.
 - Participation of community leaders and the community in project activities from planning awakens sense of ownership as evidenced by the high turn up during implementation in some project sites
- ESS and DWSSP concepts have proven to have complimentary and positive sustainability effects on community managed water points as they both address environmental protection issues
- Preparation of costed district WASH plans for funding through Govt devolution funds and potentially co-financing by development partners
 - WASH budgeting by Rural District Council, a case of Chikomba district which has a ring-fenced WASH account and collects water levy from communities to contribute towards sustainability of water infrastructure.
 - Private sector involvement - Chikomba district has a Long-Term Agreement with V&W Engineering (Pvt) Ltd for the supply of borehole spares (using the water levy funds) which are pre-positioned at ward level institutions for easy access by trained Village Pump Mechanics in case of reported borehole break down so as to reduce down time. Chimanimani District engaged local businesspeople to support latrine builders training and they responded by supporting required construction materials during the training. The local business community is now stocking required building materials for easy access by communities to facilitate self-sponsored household latrine construction.



Restoring of community and risk infrastructure



Community workers constructing a drain to divert rain water and minimise damage to the road network during floods at Ruwedza road

Restoring of Community Infrastructure

Rehabilitation of community access roads

As part of Labor-intensive works, to date the project has identified and selected 12 roads for rehabilitation. The roads selected cover 90.5km (44.6 kilometers in Chipinge; and 45.9 kilometers in Chimanimani). Selection of the roads was informed by the ARUP Study and through consultation with other technical agencies, development partners, Rural District Councils (RDCs) and local Member of Parliament (MP). All the roads identified are community access roads and fall under the purview of the RDCs. Cumulatively 4 community access roads (Tanganda Nyunga, Matezwa Gumira, DDF-Chikonwe and Bridal Veil) have been completed covering 27.9km. Approximately 25,000 people are benefitting from the completion of 4 access roads, through improved access to nearby clinics, schools, local markets and business centers. Technical discussions and engagements with local leaders and the RDC on O&M, operational costs and institutional arrangements and coordination are planned for in Q3 2022. During these engagements, the handover documents will be provided to the community including O&M Manual specifically suited to the completed roads. As part of sustainability and O&M, the RDCs have indicated availability of an annual maintenance programme for the districts which would be included as part of the programme.

Construction works are ongoing on 6 access roads – Tiya (96% progress); Checheche-Rimai (88% progress); Nyunga-Goko (79% progress); Ruwedza (77% progress); Nyamusundu (76% progress) and Kushinga-Manase (19% progress). The continued rising cost of construction inputs and difficulty accessing cement and coarse aggregates continues to slow down progress on the road works. Works on the 6 works was expected by July 2022 but will now be completed by Dec 2022. Scope of works include construction of culverts, shelverts, gabions, splash drains, spreading and compaction of gravel. The 6 access roads cover 47km. Cumulatively, 623 (313 women; 310 men) community workers have gained employment to facilitate road infrastructure works; with US\$87,021 paid in wages for 131,251 labour hours provided. Construction works on the remaining 2 community access roads (Zorora-Kopera and Stirling Budzi) which will cover 16km is expected to commence by Q3 2022.

Progress on the active roads has been slow due to the continued challenge in accessing construction materials and aggregates. Additionally, the Govt directive for banks to stop lending also contributed to the slow progress on works, as the contractors had secured loans to undertake works and the banks started recovering their loan amounts for works done. This resulted in contractors facing difficulty to procure and secure building materials. To mitigate this challenge, UNOPS CI has reached out to contractors banks to ease this pressure; and also enforced bimonthly Interim Payment Certificates (IPC) submission by the contractors. Additionally, UNOPS CI is also now stock piling on construction materials in all active sites. The main challenge is with cement as its shelf life reduces when stored for a long period. Construction works on all the remaining 8 roads are expected to be completed by December 2022.

As the construction of the roads did not involve the engagement of any contractors, UNOPS CI will not include a DNP. However, the roads will be monitored and inspected by UNOPS CI engineers, as they are managing the DNPs for other assets such as the schools and irrigation schemes. Overall, the construction of the community access roads will provide multiple benefits including: employment and economic opportunities for the targeted communities; generating revenue and alleviating food security problems; and improving access to schools, health care services, local markets and other social services.

Rehabilitation of health facilities

In a bid to strengthen the capacity of cyclone affected rural health facilities to provide sustainable access to health services to targeted communities, 4 rural health facilities will be rehabilitated under the project. During this period, UNOPS CI completed light renovations and maintenance works of the PCR laboratory for the Old Mutare hospital thereby improving its capacity to carry out rapid PCR tests in response to COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, to further support Old Mutare hospital in improving quality health care provision, additional laboratory and medical supplies were also procured and provided. The laboratory at Old Mutare is now able to provide extensive support that goes beyond COVID-19 testing. Utilizing the PCR and extraction machine procured by UNOPS CI under the project, the laboratory is now able to conduct tests for a wide variety of pathogens and enable the early detection of infectious diseases, cancers, and genetic changes that could cause diseases.

As part of the COVID-19 response, the rehabilitation of a 12-bed isolation ward at St. Peter's mission hospital in Checheche, Chipinge district commenced in Q4 2021. The scope of works include construction of waiting room, observation and triage room; new patients' ablution facilities for both male and female wards; rehabilitation of water reticulation connections to ablution facilities; electrical installation; among other maintenance and mechanical works. Construction works is at 68% progress to completion. The construction of all main structures was completed and the plastering of the walls is finished. The contractor is now finishing the interior works before upgrading the plumbing and electrical works to match the new designs and additional facilities provided. Works were expected to be completed by July 2022 but will now be completed in Dec 2022; as the site has faced multiple challenges leading to delays, largely due to the contractor's poor capacity and their inability to cope with Zimbabwe's economic situation. There have been multiple temporary work stoppage due to cashflow issues and some of the work done has had to be repeated due to the poor quality of construction. UNOPS CI is managing the situation by following up with the contractor on a daily basis to monitor the quality and ensure they have enough cash flow to maintain their operations. Upon completion of works, the isolation ward will be critical in management of COVID-19 and other highly infectious diseases in Chipinge districts, as it will provide an alternative isolation center that is easier to access in comparison to those at Chipinge and Mutare towns (benefiting 16,000 people within the catchment area).

Restoring of Community Infrastructure

To improve the quality of maternal and newborn care, UNOPS CI is constructing a new maternity ward at Mutsvangwa health centre in Chimanimani district. Scope of works include construction of antenatal ward, labour and delivery ward, postnatal ward, outpatient ward and ancillary facilities. Construction works on the maternal ward commenced in this reporting period and is at 30% progress to completion, with expected completion by December 2022. The work on the foundation has been completed and construction has advanced to the superstructure. The upgraded health facility will benefit approximately 11,800 people in Chimanimani district.

Lastly, UNOPS CI is installing an incinerator at Mutambara Mission Hospital to support the safe and efficient management of medical waste. Scope of works include design and construction of a new 50kg/hr incinerator and the required ancillary infrastructure. Construction works for the ancillary infrastructure required for the operation of the incinerator commenced in this reporting period and is now at 27% progress to completion. Upon instalment, the incinerator will serve 46 villages within the catchment area. Construction works in Mutambara Mission hospital is expected to be completed by October 2022.

Technical discussions and engagements on O&M with health facilities' personnel and local authorities to prepare for project implementation support such as planning for operational costs and institutional arrangements including coordination, is planned for in Q4 2022 following completion of the construction works.

Rehabilitation of schools

Three contractors for school rehabilitation works on the 7 targeted schools were engaged during this reporting period; following a long protracted procurement process which resulted in multiple re-tendering following poor bids. Rehabilitation works commenced in late June; with works split into 3 lots per contractor to allow construction to take place simultaneously for all schools. Excavation of the foundations for the new classroom blocks in progress. Scope of works for the schools will include: construction of classroom blocks; teachers' housing; school playgrounds; perimeter fencing for some schools; ablution blocks with flush toilets etc. Informed by UNESCO VISUS multi-hazard school risk assessment, the scope of work for 3 targeted schools will also include risk mitigation works consisting of tree planting to create a natural barrier to strong winds and landslides. These risk mitigation works will complement the effort put into the construction of more modern and climate-resilient structures within the schools. The expected completion date for 6 schools is March 2023 and 1 school by June 2023.

The selection of the 7 targeted schools was based on previous commitments made to the schools, the importance of the schools to the local communities, the number of students benefiting, and the extent to which the schools had sustained damage from cyclone Idai.

Based on these criteria, the seven schools selected are expected to have the highest impact on their communities. The rehabilitation of these facilities will improve access to education by reducing the distances students have to travel to school and reducing the student population in other institutions in the area, thereby allowing them to operate more efficiently within their existing capacity.

The 7 schools targeted for rehabilitation include: Kushinga primary, Ndakopa primary, Mukombiwani primary, Kushinga secondary, Dzingire primary, Hode primary and Hlabiso primary. The school rehabilitation works will benefit 5,862 students and their families (2,857 girls and 3,007 boys), surpassing the maximum target set for the beneficiaries in the education component.

Technical discussions and engagements on O&M with stakeholders to prepare for project implementation support such as planning for operational costs and institutional arrangements including coordination is planned for in Q2 2023 following completion of the construction works.

Rehabilitation of Jopa Market

The design works for Jopa market was finalised and design certificate issued. The procurement of a contractor which was expected to have been completed by Q2 2022 was delayed due to changes in scope and finalisation of the ESMP. The procurement process for contractor is in the final stage with the award expected in the first week of September, with construction works also expected to commence in September 2022, and with June 2023 completion date. The scope of work will include construction of vending stalls and ancillary facilities including water storage tanks, pavement and drainage works, road works and fencing, plumbing and electrical works, ablution facilities etc. The constructed Jopa market will contribute to sustainable employment of local vendors, and improve food security serving 69 villages within the catchment area.

Risk mitigation activities to protect new and existing infrastructure

Significant advancement has been made under the project by UNOPS CI to protect the rehabilitated community infrastructure. Risk mitigation features including splash drains, storm drains and gabion walls, culverts, side drains, and mitre dams have been constructed in 7 wards (58.3% project target) to protect new and existing infrastructure including the completed roads, and irrigation schemes. Additional risk mitigation features are targeted for construction in 5 wards, including those benefiting from the completion of 3 targeted schools and watershed schemes sub-project. The identified risk mitigation efforts are informed by UNESCO hazard risk mapping assessment and school risk assessment.

ZIRP reconnecting communities through road rehabilitation

A road is more than just a way for getting from one place to another – for most communities in Chimanimani District, roads are the lifeline to markets, food and basic services such as education and health facilities. The destruction of road infrastructure caused by Cyclone Idai was especially debilitating for such communities as they were totally cut off.

One such road, Ruwedza, connects 2 villages to the only satellite primary school in the area. The two villages have no secondary school so students walk 3kms to Mkombiwami Secondary School. The nearest health center for this community is the Mutambara Mission hospital which is 28kms away. The rugged terrain makes it impossible for villagers to develop shorter routes so they follow the main road. Access to this community was cut off so much that the National COVID-19 vaccination program had excluded them as there was no means of reaching them.

UNOPS is rehabilitating this road through the WB funded ZIRP. UNOPS is implementing a community-based approach that provides employment for the local community to carry out labour-intensive work such as the construction of culverts and drainage channels for the roads.

This modality has been effective in producing temporary income opportunities and transferring skills while disaster-struck communities rehabilitate their assets. For sustainability, labour-intensive works utilise local materials. This ensures that communities are resilient to future shocks. The communities have the requisite skills to source material and repair damaged roads on their own.

"Now that cars can travel to our village, I saw the opportunity to open a tuckshop and sell groceries in the village using the money I am making working on this road with UNOPS," a community worker at Ruwedza road, Juliet Tsarara (aged 58) exclaims. "When my contract ends, I will still have a source of income to look after my family."



Community workers, Ruwedza road



Now that cars can travel to our village, I saw the opportunity to open a tuckshop and sell groceries in the village using the money I am making working on this road with UNOPS."

Juliet Tsarara, Ruwedza road community worker.



6

Irrigation schemes completely rehabilitated



27km

of damaged access roads rehabilitated



4

school classroom blocks under construction



3

health facility structures under construction

Emerging Issues & Challenges



Multiple suppliers are facing serious cash flow issues, as Zimbabwe's economic situation deteriorates. The issue is emanating from high interest rates, the sharp drop in the value of the Zimbabwean dollar and changing government policies on lending by banks.



Increase in fuel prices by average of \$0.45 per litre has resulted in several requests for contract variations and cancellation of existing contracts for materials supply and plant hire.



