



ZIRP BIENNIAL REPORT

December 2022



**Zimbabwe
Idai Recovery
Project**

financed by  THE WORLD BANK
managed by  UNOPS

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS



AEDS	Africa Economic Development Strategies
AGRITEX	Agriculture and Extension Services
AMC	Asset Management Committee
AMP	Asbestos Management Plan
ABR	Anaerobic Baffled Reactor
BCF	Behaviour Change Facilitators
BoQ	Bill of Quantities
BR	Biosphere Reserve
BSF	Black Soldier Fly
BVIP	Blair Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBF	Community Based Facilitators
CBM	Community Based Management
CG	Consultative Group
CI	Community Infrastructure
CoC	Code of Conduct
CoP	Community of Practice
CPD	Country Program Document
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCP	Department of Civil Protection
DLP	Defects Liability Period
DLS	Demand Led Sanitation
DMC	Dip Management Committees
DNP	Defects Notification Period
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
DWSSC	District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee
DWSSP	Drinking water safety and security planning
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EHT	Environmental Health Technician
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ES	Environmental Standards
ES	Environmental Security
ESCP	Environmental and Social Commitment Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESS	Environmental and Social Screening
FACT	Family Aids Caring Trust
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FFS	Farmer Field Schools



ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

GBV	Gender Based Violence
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HCC	Health Centre Committee
HeRAMS	Health Resource and Services Availability Monitoring System
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security & Environment
HQ	Headquarters
IAIG	Internal Audits and Investigations Group
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
ICC	International Coordinating Council
ICT	Information Computer Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMC	Irrigation Management Committees
IOM	International Organization for Immigration
IP	Implementing Partners
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
IPC	Interim Payment Certificate
ISALS	Internal Savings and Lending Schemes
IVA	Independent Verification Agent
IVA	Independent Verification Assessment
KEMC	Kenya Multi Country Office
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LDC	Livestock Development Committees
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
LTA	Long Term Agreements
LMP	Labour Management Plan
MAB	Man and Biosphere
ME&R	Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Monitoring Information System
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MoPSE	Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education
MP	Member of Parliament
MSD	Meteorological Services Department
NDU	Nyahode District Union
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTS	National Tested Seeds
NULC	Nyahode Union Learning Centre
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OSC	One Stop Centre
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
PHHE	Participatory Health and Hygiene Education
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PK	Pulpy Kidney
PMT	Project Management Tool

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

POM	Project Operating Manual
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual and Exploitation Abuse
PVO	Private Voluntary Organizations
PWS	Piped Water Scheme
PWSSC	Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub Committee
Q	Quarter
RDC	Rural District Council
RMT	Results Management Team
RSFA	Ruzivo Smallholder Farmers Association
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEAH	Sexual Exploitation Assault and Harassment
SI	Statutory Instrument
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TA	Technical Agencies
TA	 Technical Assistance
TAPE	Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation
UN	United Nations
UN2UN	United Nations to United Nations Agreement
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOPS	PIU United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOPS-CI	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
UNTAs	United Nations Technical Agencies
VDC	Village Development Committees
VAT	Value Added Tax
VHW	Village Health Workers
VEW	Vaccination Extension Workers
VISUS	Visual Inspection for Defining the Safety Upgrading Strategies
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WB	ESMF World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework 
WBV	Ward Based Veterinary
WHO	World Health Organization
WHH	Welt Hunger Hilfe
WFP	World Food Programme
WPC	Water Point Committee
WWSSC	Ward Based Water Sanitation Sub-Committee
ZFC	Zimbabwe Fertiliser Company
ZIRP	Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Marking 3 years of full implementation, strong progress towards achieving key milestones has been made. Over 94% of project funds have been disbursed to Technical Agencies (TAs) and spent on activity delivery, and the ZIRP multi-sectoral approach to livelihood recovery and resilience building continues to yield positive returns across all project components.

Emergency recovery interventions continue to generate impact and potential for longer-term sustainability of ZIRP investments beyond the project. Of specific note, community agricultural systems have been strengthened through rigorous advisory and extension support services provided to over 10,000 farmers. This, in turn, has translated to restored livelihoods, improved dimensions of agricultural systems and a stronger value chain. This is evidenced by improved crop yields from 58 active community gardens recording improved crop yields and earnings close to US\$15,320 from surplus crop harvest. The livestock production sector is also demonstrating great promise through the vaccination campaigns and livestock extension services, and 4,527 livestock farmers are now well equipped on animal health management. Records of low tick-borne disease load and low occurrence of animal diseases in ZIRP-targeted districts attributed to the vaccination, deworming and dipping campaigns is reassuring, with farmers reporting reduced livestock morbidity and mortality by about 90%.

Great potential has been seen on the piloted Black Soldier Fly production, with 55 farmers successfully adopting the

initiative and reporting 120kg of BSF production during this period; boosting their poultry production. To further improve agricultural and livestock production, farmers are engaging in collective marketing groups/Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (IASLs), and benefitting from economies of scale – improving access to high yielding variety seeds, livestock vaccines and treatment among others.

Efforts under the medium-term recovery interventions have fully gained ground, with impact realized under the irrigation scheme development, WASH recovery and community infrastructure components. Continued investment in the rehabilitation of irrigation schemes continues to bear fruit with the targeted farmers able to significantly increase yields from baseline 154t maize and 22.4t sugar beans; to 54,414.07t maize and 2,357.19t sugar beans by the last harvest period (December 2022).

The reinforced market linkages for scheme farmers also continued to reap sustainable returns through value addition for onions, chili peppers, butternut and sugar beans to name a few; resulting from 25 signed contracts with both input and output private market actors. Of particular note, for the 2022 season, 3rd and 4th quarter crop sales by irrigation scheme farmers realized US\$79,703 from the crop commodity sales through private market actors; adding up to US\$925,272 cumulative sales made to date.

Rehabilitation works at 6 irrigation schemes were completed and with O&M plans put in place. Farmers from the 6 rehabilitated schemes are reporting improved and adequate supply of water throughout the year as a result of the upgraded canals and water systems, which has boosted their yield ability to grow a diverse range of crops including climate resilient varieties; thus enhancing agricultural output and productivity for the schemes.

26 Farmer Field Schools have been established with 793 registered micro watershed farmers trained on agroecology principles which they are now adopting in their individual fields.

The project's WASH recovery interventions have provided for 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 462 water systems and 3,778 sanitation facilities at household and institutional level reaching 39,824 households. In ensuring the sustainability of the water and sanitation systems, 2,091 community entities have been trained on O&M, and supported to develop and operationalize 391 Drinking Water Safety and Security Plans.

The early warning and risk information systems also developed under the ZIRP with support from UNESCO have been shared with Government WASH structures to inform disaster risk preparedness and contingency planning with local authorities linked to existing WASH coordination mechanisms such as the P/DWWSSCs. Over time, this will reinforce climate adaptation planning from community to local government levels.

Under the community infrastructure component, 6 community access roads covering 40.2km have been completed, benefiting approximately 52,775 people through improved access to nearby clinics, schools, local markets and business centers and administration and social services. A total of 4,428 community workers have benefitted from direct employment in the rehabilitation of roads and irrigation schemes, with US\$477,378 paid in wages for labour hours.

Informed by UNESCO flood risk mapping and VISUS assessments, several adjustments have been made to make the rehabilitated schools infrastructure climate resilient; which includes 150mm thick masonry foundation reinforced at mid level with ground beams of steel, and 345mm thick superstructure walls; to withstand tremors flooding and mudslides. The designs for the schools have been shared with MoPSE as a blueprint for climate resilient fit for use school infrastructure. The risk maps and the multi-hazard risk assessment also informed the construction of risk mitigation features at the irrigation schemes which included the 520m long x 2.5m gabion wall constructed for flood protection for Gudyanga irrigation scheme, making it resilient to climate shocks.


As part of survivor-centred integrated GBV response, the project also continued to make a concerted effort to support GBV survivors in receiving health related services, legal services, psychosocial and police services; reaching 9,894 GBV survivors through the mobile One Stop Centre (OSC) at static clinics and outreach. Strong efforts have also been made through UNFPA technical support to ensure GBV is mainstreamed across ZIRP programming.

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

While the project celebrates these stellar milestones, external constraints continue to impact project delivery causing extended completion timelines. These include supply chain management challenges and extensive protracted procurement process which resulted in descoping of some of the project sub-components; contractor

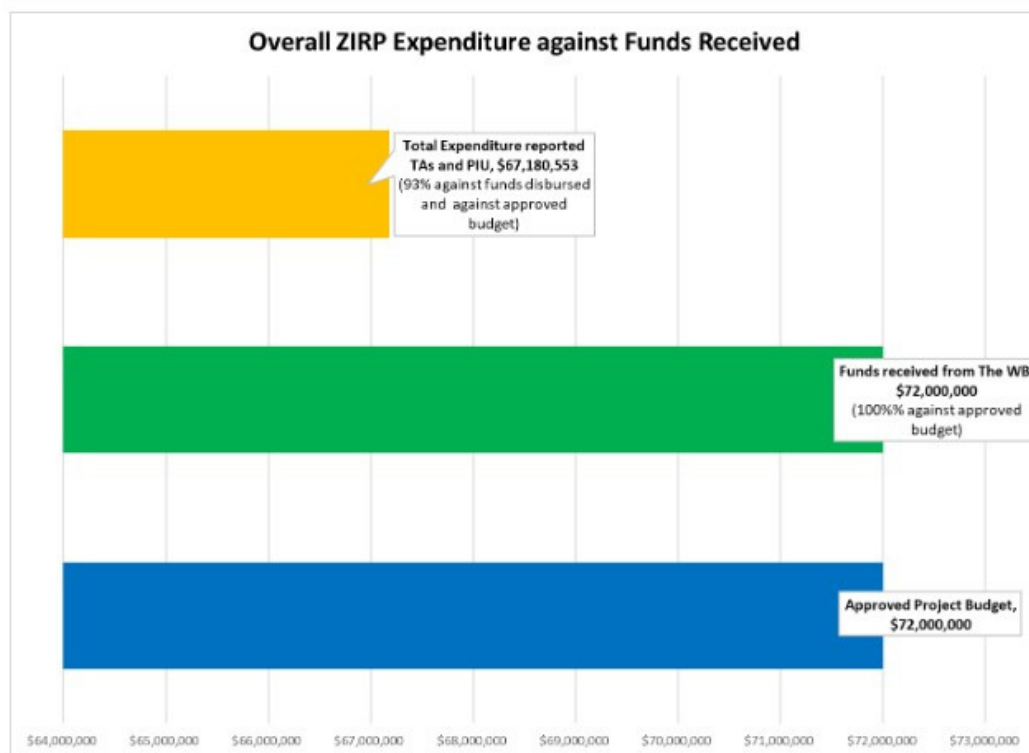
management challenges which resulted in delayed completion of works; cost inflation of construction inputs affecting procurement processes and limiting the viable options available for engaging suppliers within the approved budgets.

In view of the limited period left to project closure and considering the uncertainty around the aforementioned project implementation risks, UNOPS PIU will closely monitor delivery for the remaining project activities and track project closure deliverables aligning it to the Project Operation Manual (POM) requirements, while monitoring any deviation; and making considerations for any necessary project adjustments through engagement with the WB. Monthly updates on the detailed project implementation plan for the remaining activities will be reviewed on a monthly basis for proper monitoring and oversight.

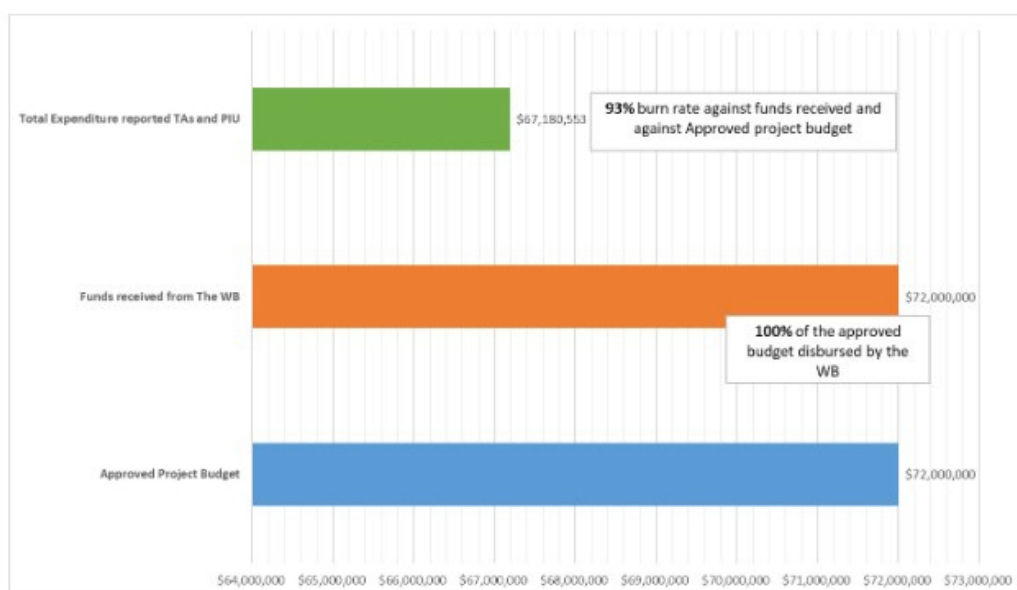
In the next reporting period, the project will prioritise ensuring effective closure on all the ZIRP project management aspects (programmatic, financial management, procurement,  Environmental and Social (ES) safeguards and communication) in line with the POM, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and UNOPS internal requirements. Through engagement with the WB and the TAs, a detailed closure plan will be developed and operationalised.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

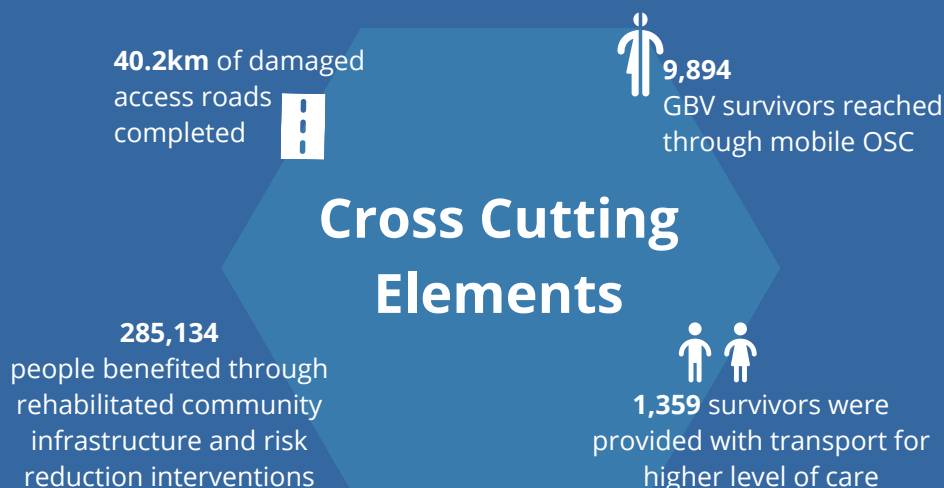
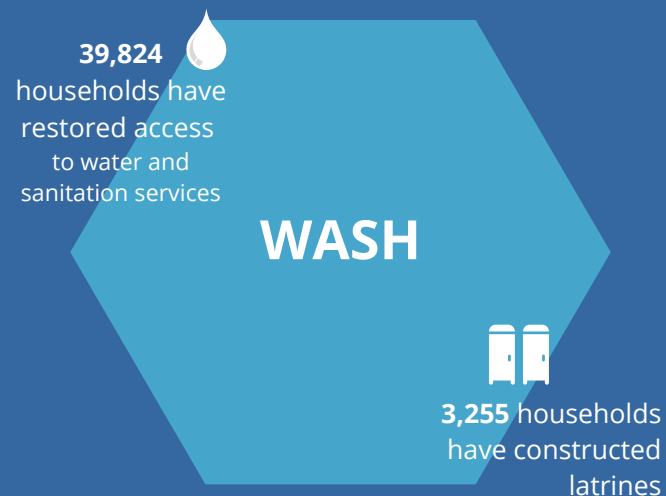
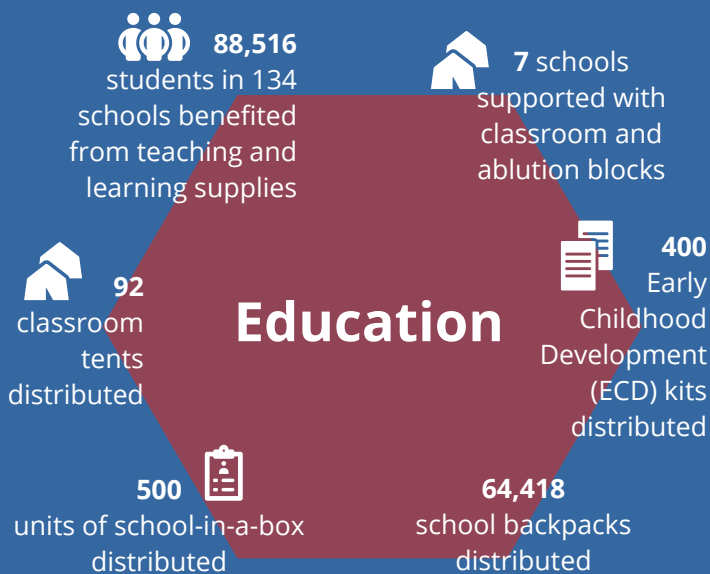
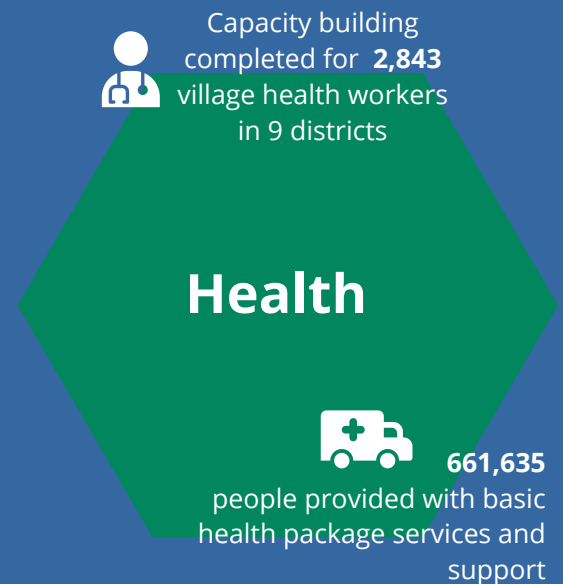
As at 31 December 2022



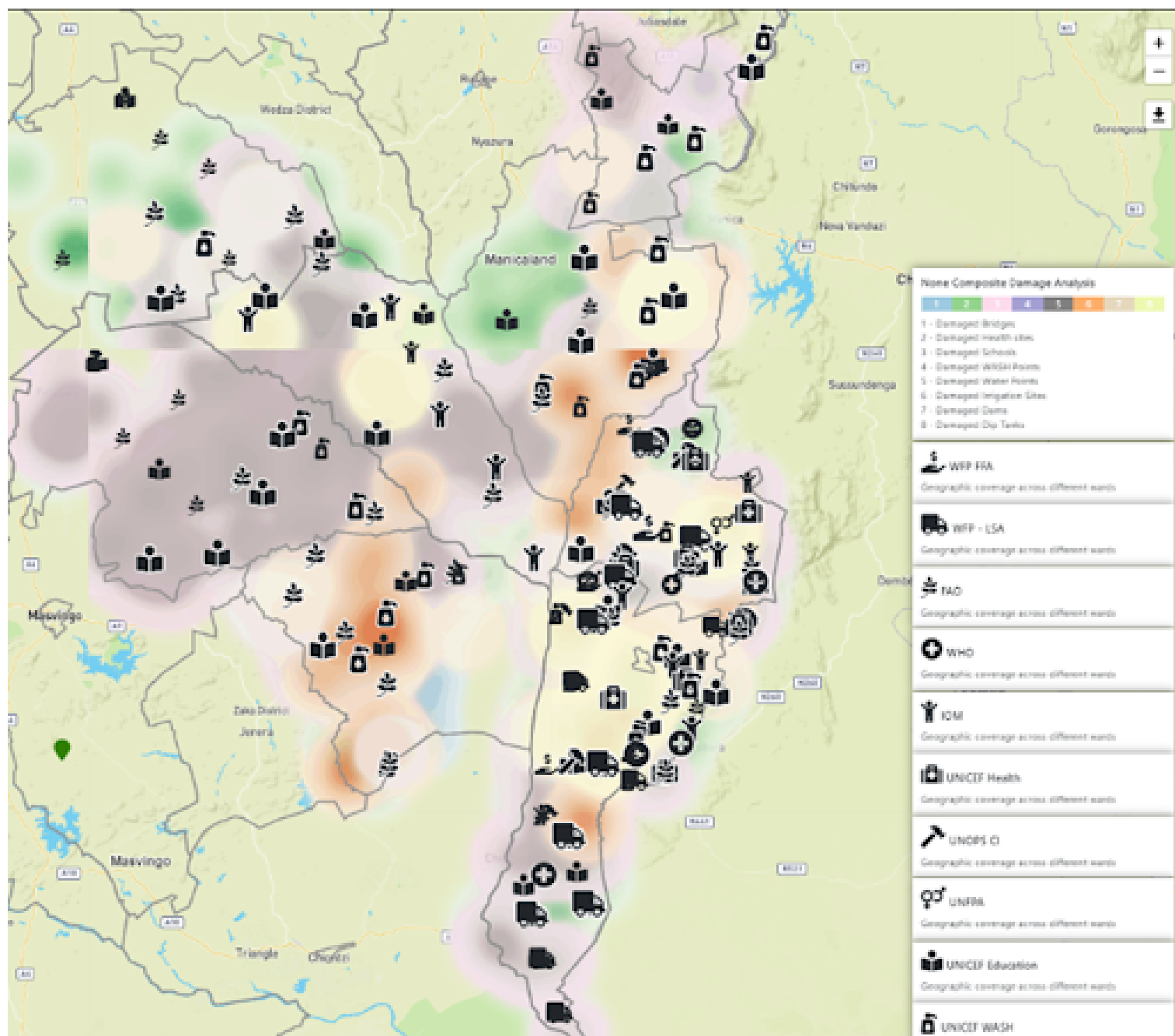
Funds disbursed by the World Bank under ZIRP



YEAR 3: HIGHLIGHT ON RESULTS



MIS MAP SHOWCASING ZIRP TARGETED AREAS AND INTERVENTIONS





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SECTION I: PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT



PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT

Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP) is a unique partnership between the World Bank (WB) 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-sectoral 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 have been supported through conditional and unconditional food assistance. Learning supplies have been 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.

The second component of ZIRP involves rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure, such as water and sanitation systems, dip tank rehabilitation, irrigation schemes and micro-watershed, community schools, health facilities, community roads and Jopa market; 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.

A fully fledged UNOPS Project Implementation Unit (PIU) provides overall coordination and oversight functions for centralized project services, across all components. The UNOPS PIU also provides support on environmental and social assessments, community risk assessments, monitoring and preparedness planning.



The project engages biannually, an external Independent Verification Agent (IVA) to verify and validate project results through beneficiary and stakeholder verification, and technical quality assurances. 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.

Basic Programme and Project Information

TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET	US\$ 72,000,000
PROJECT DURATION	29 July 2019 - 30 June 2023

Technical Agency	Project Duration	Revised Budget (US\$) as of December 2022
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	1 October 2019 - 30 June 2023	13,456,730 ¹
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	1 October 2019 - 30 June 2023 ²	13,620,728 ³
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Community Infrastructure (CI)	29 July 2019 - 30 June 2023	21,862,505 ⁴
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	1 July 2020 - 31 December 2022 ⁵	636,250
International Organization for Immigration (IOM)	30 December 2019 - 30 June 2021	448,970 ⁶
World Food Programme (WFP)	1 October 2019 - 31 December 2020	14,500,000
World Health Organization (WHO)	1 October 2019 - 31 December 2021	1,499,320

¹ As agreed between the WB, FAO and UNOPS PIU, a total of US\$250,000 is to be descoped from the FAO budget against the dip tank rehabilitation lot 2 budget line. This change in the budget is to be formalized through an amendment to the UN2UN agreement in Q1 of 2023.

² As agreed with the WB, the UNICEF WASH completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 30 June 2023 to allow for completion of the large piped water schemes including the additional 5 piped water schemes for the Mutema community.

³ As agreed with the WB, UNICEF WASH and UNOPS PIU; UNICEF WASH was allocated an additional US\$499,485 against the UNOPS CI descoped component of Mutema Irrigation Scheme, and an amendment to the UN2UN agreement was formalized in December 2022 to reflect this budget adjustment

⁴ As agreed between the WB, UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU, a total of US\$499,485 was descoped from the UNOPS CI budget against the Mutema Irrigation scheme due to infrastructure works complexities, implementation risks and time limitation. This change in budget will be formalized through an amendment to the Collaboration Memo signed between UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU in Q1 of 2023

⁵ Discussion are ongoing between the WB, UNFPA and UNOPS PIU to extend the UNFPA component from 31 Dec 2022 to 30 June 2023 to allow for advancement of GBV response and surveillance programming with funding (US\$170,000) from FAO descoped dip tank rehabilitation lot 2. This change will be formalized through an amendment to the UN2UN agreement in Q1 of 2023.

⁶ IOM was originally allocated a budget of US\$500,000 and upon completion of its activities as of 30 June 2021 IOM has reported a total spent of US\$448,970





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SECTION II: RESULTS

COMPONENT I: PROVIDING IMMEDIATE SUPPORT FOR CYCLONE RECOVERY

Outcome level result indicators (As per the adjusted results framework ⁷)	Min-Max Project Target	Achieved		% Progress towards max project target	TA Responsible and project duration
		Q3 & Q4 2022	Cumulative to date		
Emergency livelihood assistance for early recovery provided ^a (completed)					
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 (Completed)
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 (completed)					
2. Number of households benefited through provision of agricultural inputs and livestock support.	22,027	N/A	22,027	100%	FAO 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023
2.1 Number of female-headed households benefited through provision of agricultural inputs and livestock support	7,436	N/A	8,856	119%	

⁷ Results framework adjusted to reflect the agreed changes with the WB during the September 2021 Mid Term Review Mission

⁸ Target 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.



COMPONENT I: PROVIDING IMMEDIATE SUPPORT FOR CYCLONE RECOVERY

Outcome level result indicators (As per the adjusted results framework ⁷)	Min-Max Project Target	Achieved		% Progress towards max project target	TA Responsible and project duration
		Q3 & Q4 2022	Cumulative to date		
Providing emergency food assistance and nutrition for early recovery ⁹ (completed)					
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 (Completed)
4. Number of vulnerable persons targeted under the unconditional cash transfer program	44,700 – 63,800	N/A	209,023	327.6%	
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 (in progress)					
5. Number of livestock treated and or vaccinated	2,068,200 – 2,954,500	N/A	2,314,729	78.3%	FAO 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023
Accelerating the revitalisation of basic health, GBV and education service provision (completed)					
6.1 Number of persons provided with healthcare support	619,074	188	661,635	106.8%	WHO, UNICEF Health & UNFPA ¹⁰ 1 Oct 2019 – 31 Dec 2022 (Completed)
6.2 Number of persons reached with GBV through mobile one stop centres	8,600	3,016	9,894	115.0%	UNFPA 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2023 ¹¹

⁹ The 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.

¹⁰ As WHO and UNICEF Health project components concluded by December 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.

¹¹ As agreed with the WB, UNFPA completion date was adjusted from 31 December 2022 to 30 June 2023 to allow for advancement of GBV response and surveillance programming with funding (US\$170,000) from FAO descope dip tank rehabilitation Lot 2.



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
		Q3 & Q4 2022	Cumulative to date A		
6.3 Number of students benefiting from education services	88,516	N/A	88,516	100%	UNICEF Education 1 Oct 2019 – 31 August 2022 ¹²
Number of girl students benefiting from education services	43,410	N/A	43,410	100%	(Completed)

¹²As 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 I: PROVIDING IMMEDIATE SUPPORT FOR CYCLONE RECOVERY

Component I - Summary

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 (BSF) production.

Restoring Crop Production

Establishing Communal Gardens

Community gardens are viewed as an appropriate intervention to build back the livelihoods of communities in the targeted wards after their traditional gardens were destroyed by cyclone Idai. Gardens play an important part in diversifying diets of beneficiaries as well as serving as an income source during the dry period. Through continued support from AGRITEX ongoing mentorship and advisory support services were provided to targeted farmers from the established 64 community gardens¹³ on Conservation Agriculture (CA); post harvest management; integrated pest management and environmental management aspects. The agroecology support provided continue to contribute to better return in yields; with 2,320 farmers from the 58 active community gardens reporting crop yields of 23.2t tomatoes, 23.2t onions, 17.4t kale, and 1.74t sugar beans (NUA 45) and earning close to US\$15,320 from the surplus crop harvest during the period under review.

Farmers are also reporting that gardens are contributing immensely to women's empowerment, and to household food nutrition security, improved livelihoods; and diversification of livelihood options. The availability of seeds packs for the establishment of gardens as well as the sensitization/demystification of growing certain vegetables were effective in improving dietary diversity at household level. The established community garden committees continue to ensure oversight on garden operations and management to maintain production of quality produce. To further foster transfer of knowledge and experiences; in the remaining project period, through AGRITEX, FAO will facilitate learning exchange forums between the ZIRP supported irrigation schemes and community gardens.

Access to water remains a huge challenge for most community gardens; of the 64 established gardens, (10.9%) are no longer functional due to lack of water supply. The community gardens that are functional, had existing boreholes and deep wells prior to the project. Of specific note, during this period, Tonhorai B community garden borehole was solarized following support from the International Rescue Committee through the Jambaya community borehole USAID funded project. Additionally, due to poor road connectivity some of the community gardens report facing challenges in accessing local markets. In the remaining project period, FAO will continue to explore opportunities with other partners for support in improving water access for the non-functional community gardens, complementing the agricultural production interventions implemented under the ZIRP.

¹³ There's a total of 2,320 farmers in the 58 active community gardens. Each farmer is allocated 1 bed which is 5sqm. A full community garden covers 200sqm.

To mitigate access to market challenge; in the remaining period, FAO plans to support the community garden farmers by linking them with local input market actors that have been identified under the irrigation scheme component, to purchase their produce directly from the farm.

Restoring livestock production

Treatment of livestock

Through FAO joint effort with the DVS extension officers, an array of livestock treatment interventions including: vaccination against Anthrax, Botulism, Blackleg, Lumpy Skin Disease, and Newcastle diseases; deworming; and dipping exercises using acaricide and deltamethrin have been implemented throughout the project period. Vaccination of the cattle were conducted by Ward Based Veterinary (WBV) extension workers in collaboration with respective Livestock Development Committees (LDC) for each dip tank. Vaccination for poultry was mainly done by trained community members and with supervision from extension workers.

As a result of these interventions; of the targeted 2,954,500 livestock, 2,314,729 (78.3% of project target) have received life saving vaccines and treatment. Overall the supported livestock farmers are reporting productivity for cattle, goats, and chicken which is attributed to the livestock treatment interventions. The increase in productivity has been attributed mainly to improved livestock husbandry practices such as better tick control and disease management, which resulted in a marked decline in tickborne related cattle mortality by about 90%, and better nutrition which has contributed to improved offtake rates for goats, cattle and poultry.

Targeted poultry farmers whose poultry received Newcastle vaccine are reporting lower mortality rates and realised increased laying rates and fecundity and therefore flock sizes. Additionally, the improved egg production and increases in the number of chickens owned by poultry farmers has in turn contributed to increased protein intake at household level.

Local livestock feed formulation combined with better livestock health management practices have also seen a reduction in livestock mortality rates of about 90% in the ZIRP targeted wards.

The underachievement of the livestock treatment indicator target (i.e. 78.3% of project target) is based on market supply challenges, and extensive and protracted procurement process for the pulpy kidney (PK) vaccine which is expected to be concluded by January 2023;¹⁴ with vaccination roll out planned for February and March 2023 for the targeted 500,000 sheep and goats. The vaccination roll out will be synchronized with the availability of Vaccination Extension Workers (VEW) and the project field activities, in order to minimize storage risk of the PK vaccine. As a precautionary measure and following DVS recommendation; deworming of 500,000 goats and sheep is planned to commence in March and April 2023 following PK vaccination; so that they do not succumb to enterotoxaemia.

For sustained livestock interventions post-project, FAO registered and trained 30 LDCs in Chipinge, Chimamani, Buhera and Mutare districts on the different livestock treatment (vaccination, dipping and deworming) techniques. Complementing the training, plans are in place to support the LDCs with veterinary kits.

¹⁴ During the preparation of this biannual report in February 2023, FAO confirmed the delivery of the PK vaccine in the country, which now makes it possible for their plan to commence the vaccine roll out in February, and deworming of sheep and goats in March 2023.

Tender for the veterinary kits was launched in June 2022 with procurement expected to be completed by October 2022 and distribution planned for December 2022; however the procurement process has been significantly delayed as a result of market related supply challenges, with delivery now expected in March 2023.

Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae production

Intended to boost poultry production for the ZIRP supported 500 poultry farmers through use of low cost insect based animal feed ingredient; the BSF production pilot was implemented in Q2 2022 with support from FAO Implementing Partner, LEAD. The beneficiaries were clustered around 22 producers (lead farmers) whose mandate was to establish production sites at their homes which would serve as centers of excellence for experiential learning and technology transfer. Each producer had an average of 23 farmers subtending the production site. Rationale for clustering the farmers was to enable all registered farmers to be able to go and learn about BSF at the production sites that were in close proximity to their homesteads. Consequently, this resulted in production sites that were dispersed to serve the interests of farmers who could then utilize the production sites as demos.

The 22 lead farmers including 4 Govt officials (DVS, AGRITEX and Buhera Rural District Council) and 3 Lead staff members received training on BSF production through Chinhoyi University of Technology. The trainings was cascaded to the remaining farmers including the ward based extension officers by the lead farmers with support from LEAD, AGRITEX and DVS. Complementing the trainings provided, the 22 BSF producers were supported in

construction of production tanks,¹⁵ love cages, green houses and driers. A total of 22 production tanks and 22 greenhouses were constructed for the BSF production.