Due to various challenges and issues faced throughout implementation, the project has depleted all of its tolerances for time and will not be able to complete implementation within the agreement period, when the Defects Notification Period (DNP) is considered. All activities completed past 30 June 2022 will have their DNP extended beyond the agreement end date. Furthermore, various sites in all activities are ongoing and will be completed between July 2022 and March 2023.



Delays in VAT reimbursements from the Government will prevent the project from utilizing a large portion of the funds provided. Up to US\$ 1 million might not be utilized from VAT generated in 2022. These funds are likely to be returned in 2023, when the project will be winding down and no longer able to initiate infrastructure activities.

Good practices & Key Lessons learned



Due to the everchanging banking rules and regulations in the country, contractors are driven to change bank account details and this causes delays as the approval processes of banking details in the system is a process that takes time. To mitigate this, the project has now set out clear information at the time of signing the contracts. This will reduce delays in disbursing advances and enable contractors to mobilize faster. The communication will also reduce delays in payment, that sometimes slow down work on site, in the event that contractors change their banking details.



The continuous fluctuation of rates of materials is causing challenges as has been experienced throughout the project. Contracts that are now in place for supply of materials are getting delayed due to inflated costs of the material itself and transport. UNOPS CI is mitigating this risk by stockpiling construction inputs and providing payment advances to contractors.



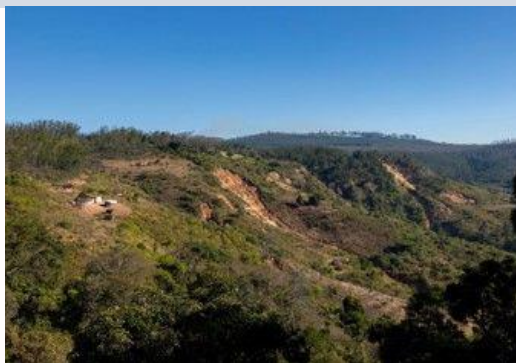
Inclusion aspects have been embedded centrally through the community infrastructure component, with the high engagement of community members, unique mechanisms to involve women, the highly vulnerable and people with disabilities, on-site childcare services, and strong GBV mainstreaming at site level.

Comprehensive resilience building



Imagery of remnants of the damage done by the floods and mudslides that hit Chimanimani District on March 19, 2019

Comprehensive Resilience Building



Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve

UNESCO was engaged to develop flood and landslide hazard maps and risk assessments to inform the siting, location and choice of risk reduction infrastructure in high impact, hot-spot areas. Detailed (90m) flood risk maps and detailed risk zonation maps have since been developed for Chimanimani and Chipinge districts. The hazard maps and risk assessments maps have been shared with the UN TAs, Govt stakeholders (including Department of Civil Protection (DCP), Meteorological Service Department, Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA), Secretary for Provincial Affairs and Devolution in Manicaland, Chimanimani District Development Coordinator's (DDC) Office, Chipinge DDC's Office) and University of Zimbabwe and will inform future post disaster recovery and reconstruction programming.

Additionally, through joint effort with the Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services, under the project, UNESCO launched 2 community radio stations in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts; to facilitate community early warning and emergency response to disasters. The community radio stations are pivotal to disaster preparedness and response communication at community level. To further supplement the support made under the project through the set up of the community radios stations, the Govt of Zimbabwe is also implementing a new cell phone tower in Chipinge district. The Govt has allowed for advertising through the community radios which will facilitate financial sustainability of the community radios beyond the project. Further, as part of early warning action and in enhancing education continuity during the emergencies, using non ZIRP resources, UNESCO procured and donated 100 solar powered radios to MoPSE.

Of particular importance, with support from UNESCO under the project, the nomination for the Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve (BR) was approved by the Man and Biosphere (MAB) International Coordinating Council (ICC). The Chimanimani BR is the second BR in Zimbabwe after the inclusion of the Middle Zambezi BR in 2010. The Chimanimani BR includes the Chimanimani district in Zimbabwe's eastern highlands, and forms part of a transboundary landscape that is part of the Eastern Afromontane biodiversity hotspot.

The designation of the BR is part of comprehensive resilience building for Chipinge and Chimanimani districts recovering from past climate driven destruction and very vulnerable to future climate shocks such as droughts, floods and landslides.



Chimanimani FM premises

As a BR, Chimanimani district has been promoted as a living laboratory and vehicle for learning, researching and monitoring test interventions to mitigate climate shocks. Through the BR Management Trust, the establishment and operation of the Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve ensures the ownership by the local stakeholders beyond the life of the project.

Further, the UNESCO hazard maps and risk assessments, and the VISUS multi-hazard schools' risk assessment that have been produced under the project, will inform the final plan and scope of the project risk reduction sub-component under the UNOPS CI school rehabilitation works, and FAO and UNOPS CI Nyahode Watershed Management works. Jointly, UNESCO and UNOPS CI have identified 7 locations within Chimanimani district where the establishment of micro watershed management schemes would have the most impact. These locations were selected based on the outcomes of the landslide and flood risk hazard mapping, which highlighted the vulnerability of each ward in Chimanimani to the two environmental risks. The results of the UNESCO VISUS assessment will inform the construction of risk mitigation features to protect schools in Chimanimani district.

The risk mitigation features will include the planting of trees to create a natural barrier to strong winds and landslides; complementing the effort put into the construction of more modern and climate-resilient structures within the schools. The VISUS assessment report has also been shared with MoPSE and Dept of Civil Protection (DCP) and will inform future school rehabilitation interventions, while also raising community awareness around schools' vulnerability to climate shocks and improving preparedness of both schools and communities. MoPSE and DCP have also expressed the need for further training of district education inspectors on the school safety assessment tool.

In further sustaining project outcomes under this component, UNESCO plans to collaborate with relevant DRM stakeholders from Govt such as Dept of Civil Protection, local authorities and MSD to ensure early action plans are aligned to the district contingency plans.

Emerging Issues & challenges

No direct support on government functionaries: as activities such as Biosphere Reserve nomination need strong government engagement throughout the process; UNESCO had to rely on alternative funding resource to ensure Govt engagement in this process

Community radio equipment was delayed by two months due to importation clearance challenges.

Construction of telecommunications tower to host radio transmitter and other GSM providers in Chipinge district was also delayed due to bad road conditions which inhibited transportation of equipment

Good Practices & Key Lessons Learned



The hazard and disaster risk maps and comprehensive resilience products (incl VISUS school assessment tool) produced under the project have been disseminated to the WB, UN TAs, and Govt stakeholders including DCP, MSD, MoPSE among others to inform future resilience programming. Additionally, a stakeholder meeting has been held with DCP on the use of the maps for future policy decision making.



Establishing stakeholder buy-in is critical in ensuring ownership, support and opportunities for future programming. For example, the Be Resilient BuPuSa project created an opportunity to continue the work on early warning and early action done under the ZIRP.



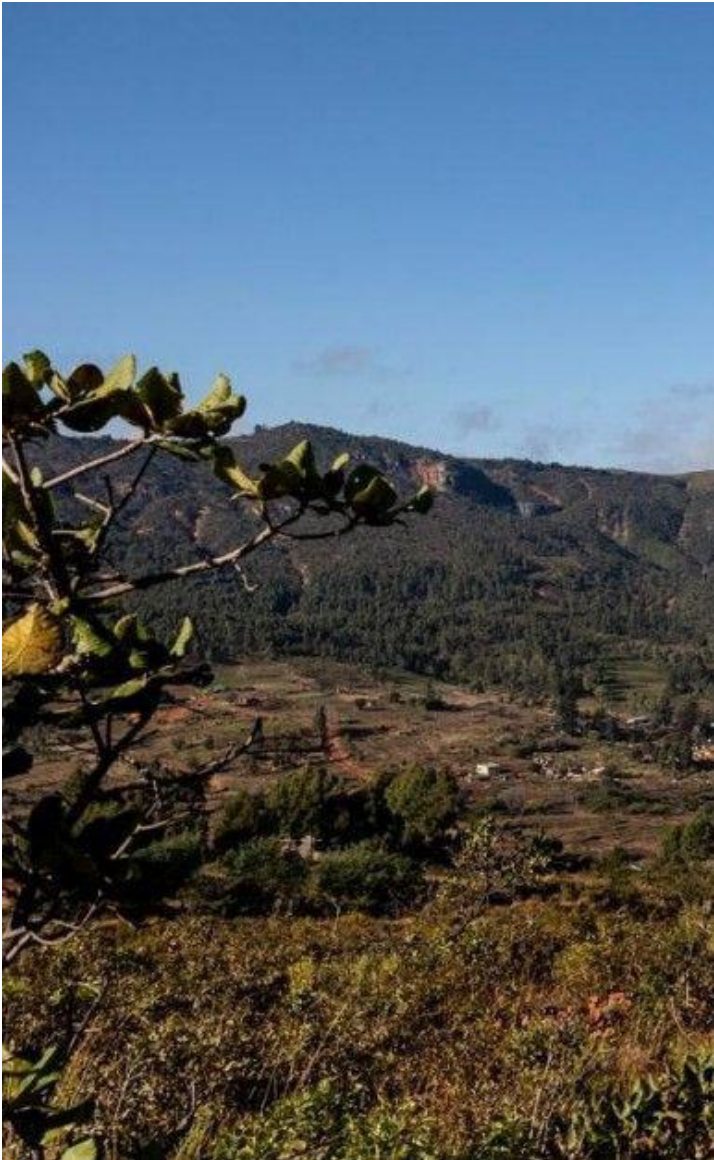
The importance of strong engagement, coordination, and investment on local governance resilience. The establishment of Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve has already fundraised US\$15,000 for the implementation of its first 5-year management plan.



The establishment and operation of the Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve ensures the ownership by the local stakeholders after the project through the Biosphere Reserve Management Trust



Government of Zimbabwe's declaration to allow advertising through community radios will support financial sustainability of the project



Comprehensive Resilience Building

The Chimanimani Biosphere Reserve has been received well by stakeholders in Chimanimani. This is testament to the extensive consultation and engagement that the project conducted.



"Due to climate change and environmental degradation, we have lost lives, close livelihood, and even the environment. The Biosphere Reserve will bring a lot of economic opportunities in terms of job creation, sustainable tourism and so on. We are going to sequence additional fauna and flora in the district. We are also to witness cultural preservation." - Biton Samson, Development Economist, DDC Chimanimani

"As we are aware that maybe we might get floods again just like in the past years where we had cyclones, so this is a preparation for when the rains come, and if it's heavy rains, the water will be detained in these ridges. It will not escape through and destroy our environment." - Local community member, Chikukwa Village, Chimanimani



"This biosphere reserve is going to help the community to conserve their resources. Because you cannot be achieved without a forest, without the rivers, without the mountains, and without the animals. So the biosphere is going to create an ownership awareness that the community funds their own resources in Chimanimani. So we have seen the UNESCO people coming to the ground, meeting the local stakeholders." Chief Saurombe, Traditional leader, Chimanimani

Component 3: Providing Technical Assistance

Component 3 Summary



The project continued to make concerted efforts to ensure integrated GBV response is provided to GBV survivors in marginalised and hard to reach area through the mobile One Stop Centre at static clinics and outreach.; with 6,878 people reached to date (79.9% of project target). Strong efforts were made through UNFPA technical support to ensure GBV is mainstreamed across ZIRP programming. During this reporting period, a GBV checklist was developed and operationalised as a means to track ongoing TA activities, identifying potential GBV risks across TA programming; which will inform the targeted support provided by UNFPA Implementing Partners Musasa and FACT throughout the remainder of the project for project sites.

GBV Service and Community-Based Surveillance



A survivor of GBV receives counselling services at one of GBV Mobile One Stop Clinic implemented under ZIRP

GBV Service & Community-Based Surveillance

Multi-sectoral services for GBV response

The mobile one stop centers (OSC) remained a successful model with some variation, following the completion of WHO mandate under the project. UNFPA and its implementing partner Musasa adopted an approach of setting up the mobile OSC at medical facilities in order to maintain static services but also working with assigned medical personnel where they had to carry out community outreaches. UNFPA's mobile OSCs were complemented by the efforts of community based facilitators (CBFs). The CBFs are a critical point in the identification and referral of issues of gender based violence in Chipinge and Chimanimani, which then are treated within the higher levels of care through various service providers.

Through the mobile OSCs strong effort, good progress was made on the project GBV indicators. The mobile outreach through the mobile OSC continues to reach the marginalised and hard to reach communities. Cumulatively, under the project 6,878 people (79.9% of project target) have accessed the mobile OSC for services related to: physical violence (1,617 cases); emotional violence (2,123 cases), sexual violence (758 cases), economic violence (2,094 cases), child pregnancies (137 cases) and rape (147 cases). With the relaxation of COVID-19 restriction measures, the project has seen rising numbers of GBV survivors accessing the mobile OSC this reporting period compared. During this reporting period alone, a total of 1,857 GBV survivors accessed services at the mobile OSC; of which 3 were boys, 118 girls, 18 men and 1,718 women.