During the period under review, 7.2Kgs of pupa was distributed to 9 farmers to support the second production cycle. Additionally, 25kgs of BSF starter colony was also distributed to targeted farmers in ward 27 and 28 to enable lead farmers to facilitate BSF production. From the first cycle and second cycle (July - December 2022) only 55 (11%) farmers out of the targeted 500 farmers have been able to produce BSF; and reporting 120kg in BSF production. The major constraint in the adoption of this initiative by the 445 remaining farmers, has been the high capital and operational costs to build and run the BSF larvae production system; as it requires significant investment for both production and processing. Of the 55 farmers producing BSF, 22 were supported with substrate, production tanks, dryers,¹⁶ thermometers,¹⁷ green house which facilitated successful BSF production uptake.

Despite the low uptake on the BSF production, the farmers that have been successful in the production are reporting a boost in their poultry production as a result of the feed produced. Of specific note, a cluster (15 farmers) in Chimombe village reported that as a result of BSF production, they were able to feed their broiler chickens which has improved live mass and off-take rates. There's also been increased interest by other partners in upscaling the BSF production, for example one of the trained lead farmers received a US\$2,000 grant from CAMFED to cascade the BSF production training to other vulnerable girls and women in the neighbouring community.

¹⁵ Production tanks used for transforming BSF larvae into feed

¹⁶ Dryers enable farmers to remove moisture from the larvae and process it into feed

¹⁷ Thermometers used in monitoring temperature in the green house to ensure optimal temp for BSF production

In realising the benefits from the BSF production in the targeted Ward 27 and 28; the Buhera West Member of Parliament has also committed to work with the trained lead farmers to upscale the BSF production to other wards within the constituency.

With the exit of LEAD in Q4 2022, in the remainder of the project period, FAO has seconded extension agent (LEAD personnel) until April 2023 to provide continued advisory support services to the BSF farmers and accelerate BSF production uptake. During this period, the remaining farmers will be supported to explore alternative locally available materials such as use of

livestock manure e.g. rabbit manure to produce substrate; and trapping BSF from the wild especially close to pig sties, chicken coop and old buildings.

BSF production best practices, successes, failures and mechanisms for its functioning as a viable alternative for farmers will be documented and shared with project stakeholders. This will include the recommended use of low-cost technologies which farmers can easily access. Continued technical advisory support including monitoring of production and utilisation of BSF will be provided by AGRITEX, DVS personnel and LDCs in the remainder of the project period.



Emerging issues/challenges & mitigation Actions

- Of the 64 targeted community gardens, 6 are non-functional due to lack of water supply. In the remaining project period FAO will explore opportunities with other partners for support in improving water supply for the non-functional community gardens, complementing the agricultural production interventions implemented under the ZIRP.
- Difficulty accessing local market due to poor road network. To mitigate this challenge, in the remaining period, FAO plans to support the community garden farmers by linking them with local input and output market actors that have been identified under the irrigation scheme component, to purchase their produce directly from the farm.
- Low uptake of BSF production by the targeted farmers, due to high capital and operational cost to successfully build and run the BSF production. In the remaining project period, FAO will explore low cost technologies for BSF larvae production system, mainly using locally available materials

Good practices and Lessons Learned

- Community gardens have increased access to diverse diets and increased incomes through consumption of sales of vegetable produce from the gardens.
- By its nature community gardens have also strengthened the social networks at community level which have the potential to support beneficiaries, motivating them and pushing them towards long term recovery and resilience building.
- Temperature was recognized to play a significant role in the growth of BSF larvae in the optimal range between 25°C and 30°C . Furthermore, the type of food substrate is quite essential for optimized bioconversion activity for BSF production.
- BSF egg colonies collected from traps outside the greenhouse have more eggs compared to those from the greenhouse. This means BSF in the wild lay more eggs than those housed in the love cage, and this may be attributed to acclimatization.
- Low cost technologies are needed to upscale the BSF production



Restored Education Services through Distribution of Learning Supplies

The education component was primarily completed in December 2021, 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 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 had been delayed as the supplier had procured the wrong brand. The issue was resolved, and delivery and distribution of the 1,627 hygiene kits concluded in September 2022 supporting the targeted 134 schools. Feedback received shows that this component was highly welcomed by beneficiary schools and by the MoPSE as the intervention managed to ensure continued access and learning in affected schools.

Emerging issues/challenges & mitigation actions

- None to report during the period under review

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.

COMPONENT II: ENABLING MEDIUM-TERM CYCLONE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE BUILDING

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	
		Q3 and Q4 2022	Cumulative to date			
Rehabilitating communal WASH services						
7. Number of households with restored access to water and sanitation services	35,000	4,824	39,824	113.7%	UNICEF WASH 1 Oct 2019 - 30 June 2023 ¹⁹	
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	
Rehabilitating damaged community schools						
9. Number of students benefiting from restored community schools	3,200-4,500	0	0	0% ²⁰	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	13.2	40.2	44.6% ²¹	UNOPS CI 1 Oct 2019 – 30 June 2023	
11. Number of wards with risk mitigation infrastructure constructed	12	2	9	75%		
Damaged community infrastructure rehabilitated						
12. Number of persons benefited through rehabilitated community infrastructure and risk reduction interventions	270,000	104,046	285,134	105.6%	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	61 cases reported & resolved	Total 124 cases reported & 120 cases closed	96.7% of GRM cases closed within 45 days	All TAs
		UNOPS CI	36 cases reported & 32 resolved			
		UNICEF WASH	27 cases reported & closed			
		UNFPA	0 cases reported			

¹⁹ As agreed with the WB, UNICEF WASH and UNOPS PIU; UNICEF WASH was allocated an additional US\$499,485 against the UNOPS CI descope component of Mutema Irrigation Scheme, and an amendment to the UN2UN agreement was formalized in December 2022 to reflect this budget adjustment

²⁰ Schools' construction works are at 31% (average) progress to completion

²¹ 6 community access roads out of the targeted 12 have been completed covering 40.2km. Works are progressing in 6 roads covering 41.26km. Construction works on all the roads are expected to be completed by June 2023

COMPONENT II: ENABLING MEDIUM-TERM CYCLONE RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE BUILDING



Component 2 - Summary

Good progress continues to be made under component 2. Under food security and livelihood component, 6 out of the 7 targeted irrigation schemes have been completed, and with Operation and maintenance (O&M) plans. Planned activities on the delayed Nyahode watershed management sub-component commenced following engagement of FAO Implementing Partners (WHH and Tsuro) and UNOPS CI Implementing Partner (NULC). Construction works for 32 dip tanks are in progress. Under the WASH component, rehabilitation on water systems and sanitation facilities are largely complete. The pending WASH component; construction works is the rehabilitation of 20 community large piped water schemes (PWS) which are in progress. Under the community infrastructure component, 6 roads have since been completed covering 40.2km. The pending community infrastructure construction works include: 7 community schools, 3 community health facilities, 6 access roads, Jopa market and Nyahode watershed which are in progress and expected to be completed between April and June 2023.

Of specific note, UNICEF WASH and UNOPS CI components have inclusion aspects embedded centrally in their infrastructure activities; providing equal opportunities for male and female community members including the highly vulnerable and disabled, as well as setting up on-site child care services and strong GBV mainstreaming at site level. Incomes through the community infrastructure interventions have resulted in improved livelihood outcomes especially for women.

In Q1 and Q2 2023, FAO and UNOPS CI, through joint effort with project stakeholders, local authorities (Rural Development Council) and local site engineers, will prioritize in the establishment and trainings on the O&M manuals and procedures for dip tanks, roads, health facilities, schools, Nyahode watershed and Jopa market which will be site-specific and contextualized based on the levels of engagement and will include O&M timelines and operational costs, required resources and skills, and institutional arrangements including coordination.

Restoring of irrigation schemes

The restoration and rehabilitation of the targeted 7 irrigation schemes (Gudyanga, Maunganidze, Chipendeke, Kushinga Manase, Bwerudza, Nyanyadzi Block C and Mutema) sub-component was jointly delivered by FAO (mainly through 2 farm managers - working closely with AGRITEX and Irrigation and Mechanisation dept to ensure sustainability) and UNOPS CI. FAO's role was to provide overall technical guidance and support community-led activities to facilitate the restoration of the targeted irrigation schemes, in compliance with build-back-better standards. FAO also provided farmers with appropriate input packs and strengthened agricultural input, output, and financial market linkages. UNOPS CI was responsible for procurement and delivery of all the contracting of major works to bring the irrigation schemes to full operational capacity.

Through support from AGRITEX, during the period under review, FAO continued to provide advisory support services to 910 (314 women;²² 596 men) small holder farmers from the targeted 7 irrigation schemes; through a variety of agricultural production, agribusiness, scheme governance 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 continue to bear fruit with the targeted farmers able to significantly increase yields from baseline 154t maize and 22.4t sugar beans; to 54,414.07t maize and 2,357.19t sugar beans by the last harvest period (December 2022). Other crop varieties that have been produced by scheme farmers include: 3,656.4t tomatoes, 1,181t onions; 60t butternut, 16.2t chili pepper, 43.6t okra, wheat 245 and 0.4t NUA45 beans (see Table 1 for details on crop productivity per scheme). Post-harvest losses, a threat to food security, were limited as farmers faced losses for maize of 5.1% in the 2020/2021 season, and 2.3% during the period of the monitoring visits for the 2021/2022 season. There were no significant post-harvest losses for sorghum and cowpeas. The hermetic bags provided under the project could have contributed to the low and declining post-harvest losses among beneficiaries. Farmers reported that they were effective in keeping the grain safe from pests without the use of pesticides. Notable improvement continued to be reported across all the 7 schemes in uptake of improved farming approaches such as Pfumvudza - Conservation Agriculture, agronomy, integrated pest management, and increased market integration.

Production at the irrigation schemes is more market oriented with an opportunity for further value addition and wider market opportunities. The project has improved the provision of input markets through stronger market linkages with seed and fertilizer companies, and through the contract farming model. The reinforced market linkages for scheme farmers continued to gain sustainable returns through value addition for onions, chili peppers, butternut, sugar beans, among others; resulting from 25 signed contracts with both input and output private market actors. Of particular note, for the 2022 season, 3rd and 4th quarter crop sales irrigation scheme farmers realized US\$79,703 from the crop commodity sales through private market actors; which adds up to US\$925,272 cumulative sales made to date (see Table 1 for details on crop sales generated per scheme). The project continues to report remarkable market linkage impact from the supported irrigation schemes. For example; as a result of training in marketing and support with market linkages, farmers from Chipindeke irrigation scheme self-sourced market opportunities for their fresh groundnut, with buyers coming from Mutare, Bulawayo and Masvingo; generating US\$3,8280 from groundnut sales. Gudyanga irrigation scheme farmers reported improved sales from maize following linkage with Grain Marketing Board (GMB). The 4 ZIRP supported irrigation schemes in Chipinge are reporting improved sugar bean production following linkage with SeedCo, GMB and National Tested Seeds (NTS). Maunganidze irrigation scheme farmers reported an increase in the selling price of sugar beans by 100% from US\$1 to US\$2 per kg following contract farming arrangement with SeedCo.

²² The low number of females than males participation in the irrigation schemes might be attributed to the commercial nature of the irrigation activities. In patriarchal societies, as in these irrigation schemes, household economic activities that provide significant income such as irrigation farming tend to be led by men. However, further investigations may be required to understand this phenomenon.

Gudyanga and Maunganidze irrigation schemes also reported improved sales following linkage with Chilli Pepper Company and Kacholo respectively. Nyanyadzi Block C irrigation schemes have established market linkages with open market buyers including Cairn foods and Honeywood for onions, okra and kale. Irrigation scheme farmers are reporting that the contract negotiations and market research training provided under the project, has improved their negotiations with potential buyers on the type of crops to grow, prices and payment terms. As there still remains very limited linkage with export markets; for the remaining project period, FAO will focus on supporting the irrigation schemes farmers explore on some of the potential existing export markets for their produce.

For two irrigation schemes (Gudyanga and Nyanyadzi Block C), the formation and strengthening of registered community based microfinance (Internal Savings and Lending Schemes - ISALS) has significantly increased access to finance for the schemes. With US\$15 annual contribution per member, through funds generated from the ISAL the irrigation smallholder farmers have been able adopt the best practice farming technologies and practices that have been promoted under the project; as well as diversify livelihood options such as goat and poultry farming. 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. Additionally, the ongoing farmer to farmer learning exchange across irrigation schemes will allow for sustainability of best practices provided from the capacity building gained through the project.

Governance and management of irrigation schemes has greatly improved, and the farmers (with support from their local leadership) have taken ownership of the irrigation schemes. For example, Gudyanga irrigation scheme was rated the best in scheme governance in Chimanimani district and second at Provincial level in 2021.

Rehabilitation works at 6 schemes Maunganidze, Gudyanga, Nyanyadzi, Bwerudza, Chipendeke and Kushinga-Gambadziya were concluded in the last reporting period. The works included technical rehabilitation of storm drains, waterways (canal desilting and repair), and water diversion structures, contours, terraces, and saddle bridge construction.

71 community workers gained employment to facilitate irrigation scheme rehabilitation during this period; representing cumulative 421 (226 women; 195 men) community workers; with US\$40,706 paid in wages for 45,226 labour hours provided. Farmers from the 6 rehabilitated schemes are reporting improved and adequate supply of water throughout the year as a result of the improved canals and water systems, which has boosted their crop yield, and ability to grow a diverse range of crops including climate resilient crops; thus enhancing agricultural production and productivity for the schemes. To ensure the sustainability and durability of all construction work carried out by the contractors, UNOPS CI will monitor the condition of the schemes over a Defects Notification Period (DNP) lasting 12-months. Any defects or faults identified during this period will be rectified by the contractors.

Of particular note, due to infrastructure works complexities, implementation risks and time limitation; the Mutema scheme

rehabilitation component was descope, with funds reprogrammed to UNICEF WASH for construction of 5 large PWSs supporting 5,000 beneficiaries from 5 communities within the Mutema catchment of which 1,630 beneficiaries are from the descope Mutema Block 1, 2 and 3 (representing 100% of the targeted Mutema scheme farmers from the original UNOPS CI and FAO scope). Additionally, the UNICEF

WASH Mutema scope will also cover Drinking water safety and security planning (DWSSP) training for the 5 targeted communities and support in development and operationalization of 5 DWSSPs. Disclosure on the scope change to the community was conducted, and the adjusted scope agreed with the community. A separate disclosure meeting with Govt stakeholders will be carried out in Q1 2023.

Table 1: Summary on agricultural production, agribusiness activities and rehabilitation works on the 7 targeted irrigation schemes

No.	Irrigation scheme, size & location	Training & extension/advisory support services provided	Crop productivity- (total production (t))	Market linkages & crop sales (US\$)	Rehabilitation works
1	Bwerudza (162ha) 450 farmers Chipinge	Crop plot demonstrations, and fertiliser management application.	Maize: 42,848t Sugar beans: 1,170.5t Onion bulbs: 11t Tomatoes: 145t	<u>14 Existing contracts:</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, Bukerif Enterprises, Blue Eye, GMB, Mukushi, SeedCo, Zadzamatara and K2 <u>US\$186,515 crop sales:</u> from sugar bean, tomatoes, and onions	Rehabilitation works completed for Bwerudza, Gudyanga, Nyanyadzi, Maunganidze, Chipendeke and Kushinga Gambadziya schemes. O&M training conducted and scheme handed over
2	Gudyanga (48ha) 60 farmers Chimanimani	Field days, field monitoring and field discussions Promotion of farmer-to-farmer extension	Maize: 673.87t Sugarbeans: 172.7t Onion bulbs: 315.6t Butternut: 26.7t Tomatoes: 626t Chilli pepper: 16.2t Okra: 21.8t Wheat: 4.5t	<u>6 Existing contracts:</u> Chilli pepper company, Africa Economic Development Strategies (AEDS), SeedCo, Avanos Seeds, ZFC and Windmill <u>US\$77,651 crop sales:</u> from sugar beans, tomatoes, onions and chilli pepper	<u>Scope of works included:</u> Excavation of tailwater drain, trenching of storm drain, canal de-silting and cleaning, canal embankment repair, canal embankment backfilling, and saddle bridge construction
3	Nyanyadzi Block C (65ha) 103 farmers Chimanimani	Individual farmer visits and use of demonstration plots strengthened Ongoing farmer training, coaching and mentoring by farm managers on agronomy, post harvest management, contract farming, agribusiness, scheme governance, environmental awareness	Maize: 539.8t Sugarbeans: 240.3t Onion bulbs: 394.4t Butternut: 33.3t Tomatoes: 340t Okra: 21.8t Wheat: 12.5t	<u>7 Existing contracts:</u> Africa Economic Development Strategies (AEDS), SeedCo, Avanos, Mukushi, ZFC, Cairn Foods and HoneyWood <u>US\$184,415 crop sales:</u> from sugar beans, tomatoes, onions	
4	Maunganidze (65.5ha) 84 farmers Chipinge		Maize: 975.8t Sugarbeans: 151.06t Onion bulbs: 30t Tomatoes: 2,288.4t	<u>15 Existing contracts:</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, SeedCo, Agnaira, Zadzamatara, K2, Valley Seeds, Bayer, Kacholo, and Devuli Cooperative <u>US\$61,750 crop sales:</u> from sugar beans, tomatoes, onions	
5	Chipendeke (47ha) 48 farmers Mutema		Maize: 7,978.6t Sugarbeans: 154.6t Onions: 6.6t Wheat: 7.5t	<u>3 Existing contracts:</u> Zadzamatara and National Tested Seeds (NTS) and SeedCo <u>US\$103,521 crop sales:</u> from sugar beans, tomatoes, onions	
6	Kushinga-Gambadziya (26 ha) 52 farmers Chipinge		Maize: 626t Sugarbeans: 136.23t Tomatoes: 150t NUA45 beans: 0.4t	<u>9 Existing contracts:</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, Farm Gate Enterprise and SeedCo <u>US\$46,180 crop sales:</u> from sugar beans, tomatoes, onions	
7	Mutema (90ha) 113 farmers Chipinge		Maize: 772t Sugarbeans: 331.8t Onion bulbs: 423t Tomatoes: 101t	<u>10 Existing contracts:</u> Agricura, Windmill, ZFC, MFC, Avanos, Syngenta, Farm Shop, Bukerif Enterprises, Blue Eye and GMB <u>US\$265,240 crop sales:</u> from sugar beans, tomatoes, onions	Descope due to infrastructure works complexities, implementation risks and time limitation

Source: compiled from FAO Irrigation Scheme Activities Updates and Reports

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 in Chimanimani district, has been targeted for development of integrated watershed management. This component will enhance the resilience of communities in the Nyahode Valley to weather related shocks through agroecological transition and participatory management of community led micro watershed schemes consisting: trainings on agricultural production; agribusiness, and establishment and management of micro watersheds. The integrated land use approach will involve small earthworks and check dams, spillways and weirs. The establishment of the schemes will help ensure the stable supply of clean water for household and agricultural activities, while also reducing their susceptibility to landslides and flooding resulting from severe weather. To ensure sustainability of the schemes, water user associations will be formed and capacitated to manage the operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated micro watershed schemes.

FAO scope for this sub-component includes: facilitating watershed planning with farmers in water user groups and capacitating them, identifying and; supporting agro-ecological activities, developing and establishing market linkages through supporting promising common value chains targeting 20 micro watersheds. During this period, the Tool for Agroecology Performance Evaluation (TAPE) team (constituting 15 AGRITEX officers, 29 lead farmers and 5 officers) cascaded training on agroecological principles to 926 micro watershed farmers (496 women; 430 men)

from 10 identified micro watershed covering topics on watershed planning and management techniques, and governance (constitution and record keeping).

The training focused on land and water use management practices that can be used to protect and improve the quality and volume of water and other natural resources within their micro watersheds in a sustainable manner. These 10 micro-watershed catchment areas have also produced initial constitution drafts which they plan to finalise by the end of February 2023. Training and watershed management activities for farmers in the remaining 10 micro watersheds was delayed due to the December holiday break which resulted in postponement of the activities to January and February 2023.

Field watershed management demonstrations are being conducted simultaneously with community feedback on watershed management. The communities are being trained on utilisation of community resources for sustainable protection of water sources. The practical sessions address tree and vetiver grass planting for the protection of water sources. Stone bonding is also being initiated for the protection of wells and springs. The nursery's establishment was also introduced particularly on indigenous water loving plant species and fruit trees. This is being done to produce ready plants for watershed management in vulnerable crop fields and disturbed watersheds. 26 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been established with 20-30 registered farmers per FFS for the identified 20 micro watershed sites. The FFSs are now fully operational with a total of 793 registered and trained micro watershed farmers (620 females; 173 men).



With support from WHH and Tsuru (Implementing Partners), through the FFS demo sites, the targeted farmers are being supported in the application of agroecological activities which includes soil fertility management with organic versus inorganic fertilisers, integrated pest management, introduction of orange fleshed sweet potatoes and biofortified maize and use of BSF as chicken feed. Maize, sugar beans and vegetables have been planted at all the FFS demo plots. The maize crop is at vegetative to tasselling stages, beans are at flowering stage, and the first round of vegetables have been harvested. Farmers are expected to adopt the learnings from the demos plots in their individual crop fields. As a part of micro watershed management, soil binding plants such as vetiver grass and sisal are being incorporated to ensure protection of the canal embankments.

In monitoring farmer knowledge uptake and adoption of agroecology principles, it was noted that already 503 farmers from the FFS have managed to adopt at least 1 agroecology principle being promoted on FFS; such as producing organic basal fertilizer specifically bokashi and animal manure for crop field enrichment, use of contour ridges, pot-holing, and use of organic pesticides. Farmers are also adopting soil and moisture conservation techniques in their crop fields to increase crop yield. The BSF production concept was also introduced to 5 FFS in the district as a pilot initiative incorporating lessons learned and good practices from the supported BSF production site in Buhera district. The BSF larvae have been identified in the decaying tins. Farmers are using it to feed their chickens straight from the buckets. Other FFS farmers are also expressing interest in adopting the BSF production concept. Post harvest monitoring to assess crop productivity and BSF production outcomes will be carried out in Q1 2023, with results reflected in the next reporting period.

Across the targeted 20 watershed catchment areas; 10 grower/production groups (2 organic pineapple grower group;²⁴ 4 honey production group²⁵ and; 4 banana production group²⁶) were identified, to be linked with the value chains and market off takers. The pineapple grower groups are currently preparing their organic pineapple production fields awaiting certification from internal inspectors which is planned for in January 2023. Honey production groups are currently in the production phase. All production groups have managed to produce draft constitutions which will be finalised by the end of February. So far, cumulatively under this component, 5 market actors have been engaged, this includes: 3 actors (Chimani Delights, Honey Earth Lovers and Vumba Fresh) supporting the honey production group; and 2 actors (Rusitu Valley Fruit Growers and Marketing Trust) supporting the pineapple and banana production groups. Of the 4 market actors, only Rusitu Valley Growers and Marketing Trust have been linked with the banana and pineapple producer groups and are currently transacting. In the coming period, the honey production group will be supported to formalise contracts with Chimani Delights, Honey Earth Lovers and Vumba Fresh to facilitate marketing of their products. The focus for the next reporting period is facilitation of the ongoing crop production demonstrations and continued support to farmers and the grower groups in expanding on market linkages/market off takers.

The UNOPS CI component will focus on reclamation and reconstruction of the micro watersheds within the Nyahode valley that were damaged by cyclone Idai. This is to be achieved by UNOPS CI and NULC working through the Nyahode District Union (NDU) and the Ruzivo Smallholder Farmers Association (RSFA), with a participatory, ground-up methodology, to develop at least

²³ Bokashi is a composting process that uses microorganisms known as 'Bokashi bran' to ferment organic food waste and create a super-fertile compost

²⁴ Pineapple Grower Group consisting 38 farmers (24 women; 14 men)

²⁵ Beekeeping production group consisting 39 farmers (13 women; 26 men)

²⁶ Banana production group consisting 37 farmers (24 women; 13 men)

six model Smallholder Farmer Water User Associations, involving at least 100 households, with enhanced water access, health outcomes, and productivity. Post ZIRP, the Water User Associations will serve as templates for the continuation of a programme of micro watershed reclamations by NULC, working into the decade, in the Nyahode Valley and beyond, with other funding if necessary. The micro watershed works will be informed by UNESCO risk and hazard mapping findings.

During the period under review, UNOPS CI engaged NULC as IP for this component. Inception sensitization scoping was done and target group identified (6 micro watershed sites). Watershed management works on 2 micro watershed sites will be implemented jointly with FAO. Environmental and Social Safeguards Screenings to identify and address critical social and environmental risks and issues are in progress. ESMP disclosure and stakeholder engagement is planned for February 2023; before commencement of works.



Emerging issues/challenges & mitigation actions

- Descoping of UNOPS CI Mutema rehabilitation sub-component due to infrastructure works complexities, implementation risks and time limitation; with funds reprogrammed for rehabilitation of 5 Large PWSs for the Mutema scheme farmers.
- Delayed ES screenings and ESMPs development for the UNOPS CI Nyahode watershed component. UNOPS CI has committed to completing the screenings and ESMP by end of February 2023. The Nyahode watershed works are expected to be completed June 2023.


Good practices and Lessons Learned

- The secondment of farm managers to irrigation schemes enhances the quality of technical support to irrigators and speed of commercialisation. The Farm Manager model works to complement the support from government stakeholders that include the Department of Irrigation Development and Mechanisation, and AGRITEX. Close working relationships with all stakeholders are required to establish sustainable value chains.
- Restoring irrigation schemes requires a holistic approach that supports (1) infrastructure development or rehabilitation (including improving scheme safety), (2) scheme governance, (3) crop productivity (capacity and inputs), and (4) facilitating market linkages and marketing capacity of irrigators. The level of investment in each of these areas should be based on scheme level viability assessment.
- Introduction of new technologies requires a value chain approach to support sustainable adoption. While supporting the demand side for new technologies, supply side interventions are required to ensure the inputs for new technologies are accessible to farmers. This may be through supporting group purchases, contract farming or supporting local input markets.
- Capacity building interventions of farmers can be successful if accompanied with long term mentorship support. An integrated approach that offers farmers a variety of options for continued employment is required to enhance use of the new knowledge from training. This includes enhancing technical capacity of extension officers on new technologies and approaches, strengthening the farmer led model including demonstration, and facilitating farmer to farmer learning exchange.
- ISALs can be a good source for micro watershed groups's self sustainability post project
- Local processing plant stations are critical for value addition for the irrigation scheme and micro watershed irrigated crops
- Inclusion of gender transformative actions in livelihoods related interventions has the potential to improve family well-being and women's empowerment. Inclusion of gender transformation within activities of ZIRP, beyond numbers of women and men participation in project activities, improved women's empowerment and family wellbeing – joint decision making, less arguments leading to violence which demonstrates better conflict management.
- A greater focus on environmental security (ES) risks and mitigation measures enhances beneficiaries' and local stakeholders concerns for environmental management. Under the ZIRP there has been improved environmental management by communities and stakeholders. A variety of practices that reduce environmental risks are being adopted by beneficiaries and cascaded to other neighbouring communities by the project beneficiaries

Dip Tank Rehabilitation

Complementing the dipping programme; 55 cyclone damaged dip tanks were targeted for rehabilitation works. In preparation for the rehabilitation works; all (55) dip tanks underwent ES screenings to identify and address critical social and environmental risks and issues prior to commencement of works. With support from UNOPS CI, designs for dip tank rehabilitation works were developed and reviewed with DVS. Dip tank rehabilitation works that had been planned initially to commence by December 2021, were delayed due to an extensive and protracted procurement process. Through UNOPS PIU, FAO informed and updated the WB on the delay.

The revised completion date for the dip tank rehabilitation agreed with the WB is now June 2023. By November 2022, FAO concluded on the procurement for Lots 1 and 3 covering 32 diptanks, and engaged; and rehabilitation works commenced in December 2022.

Scope of works for the dip tank rehabilitation includes: equipping, and/or upgrading the dip tanks, essentially dip tank components, such as inlet and outlet races, Dip tank attendant shed, toilet, drying pen, soak away, waste management pits and perimeter fencing. FAO is coordinating with the DVS in the supervision of dip tank rehabilitation works. Of the 32 dip tanks, 15 are planned to be completed by February 2023;²⁷ and the remaining 17 by April 2023. 

Lot 2 covering 23 dip tanks for rehabilitation was descoped due to the extensive protracted procurement process which has not been concluded to date. Funds that had been allocated for the Lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation works (US\$250K) will be reprogrammed to other project activities. Disclosure on the scope change for Lot 2 dip tanks with the affected communities and Government is planned for February 2023.

Emerging issues/challenges and mitigation actions

- Descoping of the Lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation component which resulted from an extensive and protracted procurement process. Disclosure on the descoping to be carried out in January 2023 with beneficiaries, local authority and Govt.

Good practices and Lessons Learned

- None reported as dip tank rehabilitation works is yet to commence 

²⁷ During the preparation of this biannual report in February 2023, FAO confirmed completing rehabilitation of 15 dip tanks. The contractor has commenced work on 6 dip tanks. All the remaining 17 dip tanks are planned to be completed by April 2023.

Restoration of Water Services

34 large PWSs were rehabilitated this period; representing cumulative 462 water systems rehabilitated. This consists: 272 boreholes (99.4% of project target), 35 springs (70.0% of project target), 75 deep wells (150.0% of project target), 46 small PWSs (109.5% of project target), and 34 large PWSs (62.9% of project target); and are functional (figure 1). The project has underachieved the target for springs due to inadequate perennial springs in the targeted locations during the implementation phase. To compensate for the shortfall, UNICEF WASH rehabilitated additional deep wells and small PWSs. The rehabilitation and construction of the 462 climate-resilient water systems (solar powered and gravity fed); has resulted to safe, improved and reliable water access and services for 39,824 households (113.7% of project target) in 8 priority districts (Mutare, Chikomba, Chipinge, Chimanimani, Gutu, Buhera, Bikita and Mutasa).

Communities supported from the rehabilitated water systems continue to report improved crop and livestock production. For instance the overflow water from the gravity fed PWSs 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

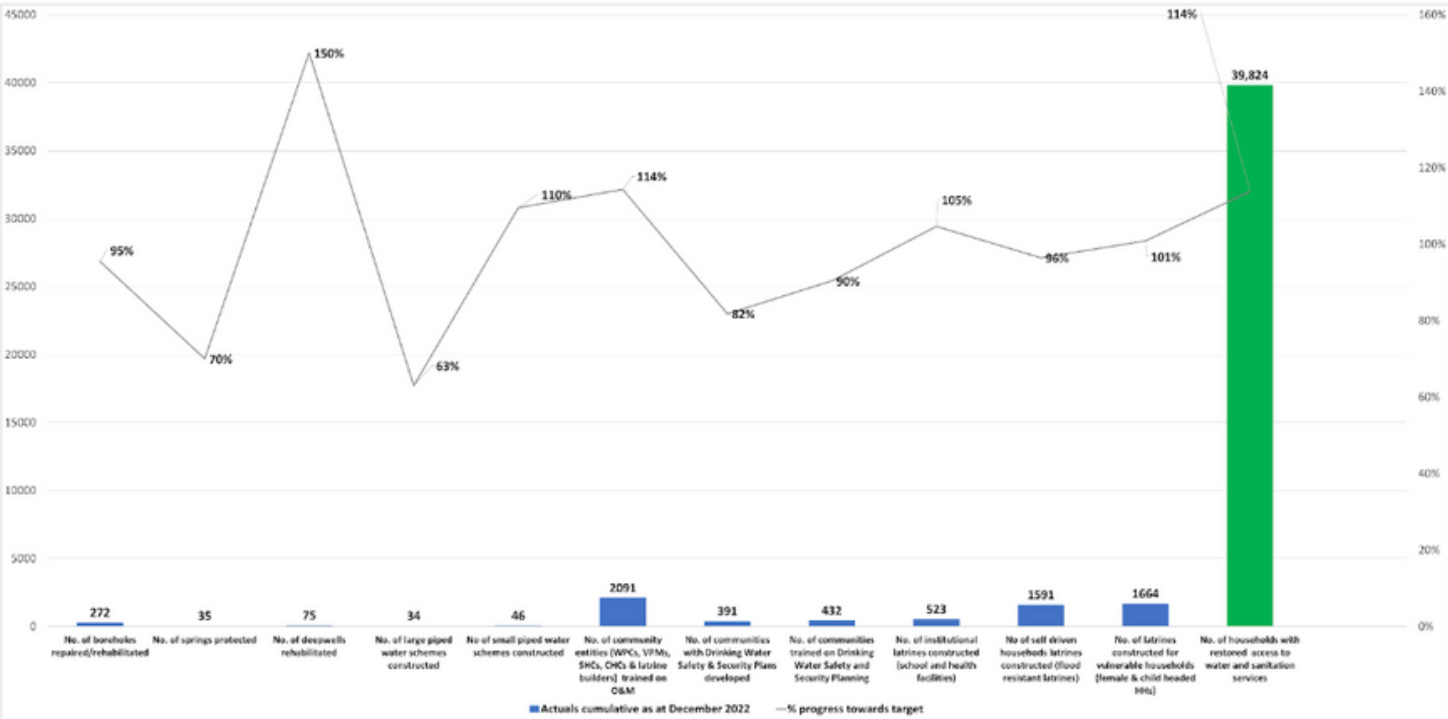
livestock hence contributing to improved animal health and livestock production. The rehabilitated water systems with coverage to schools has also contributed to establishment of school vegetable gardens supporting learning and nutrition needs for the children and staff at school.

The Zimbabwe 2022 ZIMVAC assessment report, indicates increased proportion 82%-90% households with improved access to adequate water for domestic use in the ZIRP targeted districts. According to the report, investments in water systems is also helping address chronic nutrition and stunting rates (WHO standards), which stands 26.0% at the 4 ZIRP targeted provinces, representing 1.5% decrease since 2019. The improved water access has also contributed to clean environment free from open defecation.

Of note, following descoping of UNOPS CI Mutema irrigation scheme rehabilitation sub-component; US\$499,485 was reprogrammed to UNICEF WASH for rehabilitation of additional 5 large PWSs targeting 5,000 beneficiaries from 5 communities within the Mutema catchment; of which 1,630 beneficiaries are from Mutema Block 1, 2 and 3 (representing 100% of the targeted Mutema scheme farmers from the original UNOPS CI & FAO scope).