Of note, the project also saw improvement in the number of sexually abused individuals accessing PEP services within the designated 72 hours, recording 42 survivors compared to 22 in the last reporting period. The rising numbers is attributed to the strong effort made by FACT and Community Based Facilitators (CBF) in raising awareness on the importance of PEP services at community level; as well as the GBV referral pathways created and operationalised under the project. Despite the improvement in access of PEP services, the number of survivors who report within 72hr remains very low due to a number of reasons, including fear of stigma, distance from services. Reporting within 72hr remains a challenge in Zimbabwe across programmes, as also shown from the HIMS data (29% of survivors reporting to health facilities do so within 72hr).

ZIRP supported community cadres continue to sensitise GBV survivors on the importance to report within 72hr in order to access PEP.

Economic and physical violence remain the most prevalent forms of abuse faced by communities. It is hoped that the continued community awareness will provide means for GBV mitigation and prevention at community level. It has been noted that there is a positive uptake of services by male survivors, both adult and child. This is indicative of the effectiveness of community messaging on challenging negative masculinities which may prevent males from seeking assistance.

As part of survivor centred, integrated GBV response, the project also continued to make concerted effort to support GBV survivors in receiving health related services, legal services, psychosocial and police services. During this period 284 GBV survivors were assisted to received health services, 953 legal services, 1,587 psychosocial services, and 367 police services. Additionally during this reporting period, 459 survivors were assisted with transport to higher levels of care. These were survivors who had complex needs which could not be attended to by the community based service providers. While UNFPA has been able to mobilise services for the vulnerable communities in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts, the most sought after service remains legal support. During this period alone 953 survivors received legal support. Cumulatively, 1,381 survivors have received GBV legal services under the project (83.6% of project target). These services are mostly related to drafting and submission of protection or peace or maintenance orders through the district's magistrates courts. For other survivors it is merely a case of legal counselling to understand the possible legal steps that might be taken by a survivor against a perpetrator.

With elections drawing close, it is pertinent to note that there is greater scrutiny in the communities on the work of NGOs. While for the most part, GBV programming has often been exempt from limitations to accessing communities, it is prudent to note that the Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) bill and the increasing political activity may cause shrinking space in which to conduct work. UNFPA and its partners continue to assess the situation and will advise if any restrictions are put on their work.

Table 2: GBV response under the ZIRP

Project indicators	Jan to June 2022 Achievement	Cumulative project target	Cumulative achievement	% progress towards cumulative target
Number of survivors provided with transport to higher levels of care	459	1000	977	97.7%
Sexually abused individuals initiated on PEP	42	200	99	49.5%
Number of survivors who received post rape care	29	600	176	29.3%
Number of GBV survivors supported through legal support	953	1650	1559	94.5%
Number of persons reached with GBV services through mobile One Stop Center	1857	8600	6,878	79.9%

GBV Service & Community-Based Surveillance

GBV Risk Mitigation

Within the reporting period, UNFPA managed to provide a better lens on how the TAs were adapting the knowledge and understanding gained from the GBV training that was conducted by UNFPA in Year 2 in their programming. A GBV checklist was introduced as a means to track ongoing TA activities, and identifying potential GBV risks across TA programming. The tool is largely influenced by the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines related to each TA's activities. The checklist was administered by a Community Based Facilitator (CBF) at specific TA project sites. A summarised report was produced with specific findings and suggested recommendations for each TA on GBV mitigation; which was shared with the respective TAs.

UNFPA continues to leverage on community level cadres such as the CBFs and VHWS under UNICEF Health to track GBV mitigation efforts at community level. During this reporting period, there were a number of complementary efforts made by UNFPA and UNTAs to ensure GBV risk mitigation and gender mainstreaming, as well as efforts towards protection of vulnerable communities from GBV/ SEAH and child abuse.

UNICEF WASH: UNICEF WASH has demonstrated great effort in the engagement of women in water and sanitation programmes which includes transitioning women's position in the community from water users to decision making positions involving ensuring sustainability of water systems and water safety. To that end 40 females in contrast to 93 males were trained as village pump minders while 24 females versus 413 males were trained as latrine builders. While the numbers may seem insignificant, this represents a marked increase in women taking up these roles in contrast to the beginning of the project. Against the prevailing patrilineal society and norms as well as reproductive and gendered responsibilities, these women were able to go into non-typical work in their communities. One of the key lessons that was learnt in this respect is the need to adapt training for these positions which has been residential over the period of a week, to cater for women and their care responsibilities especially when they are the head of household.

Mainstreaming of GBV in WASH programming also involves inclusion of women in community structures such as Water Point Committees and DWSSP teams. Some women in Bikita district have taken household latrine construction as a source of livelihood, ensuring improvement of their household food security and nutrition. Some have even managed to improve their household assets after receiving small livestock as labor payment for household latrine construction. Anecdotal evidence in project areas has shown that women's economic empowerment has reduced incidents of GBV in homes as wives are no longer dependent solely on their husbands for the upkeep of the family. PSEA, GBV and child protection issues are mainstreamed throughout all WASH project activities with feedback and reporting guidelines spelt out. These efforts have been supplemented through distribution of resources from UNFPA which speak to GBV and PSEA.

Consultations are being done regarding the most preferred feedback and reporting mechanisms. The design of the menstrual health management latrines in schools and other institutions has created an effective learning model for communities on how safeguarding can extend to sanitation facilities. Monitoring visits conducted during the reporting period noted that parents and community leaders appreciate how these latrines provide needed protection to users and how they can be replicated even at household level. Monthly gender sensitization meetings are held in the operational wards by UNICEF WASH to raise awareness among community leaders on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Gender Based Violence (GBV). The meetings were targeting Village Heads, Government Extension Workers such as Environmental Health Technicians (EHTs) and community cadres such as Village Health Workers (VHWS), and other community leaders. The meetings are facilitated by Implementing Partners and the Ministry of Women Affairs.

Some problems being faced at schools are a mirror of problems in the community. Under ZIRP, schools in Chipinge district were supported with materials to sew RUMPs (reusable menstrual pads) and this idea was then cascaded to the project established health clubs in surrounding communities. Women from neighbouring villages who are not even part of these health clubs then approached one of the schools to learn how to sew pads so that they can also meet their family needs.

FAO: Within irrigation schemes, FAO has continued to mainstream the inclusion of women and youths in leadership and decision making structures. For activities under the livestock, community gardens and the irrigation scheme all training activities have included components on gender mainstreaming, GBV prevention, PSEA and child abuse. Discussions in these training activities have included discussing barriers to women's participation in productive activities and how things can be organized to allow them to have better participation. As part of these sessions there was continuous encouragement on the reporting of PSE/ GBV cases in the communities through the referral pathways (distributed the GBV referral pathway brochures from UNFPA) and the suggestion boxes(all project sites now have suggestion boxes).

As part of ES screening process and disclosure activities and mitigation strategies, communities reviewed issues of child labour, risk of PSEA and the conduct expected of contractors and project staff doing dip tank rehabilitation works in the project areas. Within FAO, all project monitoring missions terms of reference include gender and GBV monitoring. In most monitoring missions, community leadership and the farmers themselves report anecdotal reduction in the cases of GBV in the community. However, actual evidence of this reduction is difficult because GBV has always faced a challenge in underreporting and recording of incidents in both development and humanitarian settings.

GBV Service & Community-Based Surveillance

UNOPS CI: Gender mainstreaming and GBV efforts is also demonstrated by UNOPS CI through its community-based labour intensive works in the project sites in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts. UNOPS has been providing Gender, GBV/PSEA awareness sessions as part of its community workers induction. The sessions are facilitated by the Community Mobilizers from each district. The workers' induction sessions offer information on functional referral pathways for health, psychosocial, safety and protection, legal and other support, such as livelihood support in consistency with GBV guiding principles. The training includes the definitions of GBV, types of GBV, referral pathways, legislation on GBV. There is also a session on PSEA, definition, examples and what to do or report when it happens. The training includes sessions on community mapping of locally available resources and mechanisms that the community uses to respond to GBV and how best to utilize and strengthen available mechanisms. The community lists the available shelters for GBV; and health providers. Communities also reflect on the barriers to these services and the recommendations come from the community. The sessions are also attended by local leaders so that they develop an understanding of GBV/PSEA. Community behavior change facilitators are also part of the inductions whenever they are available.

There has been coordination with UNFPA partners on the ground i.e Musasa and Fact who have co-facilitated GBV/PSEA trainings with UNOPS community mobilisers on UNOPS sites with community leadership, community workers and contractors.

Each site has a GBV referral pathway with contact details of the service providers. UNOPS also encourages the community to use the ZIRP hotline to report as well.

UNOPS Contractors also receive GBV and PSEA inductions and contractors are required to sign a code of conduct with specifications on GBV and PSEA which should a contractor be involved in leads to the immediate termination of the contract with UNOPS. Contractors are also contractually obliged to provide gender disaggregated data of community workers ensuring 50% recruitment of women. Contractors are mandated to offer gender friendly ablution facilities which include separate lockable toilets for men and women.

To encourage participation of women in labour intensive construction work, UNOPS continues to provide child friendly spaces on each site. There are tents equipped with toys for the children where the lactating mothers and mothers with young children on site can leave their children whilst working. The mothers take turns to look after the children as part of their work. On Sexual and reproductive Health Rights of women, first aid boxes are equipped with sanitary ware for women with care givers in the community available to offer immediate assistance when needed. If a woman has to miss work because of menstruation issues, they will continue to receive a full salary.

Emerging Issues & Challenges



The Implementation of the PVO Bill could cause delays or temporary stopping of mobile outreaches if partners are asked to regularise existing agreements with district authorities. This has not created any challenges to date and the mobile teams remain operational.



Behaviour change facilitators in Chimanimani district

Good Practices & Key Lessons Learned



- Ensuring services accessibility within the evolving drought context: Identifying spaces where women feel safe and free to report remains key in the delivery of mobile one stop centres services. Maternity waiting homes and water points are some of the spaces utilized thus ensuring continued service provision in the evolving context. Clinics have also become one of the places that the mobile teams are setting up in order to facilitate easier access to health services.
- Mobilizing communities for better access: Cordial relations maintained with the MoHCC, district and provincial level stakeholders are essential in maintaining access to communities by Musasa and FACT. These have proved useful even after WHO exit from the project in continuing health services for SGBV survivors as health staff is now seconded to the GBV mobile OSC teams as part of the new arrangement in order to ensure continuation of essential services.

Citizen Engagement

Over the reporting period TAs managed to receive feedback on their activities through various platforms of the grievance redress system. The majority of feedback received from the beneficiaries and stakeholders were messages of appreciation for the project; indicative of the overall positive impact the has made in the targeted districts. Besides the messages of appreciation, there were also requests made in the Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRM) relating to desire for further inputs and support outside the ZIRP scope. The following section details the specific grievances received through the GRM.

FAO recorded 56 grievance cases collected from the various feedback; and managed to close 53 cases with 3 yet to be resolved through the the project GRM. 21% of the cases were regarding requests for provision of grinding mills for grinding dried BSF. 8% were requests for cement for BSF construction sites. The rest of grievances (71%) were mostly requests for provision of materials which are outside the ZIRP scope this includes provision of work suits and shirts as well as requests for food aid. One complaint reported his grievance through the newspaper article regarding ZIRP goats contaminating other goats in the villages. However, these claims were not substantiated and the case was closed within 45 days of being reported. There are 3 grievances relating to the distance for collection of BSF materials which are yet to be closed. LEAD is organising to change the location of distribution points for beneficiaries who travel far distances to collect materials.

UNOPS CI recorded a total of 6 grievance cases over the course of the half year, of which 4 were closed. Two were social complaints related to the conduct of contracted workers, both of which were unsubstantiated.

Three were labour issues, two being related to UNOPS contractors related to wages; one issue was closed while the other was referred to the district labour office. The other was mistaken for a project activity and referred to the relevant offices. The last issue related to a community engagement issue on accommodating a contractor and again this was closed.