Fig 1: Restoring WASH Service Delivery



Restoration of Sanitation facilities

During the period under review, UNICEF WASH concluded on the sanitation service restoration sub-component which benefited all targeted 8 districts (Bikita, Chimanimani, Chikomba, Chipinge, Mutasa, Buhera, Gutu and Mutare Rural); this included improved sanitation facilities for an additional 4 schools and 2 health facilities. Cumulatively, 46 schools have been supported through sanitation improvement: including construction of 429 sanitation facilities (107.7%) consisting of construction of 389 Blair Ventilated Improved Pit (BVIP) squat hole latrines, 10 incinerators, 2 flushing toilets, 6 bathrooms and 22 group handwashing stations. Moreover, 32 health care facilities have been supported with sanitation improvement through construction of 94 sanitation facilities (92.1% of project target). The constructed facilities include: 66 BVIP squat hole latrines in 25 health facilities; 2 ottoway pits constructed in 2 health care facilities; 2 bottle pits for 3 health facilities, 8 incinerators for 8 health care facilities; 4 rubbish pits in 4 health care facilities and 3 bathrooms in 3 health facilities. Overall, the constructed institutional sanitation facilities have contributed to increased proportion of schools and health facilities with safe water supply and improved sanitation - up by 104.6% of project target, with 429 schools and 94 health facilities benefiting.

32 latrines for vulnerable households (people living with disability, elderly, chronically ill, female and child headed households) and 20 latrines self sponsored were constructed during this period. Cumulatively, 1,664 subsidized latrines (100.8%) for vulnerable households, and 1,591 self sponsored household latrines have contributed to improved sanitation benefiting 3,255 households. One village in Chimanimani district has now been certified Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (DWSSC). The DWSSC is also in the process of verifying six more villages which were

reported by the local Ward Based Water Sanitation Sub-Committee (WWSSC) as having attained ODF status.

It is only after the completion of the verification process by the DWSSC that the villages can be certified and declared ODF by the same committee with support from the Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (PWSSC). Demand Led Sanitation (DLS) approach through Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) was used for attainment of ODF status by the targeted communities. PHHE triggers the community's desire for collective change, propels people into action, and encourages innovation, mutual support and appropriate local solutions, thus leading to greater ownership and sustainability in the process. 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.

For continued support to communities on the construction of household sanitation facilities; 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. To support the implementation of health and hygiene education and ensure progress in targeted communities, 150 community health volunteers and 451 village health workers 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. Through continued partnership with the PWSSC and DWSSC, the project continued 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.

Development of Water Safety and Security Plans and O&M

Through UNICEF WASH, the project continued to advance the Water Sanitation and Hygiene component towards climate resilient interventions and systems; by promoting community resilience to recurring, climate related shocks and hazards and ensuring sustainable drinking water services using the Drinking Water and Security Planning (DWSSP) approach. The Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning approach 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 continue to be supported on DWSSP approach; who then in turn provide technical advisory support services to the WWSSCs and Water Point Committees (WPC) from the targeted 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, 23 DWSSPs were developed and operationalised during this period; representing cumulative 391 DWSSPs (80.9% of project target). Accordingly, 66 communities were trained on DWSSP approach with support planned for the development and implementation of community-based DWSSP and associated improvement schedules and routine water quality monitoring; representing cumulative 337 communities (69.7% of project target). To this effect, training of 493 WPCs and 133 local village pump mechanics has led to effective maintenance of the constructed water systems; as well as improved coordination especially around water safety and security and enhanced prioritization of WASH interventions. Continued support for additional 20 communities including WPCs on DWSSP approach is planned for in the next remaining project period for the remaining 20 large piped water schemes which are in progress to be completed between April and May 2023.

The project continued to advance cost-effective initiatives/mechanisms to ensure long term improvement and sustainability of the rehabilitated and constructed water systems. Of specific note, as a result of DWSSC engagement on WASH programming, Chikomba district local authority has included a WASH budget with a ring-fenced account to fund major water and sanitation systems breakdown needs, with the community responsible for minor repairs such as pipe bursts and tap replacements. UNICEF WASH, in partnership with Mercy Corps and local authorities in 2 districts of Manicaland province, piloted a piped water systems insurance scheme to cover high value components of community-managed water infrastructure.



This includes parts, such as the solar pump, controller and modules, that are ordinarily beyond the capacity of communities to replace. Besides collecting funds for O&M, Village Development Committees (VDC) have been raising funds towards payment of premiums after engagement with insurance companies and brokers in Zimbabwe who were willing to participate in this pilot initiative. The average premium per scheme ranges from US\$320-350 per annum depending on the size of the solar pump system installed.

On average, households are paying US\$2 per annum towards the insurance policy which covers mechanical faults, theft and disasters. Of the rehabilitated 80 PWSs, 6 schemes in Buhera and Mutare districts have been insured in Buhera and Mutare districts. Plans are underway in the remaining project period to advance this initiative to other project supported schemes in all project targeted districts.

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. Efforts 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, is in progress.

Accordingly, groundwater studies and water assessments done under the project by UNESCO continue to inform both district level WASH investment plans as well provincial level disaster risk preparedness planning with Department of Civil Protection (DCP) and PWSSC/DWSSCs. The early warning and risk information systems also developed under the ZIRP with support from UNESCO have been shared with Government WASH structures to inform disaster risk preparedness and contingency planning with local authorities linked to existing WASH coordination mechanisms such as the P/DWWSSCs. Over time, this will reinforce climate adaptation planning from community to local government levels.

Recommendations from the GBV risk mitigation and prevention assessments done by UNFPA on WASH programming will inform continued reinforcement such as gender inclusion in all WASH activities, which involves improving women involvement in PWSs construction works and management of such facilities since the approach being used is community based.



Emerging issues/challenges & mitigation actions

- High demand for safe water with numerous requests received from neighboring communities to extend PWS as access to safe and clean water is a perennial challenge especially in Save valley, as most water points have high salinity levels. This remains a funding gap, as most existing schemes cannot be extended due to water source yield limitations. Additional PWS are needed to cover areas still in need.
- Delayed ODF attainment verification and certification by DWSSC for Chimanimani communities. Further engagements have been held through the Manicaland PWSCC to ensure the process is done before June 2023.

Good practices and Lessons Learned

- PWS impact in the project targeted schools: Access to water has enhanced improved school attendance by learners as some schools in Chikomba district was able to revive the school feeding programme which had been discontinued due to shortage of water
- Govt taking PWS ownership as a sustainability strategy: Chikomba district local authority has a WASH budget (with a ring-fenced WASH account) to fund major PWS breakdown needs such as solar module and pumping unit replacement, leaving the community taking responsibility for only minor repairs such as pipe burst and replacement taps
- PWS insurance as a sustainability strategy - 6 schemes are now fully insured in Buhera and Mutare districts, other districts are still working on adopting the same strategy.
- Integration (multiple water use) for PWS enhances sustainability of the water system infrastructure - supporting livelihood sources



Restoring of community infrastructure

Rehabilitation of community access roads

As part of Labor-intensive works, 12 community access roads had been identified and selected for rehabilitation works. The roads selected cover 90.5km (44.6 kilometers in Chipinge; and 45.9 kilometers in Chimanimani district). 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.

2 community access roads were completed during the period under review; representing cumulative 6 roads (Tanganda-Nyunga, Matezwa-Gumira, Checheche-Rimai, DDF-Chikonwe, Nyunga-Goko and Bridal Veil roads) completed covering 40.2km (44.6% of project target). Approximately 52,775 people are benefitting from the completion of 6 access roads, through improved access to nearby clinics, schools, local markets and business centers and administration and social services. Technical discussions and engagements with local leaders and the RDC on O&M, operational costs and institutional arrangements and coordination were conducted in Q4 2022. During these engagements, the handover documents were provided to the community including the 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 road rehabilitation works (96% progress) and Tiya culvert works (45% progress); Ruwedza road rehabilitation works (100% complete) and Ruwedza culvert crossing works (10% progress); Nyamusundu road rehabilitation works (93% progress) and Nyamusundu culvert crossing works (10%); Kushinga-Manase road rehabilitation works (63% progress) and Kushinga Manase river crossing and culvert works (27% progress); Zorora-Kopera road rehabilitation works (21% progress); and Budzi-Chipika road rehabilitation works (50% progress) (see Table 2 for details on roads' construction works progress). Completion of works on all the remaining 6 active roads had been planned by December 2022 however, the completion date has now been shifted to March 2023 as the road construction works has faced multiple challenges resulting in delays, largely due to the continued rising cost of construction inputs, difficulty accessing cement and coarse aggregates, cash flow challenges and rain stoppage slowing down progress on the road works. UNOPS CI has put measures in place to accelerate construction works with construction materials stock piled in all active sites, and increased monitoring and supervision of contractors by UNOPS CI engineers to mitigate any delays arising from poor workmanship/non-conformance works; and ensure deadlines, milestones and targets set are met. The remaining active 6 roads cover 41.26km.



Table 2: Details on roads' construction works progress

No.	Road construction project sites	Type of implementation	Planned scope	Details on works completed	% physical progress	Planned completion date for construction works	Coverage (km)
1	Tiya Road rehabilitation	Community labour based	700mm side drain lining, 11km spot regravelling, construction of 3 pipe culverts, gabion basket filling, 400m concrete strips construction and 3 splash drain construction	Planned scope completed with exception of box culverts which is in progress	96%	June 2023	4.33km
	Tiya community box culvert crossing works	Third party contractor	Construction of a 2 cell box culvert and construction of a 12 barrel 1200mm pipe culvert	Construction of cut off and wing walls for the pipe culverts, steel fix to box culvert bottom based and columns and bottom slab concrete works for the box culvert	45%	Feb 2023	
2	Ruwedza road rehabilitation	Community labour based	1070 side drain lining, 8 km spot regravelling, 18 culverts, splash drains and gabion construction	Planned scope completed	100%	Completed	8.57km
	Ruwedza road culvert crossing works	Third party contractor	Construction of 6 pipe culverts	Construction of pipe culvert 4 barrel x 600mm pipe culvert completed	10%	April 2023	
3	Nyamusundu road rehabilitation	Community labour based	Side drain lining, construction of pipe culverts, single barrel gabion basket retaining walls, stabilisation of slopes in the form of gabion basket retaining walls for river crossing embankments, and 7km spot regravelling and construction of concrete strips	Planned scope completed with exception of spot regravelling pending with 3 km left to completion	93%	March 2023	6.6km
	Nyamusundu road culvert crossing works	Third party contractor	Construction of 3 cell box culverts; and installation of gabion wall	Steel fixing at Nyamusundu A box culvert, Excavation at Nyamusundu B and stockpiling of masonry stones at Nyamusundu C	10%	March 2023	
4	Kushinga Manase road rehabilitation	Community labour based	1400m side drain lining, 11km spot regravelling, construction of 9 pipe culverts, gabion baskets filling, 2 splash drain construction	Culverts wingwalls construction, culvert and splash drain construction, Side drain construction, Gabion basket filling	63%	Feb 2023	10km
	Kushinga Manase river crossing of new box culvert works	Third party contractor	Construction of a 4 cell box culvert in Kushinga; and construction of 10 cell box culvert in Manase	Base steel fixing for Kushinga box culvert excavation, Concrete pouring for the Kushinga box culvert base, Excavation to Manase Box culvert	27%	March 2023	
5	Budzi-Chipika road rehabilitation	Third party contractor	Upgrading of 5.5km earth road to accessible gravel road, 2 cell box culvert construction, 3 splash drains and 200m lined drain	200m lined drain, 3x splash drains, 1x culvert complete, Dumping at 5km.	58%	Feb 2023	4.55km
6	Zorora-Kopera road rehabilitation	Third party contractor	Upgrading of 7.5km earth road to accessible gravel road, 10 cell box culvert construction, 1 double barrel culvert construction, 1 splash drains and 400m lined drain	Hauling and dumping gravel in progress, 10 culverts daylighted and repaired, 1 splash drain complete, 400m of gabions complete	24%	Feb 2023	7.21km



3,384 community workers gained employment to facilitate road infrastructure works during this period; representing cumulative 4,007 (1,986 women; 2,021 men) community workers; with US\$436,671 paid in wages for 535,264 labour hours provided.

Overall, the rehabilitated community access roads will provide multiple benefits including: boosting 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.



Restoring of community infrastructure

Rehabilitation of 3 health facilities

Construction works on 3 community health facilities continued through Q3 and Q4 2022.

Rehabilitation of a 12 bed isolation ward at St. Peter's Mission Hospital. Rehabilitation works at St. Peters hospital commenced in Q4 2021. Planned scope include: rehabilitation and upgrading of the isolation ward; construction of donning and doffing rooms and ablution block; improved water and sanitation and mechanical ventilation system, and installation of reliable power supply. The planned scope is nearly complete at 96% progress to completion. The pending works include; installation of curtains, doors, shelves, lockers and patient cubicles. The construction of all main structures, plastering of the walls and interior works have been completed. Completion of works had been planned by December 2022 however, the completion date has now been shifted to February 2023 as the contractor has faced multiple challenges resulting in delays, resulting from multiple temporary work stoppage due to cashflow issues; as well as non-conformance with some of the works having to be repeated and rain disruptions. UNOPS CI is managing the situation through daily engagement with the contractor on all issues including quality of works, labour management practices, ensuring the contractor has adequate cash flow to maintain their operations. The contractor has also provided an acceleration plan for the pending works, which UNOPS CI is monitoring closely through daily engagement with the contractor on the weekly milestones to ensure set deadlines are met.

Once completed, approximately 16,000 people within the catchment area will benefit.

Rehabilitation of maternal clinic at Mutsvangwa Maternal Health Centre: Rehabilitation of the maternal health centre commenced in Q2 2022. Scope of works include construction of Outpatient Department (OPD) Ward, antenatal ward, postnatal ward, maternity ward and labour ward and wastewater reticulation, potable water reticulation, learning area, landscaping and external works. Construction works on the maternal ward commenced in this reporting period and is at 90% progress to completion. Installation of wash basins and closets, installation of site lawn and landscaping features, skimming of ceiling boards, delivery and installation of pavers and brick dressing have been completed. The pending works include; fixing of roof sheets and purlins on pentagon roof, completion and testing of electrical reticulation and installation of site access and driveways. Completion of works had been planned by December 2022 however, the completion date has now been shifted to March 2023 as the site faced multiple challenges resulting in delays, largely due to challenges accessing construction inputs and aggregates.

The contractor has provided an acceleration plan for the pending works, which UNOPS CI is monitoring closely through daily engagement with the contractor on the weekly milestones to ensure set deadlines are met. Mutsvangwa health facility serves a large community including mothers from neighbouring Mozambique. The upgraded maternity wing will benefit approximately 11,800 people in Chimanimani district; reducing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality through safe institutional births.



Construction of a new 50 kg/hr. incinerator at Mutambara Mission Hospital: Rehabilitation on the works on the Mutambara incinerator commenced in Q2 2022. Scope of works include construction of 3 roomed incinerator buildings and its ancillaries which include fuel/coal storage area, incinerator area and medical waste room; fabrication and installation of a 500 kg/hour incinerator; fabrication and installation of a scrubber; fabrication and installation of a 60m high chimney and construction of ash and bottle pits and hazardous waste bunker with composite lined base; and other required ancillary infrastructure. Construction works are nearly complete at 98% progress to completion; with construction works on the incinerator building completed; and incinerator, scrubber and chimney installed. The pending works include; fixing snag defects including redoing compaction on the access road (which had been poorly done) and paint works. Completion of works had been planned by December 2022 however, the completion date has now been shifted to February 2023 as the site has faced multiple challenges resulting in delays, largely due to challenges accessing construction inputs and aggregates. Upon completion of works, the upgraded incinerator will serve 46 villages within the catchment area.

In Q1 2023, through joint effort with local and health authorities from the 3 rehabilitated health facilities, UNOPS CI will prioritize in the establishment of the O&M manual and procedures which will be site-specific and contextualized based on the levels of engagement and including O&M timelines, required resources, skills and budget. The local site engineers will also be engaged in the O&M processes. Additionally, in the next reporting period, UNOPS CI will facilitate discussions with the Provincial Medical Directors office to support the staffing of the rehabilitated health facilities.

As the scope for the health facilities rehabilitation works did not factor in equipping the facilities once construction works are completed; for the remaining project period, UNOPS CI and PIU will engage with WHO and UNICEF Health to explore potential opportunities/options to equip the facilities before project closure.

Rehabilitation of 7 targeted schools ²⁸

Rehabilitation works commenced in late June 2022 at the 7 targeted schools ; with works split into 3 lots per contractor to allow construction to take place simultaneously for all schools. Schools' construction works are at 31% (average) progress to completion. (see *Table 3 for details on schools' construction works progress*). Informed by UNESCO flood risk mapping and VISUS assessments, several adjustments have been made to make the schools infrastructure climate resilient; such include 150mm thick masonry foundation reinforced at mid level with ground beams of steel, and 345mm thick superstructure walls; to withstand tremors flooding and mudslides. The geometry and the central focus of the school landscaping is based on an emphasis on learning through play. The designs for the schools have been shared with MoPSE as a blue print for climate resilient fit for use school infrastructure.

Completion of works on the schools had been planned by December 2022 however, the completion date has now been shifted to April-May 2023 due to the late commencement of works which resulted from protracted design and procurement process. There was also slow start on the works due to delay in procurement of construction materials, rain disruptions; and one of the contractors had intermediary bank changes which ²⁹ caused Interim Payment Certificate (IPC) receipt delays.

²⁸ Hode primary school, Kushinga primary school, Hlabiso primary school, Kushinga secondary school, Chimanimani high school, Dzingire primary school, and Mukombiwani primary school

²⁹ An IPC is a document that is issued by the owner of a project (or their representatives) to the contractor. It certifies that the contractor has completed a certain amount of work and is entitled to receive payment for that work.



Table 3: Details on schools' construction works progress

N o	School project sites	Planned scope	Details on works completed	% physical progress for construction works	Planned completion date
1	Chimanimani high school new construction works	1 ICT Science Lab block	Sand blinding, slab and beam monolithic concreting	29%	April 2023
2	Kushinga primary school new construction works	4 double classroom blocks, 1 ECD block, 1 Toilet block , ABR / Septic tank , External works	Sand blinding, slab and beam monolithic concreting, superstructure brickwork: grade 3, 4, 2 blocks at ring beam level, grade 1 block at window level	36%	May 2023
3	Kushinga secondary school new construction works	2 double classroom blocks	Stone masonry foundation, brickwork cladding to ground beam, underside insitu gravel compaction	25%	April 2023
4	Mukombiwani primary school new construction works	2 double classroom blocks	Stone masonry foundations for both blocks, ground beam cladding for 1 block, steel cutting & bending for both blocks	19%	May 2023
5	Dzingire primary school new construction works	2 double classroom blocks, 1 ECD block, 1 Toilet block , ABR / Septic tank , External works	Stone masonry foundations, steel fixing for ground beams and brick wall cladding	19%	May 2023
6	Hode primary school new construction works	1 double classroom block, 1 Toilet block , ABR / Septic tank , External works	Superstructure brickwork for ablution block, classroom block at wall plate level, ABR excavation and brickwork, soakaway excavation and rock fill	48%	April 2023
7	Hlabiso primary school new construction works	2 double classroom blocks, 1 ECD block, ABR / Septic tank , External works	Superstructure brickwork, block 1 at ring beam, block 2 at wall plate level, ECD superstructure brickwork commenced, ABR excavation and brickwork	43%	May 2023

The contractors have provided an acceleration plan for the pending works, which UNOPS CI is monitoring closely through daily engagement with the contractor on the weekly milestones to ensure set deadlines are met.

In the remaining project period, through joint effort with local and education authorities from the 7 rehabilitated schools, UNOPS CI will prioritize in the establishment of the O&M manual and procedures which will be site-specific and contextualized based on the levels of engagement and including O&M timelines, required resources, skills and budget. The local site engineers will also be engaged in the O&M processes. Additionally, in the next reporting period, UNOPS CI will facilitate discussions with the Provincial Education Office to support the staffing of the rehabilitated schools.

The restored schools 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 the exiting capacity. 4,500 learners in Chimanimani and Chipinge districts are expected to benefit from the restored schools.

Considering that the scope for the school rehabilitation works did not factor in equipping the schools once construction works are completed; for the remaining project period, UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU will engage with UNICEF Education to explore potential opportunities/options to equip the facilities before project closure.



Restoring of community infrastructure

Rehabilitation of Jopa Market

The Jopa market contractor was engaged, and construction works commenced in December 2022; with construction works at 14% progress by end of the reporting period. Works in progress include compaction of foundation trenches, and steel fixing of foundation reinforcement bars. Completion of Jopa market construction works is earmarked for June 2023. Considering the late commencement of this sub-component, UNOPS CI is closely monitoring the works to ensure the tight timelines are met, and advising on opportunities for acceleration to avoid slippage. Due to the simple nature of works the planned completion date for June 2023 is feasible. The contractor has also provided an accelerated work plan which is being operationalised.

The constructed Jopa market will contribute to sustainable employment of local vendors, and improve food security serving 69 villages within the catchment.

Risk mitigation activities to protect new and existing infrastructure

The disaster risk assessment maps which were developed by UNESCO under the ZIRP have informed the implementation of resilient infrastructure incorporating build back better principles into community infrastructure rehabilitation as well as

construction of disaster risk reduction features such as splash drains, gabion walls and storm drains implemented under the roads, schools, irrigation schemes and the Nyahode watershed project sub-components. Risk mitigation features including splash drains, storm drains and gabion walls, culverts, side drains, and mitre dams have been constructed in 9 wards (64.2% project target) to protect new and existing infrastructure including the completed roads, and irrigation schemes. Some examples include, conservation works implemented in Gudyanga and Nyayadzi schemes preventing them from siltation. 520m long x 2.5m gabion wall constructed for flood protection for Gudyanga scheme, making it the largest gabion wall in the country; making it resilient to climate shocks.

Additional risk mitigation features are targeted for construction in 5 wards, including those benefiting from the completion of the targeted schools and watershed management schemes sub-projects. Additionally, informed by the UNESCO school safety risk assessment (VISUS) findings, 3 schools are targeted for simple risk-mitigation works that include the planting of trees 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.



Emerging issues/challenges & mitigation actions

- Delayed completion on UNOPS CI sub-components mainly roads and health facilities resulting from multiple temporary work stoppage due to cashflow issues; contractor non-conformance, shortage of construction inputs and aggregates and rain disruptions. UNOPS CI is managing the situation through daily engagement with the contractor on all issues including quality of works, labour management practices, and ensuring the contractor has adequate cash flow to maintain their operations. The contractors for the remaining works have also provided an acceleration plan for the pending works, which UNOPS CI is closely monitoring through daily engagement with the contractor on the weekly milestones to ensure set deadlines are met.

Good practices and Lessons Learned

- Undertaking infrastructure projects in complex macro and micro economic environments: When undertaking infra projects in an environment where the macro and micro economic climate varies heavily, projects should incorporate critical check points on infrastructure projects for significant stages like feasibility, detail assessments, design and design reviews, procurement to award, 50% of construction progress and 100% progress. In these checkpoints the financial health of the project should be analysed and healthy discussions should be allowed for either injection of funds or reduction of activities in case of increases in costs / redirecting funds or increasing activities in cases of savings in costs.
- Cost of materials used in construction: The performance of the economy is directly linked to the cost of materials. There is a need to consider importing specialist construction materials from countries such as South Africa or China. This enables them to get value for money, reduces project delays thereby reducing implementation costs. Project could decide to remove high value procurement elements from the contracts and procure directly from South Africa to save time and money.
- Infrastructure projects should have VAT exemption from the onset: Agreements should be made with the Government stakeholders from the onset to have VAT exempted as the 14.5% is a huge amount which affects the progress of infrastructure projects.
- Stakeholder involvement is key when implementing infrastructure projects: Local stakeholders need to be well informed on processes conducted by the project to mitigate potential misinformation emerging due the delays in implementation. In addition, stakeholder involvement is important as it builds sustainability of the project among communities

COMPONENT III: STRENGTHENING RESILIENT SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES TO AVERT AND RESPOND TO GBV

Component 3 - Summary

The project continued to make concerted efforts to ensure integrated GBV response and surveillance is provided to GBV survivors in marginalised and hard to reach areas through the mobile One Stop Centre (OSC) at static clinics and outreach. Strong efforts were made through UNFPA technical support to ensure GBV is mainstreamed across ZIRP programming. GBV risk checklist was carried out identifying potential GBV risks across TA programming; and recommendations provided to inform TA programming in the remaining project period.

UNFPA concluded the GBV component in December 2022. Discussions are now ongoing with the Bank and UNOPS PIU on reprogramming US\$170,000 from FAO lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation component, for continued GBV response and surveillance programming until project closure (June 2023). During this extension period, UNFPA will continue to strengthen coordination with the remaining TAs (FAO, UNICEF WASH and UNOPS CI), to ensure GBV risk mitigation and response throughout the duration of the project. UNFPA will also continue to work with communities and the ZIRP targeted mission hospitals to discuss the continuum of GBV service provision post project, and potential innovations for low-cost sustainability of the community cadres the trained Behaviour Change Facilitators (BCF) beyond the life of the project.

Multi-sectoral services for GBV response

During the period under review, UNFPA continued to carry out community outreach activities in Chipinge and Chimanimani districts.

Through collaborative effort between UNFPA Implementing Partner Musasa and WHO, integrated GBV services including medical and legal services and psychosocial support were provided at both static and mobile sites. 3,016 GBV survivors accessed mobile OSCs for GBV related services, representing cumulative 9,894 GBV survivors (115.0% of project target). The services provided pertained: 2,387 physical violence cases; 2,761 psychological violence cases; 1,118 sexual violence cases; 3,241 economic violence cases; 194 child pregnancy cases; and 191 rape cases. Physical violence was the highest type of GBV case reported; hence the need for more awareness to ensure that communities focus on non-violent ways of solving disputes. Additionally, 80 GBV survivors received post rape care representing cumulative reach of 224 sexual survivors (37.3% of project target), of which 188 (83.9%) were provided with Pre Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) services. The number of sexual survivors accessing post rape care remain low, due to the devastating impact of stigma (being rejected and ostracised by their families and communities). The stigma associated with rape prevent rape survivors from getting the medical, legal, economic and psychological help they desperately need. The ZIRP supported community cadres continue to sensitise rape and sexual survivors on the importance of the life saving PEP and post rape care services.

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.



463 GBV survivors were assisted with transport to higher levels of care; representing cumulative 1,359 GBV survivors (135.9% of project target). 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 service remains legal support, 1,685 GBV survivors representing cumulative 3,062 GBV (185.5% 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.

In an effort to address the barriers faced by GBV survivors in accessing care, during this

period community based engagements on GBV continued through trained Community Based Facilitators (CBFs) who carried out awareness and surveillance activities at the mobile OSC and TA project sites. Cumulatively, 1,903 GBV survivors have been referred for services by BCFs, through the project established referral pathways.

With the political 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 in case of any restrictions.

Table 4: Summary on GBV response

Project indicators	July to Dec 2022 Achievement	Cumulative project target	Cumulative achievement	% progress towards cumulative target
Number of survivors provided with transport to higher levels of care	463	1,000	1,359	135.9%
Sexually abused individuals initiated on PEP	80	200	188	94.0%
Number of survivors who received post rape care	80	600	224	37.3%
Number of GBV survivors supported through legal support	1,685	1,650	3,062	185.5%
Number of persons reached with GBV services through mobile OSCs	3,016	8,600	9,894	115.0%

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. In the last period, UNFPA carried out a GBV checklist, 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 recommendations were shared by the TAs, and during this reporting period, through support from MUSASA and FACT continuous support was provided to the TAs to implement some of the recommendations. 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/Sexual Exploitation Assault and Harrassment (SEAH) and child abuse. UNFPA continued to leverage on community level cadres such as the CBFs and VHWs under UNICEF Health to track GBV mitigation efforts at community level. The following are some of the GBV risk mitigation and prevention efforts, implemented by the TAs during the period under review.

FAO: Within the irrigation schemes, FAO continued to mainstream the inclusion of women and youths in leadership and decision making structures. The increased gender awareness is resulting in increased participation of women in decision making in key agricultural production, value chain selection and inclusion and market linkages, and governance issues.

All training and mentorship activities under the community garden, livestock, and the irrigation scheme components; included aspects on gender mainstreaming, GBV prevention, PSEA and child abuse.

Two gender impact stories have been produced under the community garden component. A case study on the gender in the value chain illustrating the chili pepper production was carried out, with findings informing the ongoing irrigation scheme activities during the remaining project period. FAO is also carrying out a snap survey in the irrigation schemes on the effect of input distribution in closing the gender gap in productivity in the maize and bean value chains; findings will be shared in the next reporting period. A gender story booklet will also be produced and disseminated to partners and stakeholders. During the review period, FAO also facilitated a Joint webinar (FAO/WFP/IFAP) commemorating the International Day of Rural Women and shared the Idai case study on 'Women Empowerment and Building Resilience to Climatic Shocks: Recovery From Cyclone Idai.

UNICEF WASH: Mainstreaming of GBV in WASH programming involves inclusion of women in community structures such as community health clubs, sanitation action groups, WPCs and DWSSP teams. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), GBV and child protection issues are mainstreamed throughout all WASH project activities with feedback and reporting guidelines spelt out. Girls have also been supported through construction of secure menstrual hygiene friendly facilities in schools. The community and school health clubs have also been supported with capacity to produce reusable menstrual pads.



Through WASH programming, engagement of women in water and sanitation programmes includes transitioning women's position in the community from water users to decision making positions involving ensuring sustainability of water systems and water safety. Gender sensitization meetings were held in the operational wards by UNICEF WASH to raise awareness among community leaders on PSEA and GBV. These meetings target village heads, Government extension workers such as environmental health technicians and community cadres such as village health workers, and other community leaders.

UNOPS CI: As part of Community Infrastructure programming; gender, GBV/PSEA awareness sessions were provided during 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. Coordination with UNFPA partners on the ground i.e Musasa and Fact who have co-facilitated GBV/PSEA trainings with UNOPS CI community mobilisers on UNOPS CI sites with

community leadership, community workers and contractors.

To encourage participation of women in labour intensive construction work, UNOPS CI continues to provide child friendly spaces on each site. Such include 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 caregivers 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. Some of the contractors have embraced the inclusion of women and young people in infrastructure activities and one of them is providing on the job training for women in bricklaying, carpentry and steel fixing. Women have reported that participation in infrastructure activities has empowered them and they are now able to be part of the decision making process within the household.

Emerging issues/challenges & mitigation actions

- The start of the rainy season has created some accessibility challenges in some areas. Mobile OSC locations are now adjusted on need-base (terrain and access safety) in order to ensure accessibility in areas characterized by heavy rains
- Low uptake of post rape care services. UNFPA continues to work closely with the Mobile OSC team, BCFs and the mission hospitals, to increase awareness on the available services and boost referrals.

Good practices and Lessons Learned

- Community based monitoring of GBV risk mitigation mainstreaming across TA programming (food security and livelihood, WASH and infrastructure)
- Adoption of the e-GBV surveillance piloting (smartphone-based app and GBV service provider alerts)



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 61 grievance cases logged through the GRM and managed to resolve all cases. The issues logged pertained; request for inputs (BSF production materials), request for food aid, and messages of appreciation for the project.

UNOPS CI recorded a total of 36 grievance cases and managed to resolve 32 of the cases logged with 4 cases pending. The pending cases mainly pertain to construction workers' from Mukombiwani and Dzingire schools and Mutambara hospital complaints on outstanding wages by contractors. UNOPS CI terminated the contract for the Mukombiwani and Dzingire schools contractor due to non-conformance. Agreement has been made with the new contractor to incorporate in the BOQs the costs from the outstanding wages by the terminated contractor; which are now to be covered by the new contractor.

For the contractor for Mutambara hospital, UNOPS CI had initially retained 10% on every payment made to them; from the 10% UNOPS CI will release half of that at the time the works are completed substantially on the final account of the contractor, and will only release the remaining half once all dues are paid to the workers. Construction works at Mutambara hospital are now at 98% progress to completion. By the end of March 2023 all construction workers with outstanding wages will have been paid their dues.

UNICEF recorded 27 cases through the GRM, of which 22 were closed. The issues logged on UNICEF WASH GRM pertained; appreciation for the project, requests for information, more inputs and some reports on defects which have been resolved. UNFPA has recorded no cases through the GRM.

Overall, against the overall total (124) cases reported, (96.7%) cases were closed and 4 (3.2%) remained open. Of note all the cases logged during this reporting period were closed within 45 days of case reporting. This is a good indication of the project's strong GRM mechanisms in place.





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SECTION III: FUND PERFORMANCE

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A. FUND FLOW AND PARTNER PERFORMANCE

Budget Allocations under the 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 7 TAs including amendments for a total of US\$66.02 million, i.e. 91.7% of the total allocation for the implementation of various multi-sectoral components funded through the ZIRP. The remaining balance accounts for the UNOPS Project Implementation Unit (PIU) functions and unallocated balance under the TA budget line.

During this period under review, the following points with regard to the budget allocations are to be noted:

1. As agreed between the WB, FAO and UNOPS PIU, a total of US\$250,000 is to be descope from FAO budget against the dip tank rehabilitation lot 2 budget line. This change in the budget will be formalized through an amendment to the UN2UN agreement in Q1 of 2023.

2. As agreed with the WB, the UNICEF WASH completion date was adjusted from 31 Dec 2021 to 30 June 2023 to allow for the completion of the large PWSs and; implementation of additional 5 PWSs following reprogramming of funds from the descope UNOPS CI Mutema Irrigation Scheme rehabilitation sub-component. In December 2022, it was agreed that US\$499,485 against the UNOPS CI descope Mutema sub-component will be allocated to UNICEF WASH and an amendment to the UN2UN agreement was formalized in December 2022 to reflect this budget adjustment.

3. As agreed between the WB, UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU, a total of US\$499,485 was descope from the UNOPS CI budget against the Mutema Irrigation scheme due to infrastructure works complexities, implementation risks and time limitations. This change in the budget is to be formalized through an amendment to the Collaboration Memo signed between UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU in Q1 of 2023.

4. Discussion are ongoing between the WB, UNFPA and UNOPS PIU to extend the UNFPA component from 31 Dec 2022 to 30 June 2023 to allow for advancement of GBV response and surveillance programming with funding (US\$170,000) from FAO descope dip tank rehabilitation lot 2. This change will be formalized through an amendment to the UN2UN agreement in Q1 of 2023.

5. UNOPS PIU informed the WB and submitted the final financial statement for IOM amounting to a total expenditure of IOM US\$448,970 against the originally allocated budget of US\$500,000.

Table 5 below 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 UNOPS PIU made a withdrawal application for \$490,630.24 to fully draw down the loan, following the bi-annual reporting of December 2022. Noting this, during the reporting period there were no disbursements made to any TAs against the funds received.