UNICEF recorded 27 cases through the GRM, of which 22 were closed. The issues logged on UNICEF WASH GRM included appreciation for the project, requests for information, more inputs and reports on defects. Three submissions made were to express beneficiary appreciation for WASH's interventions within institutions and the broader community. Eight entries were of individuals who wanted to expand activities beyond what had been planned and implemented. Four reports related to defects or areas needing repair after works had been completed in piped water schemes. Six reports were requests from institutions which were requesting inclusion into the project after having knowledge or sight of other completed activities; and the remaining 6 were related to requests for information and most specifically project updates. These came from community members and institutions who wanted to know about delivery of materials, the date of completion and other activity schedules.

Overall, against the overall total (89) cases reported, (88.7%) cases were closed and 10 (8.9%) remain open. Of note all (88.7%) of the GRM cases reported during this period, were closed within 45 days of case reporting. This is a good indication of the project's strong GRM mechanisms in place.

For 56 year old Esnath Masinga (not her real name) from Hortburg Chipinge the death of her husband brought about an unusual form of economic and emotional abuse. In her community, issues of property grabbing when a woman's husband dies are normally at the hands of relatives. Traditionally, in these communities, women are believed to have no right to own land or property in their husband's families. A male neighbor started threatening and verbally abusing her with the intention to force her to leave her home and fields so that he could occupy them. Her neighbour also went on to construct a toilet on her land and began doing farming activities. After a conversation with a local village health worker, Esnath learnt of a mobile one stop clinic which was being conducted by the ZIRP project being implemented by UNFPA and Msasa. That is where she received counselling and legal support to understand her rights and retain her property. As a result of the coordinated support of the mobile team and static legal services that Esnath was referred to, the Messenger of Court went ahead to finally remove the abusive construction and crops, as per the court order she had earlier on obtained.

“

"I am now living in peace and my neighbor is not proceeding with his violent behaviour towards me since the mobile OSC team intervened. I am so grateful because they paid all the legal work I required," says Esnath.

Section 3: Fund Performance

Fund Flow & Partner Performance

Budget Allocations under ZIRP

Under the Financing Agreement signed between the WB and UNOPS, a total of US\$72 million has been allocated for ZIRP programme management and implementation; of which UNOPS has signed agreements with seven TAs including amendments for a total of US\$66.07 million, i.e. 92% of the total allocation for the implementation of various multi-sectoral components funded through the ZIRP. The remaining balance is allocated for the operations related to the UNOPS PIU functions.

During this period under review, no additional funding allocation was approved by the World Bank under any of the TA components. Table 3 summarizes the details of the UN2UN Contribution agreements signed between UNOPS and TAs to date, including the amendment to agreements and the amounts disbursed to each TA.

It is to be noted that the PIU made a request for disbursement to the Bank following the biannual reporting of December 2021. However, noting the request for a time extension on some of the project subcomponents (i.e FAO for the Nyahode watershed and dip tank rehabilitation; and

UNOPS CI Nyahode watershed, Mutema irrigation scheme, Jopa market and schools rehabilitation), the Bank put on hold this disbursement. This request was only revisited upon completion of the supervision mission by the Bank in May 2022, where a thorough review of all components was carried out. Subsequently, the Bank disbursed the funds to the PIU towards the end of June 2022. Noting this, during the reporting period there were no disbursements made to any TAs against the funds received.

Fund Flow and Disbursements

As of this reporting period, a total of US\$69.9 million (97%) has been disbursed by the Bank to UNOPS (including the funds received as of June 2022), against the overall approved ZIRP budget of US\$72 million. Of this amount, UNOPS has disbursed a total of US\$56.99 million to the TAs for the implementation of activities under the various sectors as agreed in the signed agreements, which is 86% against the approved total TA budgets/allocations of US\$66.07 million. The details relating to the respective TA allocations and disbursements can be found in Table 3 above. The overall ZIRP fund expense reconciliation for the period ending 30 June 2022 and the PIU Interim Financial Statement can be found under Annex A.

Table 3: Details of the UN2UN Contribution agreements signed between UNOPS PIU and TAs to date

Technical Agency	Original Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved budget as of June 2022 (US\$) ¹⁴	Amounts Disbursed (US\$)	% Disbursed
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	10,499,980	13,456,730	11,045,889	82.08%
International Organization for Immigration (IOM)	500,000	500,000	500,000	100.00%
World Food Programme (WFP) ¹⁵	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	100.00%
World Health Organization (WHO)	999,320	1,499,320	1,497,160 ¹⁶	99.86%
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	13,006,242	13,121,242	11,133,355	85.00%
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Community Infrastructure (CI)	22,101,919	22,361,990	20,151,798	91.00%
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	389,107	636,249	636,249	100.00%
Total	61,996,568	66,075,531	56,994,563	86.25%

¹⁴During this period under review, no additional funding allocation was approved by the World Bank under any of the TA components

¹⁵WFP concluded its activities in Dec 2020, and the final financial report was submitted in June 2021. Full funding utilized.

¹⁶The discrepancy between the total approved budget against the amount disbursed relates to the budget allocated for the TA contribution towards the ZIRP hotline managed by the PIU.

Expenditure Reported by TAs as of 30 June

Based on the financial progress reported as of June 2022, the consolidated TA cumulative expenditure reported stands at US\$54.06 million (91%) against the total funds disbursed of US\$59.46 million. Figure 2, shows the expenditures reported by the respective TAs and the burn rate against the funds disbursed and approved budget. Interim Financial Reports submitted by the TAs can be found under Annex A.

FAO: Total budget FAO including the budget amendments stands at US\$13.45 million and as of the period under review, has received US\$11.04 million, i.e. 82% of the approved budget. No disbursements were made to the TA during this reporting period. As of June 2022, FAO has reported an additional expenditure of US\$0.51 million in this reporting period, thus reporting a cumulative spend of US\$10.74 million; an 80% burn rate against the allocated budget and 97% against the funds disbursed. The cash balance on hand is reported at US\$0.30 million. Noting the challenges FAO reported during the last reporting period, and upon careful review of their progress, the TA requested additional time to complete some of their project sub-components (Nyahode watershed and dip tank rehabilitation). During Q1 2022, PIU led engagements with the WB to obtain approval for additional time for FAO to complete these delayed activities by 20 June 2023. Over the reporting period, FAO has some notable progress on key activities such as the completion of construction of 25 black soldier fly production tanks and Construction works for 22 greenhouses commenced and is expected to be completed by August. TA reported, the completion of 438 goat replacements for affected beneficiaries, and ongoing monitoring by FAO, Agritex and DVS to ensure good animal health and productivity. FAO reported completing 32 dipping sessions between January and June 2022.

FAO has not reported on any completed procurement activities during the reporting period, however, the key procurement activities currently ongoing are noted as follows:

- Tender for dip tank rehabilitation works launched in June 2022 and rehabilitation works are expected to commence by early September 2022. ESS disclosure for the targeted 55 dip tanks is in progress.
- Re-tendering for pulpy kidney vaccine done.

UNICEF: As of date, a total of US\$13.12 million was allocated for UNICEF, to implement interventions under three sectors, namely Education, Health, and WASH (Table 4). As of June 2022, 85% (US\$11.13 million) of the allocated budget was disbursed to UNICEF. During the period under review, UNICEF has reported an additional expenditure of US\$2.75 million, bridging the cumulative expenditure to US\$11.42 million across all components, i.e 87% against the approved budget and 102% against the amount disbursed. This cumulative financial progress under each component is as follows

All activities under the UNICEF health component were finalized as of Dec 2021 and no major challenges were noted. The education component requested a budget realignment to use the savings for the procurement of additional hygiene kits for all 134 ZIRP beneficiary schools in response to COVID-19. This request was approved by the WB in March 2022 and all activities are expected to be completed by August 2022. During the progress review meeting held following the June 2022 reporting, UNICEF WASH noted a need for additional time until June 2023 to complete all the activities. This request will be formally submitted to PIU for consideration and submission to the Bank for final approval.

UNOPS CI: Total budget for UNOPS CI stands at US\$22.36 million. 79% (US\$17.68 million) of the funding has been disbursed against the approved and UNOPS CI has reported an additional expenditure of US\$2.96 million including commitments as of this reporting period; bringing the cumulative expenditure reported to US\$ 14.96 million, i.e 67% burn rate against the approved budget and 85% against the funds disbursed.

Overall UNOPS progress has shown a trend of steady progress with most of the ground-level works having started during the period under review. Under the community infrastructure component, UNOPS CI has signed an agreement with UNESCO for US\$500,000, through which UNESCO supported UNOPS CI's work in reducing the vulnerability of communities in the targeted districts to natural disasters and assisting in identifying critical locations for its resilience works.

UNFPA: Under the ZIRP Technical Assistance budget line, a total of US\$0.63 million is allocated under UNFPA with a focus to provide more decentralized, resilient structures and systems in place to avert and respond to GBV among populations affected by Cyclone Idai. The amount also includes a budget scale-up allocation of US\$0.25 million, with the objective to scale-up interventions to increase the availability and accessibility of mobile GBV essential services while scaling up GBV community-based surveillance and improving the timeliness of referrals in a COVID-19-protected manner.

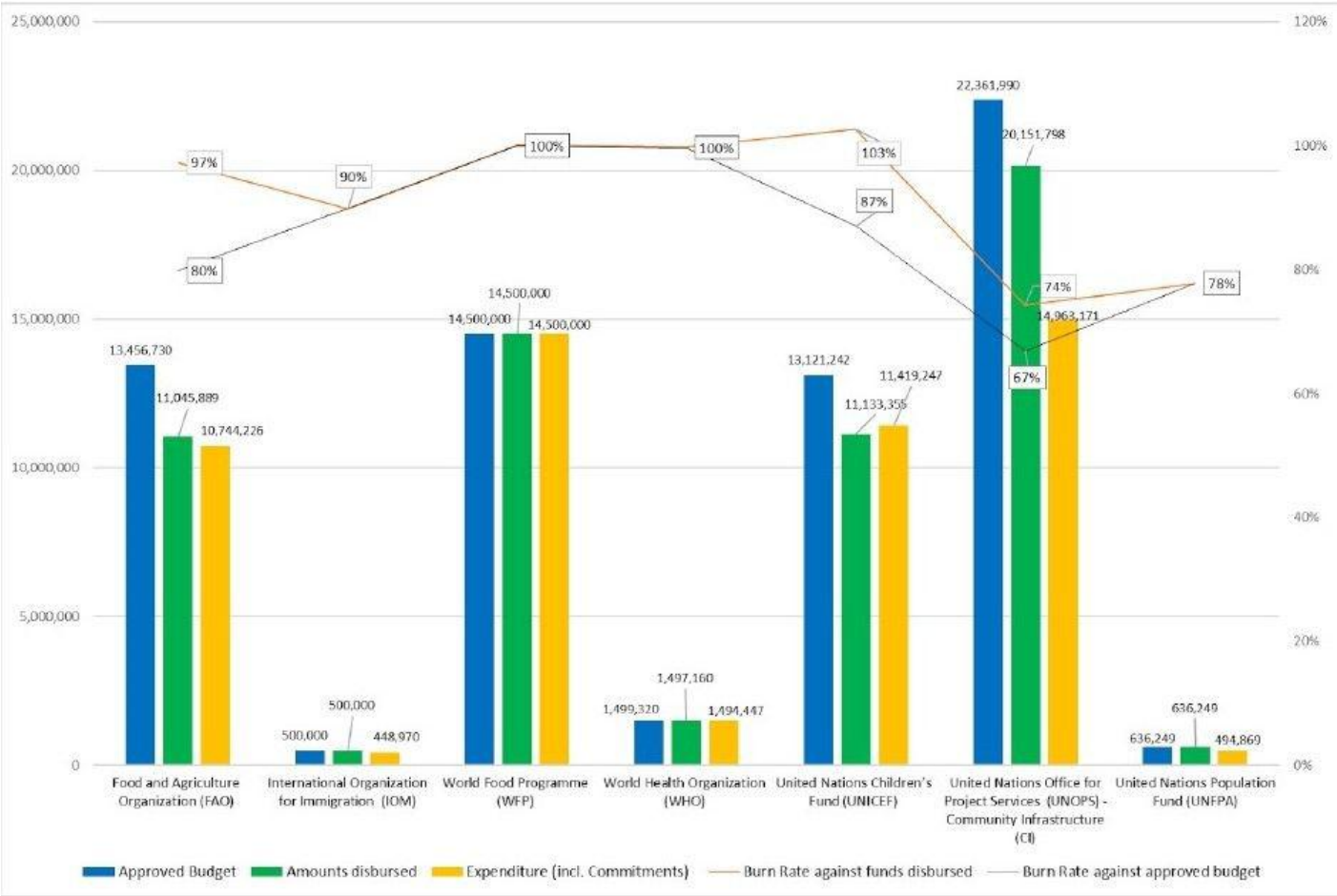
UNFPA has received the entire funding in two tranches, first upon the signature of the original agreement and the additional funds upon the signature of the agreement amendment. UNFPA is on track with the implementation of its activities. During this reporting UNFPA reported an additional expenditure of US\$0.12 million, thus reporting a cumulative expenditure of US\$0.49 million (78%) against the approved budget and funds disbursed. All activities are on track for completion by the end of 2022.

Table 4: UNICEF financial progress under each component

UNICEF Components	Total Approved budget as of June 2022 (US\$)	Total Exp + Commitments as of June 2022 (US\$)	Burn rate against the Budget
WASH	9,963,836	8,322,583	84%
Education	1,006,442	1,005,953	99%
Health	2,150,964	2,090,710	97%
Total	13,121,242	11,419,247	87%

Fund Flow & Partner Performance

Fig 3: Technical Agencies financial performance for the period ending 30 June 2022



Project Procurement Update

Table 5 below summarizes the budget allocated by each TA under the project components. Detailed ZIRP Procurement plan is provided under the Annex B

Technical Agency	Approved Budget (US\$)	Component	Output	Procurement Planned Budget (US\$)	Procurement Actual (US\$)	% of total budget allocated for procurement	% Spent against Procurement planned budget
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	13,456,730	Component 1: Providing immediate support for cyclone recovery	Restoring agricultural crop and livestock production Restoring communal irrigation schemes	11,876,245.30	8,041,843.71	88%	67.71%
International Organization for Immigration (IOM)	500,000	Component 3: Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	11,751	11,751	2%	100.00%
World Health Organization (WHO)	1,499,320	Component 2: Enabling medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience building	Revitalizing basic health service provision	112,300	157,817	7%	140.53%
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	13,121,242	Component 2: Enabling medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience building	Revitalizing basic health service provision	1,554,376	1,553,316	30%	99.93%
			Rehabilitating communal WASH services	1,640,000	1,640,000		100.00%
			Rehabilitating damaged community schools	713,808	696,641		98%
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Community Infrastructure (CI)	22,361,990	Component 2: Enabling medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience building	Revitalizing basic health service provision Restoring communal irrigation schemes Rehabilitating damaged community schools Rehabilitating damaged community infrastructure	15,143,005.44	13,381,947.83	60%	88%
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	636,249	Component 3: Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	103,143	90,135	16%	87.38%
Total	51,575,531			29,852,879.88	24,271,702.161	58%	81%

Project Procurement Update

Overall Financial and Procurement Progress

According to the African Development Bank¹⁷, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and continued drought led to a 10% contraction in real GDP in 2020 and inflation soared, averaging 622.8% in 2020, up from 226.9% in 2019.

However, it is to be noted that the government's efforts with the introduction of disinflation policies were effective in bringing down inflation in 2021, slowing from 838% in July 2020 to 60.7% in December 2021, as reported by the World Bank¹⁸.

The World Bank further noted that the Monetary policy was further tightened by year-end and in early 2022 to calm inflationary pressures from continuing distortions in the foreign exchange market and rising international prices.

However, in early 2022, on top of the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russia-Ukraine conflict negatively impacted the above efforts to curb inflation in the country. Over the past few months, the rising inflation and devaluing of the local currency continued to depreciate the macroeconomic situation in Zimbabwe.

The latest figures shared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency showed that the country's inflation rate reached 191% in June 2022.

In order to mitigate the financial and procurement-related challenges, the TAs adopted different approaches during the past year:

- TAs reviewed and enhanced their procurement capacity, through the allocation of more resources to improve the robustness of procurement delivery.
- Setting up long-term agreements (LTAs) with suppliers and sharing such among the TAs had also helped TAs to a certain extent.
- To curb the procurement and supply chain challenges, some TAs had also accessed and used prepositioned stock, while they ran the procurement processes to replace and restock.

With these efforts noted, during this reporting period, some of the TAs - notably UNOPS CI and UNICEF WASH - have shown progress in terms of project activities implementation and finalizing key procurement activities allowing them to start some of the key activities.

UNOPS CI reported completion of procurement activities, except for the Mutema Irrigation works, Jopa women's market and watershed management activities and UNICEF reported progress on later piped water schemes.

FAO reported facing lengthy procurement processes for activities due to challenges the market challenges, however, during the reporting period, reported progress on some of the key procurement activities. FAO reported the launching of the Tender for the dip tanks rehabilitation works and the retendering of the pulpy kidney vaccines.

FAO reported facing lengthy procurement processes for activities due to market challenges, however, during the reporting period, reported progress on some of the key procurement activities. FAO reported the launching of the tender for the dip tanks rehabilitation works and the retendering of the pulpy kidney vaccines.

Asset Management

As per the project agreement no asset procured under the ZIRP funding shall be transferred to any government entities. All capitalized assets will either be transferred to the owners of the targeted communities or will remain in the ownership of the respective TAs.

During this reporting period, WHO and UNICEF Health concluded their mandate under the project. As part of the project closure requirement, both WHO and UNICEF Health confirmed that in line with the ZIRP Agreement and as part of their Agency asset management procedures, assets procured will not be handed over to any government authority. On the closure of the project, both Agencies will continue to use the project assets which will later either be disposed of through a donation or sale.



Learning Materials procured by UNICEF ready for distribution

¹⁷African Economic Outlook 2021, Zimbabwe, <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-economic-outlook>

¹⁸Zimbabwe Overview, April 2022, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/zimbabwe/overview>

Section 4: Environmental & Social Risk Management

Environmental & Social Management System Implementation

ESMF review and disclosure

There were no new review considerations made to the ESMF, but the previously agreed reviews were fully implemented and the following update is given;

1. Environmental and Social Screening Template

The reviewed ES Screening Form provided superb guidance to the land donation and documentation processes, ensuring that the potential land related impacts on household livelihoods were captured and brought into the impact analysis and mitigation framework. The ES screening review process also allowed for a swift review within the PIU for moderate risk project activities and the World Bank prior review for project activities that have higher risk rating than the "Moderate" risk classification. A robust PIU quality control standard and close collaboration with the WB ES team were achieved. In line with the new ES Screening and approval process, PIU cleared CI Roads, Schools and Health facility screenings while the review of the Bwerudza Weir Construction and Joppa Safe Women Market were referred for the WB clearance because the two activities had land donation requirements. The new ES screening clearing arrangement significantly alleviated the pressure that had built up within most of UNOPS CI and UNICEF WASH project activities.

2. ESMP Template

The disaggregated ESMP Templates provided for wide project risk scenarios as follows; Simple ESMP for low risk activities, Detailed internal ESMP for "lower" moderate risk activities and Detailed external ESMP for "higher" moderate risk activities. The unbundling of the ESMP options proved to be handy in developing a wide range of ESMP options with the following key applications during the reporting period; UNESCO (Resilience Building) simple ESMP, UNOPS CI (Schools, roads and Health facilities) Detailed ESMP formulated internally and UNOPS Mutambara Incinerator and Bwerudza weir) Detailed ESMP formulated by an external consultant. PIU worked with the TAs (CI, FAO and UNICEF WASH) and the WB ES Team to ensure that the proportionality concept was applied across the different scopes of work.

3. Asbestos Management Plan

The Asbestos Management Plan was used for some of FAO 55 dip tank activities, UNOPS CI vertical infrastructure roof rehabilitation and irrigation pipes replacement. The AMPs was used to safely remove, package, transport, store and dispose of asbestos waste from the St Peter's Hospital rehabilitation and Kushinga Irrigation scheme rehabilitation. In the two project activities, the asbestos was temporarily stored at the Ngangu Dumpsite in Chimanimani. FAO dip tanks are at the procurement stage for contractors and will administer the AMP to the contractors accordingly. The Vertical Infrastructure AMP was included as part of the bidding documents and PIU is confident that the AMP requirements will be included in the bid submissions by the contractor and will make timely budgetary inclusions so as to implement the requirements of the AMP.

Hode Primary School was targeted to have the asbestos removed in accordance with the AMP, but the school removed the asbestos sheets prior to the commencement of the rehabilitation activities. While CI had educated the school administration about the AMP, the removal of the asbestos signaled the school's strong desire to retain value of its initial investment by reusing the asbestos sheets in another school targeted rehabilitation project. A number of schools activities earmarked to be utilizing the AMP were dropped from the initial scope of work and the AMP will no longer be applicable.

4. Materials procurement guidelines

The Materials Procurement Guidelines were finalized with the WB ES Team during the reporting period and were applied in all the targeted categories, namely household abstraction for household latrines (UNICEF WASH), community abstraction for institutional latrines (UNICEF WASH) and contracted abstractions for larger works like vertical infrastructure and road rehabilitation (UNOPS CI). UNOPS CI consistently applied the requirements of the material procurement guidelines during contractor procurement and there was total compliance, RDC gave authorization for abstraction from RDC managed materials borrow pits while EMA certified materials transporters qualified to participate in the bidding processes.

5. Incident Reporting Template

The consolidated incident report form combined incident classification, incident investigation, mitigation measures and verification under one form and the TAs really appreciated the time saving effect of the form. While all other TAs experience the efficiency of the adapted incident report form, UNOPS CI still has to duplicate the reporting process in line with UNOPS Internal incident reporting documentation, implying that UNOPS CI has to complete three templates for incident report, incident review and incident highlight, which all have different objectives in the incident management process. UNOPS is working on its internal HSSE system to try to adopt the ZIRP incident report form to serve as UNOPS incident reporting systems documentation.

ES Community of Practice (CoP)

The ES Community of Practice with the TAs proved to be very essential in creating a common understanding of current ES areas of focus. Three Community of Practice meetings (February, March and June) were held over the reporting period. Through the CoP, PIU highlighted and gave guidance on a number of areas including and not limited to adequate ES reporting on the MIS, clearing WB agreed actions and criteria for combined ESMP. The TAs also got the chance to clarify areas that gave them challenges on the various project implementation areas including and not limited to documentation of land donations and impacts of delayed finalization of ESMPs. Through the CoP, PIU and the TAs shared understanding on how to address challenges on the ground.

Environmental & Social Management System Implementation

Collated TAs Reports and Analysis

1. Project Status

The project status remained in the moderate risk category. UNOPS CI had one detailed ESMP (Bwerudza Weir and pipeline) conducted by external ESMP consultants owing to the anticipated hydrological and land-related impacts, but did not necessarily escalate the project risk rating. The ES Screenings and detailed ESMP for the roads, schools and health facilities were conducted internally and also remained within the moderate risk category.

UNICEF WASH conducted 35 ES Screenings for the Community Piped Water Schemes. Two representative ESMPs were conducted and all other schemes will incorporate the generic mitigation measures plus the site specific mitigation as indicated in the ES Screening outcomes. Despite being of larger scale than the earlier PWS implemented by the TA, the Community PWS readily fit within the moderate risk rating. For expedience, the representative ESMPs will be conducted externally by a Consultant.

FAO BSF and dip tanks activities remained within the moderate risk rating.

2. TA Specific Incident Reports

A total of six new incidents took place over the reporting period and one incident recorded in 2021 which was still open. The recorded incidents cut across social, environmental and workplace health and safety aspects. As some TAs have left the project, there have now been less TAs active at the project sites. During this reporting period the five incidents reported related to ongoing UNOPS CI works in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts. However the goats incident under FAO was still ongoing from the previous reporting period but was closed during the biannual period. Further details will be provided in the incidents section below.

UNOPS CI

a) Allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse involving minors

An anonymous complainant called UNOPS CI over the conduct of a contractor's driver. The complainant sent a voice note claiming he saw one of the contractor's driver engaged in inappropriate behavior at the local shops with minors. It is alleged that the driver had been giving "joy rides" to school children (aged between 14-15) and the community now feared that one of the children would soon be impregnated by the driver as some of them were dropped off late at the shopping center at Gudyanga. The driver spent his spare time at these shops drinking alcohol with some of the young women. The same driver was also alleged to be having a relationship with a young woman who is a storekeeper and has been leaving the store after being locked indoors in the shops with the young woman as late as 0300 hrs. The caller wanted to maintain anonymity, but then said he was calling to represent what the Gudyanga Irrigation Scheme felt about the contractor and expressed the need for them expedite the works, to avoid much harm in the community.

Furthermore, it was revealed the alleged worker had not been inducted by UNOPS CI as per procedure that had been used with the other contractor workers, but the contractor had gone on to engage the person.