Fund Flow and Disbursements

Table 5: Details of the UN2UN contribution agreements signed between UNOPS and TAs to date

Technical Agency	Total Approved budget as of Dec 2022 (US\$) ³⁰	Amounts Disbursed (US\$)	% Disbursed
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	13,456,730.60	12,254,660.31	91%
International Organization for Immigration (IOM)	448,970.00	448,970.00	100%
World Food Programme (WFP) ³¹	14,500,000.00	14,500,000.00	100%
World Health Organization (WHO)	1,499,320.00	1,497,160.00	100%
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	13,620,726.90	13,620,727.00	100%
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Community Infrastructure (CI)	21,862,505.00	21,862,505.00	100%
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	636,250.00	636,250.00	100%
Total	66,024,502.50	64,820,272.31	98%

As of this reporting period, the total full amount of the approved ZIRP budget of US\$72 million (100%) has been disbursed by the WB to UNOPS PIU. Of this amount, UNOPS PIU has disbursed a total of US\$64.87 million to the TAs for the implementation of activities under the various sectors as agreed in the signed agreements, which is 98% against the approved total TA budgets/allocations of US\$66.02 million. The details relating to the respective TA allocations and disbursements can be found in Table 5 above. In this reporting period, UNOPS PIU expenditure stands at US\$6.2million against the budget of US\$5.63 million. The variation in the utilization against the UNOPS PIU budget line is scheduled to be discussed in the January 2023 WB supervision mission. The overall ZIRP fund accountability statements for the period ending 31 December 2022 and the UNOPS PIU Interim Financial Statement can be found under Annex A.

Expenditure Reported by TAs as of 31 Dec 2022

Based on the financial progress reported as of December 2022, the consolidated TA cumulative expenditure reported stands at US\$60.9 million (94%) against the total funds disbursed of US\$64.87 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 for FAO including the budget amendments stands at US\$13.45 million; and as of the period under review, FAO has received US\$12.25 million, i.e. 91% of the approved budget. US\$1.2 million was disbursed to FAO during this reporting period.

As of December 2022, FAO has reported an additional expenditure of US\$0.53 million in this reporting period, thus reporting a cumulative spend of US\$11.28 million; and

³⁰ During this period under review, no additional funding allocation was approved by the World Bank under any of the TA components

³¹ WFP concluded its activities in Dec 2020, and the final financial report was submitted in June 2021. Full funding utilized

84% burn rate against the allocated budget and 92% against the funds disbursed. The cash balance on hand is reported at US\$0.974 million. Over the reporting period, FAO has made some notable progress on key activities such as the procurement and distribution of veterinary drugs and chemicals for sheep and goats and poultry.

Works on the dip tanks which had been planned to commence by Q4 of 2021 were significantly delayed due to a protracted procurement process. Through the UNOPS PIU, FAO informed and updated the WB of the delay. The revised completion date for the dip tank rehabilitation agreed with the WB is now June 2023. Procurement for Lots 1 and 3 covering 32 dip tanks was completed in November 2022 with works commencing in December 2022. Completion of works is expected between April and May 2023. Lot 2 covering 23 dip tanks was descoped due to a protracted procurement process that has not been concluded to date.

Funds that had been allocated for the Lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation works (US\$250K) will be reprogrammed to other project activities.

UNICEF: As of date, a total of US\$13.62 million was allocated to UNICEF, to implement interventions under three sectors, namely Education, Health, and WASH. This budget also includes the additional allocation of US\$499,485 reprogrammed from the UNOPS CI for the implementation of PWSs (descoping of Mutema Irrigation Scheme). As of December 2022, 100% of the allocated budget was disbursed to UNICEF. During the period under review, UNICEF has reported an additional expenditure of US\$1.1 million, bridging the cumulative expenditure to US\$12.52 million across all components, i.e. 92% against the approved budget and 92% against the amount disbursed. The cumulative financial progress under each component is as follows:

Table 6: UNICEF financial progress under each component

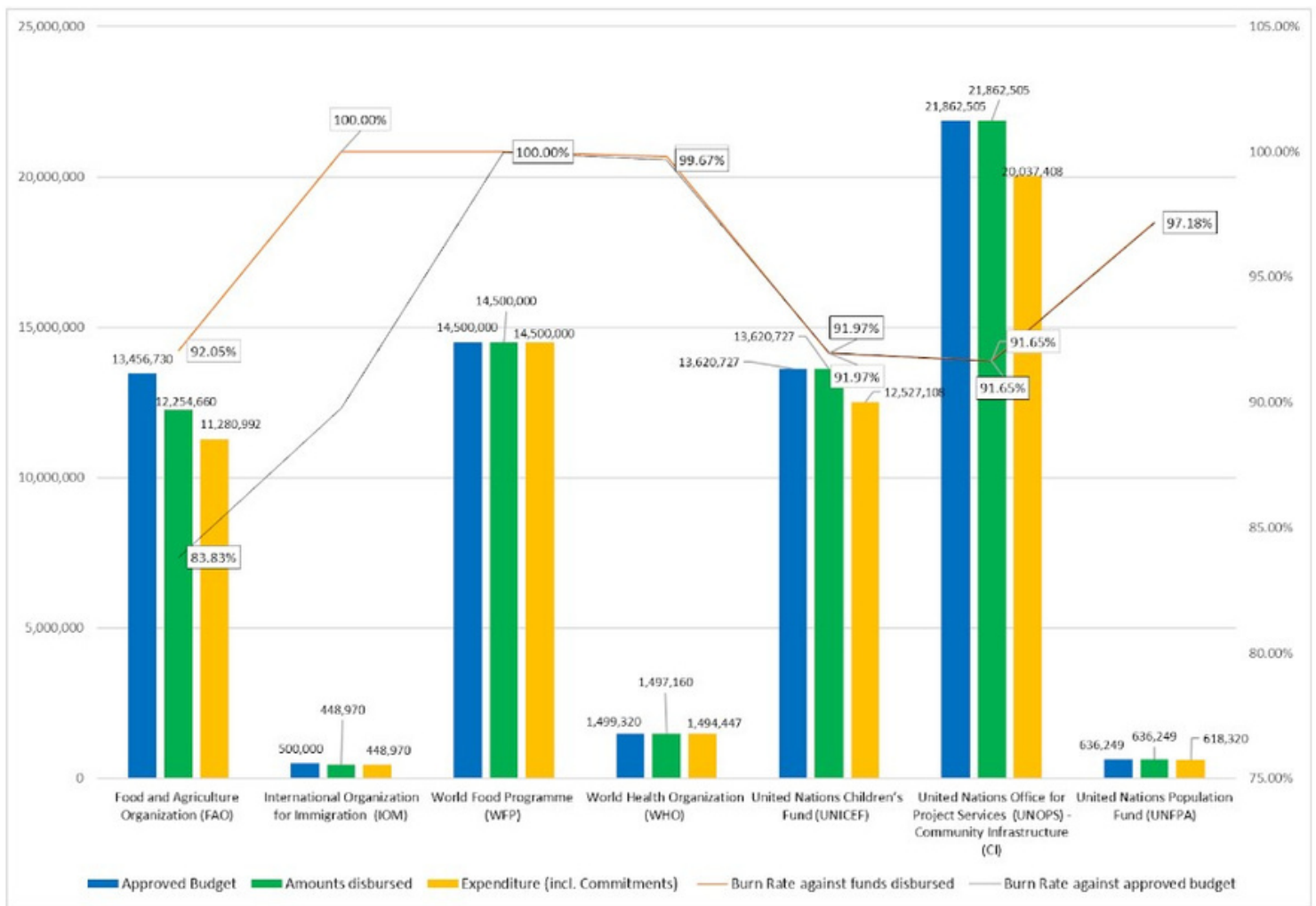
UNICEF Components	Total Approved budget as of Dec 2022 (US\$)	Total Exp + Commitments as of Dec 2022 (US\$)	Burn Rate against the Budget
WASH	10,463,321	9,337,918	89%
Education	1,006,442	1,038,226	103% (completed and final reconciliations are ongoing)
Health	2,150,964	2,150,964	100% (completed)
Total	13,620,727	12,527,108	92%

UNOPS CI: Total budget for UNOPS CI stands at US\$21.86 million. The full amount of the approved budget has been disbursed and UNOPS CI has reported an additional expenditure of US\$5.07 million including commitments as of this reporting period; bringing the cumulative expenditure reported to US\$20.03 million, i.e 92% burn rate against the approved budget and against the funds disbursed. Overall UNOPS CI progress has shown a huge progress with some of the works now completed and some at advanced stages of completion. Under the community infrastructure component, UNOPS CI signed an agreement with UNESCO for US\$530,000, 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. These works under UNESCO has since been completed.

UNFPA: Under the ZIRP Technical Assistance budget line, a total of US\$0.63 million was 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 included 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 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. During this reporting UNFPA reported an additional expenditure of US\$0.123 million, thus reporting a cumulative expenditure of US\$0.62 million (97%) against the approved budget and funds disbursed. All planned activities were concluded as of December 2022.



Figure 2: Technical Agencies' financial performance for the period ending 31 December 2022



B. PROJECT PROCUREMENT UPDATE

Table 7 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	11,920,705	8,514,070	89%	71%
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	12,614,285	Component 2: Enabling medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience building	Rehabilitating communal WASH services	338,250	338,250	8%	100.00%
			Restoring of education services.	713,808	696,641		98%
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) - Community Infrastructure (CI)	21,862,505	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	15,251,257	13,494,482	70%	88%
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	636,249	Component 3: Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	103,143	116,747	16%	113%
Total	48,569,769			28,327,163	23,160,190	58%	82%



SECTION III: FUND PERFORMANCE

Overall Financial and Procurement Progress

According to the WB, Zimbabwe's economic development continues to be hampered by price and exchange rate instability, the misallocation of productive resources, low investment, and limited structural transformation. High inflation, multiple exchange rates, unsustainable debt levels, and the ineffective control of public spending have increased the cost of production, reduced incentives for productivity-enhancing investment, and encouraged informality. In order to counter the financial and procurement-related challenges, the TAs continued with approaches adopted last 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. UNOPS CI reported completion of procurement activities. Rehabilitation of 6 irrigation schemes were completed, however, Mutema Irrigation scheme was cancelled and funds reprogrammed to UNICEF WASH for construction of 5 large PWSs. Great progress was also reported on rehabilitation of access roads with 6 roads completed; and remaining 6 roads and 3 rural health centers nearly completed.

Jopa women's market and 7 schools rehabilitation are in progress with completion dates now set for between May and June 2023.

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 progress on procurement processes for the dip tanks rehabilitation works, although there was protracted design, clearance and procurement process. Rehabilitation of dip tanks is now delayed and expected to be completed by April 2023. Procurement and distribution of PK vaccine for deworming of goats and sheep was also delayed. Deworming of sheep and goats is now expected to commence between March and April of 2023.

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, UNICEF Education and UNFPA concluded their mandate under the project. As part of the project closure requirement, both UNICEF Education and UNFPA 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.





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SECTION IV: ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

SECTION IV: ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

A. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (ESMS) IMPLEMENTATION

1.0 ESMF review and disclosure

There were no new Environmental Social and Management Framework (ESMF) updates and disclosures during the reporting period but the use of the previous ESMF updates and tools continued well with full guidance from the WB ES Team and cooperation from the participating TAs.

1.1 ES Screening and ESMP Templates

The following Environmental and Social (ES) Screenings and detailed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) were completed, reviewed and approved during the reporting period; Bwerudza, Zvire and Joppa market ESMPs. The UNICEF WASH two representative ESMPs were also reviewed by the WB ES Team and the TA is still working on the resubmission. In the upcoming period, the ES Screening and ESMP Templates will be administered on the FAO and UNOPS CI Nyahode activities, and the remaining UNICEF WASH 5 large PWSs for Mutema.

1.2 Asbestos Management Plan

The implementation of the Asbestos Management Plan (AMP) that had started well with the asbestos removal from St Peter's hospital and Kushinga Irrigation scheme, packaging, transportation and storage at Ngangu Dumpsite; misaligned when the participating institutions from the UNOPS CI activities (Hode school, Mutsvangwa health facility and Dzingire school) removed the asbestos from

damaged infrastructure for reuse on chicken coop when they had learnt that the initially targeted rehabilitation works were descope. Through the guidance of the WB ES Team and the engagement of the participating schools, UNOPS CI managed to enlist the reused asbestos sheets in question for proper disposal at the Ngangu engineered asbestos disposal cells in exchange for corrugated sheets that will be generated from the Contractor Camp demobilization. FAO managed to mobilize its contractors to procedurally remove and package the asbestos, making them ready for transportation for disposal at Ngangu.

The construction of the engineered disposal cell by UNOPS CI went on well and the cell is ready to receive the asbestos for disposal. The temporal storage facility at Ngangu has filled up with asbestos sheets from St Peters hospital and Kushinga Irrigation scheme, therefore, the next delivery of asbestos sheets to Ngangu requires superb synchronization for spontaneous disposal on arrival to avoid the need for site storage. UNOPS CI and FAO were made fully aware of the need to capture the asbestos management activities by way of pictures and videos. The disposal of the asbestos waste is expected to be completed in the upcoming reporting period between February and March 2023.

1.3 Materials Procurement Guidelines

Following the finalization of the guidelines and their implementation by the TAs, there has been an incremental understanding by the WB Team, UNOPS PIU, TAs and contractors on the local legal provisions and how they relate with the ZIRP Materials Procurement Guidelines. With the clear understanding of the operating environment amongst all the stakeholders, the WB ES Team gave value-adding guidance on the extraction options and the associated rehabilitation options for the degraded extractions areas, specifically river floodplains that have vast sources of riversand. During the reporting period, UNOPS CI continued to engage only contractors with the required sand transportation licenses and requested contractors to abstract materials from RDC sources that are licensed by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). Some of the contractors that were using this guideline include Realqourt for the construction of Jopa women market and Njanike for the schools' construction works.

Legacy Boreholes is also implementing the Materials Procurement Guidelines consistently under FAO in the rehabilitation of the diptanks.

1.4 Community of Practice (CoP)

Following a deep understanding of the Environmental and Social Requirements amongst the TAs, the UNOPS PIU ES Team guided the TAs through meetings with individual TAs to address specific ESMP feedback comments from the WB ES Team. Two meetings were held with UNOPS CI to clear WB ESMP comments. One meeting was held with FAO to give guidance on the use of the vertical infrastructure AMP for the dip tank rehabilitation activities. One meeting was held with UNICEF WASH to review WB comments on the two representative ESMPs and ES Screening approach for the rest of the participating PWSs. The CoP approach will convene in the upcoming and remaining reporting period to create common understanding on the ES Project Closure approaches.



B. COLLATED TAS REPORTS AND ANALYSIS

1. Project Status

The Project continues to be in the Moderate Risk category including the incorporation of the Mutema 5 PWSs that replaced the descoped Bwerudza Weir and Pipeline construction. The scope of the PWSs is well understood and the potential environmental and social impacts are within the moderate risk category and UNICEF WASH has developed long term capacity to deal with related potential negative impacts. The potential impacts include land degradation during trenching, occupational health and safety during construction and temporary passage of transmission and distribution networks which are manageable through land donation consents just to mention a few. The upcoming Nyahode watershed management activities will not change the Project Status because the potential negative environmental and social impacts are manageable within the local communities. UNOPS PIU and the TAs will continue to monitor the scale of impacts and reflect on the project status.

2. TA Specific Incident Reports

The incident reporting system has been moving on quite well. Indications are that incident reporting was only recorded for

UNOPS CI during the reporting period. This skewed implementation status could be arising from the fact that UNOPS CI has a robust Health and Safety, Environment and Social (HSSE) system that calls for mandatory incident reporting. Despite zero incident recording on other TAs, UNOPS PIU confirms that the TAs are fully aware of the incident reporting protocol and UNOPS PIU is confident that such reports will be made whenever the need arises. Statistically, 21 incidents were reported under the following incident classifications; Minor Injuries (7), Minor Property Damage (4), High Potential Near Misses (9) and Allergic Reactions (1). All the potential near misses related to snakes found at the work site. UNOPS CI maintained high alert for snake bites and each site had some emergency response arrangement for snake bite incidents and it is appreciated that the UNOPS CI has not recorded a snake bite during the reporting period yet there is that high potential. UNOPS PIU and UNOPS CI worked together to close all mitigation measures for the recorded incidents and shared lessons learnt with other TAs. An Incident Log was shared with the WB ES Team for information and review. All the incidents were successfully closed after successful implementation of the mitigation measures.


ES Initiatives

ESS1

I. Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Assessment and Management of environmental and social risks and impacts was conducted within the participating TAs namely FAO, UNICEF WASH and UNOPS CI. The WB ES Team, UNOPS PIU and the TAs were fully engaged in the formulation, review and approval of the ES Screening and ESMPs for the project activities below. A comprehensive ES Screenings and ESMP Tracker with the comprehensive list of ZIRP Project ESMPs was shared continually with the WB ES Team.

The implementation of the ES mitigation measures for the respective ESMPs were monitored by the UNOPS PIU through field mission support, TAs through Contractor Management and IPs where applicable. The Independent Verification Assessment (IVA) also had the chance to verify implementation of the respective during the IVA for the reporting period. There has been commendable compliance to ESMP requirements in all the active sites with active engagement of communities especially where there was need for land donation consents for PWSs and dip tanks footprints, regulatory requirements for materials procurement and asbestos management processes where required.