Based on the information provided the project identified the following initial risks and issues:

The accused driver had an inappropriate relationship with children from the area that could amount to their sexual abuse. The accused driver allegedly had an inappropriate relationship with women from the area that could amount to their sexual exploitation. During further follow ups at the site and in the community, the allegations could not be verified. Community members engaged were not forthcoming on whether they had witnessed anything between school children and the alleged perpetrators. Due to there being no identifying information of the alleged victim, it was also not possible to get any substantive information or mobilize any support.

b) Theft of bags of river sand

On Monday 28 February, an Associate Engineer for UNOPS instructed the site team to load some empty cement bags with river sand for easy transportation to culvert 4. This was in preparation for concreting activities for the culvert base on Wednesday 02 March 2022. Approximately 20 bags of cement bags filled with cement were loaded into the car and transported to the culvert site at around 1100 hrs on 28 February 2022. No security arrangements were made for the river sand bags, as it is a usual occurrence to carry concrete aggregates to the concreting site in advance in preparation of concreting works.

On the 1st of March 2022, there were no bags transported to the culvert site. The teams carried out other activities unrelated to the concrete preparations for culvert no. 4. At the end of the shift on Tuesday 01 March 2022, the workers who passed by the culvert site confirmed that the river sand bags were still there.

On Wednesday 02 March at 0700 hrs, the Associate Engineer got a text message from one of the group supervisors, informing her that all the river sand bags were missing from the culvert site. The supervisor noticed this as she was on her way to work at the site office. The Associate Engineer notified the HSSE Analyst and proceeded to go to the site. Upon reaching the Tiya site, There were tyre treads suggesting that a vehicle might have been used to carry the bags of river sand. A police report was made on the theft but there was no recovery of the stolen sand.

c) Destruction of a portion of an irrigation canal

UNOPS CI was in the process of lining canals at Bwerudza Irrigation Scheme, through a contractor. On the 21st of March when the UNOPS CI Site Engineer went to site for routine site supervision, the contractor site agent informed the engineer that they had seen that on the 60 deg 500mm base canal, there was a farmer who demolished part of a canal panel and put in their own canal gate.

Environmental & Social Management System Implementation

In the design, there are distribution boxes which were positioned in full consultation with the Department of Irrigation Technician. The farmer put his own gate in between two distribution boxes. The demolition is assumed to have occurred between the weekend of 19 to 21 March 2022. It was noted that the farmer was aggrieved at the positioning of these boxes and felt that they should have some access at the point they had demolished. UNOPS CI had a meeting with the farmer and other farmers at Bwerudza irrigation scheme during the Incident investigation. The design was also explained to the community so that they could understand that they can all receive optimal water access. The community was also encouraged to use the GRM system if they had a problem and not to take matters into their own hands.

d) Injury of worker from falling bag

On 30 March 2022, one of the workers at Nyamusundu site, was assigned to a team that was unloading cement from a car. While unloading the cement, one of the bags fell from the stack, a height of approximately 30 cm, onto her hand. She tried to pull her hand from under the bag and in doing so, lightly bruised her fingers. She was immediately attended to by the First Aid Focal Point for the site and was able to continue working shortly after that. She was wearing her gloves at the time that the accident happened and this helped mitigate the damage from the falling bag.

e) Assault of community member

On Sunday 19 June 2022 at 8:00am a Contract site supervisor for Nyamusundu site was on duty together with another worker for the contractor. Upon arrival at the site office where they normally park equipment, the supervisor noticed that the diesel cap had been removed from the truck. He informed his fellow worker who is the tipper operator. The tipper operator advised the supervisor that he suspected a local person whose house is directly opposite the site office. The two confronted the community member probing the issue. They exchanged words for a while. The conflict escalated until the supervisor assaulted the community member. He pushed him against the tipper resulting in the victim having minor bruises on the nose.

The issue was resolved through the local leadership. The contractor apologized to the community and victim through the headman. The victim refused to make a police report on the matter and to engage with UNOPS CI for further support. UNOPS requested the removal of the supervisor from the site.

Table 6: Summary on feedback received through the GRM

Technical agency	Activity	Number of forms
FAO	Update of Black Soldier Fly activity	1
UNICEF WASH	Community Based Piped Water schemes	35
UNOPS Community Infrastructure	Road rehabilitation	3
UNOPS Community Infrastructure	Vertical Infrastructure (5 Schools, 1 health center, 1 market)	7
Total forms screened		46

f) Snake near miss

On the 28th of March 2022, the contractor at the Nyanyadzi site office reported to UNOPS CI that they encountered a snake at the site office. The snake was descending a mango tree located near the cooking area and the workers who were sitting around the cooking area stoned it until it fell on the ground and proceeded to kill it out of fear of being bitten. No one was injured in the incident. The UNOPS CI team managed to mobilize the National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority to provide training on mitigation exposure to snakes and snake bites. The team also developed and has shared a training on managing snake bite risks including providing critical first aid.

FAO

a) Goats death incident

In 2021, FAO supplied beneficiaries in Chipinge and Chimanimani with goats (2 does and 1 buck) as part of a livestock stocking activity. During the weeks after the distribution, around 418 goats were reported to have died within Chimanimani district. The cause of these deaths was attributed to infections brought about by stress in a new environment. FAO engaged with the community, district leaders and government technocrats on the incident and managed to develop standard operating procedures to ensure that the deaths would not be repeated at restocking. The community and its leadership remained engaged by FAO on the progress that was being made in restocking. The restocking exercise was completed in May of 2022, and all beneficiaries who had reported the loss of a goat received a replacement. To date there has been a zero rate of mortality

ES Initiatives

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

There has been a decrease in the screening process as the project goes into the final year. During the first half year, a lot of focus was diverted from the simple screening to the development of comprehensive environmental and social management plans (ESMPs). Due to the scale of interventions an approach was adopted to develop combined ESMPs taking into consideration any common characteristics of the proposed activity.

Environmental & Social Management System Implementation

As a result UNICEF WASH was tasked to develop two ESMPs focused on spring fed (gravity led) and borehole (solarised) community based water schemes. UNOPS CI developed a combined ESMP for its schools rehabilitation activities. This allowed for a common framework for ES risk management and monitoring to be encompassed in a common document while also catering for some of the unique or distinct features of some of the activities i.e cultural heritage or protected areas.

Under FAO activities there continued there as continued capacity building of farmers on environmental management with 60 farmers trained during the reporting period on environmental awareness at Nyanyadzi and Maunganidze irrigation schemes. The scale up of the Black Soldier Fly initiative has resulted in a total of 13 trainings conducted in the month of June. . Key aspects of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) in the production of BSF as well as the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) were covered during the month. Training on Covid protocols was also conducted. It was observed that farmers have a vast variety of waste material that can be obtained locally to feed BSFL which includes wild fruits, pearl millet/sorghum bran and brewer's waste. All households process pearl millet into meal and obtain bran in the process hence BSF farmers can easily access the bran.

Through stakeholder participation and monitoring of ES issues, awareness of farmers on E&S issues has significantly increased. Inclusive stakeholder engagement and full disclosure of ESMPs to communities and continual appraisal of all stakeholders on ES protocols and incidences have established confidence with stakeholders and the issues are largely now led by the community structures i.e Diptank Committees, Irrigation or Gardens Committees. ES capacity in the project is now very strong as all project (FAO & IPs) staff and beneficiaries are involved in the all ES processes. In the absence of the implementing partners, there has been increased presence by FAO staff through monitoring visits. Project meetings with key stakeholders (AGRITEX/ DVS/ Irrigation/beneficiaries) have intensified with weekly visits to all irrigation schemes by farm managers.

For UNOPS CI with the project fully in the construction phase, the project team is now monitoring the employment of safeguards across 17 sites, with 3 more expected to open in the next month. Engineers remain the primary parties responsible for the application of safeguards at the sites, with the HSSE team playing a monitoring, supervision, and training role. Training and inductions have been completed for all active sites. Additionally, specific actions and attention is being paid to notable hazards. e.g. the project developed HSSE guidance referring to the presence of venomous snakes in some areas. A Waste Management Plan was developed in the planning phase for Jopa Safe Market to ensure that there will be sustainable waste management during the construction and operational phase.

II. ES Regulatory Reporting, Permits and Supervision, Management of ES issues from the community level to Implementing Partner to TA. The ZIRP ES screening process integrated the WB and the local Environmental Management Act guidelines. In line with the integrated screening approach, three activities for UNOPS CI (Bwerudza Weir, Jopa Market and the Mutambara Incinerator) fell on the prescribed ESIA list under the Zimbabwe Environmental Act. The PIU reasoned with EMA to the effect that the World Bank detailed ESMP would fully cover the ESIA requirements for EMA and requested that the three projects be assessed under EMA reviewed detailed ESMP. EMA agreed and two of the activities (Mutambara incinerator and Joppa Market) are already EMA certified and Bwerudza Weir awaits EMA review and certification. The two EMA certified ESMP were also cleared by the WB and the Bwerudza ESMP will also be cleared by the Bank.

ESS2: Labour and Working conditions

Our project work areas have been largely safe as a result of intense occupational health and safety inductions in all active sites. We did not have any major occupational accidents during the reporting period. All of the recorded occupational health and safety incidents related to UNOPS CI direct works with community workers or through contractors. Through UNOPS internal Health and Safety, Social and Environmental (HSSE) Management System the TA maintained momentum on its Goal Zero Campaign where the TA targeted zero incidents, zero injury and zero illness from all its work places. Coming along with the Goal Zero Campaign is the drive to create a culture of incident reporting, investigation and learning from the occurred incidents with the hope of preventing future incidents. In line with this drive, even near misses were reported and they used the near misses to eliminate actual incidents by putting in place corrective and preventive measures after conducting a root cause analysis. Despite having the most number of incidents recorded by UNOPS CI, the HSSE status was considered healthy as the TA proved to have a vibrant system to record, investigate, correct and prevent future incidents and also shared lessons learnt with other TAs and other UNOPS offices. The most recurrent hazard related to snake bites and UNOPS CI put in place a comprehensive emergency response plan for snake bites.

The project workers (community workers and contracted workers) were recruited procedurally with all agreements captured through contracts. It should be noted that in the previous report there was a GRM report which related to contracted workers under a UNOPS CI activity which was on non-payment of wages. UNOPS CI attempted to mediate with the contractor to ensure that all payments that were due to the workers were paid on time. However despite their best efforts this did not take place. The contracted workers were advised on some of their rights as per the Labour Management Procedure and made a complaint to a Labour Officer. The PIU hopes to update on this issue in the next report.

Environmental & Social Management System Implementation

ESS3. Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

TAs continue to uphold the aspirations of this standard as captured in the respective project specific ESMPs as follows; UNOPS CI mitigated water pollution by ensuring the contractor camps have sanitation facilities and the community work sites have mobile toilets, no bush toilets were used. Mobile toilets were used at Tiya road, Nyamusundu, Checheche-Rimai, DDF Turnoff - Chikonwe and Ruwedza Road sites. More mobile toilets were deployed after CI received a request to minimize the distance between the mobile toilets for community workers on road sites.

FAO continued to mainstream water pollution mitigation measures in its community gardens by ensuring minimum use of pesticides and inorganic fertilizers. Integrated Pest Management measures are evidently employed at Chirokushinga and Ruzvidzo community gardens where traditional herbs used for insecticides, crop rotation and compost manure are widely used. In rare cases where they use insecticides, the containers are stockpiled for handover to the Environmental Health Technician who disposes of them at the RDC dumpsite or incinerates them. The air pollution contribution is insignificant considering that one small empty sachet is generated in three months.

FAO also ensured the little effluent generated in the BSF pilot activities is collected and used to water the household garden as liquid fertilizer.

UNICEF WASH has mainstreamed water use efficiency in all its Piped Water Schemes by ensuring that the excess runoff from the community standpipes is channeled for use for cattle drinking and watering the nearby household garden. Where there is no nearby household and no animals to drink the excess water, the water is channeled into the soak away for ground water recharge and also avoid the runoff being a nuisance. The water efficiency initiatives are actively applied at Chitima, Mheuka and Derera just to mention a few.

ESS4. Community Health, Safety and Security

With Covid-19 being the new normal, issues of Community Health, Safety and Security have mainly focused on ensuring the protection of communities and individuals from Covid-19 infection. This included provision of personal protective equipment at community and stakeholder engagements and education on mitigation of the spread of Covid-19. As there was also continued construction of roads within the biannual period, the UNOPS CI team also provided some traffic safety sensitization to communities and especially to schools. This was from a realization that the roads currently being rehabilitated mostly service schools and school children are often unaware of the hazards that may exist during road construction activities. Sessions included how to understand flag signals used by spotters, the different machinery used and how to safely traverse work sites.

New community workers that were engaged during the reporting period all signed a Code of Conduct and those who were engaged signed earlier continued to implement the provisions of the CoC. Some of the provisions in the CoC include ensuring that the environment is not harmed through UNOPS CI activities. Workers use ablution facilities provided at sites and do not use the bush. Workers are not allowed to start fires on site and this helps to control veld fires. Covid 19 mitigation measures are also implemented on all sites to ensure Covid 19 is not spread from work at our sites.

Meetings were held with local leadership for Zorora Kopera and Budzi Chipika Roads to discuss potential impacts from the project and how best the community can be protected from them. Teachers and Headmasters from local schools such as Rimai Primary School and Mapungwane Primary School were advised to remind children during the school assembly that they must not play near work sites or anywhere where there are work activities.

ESS5. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

During the half year there were a number of voluntary land donations made to activities under UNOPS CI and UNICEF WASH. Small areas of land were donated to allow for the proper wayleave to be attained at the Kushinga-Manase Road and Budzi Chipika roads. For UNICEF WASH the consents were signed to allow for the trenching exercises for temporary lack of access to fields where pipes are being laid. Once laid, however, the pipes are at a depth that does not interfere with farming activities. A few others donated land to be used for tank stands. During monitoring visits the PIU verified that these areas, which amount on average to 60m² are usually in fields or areas that have not been used for production and are regarded as excess land to the farmers capacity. Land donation verifications for UNICEF WASH activities were made for the community piped water schemes including and not limited to Matsuru, Beacon Hill, Chanyamwaka and Wengezi. PIU will work closely with UNICEF and its IPs to ensure verification of the land donation consents for all the other community PWS before construction works commence.

The Bwerudza Weir and pipeline construction was ES screened and indications were that some land will be required permanently for submersion by water in the weir, temporarily for installation of main transmission underground pipeline, temporarily for access road and the contractor camp. UNOPS CI, ESMP Consultant and PIU will work closely to ensure that the requirements for voluntary land donation are met on all footprints of the weir and the pipeline. PIU will also ensure proactive guidance from the WB ES Team on handling any of the land donation discussions that may arise. Options to be considered during the ESMP stage include and not limited to provision of access to irrigation water as a way to secure some benefits to the Project Affected Persons, systematic scheduling of actual works to avoid the cropping season in areas that may result in crop damages and close engagement of PAPs to ensure there will be no disputes arising from the voluntary land donations.

Environmental & Social Management System Implementation

Options to be considered during the ESMP stage include and not limited to provision of access to irrigation water as a way to secure some benefits to the Project Affected Persons, systematic scheduling of actual works to avoid the cropping season in areas that may result in crop damages and close engagement of PAPs to ensure there will be no disputes arising from the voluntary land donations. The submission of various ESMPs has actually been delayed to ensure that both UNOPS CI and UNICEF WASH attend consultations with communities and individuals who donate land voluntarily for project activities.

ESS6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

The major mitigation measure for this ESS was the implementation of the materials resource procurement process which sought to ensure all sand materials for the project are extracted sustainably. UNOPS CI ensured that the suppliers of sand and gravel for the roads and vertical infrastructure activities are extracting these resources from licensed areas and are using licensed transporters. This enforcement ensured that materials were supplied from sources that have EMA or RDC approved rehabilitation plans. UNOPS CI also planted vetiver grass and trees together with construction of gabions on some road sections that were susceptible to soil erosion.

FAO in its community gardens activities also ensured biodiversity conservation through planting of vetiver grass to arrest soil erosion and procured metal fencing poles to avoid cutting trees for fencing poles.

ESS8. Cultural Heritage

As work continued in the rural communities, there were a number of interfaces around maintaining and respecting cultural heritage. The TAs had close collaboration with traditional community leaders to understand the cultural landscape and ensure there was no negative impact on the cultural fabric of the community.

Consultations took place in terms of identification of sacred areas and support for any cultural processes that needed to be conducted. This has especially been critical for activities relating to springs, for UNICEF WASH, which have high cultural significance.

For UNOPS CI activities there has been continued engagement with traditional leadership in the closure of the Bwerudza Chance finds incident and ensuring the reburial of unearthed bones in a way that is culturally sensitive. The UNOPS CI team was also engaged with communities on mitigating against interference with any sites or property related to cultural heritage. Discourse continues with the traditional leadership to ensure that dialogue remains open for all TAs and to also ensure that the traditional leadership are aware of all activities and can respond when any challenges take place,

ESS10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The bulk of engagements that took place in the reporting period were at the community level. These included ES screenings, disclosures and consultations regarding design and project descriptions. It should be noted that these engagements took place within the various Covid-19 regulations and were mainly done in small numbers in the beginning of the reporting period versus larger groups by the end of June 2022. There were also engagements carried out with government technical leads such as Agritex, Department of Irrigation and Livestock as well as teachers and other government workers. The table below represents the level of engagement and the sex disaggregated data of those who participated in the engagement.



Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project — BI-ANNUAL REPORT JUNE 2022

Project Risks & Issues Management

ZIRP recognizes that effective risk and issue management is a continuous, collaborative and forward-looking process that anticipates potential risks and issues and responds timely to help the project remain on track and meet its goals. TA risks and issue registers are updated and reported to the PIU on a quarterly basis.

Key Project Risks

Table 7: Key project risks

Category	Description	Probability	Impact to the project	Mitigation action
Political activity in preparation for country elections in 2023	There is a possibility of implementation being interrupted due to political campaign activities related to the upcoming presidential elections in 2023.	High	High	Local media and UNDSS reports are being actively monitored to ensure the TAs are constantly aware of the situation and any impact it could have on implementation so that appropriate measures can be taken. Noting this, TAs are requested to update their risk logs and with related risks and mitigation actions; and advised to take proactive measures to mitigate the risks
Rainy season impact on construction works	The onset of the rainy season in the third and fourth quarters of 2022 could likely affect the construction works on the remaining infra works (FAO dip tank rehabilitation works, UNICEF large piped water schemes, UNOPS CI schools, Nyahode, Jopa and Mutema scheme).	High	High	TAs are pushing for quick <u>mobilisation</u> of contractors for the remaining infrastructure activities that are yet to commence. The additional 6 months agreed by the Bank (Jan 2023 - June 2023) will allow for successful completion of these sub components
Potential forex loss	There is potential for the project to incur forex loss at the end of the project	High	High	As of 31 August 2022 the project has <u>realised</u> forex gain amounting US\$400K. In Q3 UNOPS PIU will engage with the Bank on the use of the forex gain before encountering forex loss.

Key Project Issues

Category	Description	Impact	Mitigation
Volatile macroeconomic situation	<p>Worsening economic conditions affecting implementation impacting project operational and implementation costs.</p> <p>Zimbabwe's economic outlook remains poor and is expected to deteriorate. This could increase challenges facing the project such as the cost of inputs and equipment, delays in delivery, and the quality-of-service provision</p> <p>Ongoing changes to the country's fiscal policy is affecting procurement operations and the project's budget. Procurement processes are facing delays as suppliers' struggle to raise the capital they need and there has been an increase in the cost of commodities that could affect the project overall budget.</p> <p>The latest figures shared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency showed that the country's inflation rate reached 191% in June 2022</p>	High	<p>As the situation is closely being monitored; the following are mitigation measures being considered:</p> <p>Close monitoring of suppliers and contractors pricing patterns;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · continuous market analysis on the local prices and availability of goods such as construction aggregates to improve on the procurement process; · continuous engagement with suppliers to ensure that any possible concerns of variation are brought up early; · closely monitoring contracts to ensure the quality of the deliverables · leveraging existing Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) to minimize possible use of non-compliant suppliers · continued focus on bank performance guarantees where suppliers are demanding upfront payments
	Limited suppliers on the local market prolonging the securing of construction materials and aggregates. Some suppliers, after being awarded a tender, will fail to deliver leaving no choice but to retender.		<p>TAs are securing Long Term Agreements with key suppliers that will be used to ensure a consistent supply of construction inputs, provided at a stable cost.</p> <p>TAs providing payment advances to contractors; and contractors stockpiling construction inputs to mitigate access challenges</p>
	Difficulty attracting local qualified contractors. Open tenders may not attract as many responses as required because local construction companies are unfamiliar with the open tender process and contractual arrangements as specified under TA Procurement Guidelines.		Pre-bid conferences are carried out to ensure that contractors understand the key requirements of the tender; and so, to attract quality bids. Bid documents to be clear on requirements.

Key Project Issues

<p>Delayed delivery of some of the project components beyond the agreed timeline</p>	<p>Some of the FAO and UNOPS CI project sub-components (i.e FAO Nyahode watershed and diptrank rehabilitation works; and UNOPS CI Nyahode watershed, Jopa market, Mutema scheme and schools rehabilitation) will experience delayed delivery beyond the agreed timeline which resulted from COVID 19 interruptions, the the Zimbabwe macroeconomic situation (affecting access to construction inputs, inflation cost of construction inputs, contractor management challenges).</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Engagements were held with the Bank in Q1 to discuss the affected project sub-components. The PIU obtained Bank approval allowing for implementation of the affected components to go beyond the initial agreed implementation period i.e Dec 2022 up to 30 June 2023; and payments made within the DFIL informed 6 months grace period (30 June 2023 - 31 Dec 2023) considered eligible.</p> <p>For the CI components which require DNP, the PIU is seeking Banks' NO to consider the costs for DNP management from 30 June 2023 - 30 June 2024 eligible as all construction works will be completed by 30 June, 2023.</p>
<p>Obtaining land consent for community infrastructure projects</p>	<p>Difficulty in obtaining land consent for community infrastructure projects to facilitate construction of community large piped schemes and the Mutema Irrigation Scheme resulting in delay in commencement of works</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Technical support given to TA on voluntary land donation process. An audit was conducted to understand the specifics of how many people are to be affected by the project; the area of land impact and the duration of impact. TA engaged with individuals to provide clear understanding of scope of land use, extent required and short or long term impacts.. PIU also conducted a field visit and spot checks to verify the process of consultation. TA is in the process of securing voluntary consents.</p>
<p>Poor quality ES screening and ESMP submission by TAs</p>	<p>Submission of poor quality ES screenings and ESMP submissions by TAs resulting in delayed approval from WB ES team and delayed activity implementation</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Technical support provided to TAs by the PIU to ensure quality submission of ES screening forms and ESMPs before submission to the WB ES team to reduce turnaround time</p>

Female Plumbers Smashing Gender Stereotypes

Despite the importance of women in the water sector as main users, they continue to be excluded from the related decision-making and planning processes. Participation of women in water resources management is essential for achieving the sustainable management of water and sanitation services.

Women and girls perform most of the labour associated with WASH in households and communities and this reduces the time they have available for education, economic activities and leisure. A lack of economic independence compromises their empowerment and perpetuates gender inequality. In Zimbabwe, a borehole fitted with a hand pump is the most common water source in the rural areas and in most cases women and girls bear the brunt of walking long distances to access water from these water points.

To reduce the burden on women and children, ZIRP, through the WB, UNOPS CI, UNICEF and Mercy Corps, supported the establishment of the Mururu Piped Water Scheme in ward 36 of Mutare District. The piped water scheme significantly reduced walking distances and saved women and girls spending time to fetch water. However, having a piped water system does not guarantee the consistent supply of the water as breakdowns can happen during operation. It is for this reason that, through continuous engagement and advocacy



I am proud to be a plumber at Mururu Piped Water Scheme. I have broken down barriers for those who previously thought that plumbing profession was a preserve for men."
Ednah Chidhakwa

Women have taken up roles to become plumbers to enhance the effective maintenance of the schemes. Women empowerment is fundamental so that they have control over the resources to meet their WASH needs and fully participate in the management of WASH services. Ednah volunteered among the four women interested in plumbing and underwent on-the-job training during the construction of the Mururu piped water scheme.

Their training covered O&M, trouble shooting and attending to minor repairs. They learned essential skills including fitting of pipes, fixing broken down pipelines and changing of water tapes.



Through the project the plumbers were supported with Personal Protective Clothing (PPE) and tool kits for use. Operation and maintenance capacity building for benefiting communities is one of the key sustainability strategies for community managed piped water schemes and targeting women has been found to be more strategic as they are less nomadic than men

Section 5: Programme Management

Management Issues & Adjustments

Project Adjustments

The WB supervision mission held in May 2022 provided opportunities for minor project adjustments following discussion with the UNTAs, UNOPS PIU and the WB.

Project restructuring: The PIU proposal for the project restructuring was reviewed during the WB Supervision mission held in May 2022, and subsequently approved on 20 July 2022. The discussion on this restructuring was initiated during the WB Mid Term Review Mission in September 2021 and adjustments include: refinement of the project results framework targets, indicators and Theory of Change, allocation of the unallocated US\$3M in resources and proper budget allocations adjustment by components.

Interest and Forex application: In line with the Project Operations Manual (POM) "Any income earned on funds received from the Fund will be identified and accounted for in the FMs financial reports. Any income earned shall be used for the purposes as agreed by the WB. Income earned includes interest earned on funds". The interest earned to date on the project is disclosed in the Interim Financial Reports submitted to the Bank, and over the next weeks, UNOPS will actively engage with the Bank in Q3 2022 to seek confirmation on the application of interest earned.

Additionally, the Financing Agreement between the Bank and UNOPS expressed the total grant value in SDR 52.3 million, which at the time of signing translated to US\$ 72 million. UNOPS has observed that over the period, there has been a forex gain realized, which amounts to approximately US\$427,636.32 as of 31 August 2022. Together with the discussion on interest, UNOPS would also engage with the Bank to finalize the discussion on the use of the funds in Q3 2022.

UNOPS CI descope of Mutema irrigation scheme: As discussed and agreed with the Bank, the scope of work at the Mutema irrigation scheme has been reduced, removing block one, due to cost implications and the infrastructure complexities initially conceived requiring an extended time beyond the project agreed timeline for completion of works. As part of the descope the scheme will now cover 30 ha supporting 90 households (450 people). Following close and extensive engagement with the community stakeholders, advancing with the Mutema scheme under a reduced scope was the preferred option over potential scheme rehabilitation for a different scheme.

Conclusion on UNICEF Health and UNESCO components: Both UNICEF Health and UNESCO successfully concluded their components within the agreed timeline, budget and having met their project targets. As part of the closure and reporting requirements, both agencies will submit the final project report on 31 December 2022.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

WB supervision Mission

The WB conducted a hybrid implementation supervision mission from 9-20 May 2022. Key mission objectives were to a) verify and assess implementation progress leading towards achievement of the project development objective (PDO); b) review and assess fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards compliance with project implementation; c) explore any project improvements or adjustments for implementation; d) validate that the project is on track and examine the project overall results, impact and the likelihood of achievement during the remaining implementation period; and e) document lessons learnt to inform future project management and implementation. The mission involved project sites visits at 13 sites covering all project components; and stakeholder engagement meetings with the UN TAs and Govt stakeholders. The project was rated satisfactory for significant progress made towards meeting physical and financial targets resulting in progressive performance and implementation; including improved procurement and financial performance and environmental and social safeguards. Agreed actions were noted during the supervision mission which the UNTAs and the PIU are committed to addressing (TAs updates on the agreed actions to be submitted with this biannual report).

Independent verification assessment (IVA)

The 5th physical IVA was undertaken during the period under review. The scope of the IVA covered the ZIRP activities for the January - June 2022 reporting period. A total of 25 project sites were assessed, covering FAO, UNICEF WASH, UNOPS CI and UNFPA project activities. For each site visited, the following were the object of verification: physical verification (outputs), outcomes and impact, sustainability measures and ES safeguards.

Under the food security livelihood sub-component the IVA confirmed that the irrigation scheme rehabilitation support coupled with agricultural and agribusiness; had facilitated full production of the schemes, resulting from improved water access, agricultural techniques and increased sustainability by improved market integration and organization of farmers. The weekly/bi-weekly livestock dipping sessions and the vaccination campaigns have contributed to reduction and control of livestock diseases such as the tick borne diseases, anthrax, botulism and black leg. It was noted that while crop and livestock input supply was guaranteed during the project interventions, sustainability is largely dependent on availability of DVS resources. Farmers supported through BSF production demonstrated mastering the production process and had started applying the skills for BSF production. The mainstreaming of ES aspects under the ZIRP has significantly impacted the manner in which communities consider ES issues in their day to day activities.

Key recommendations from the IVA include:

- the need for follow up on dip tanks and community gardens through DVS and AGRITEX to ensure proper and safe disposal of pesticide containers;
- to ensure dip tanks stakeholders and DVS are well informed on the priorities and expected timeline for the dip tank rehabilitation works; and
- to ensure that BSF production and cost effectiveness data are collected from lead farmers drawing lessons on the feasibility of scaling up of the BSF pilot project.

Under the WASH delivery sub-component, the IVA confirmed positive engagement of the PWSCC and the DWSSCCs and local authorities and the community in implementing the WASH interventions. At the sites, the sustainability measures have been put in place including active involvement of the relevant WASH committees, and the set up of revolving funds for O&M and upgrade of the rehabilitated water systems. The WASH committee members demonstrated skills attained under the project on O&M and water quality monitoring, and operationalisation of the DWSSPs. The engagement with relevant provincial, district and local authorities has been systematic and effective, contributing to remarkable ownership of the water systems at community and district level. Key recommendations from the IVA include:

- to document the process of the insurance pilot project by Mercy Corps for future replication;
- to carry out comparative study on cost effectiveness of WASH interventions through private contractors and direct district interventions and draw lessons on the conditions necessary for district level involvement; and;
- to document terms and conditions of engagement at district level technical staff that work with IPs and community workers who work at the WASH sites as part of community contribution.

Under the community infrastructure sub-component, the IVA confirmed good progress made on the road and health facilities' construction works. Following the recommendation provided in the last IVA, during this period review, the IVA noted UNOPS CI commendable effort in keeping Govt and community stakeholders regularly informed on project progress, possible delays and scope change, as this was a key recommendation from the 4th IVA through providing monthly updates and arranging frequent sites visits with district and local authorities. Key recommendations from the IVA include:

- to establish an updated checklist with the scope of works and progress for all construction sites and continue providing regular updates to stakeholders; and;
- strengthen monitoring of field staff to ensure HSSE risks are adequately assessed.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting

Under the GBV response and mainstreaming component, through the mobile OSC visited, the IVA observed the level of awareness raised on GBV and willingness of women and girls coming forward to seek GBV services. Key recommendations from the IVA include: a) support by putting mechanisms in place to ensure the GBV referral pathway can be sustained beyond the life of the project.

Finally the IVA recommended for future programming, for projects to set up a platform for district level coordination and knowledge sharing for IPs working in the same district at the project onset.

This would facilitate continued knowledge sharing on experiences, challenges, lessons learned and ensure efficient implementation of project activities. At the moment, under the ZIRP this is taking place but at national level between UN Agencies and the PIU.

Documentation of project sustainability aspects, lessons learned and best practices

To inform further scale up and replication of project recovery and resilience interventions, sustainability aspects, best practices and learned across the project components are now documented and shared with the Bank and government stakeholders. In the coming period more products on best practice models will be developed to serve as legacy outputs for the ZIRP.



Communications & Visibility

ZIRP has entered its final year of implementation which will see the completion of medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience building interventions. With the completion of many interventions under the various sectors, there is a vast opportunity to harvest and showcase the impact of the project in the nine districts in which it has been implemented.

In the period under review, PIU made concerted efforts to raise the visibility of the project through the various platforms

- ZIRP Website
- ZIRP Twitter account
- ZIRP Youtube channel
- Emailers: Monthly overview, infographic and quarterly newsletters
- Publications
- Events
- Media outreach
- Visibility at project sites

ZIRP Website

As more project outcomes were achieved, the ZIRP website was updated to reflect this. By creating individual pages for each of the sectors, the website now showcases more of the work conducted under the project.

Maintenance of the website has included

- Monthly update of results
- Publication of monthly overview and infographic
- Uploading of stories and articles

Website analytics

The number of page views increased significantly during the months of March and April when a campaign on the Cyclone Idai anniversary was run on social media. PIU is now planning to have quarterly campaigns to try to sustain a high volume of visits. Referral statistics show that Mailchimp (newsletter emailing platform) and our partner websites, in particular, World Bank and UNICEF are contributing significantly to the viewership of the website.

ZIRP Twitter

[@ZIRP_Zimbabwe](#) twitter page is growing as indicated by the number of engagements in the page. To date the page has 1,297 followers, 6,000 profile visits, over 20,000 tweet impressions and an average of 25 mentions monthly. Top tweets in the period under review were on Ambulances Handover and Inclusion of women in infrastructure activities after Cyclone Idai aftermath.

ZIRP twitter account had 2943 profile visits in January 2022 compared to 1,878 profile visits in December 2021. This shows visibility improvement as the year began. The increase in profile visits in January can be attributed to the campaign done under the [#BuildTheFuture](#).

During this month, 'the solar farm at Maunganidze irrigation scheme which has the capacity to save at least 75% in electricity,' received 9854 impressions. February saw a decline in the number of profile visits as the [#BuildTheFuture](#) campaign ended. The focus on this period was on health and GBV service provision. However, March was outstanding as it reached 6,000 profile visits. The topics that received a lot of impressions are; Inclusion of women in infrastructure activities and the Solar-powered Piped Water Scheme. The page experienced a decline in April again. Focus areas were on GBV service provision and access to better education. In May, there was an increase in visibility marked by 4500 profile visits. The ambulances handover in Mutambara Mission hospital drew much attention to the page as well as the Maunganidze irrigation scheme update. June also experienced another decline. This shows that social media campaigns increase visibility of the project.

ZIRP Youtube

The Youtube channel has been used as a repository video footage for the ZIRP project. The videos include the ones produced by TAs.

Publications

ZIRP publications include monthly overviews and infographics. These are published monthly on the ZIRP Website. The impact of the monthly overview and infographics is captured under the statistics of the website. Other publications include quarterly newsletters. For the period under review UNOPS newsletter was published. This has a broader audience and has enabled project awareness across various stakeholders including the UN Country team.

Emailers: Monthly overview, infographic and quarterly overview

The objective of the monthly overview and infographic is to give stakeholders a summarised report on activities and progress achieved in the month of reporting. The infographic then provides the cumulative progress for the project. The monthly pack is sent out to government stakeholders, media and development partners. This monthly pack was firstly promoted on Twitter.

Communications & Visibility

In January, the month overview for November 2021 was published on twitter where it got 1,725 impressions. Again in March, an overview for the whole of 2021 was shared and it received 1,566 impressions. The monthly overview and infographic are now published on the ZIRP website to allow access to the general public.

Quarterly newsletter

Mailchimp is used to disseminate the quarterly newsletter. This platform allows for measurement of the readership of the newsletter. The statistics below are for the February - March bi-monthly newsletter which was sent out in April. The newsletter was opened by 229 recipients and among these, 16 clicked the links inside the newsletter. However, out of the 551 deliveries, 44 bounced, this might be due to change of email address by the recipients. The mailchimp analytics also show top locations of recipients who opened the newsletter.

Events

Ambulances Handover

UNOPS CI and WHO with support from the WB, supported 4 mission hospitals in areas that were affected by Cyclone Idai with 4x4 fully equipped ambulances in March 2022. The mission hospitals supported were St. Peters, St. Selinda, Mutambara and Rusitu Mission Hospitals. These are meant to provide first line response to critical patients. As a result, ZIRP received media coverage from Newsday and Health Times, hence increasing visibility of the project. The Ambulances handover, is one of the activities that has been attributed to increase in visibility of ZIRP on twitter as shown by the number of impressions in the graph above.

World Bank Mission Visit

In May UNOPS hosted a delegation from the WB for monitoring recovery and resilient projects in Cyclone Idai affected communities under ZIRP. During the 3 days WB Mission visit, the visibility of ZIRP increased as different activities under the project were covered on social media platforms hence drawing media attention. It is for this reason that in March ZIRP twitter page received the highest number of tweet impressions. The WB Mission Visit covered the following areas;

- The Maunganidze Irrigation Scheme which improved livelihood and food security,
- Rehabilitation of roads to create access to services such as education, health, and GBV support systems,
- Improved access to water and sanitation through borehole installation, construction of latrines, and hand washing facilities among others.

Media Outreach

The media workshop hosted by UN Zimbabwe improved media engagement of the ZIRP project run by 9 UN technical agencies. The workshop's aim was to increase media understanding of UN engagement in Zimbabwe, ongoing national development, disaster risk management and recovery efforts within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as facilitate public discourse through increased media coverage. Due to the media workshop, an increase in media coverage of UN projects has been noted. As a result, the ZIRP project has received wide coverage from different news outlets. These include ZBC, Daily News, Manica Post, 263 Chat, Sunday Mail, News Day among others. The ZIRP project activities that led to an increase in media mentions are : - The rehabilitation of Maunganidze irrigation, ambulances handover to Manicaland Hospitals, and the launch of the Great Zimbabwe Heritage Site project.

Visibility at project sites

Visibility at project sites is important for beneficiaries to identify the project. The ZIRP branding guidelines outlines branding of collaterals and provides the template for project sign boards for project sites. UNOPS CI has ensured the visibility of the ZIRP project by installing signs at project sites. These signs make it easy for the beneficiaries to identify the project. The signs also raise visibility of the organisation as well as other implementing partners.