TA	Project Activities	Total Number	Pending Activities
UNOPS CI	7 schools, 2 roads, 1 market (Jopa Market), 1 health facility, and Nyahode Watershed component	11	Nyahode Watershed sites TBA
FAO	Dip tanks rehabilitation	55	Nyahode Watershed sites
UNICEF WASH	2 representative ESMPs and site specific ES Screenings	45	5 Mutema PWSs 
Total		111	

II. ES Regulatory Reporting, Permits and Supervision, Management of ES issues from the community level to Implementing Partner to Technical Agency

The requirement for regulatory reporting and approvals were religiously met across the participating TAs:

1. UNOPS CI: The design and stage approvals for the road, schools and market construction activities were conducted with the full review of the Chimanimani and Chipinge RDCs. This regulatory concurrence will also be maintained right up to the handover of the various infrastructures. UNOPS also secured clearance from the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) for the Bwerudza Weir ESMP through the activities was eventually descope. UNOPS CI also enforced the Materials Procurement Guidelines by requiring that the Contractors procure materials from licensed suppliers who hold RDC extraction licenses for the targeted source of materials or EMA license for the transportation of the procured materials. All the land donation consents secured for the road activities had the RDC stamp as witness. UNOPS CI also engaged the Road Authority for the construction activities at Jopa market, where the road linkages need authorization by the Road Authority.

2. UNICEF WASH: The water abstraction permits from the local Sub Catchment Councils were secured for the PWS. UNICEF WASH also secured RDC consents in all land donation processes.

3. FAO: In all the livestock interventions FAO secured approval from the DVS, so there was good compliance.

ESS2: Labour and Working conditions

The engagement of workers across the TAs was clearly guided by the Labour Management Plan (LMP) which gave guidance on all related matters including working conditions. The occupational health and safety requirements were proportionately applied across the TAs with the full understanding that the different activities had different scales of health and safety risks. In all the active sites, pre task risk assessments were conducted and workers were made aware of the associated work related risks and mitigation measures. In all contracted sites, the workers were issued with personal protective equipment, health and safety inductions were carried out and some level of documentation was consistent. There were no labor disputes recorded during the reporting period.

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:** has been implementing most of the road and schools rehabilitation activities in mountainous areas that have logistical challenges, while all of its riversand and pitsand material sources were from the low lying areas that are averagely 100 Km away from the sites. With this logistical challenge, UNOPS CI had to ensure that the utilization efficiency for the construction materials is high so as to avoid waste and resultantly increase the construction costs.



The sites of operation also had close proximity to the school children or the health facility users therefore required effective dust suppression and noise control. Dust suppression at Hode Primary and Hlabiso were achieved through spraying of water around the work area.

- **UNICEF WASH:** Also ensured water efficiency was achieved in the PWSs through reuse of excess runoff for watering the school garden gum plantations were applicable or containment for animal drinking.
- **FAO:** Most of the water supply to the dip tanks is manual and on average a household loads 5 x 20 liter buckets from an average 100 meters as contribution to the dipping water supply. An intervention to prevent both water and chemical usage was incorporated in the dipping process by optimizing the drying period before the cattle can go out of the dip holding pan. This also ensured that the cattle does not carry out any chemicals to the environment thereby preventing water pollution. Such practices were observed at Himalaya, Nyanyadzi, Rimiti, Mushaaya, Mhuru, Rowa and Nenhove dip tanks just to mention a few. These operational practices are well understood by the Dip Management Committees (DMC) and all community members.

ESS4. Community Health, Safety and Security

Community Health, Safety and Security interfaces with project activities manifested in the following;

- **UNOPS CI:** Contractor Camp presented high potential for the negative impact on Community Health, Safety and Security especially where the contractor had a significant number of external workers.



- Strict induction of contractors and enforcement of the Contractor Camp Management Plan provisions resulted in satisfactory performance on this standard. Through this plan, waste management, security, access restriction and contractor housing requirements were achieved in all contractors including Njanike and Realqout for the schools rehabilitation activities at Hode, Hlabiso, Kushinga Primary and Chimanimani Secondary schools just to mention a few. Child Protection issues were considered during recruitment of workers. No one is allowed to recruit anyone who is 18 years and below. Workers and the community, including local leadership were informed of the ZIRP GRMs. The Traffic Management Plan was implemented for Jopa market and will be implemented with the participation of all stakeholders. Dust suppression is being implemented during road construction for Zorora Kopera and Budzi Chipika. UNOPS CI has continued with gender responsive implementation in construction sites. UNOPS CI emphasis during induction and site visits has culminated into some contractors embracing the importance of inclusion of women and young people in infrastructure projects. Women have received capacity building as assistant builders and bricklayers.
- **UNICEF WASH:** Water quality and equipment security were two major issues for this standard during the reporting period since some of the water supply was from springs and others had boreholes that required powering. UNICEF trained the beneficiaries on water quality testing and interpretation of the water quality data. This ensured that the community will have prompt water quality information which would result in swift decision making by the community

- on the safety of the water supply. The community water quality surveillance is augmented by the District Health Officer who also conducts periodic water quality tests. Security for solar equipment for the PWS is established within the community nearest households to the equipment with some symbiotic benefits from the project, e.g. water supply outlet at household and lighting arrangement within the vicinity of the project equipment and household. Additional security personnel are also deployed in the evening. These strategic arrangements were observed in PWSs such as Murwira, Chanyamwaka, Beacon Hill and Matsuru just to mention a few. The location of the communal water points were strategically selected to enhance especially the security of women and afford easy access to water for the vulnerable groups like the elderly and the physically challenged beneficiaries.
- **FAO:** One great threat to community health and safety in this portfolio is the management of hazardous waste in the form of pesticide containers from the community gardens and dip tanks. The Community gardens are installed with pits that are used to dispose of the pesticide plastic containers while the dip tank operator collects the empty dip chemical containers for disposal at the RDC sites. A more comprehensive lined pit will be developed for the community gardens in the upcoming reporting period. FAO also educated the community garden participants on the proper handling of the chemical containers and the need to exercise caution when handling them at the garden and at home. FAO also discourages the use of such chemicals through the Integrated Pest Management Approaches where such

- chemicals are used in minimal amounts and as the last resort. Integrated Pest Management is being implemented at Ruzvidzo in Buhera, Hamamaoko in Chipinge and just to mention a few and this is a big boost to community health, safety and security management.

ESS5. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

There has not been an outright land acquisition for the project activities in the reporting period since all land donated to the project was community land not owned by individual households, but is in the custody of the Village Head. Where some land was donated, it was temporary and land donation consents were secured. For UNOPS CI Budzi Chipika Road, the farmers that had encroached to the road wayleave volunteered to move back and provide the required space for the road rehabilitation. UNICEF WASH secured land donation consents for the sites that were used for the solar equipment while FAO secured land consents for the reestablishment of the Diptank areas that had been encroached on. In all these land acquisition scenarios, all stakeholder cooperated with the TAs without any occasion.

ESS6. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

This ESS will be vividly reported on when the Nyahode watershed works are being implemented. General conservation mitigation measures were maintained in areas where there was sand abstraction for construction activities or revegetation of road conservation works.

ESS8. Cultural Heritage

Chief and Mutape for Jopa Safe Market were introduced to the contractor for Jopa Safe Market

ESS10. Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure

The TAs took on board the various keys stakeholders through meetings;

UNOPS CI: Ten meetings were held with stakeholders by UNOPS CI. The stakeholders that were met include AGRITEX, RDC, Institutional Beneficiaries and the community at large. The meetings were well attended by both men and women. The issues that were covered during the stakeholder engagement meetings include ESMP Disclosures to communities and government stakeholders, engagements for land donations and information on the

Code of Conduct for the contractor in relation to community Safety, Health and Security. UNOPS CI also engaged stakeholders in the Mutema irrigation works descoping and a solid changeover of benefits was created from irrigation targeting to piped water schemes.

FAO: Eight stakeholder engagements meetings were held with a wide range of stakeholders including the Department of veterinary services, AGRITEX, Consultants and the community at large. The issues that were discussed included introduction of consultants for the Market Study, collaboration amongst farmers in creating savings clubs, constitutions of dip tanks and community gardens, disclosure of ESMPs and dip tank assessments. The stakeholder meetings were very instrumental in the attainment of good working relationship across all stakeholders.



C. PROJECT RISKS AND ISSUES MANAGEMENT

ZIRP recognizes that effective risks 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 UNOPS PIU on a quarterly basis.

Key project Issues

Table 8: Key issues and responses noted by the TAs

Category	Description	Impact	Mitigation
Zimbabwe's macroeconomic situation	Zimbabwe's macroeconomic situation has made implementation difficult and severely affected the financial planning due to rising inflation and liquidity issues. The situation worsened in Q2 2021 following the introduction of a statutory instrument that made it difficult for local companies to access foreign currency. This has led to a sharp increase in construction costs, a rise in the cost of commodities, and some delays in the delivery of material and equipment by suppliers.	High	The project is directly engaging suppliers and service providers to ensure the finance processes selected are suitable to their needs and lead to minimal delays. For recurring procurement processes, materials and goods are being procured in bulk to partly shield the project from market inflation. Cash payments are being favored for smaller transactions whenever possible to avoid unnecessary delays, however some recurring processes remain affected by this issue with no solution in sight. Following the changes in fiscal policy in Q2 2021, following discussions and agreement with the WB UNOPS CI budget for health and education sub-components were realigned to avoid cost overrun against the approved project budget
Poor performance/non-conformance by contractors	Some of the contractors engaged under the project do not have the capacity to implement the construction works as per UNOPS standards and requirements	High	UNOPS CI has enhanced monitoring and supervision of contractors, ensuring presence whenever critical or more complex works are being carried out, as well as frequent spot checks at the sites. Written notices are issued for serious violations and non-conformance. The issues have been resolved for the most part, however, 2 contractors will still require close management with daily supervision on both construction works and ES safeguards to ensure compliance.



Category	Description	Impact	Mitigation
DNP management	The DNP for roads, school, and health facilities will extend beyond the project legal agreement	High	UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU will engage UNOP HQ on status of all signed contracts (to date), to determine those that will require DNP management and the duration. UNOPS PIU will revert to the WB team by end of February 2023, with details on the DNP approach, timeline and planned human resource arrangements following closure
Asbestos management	The implementation of the AMP misaligned following the institutional stakeholders removing the asbestos themselves after learning that the project's scope that had asbestos removal had been descoped.	high	UNOPS PIU to ensure UNOPS CI and FAO follow the AMP in all remaining asbestos management activities.
Incomplete ES preparations in remaining FAO and UNOPS CI Nyahode conservation activities.	FAO and UNOPS CI are taking too long to complete the ES Screenings and ESMPs for the Nyahode activities.	High	UNOPS PIU will work closely with FAO and UNOPS CI to ensure the ES Screenings are conducted on time.



Key Project Risks

Table 9: Risks identified and mitigation measures undertaken by the TAs

Category	Description	Probability	Impact to the project	Mitigation action
Potential cost overrun against approved budget	Continued project cost overrun against approved budget could result in descoping of additional project sub-components i.e CI schools and FAO lot 2 diptank rehabilitation works	High	High	The UNOPS PIU continues to closely monitor the remaining project activities against the implementation risks. Discussions planned during the upcoming January WB supervision mission, to review the remaining project sub-components in view of the implementation risks and chart the way forward.
Potential forex loss	There is potential for the project to incur forex loss at the end of the project	High	High	As of December 2022 the project has realised forex gain amounting US\$458,212. During the January 2023 WB supervision mission, UNOPS PIU will engage with the WB on the use of the forex gain before encountering forex loss.
Delayed risks due to rains in the coming months	The project is expecting delays on all project construction works due to rain disruptions in the coming months	High	High	In early Q4 2022, TAs ensured quick mobilisation of contractors for the remaining infrastructure activities that were yet to commence. The additional 6 months agreed by the WB (Jan 2023 - June 2023) will allow for successful completion of these sub components.
Upcoming political election	With the current political climate and elections in 2023, there is an increased likelihood of political interference, as well as interest in the project activities by persons involved in politics. Political uncertainty around the election period could affect the projects implementation and lead to delays	High	High	UNDSS security reports are providing consistent reports and updates on the situation, which the project is closely monitoring to identify any major issues before they arise. Noting this, TAs have been requested to update their respective risks and issue logs and with related risks and issues and mitigation actions; and advised to take proactive measures to mitigate the risks.





Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

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managed by  UNOPS



SECTION V: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

SECTION V: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

A. MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND ADJUSTMENTS

Overall, during the period under review, there was continued engagement with the WB on the delayed: FAO dip tank rehabilitation works, PK vaccine roll out and deworming of sheep and goats and distribution of the Vet kits; and the UNOPS CI Jopa market construction works and the Nyahode watershed management project sub-components. Consensus was reached on the need to explore potential options for reprogramming funds from the high risk project sub-components which would not have commenced by Q4 2022, to other high performing project components to supplement project delivery and achievement of Project Development Objective (PDO) within the remaining project period. Due to implementation risks and extensive delay, the UNOPS CI Mutema scheme rehabilitation sub-component and the FAO Lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation sub-component were descope.

Descope of Lot 2 Dip tank rehabilitation component & UNFPA component extension:

As discussed and agreed with the WB, due to an extensive and protracted procurement process, FAO lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation (covering 23 dip tanks) component was descope. The \$250,000 from this component are to be reprogrammed to other programme activities. UNOPS PIU is having discussions with the WB on reprogramming US\$170,000 from the Lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation budget line to UNFPA for continued GBV response, surveillance, and service provision through to the end of the project (June 2023). The decision will be formalised by January 2023. As UNFPA had concluded its mandate in December 2022 as per the UN2UN Agreement, UNOPS PIU will issue a fresh UN2UN agreement with UNFPA for the extended period (February - June 2023). During this extension period, UNFPA will continue to strengthen coordination with

the remaining TAs (FAO, UNICEF WASH and UNOPS CI), to ensure GBV risk mitigation and response throughout the duration of the project. UNFPA will also continue to work with communities and the ZIRP targeted mission hospitals to discuss the continuum of GBV service provision post project, and potential innovations for low-cost sustainability of the community cadres (CBFs) beyond the life of the project. UNOPS PIU will engage with the WB in Q1 2023 on the utilisation of the remaining US\$80,000 from the descope Lot 2 dip tank rehabilitation component.

Descope of Mutema irrigation scheme rehabilitation sub-component and stakeholder engagement:

The UNOPS CI Mutema scheme rehabilitation component was descope, with funds reprogrammed to UNICEF WASH for construction of 5 large PWSs supporting 5,000 beneficiaries from 5 communities within the Mutema catchment of which 1,630 beneficiaries are from the descope Mutema Block 1, 2 and 3 (representing 100% of the targeted Mutema scheme farmers from the original UNOPS CI and FAO scope). Additionally, the UNICEF WASH Mutema scope will also cover DWSSP training for the 5 targeted communities and support in development and operationalization of 5 DWSSPs. Disclosure on the scope change to the community was conducted, and the adjusted scope agreed with the community. A separate disclosure meeting with Govt stakeholders will be carried out in Q1 2023. UNOPS CI budget scope and budget adjustment from the descope of the Mutema scheme rehabilitation budget line will be formalised through an amendment to the Collaboration Memo signed between UNOPS CI and UNOPS PIU in Q1 2023.



Forex and interest gain:

As of December 2022 the project realised forex gain amounting US\$493,098 and interest gain of US\$204,457. During the upcoming January 2023 WB supervision mission the UNOPS PIU will engage with the WB on the use of the project interest and forex gain before encountering further forex loss.

UNOPS PIU Project budgetary deficit and the implications on sustaining key roles under the PIU:

Due to the project budgetary deficit UNOPS PIU held initial discussions with the WB during the May 2022 supervision mission on the application of the project forex gain and interest for the UNOPS PIU management and the remaining TAs (FAO, UNICEF WASH, UNOPS CI and UNFPA). It was noted that UNOPS PIU had not requested additional resources for the management and oversight of the additional TAs and scope additions under the UNTA components. Follow up discussions are to be held with the WB team during the January 2023 WB supervision mission to agree on way forward on the utilisation of the interest earned and potential exchange gain for UNOPS PIU management, potential support to UNOPS CI sub-components impacted by the cost overrun (to be informed by UNOPS CI exception report & CI budget analysis) and other TAs project sub-components.

Delay in processing VAT reimbursement:

The delay in VAT reimbursement for UNOPS CI sub-component construction works is contributing to significantly low cash balance; with limited cash available to pay the contractors. The project falls under the conditions of non-VAT statutory instrument SI 79 of 2018 with UNOPS CI reporting a total of US\$1.04 million to be reimbursed for

completion of some of the remaining activities. The project has experienced delays in receiving the reimbursement, with requests made in October 2022 still pending. An additional request for reimbursement of US\$625,257 is to be submitted by February 2023. UNOPS CI is developing a plan for potential minor descope of some of the remaining activities should the reimbursement not be received in a timely manner. The plan will factor potential funds from Forex savings (with the WB approval), and offset of vehicle assets).

Implementation delays on the remaining UNOPS CI and FAO components:

In view of the limited period left to project closure and considering the uncertainty around the aforementioned project implementation risks, UNOPS PIU will closely monitor delivery for the remaining project activities and track project closure deliverables aligning it to the POM requirements, while monitoring any deviation; and making considerations for any necessary project adjustments through engagement with the WB. Monthly updates on the detailed project implementation plan for the remaining activities will be reviewed on a monthly basis for proper monitoring and oversight.

Project Closure Plan:

In the next reporting period UNOPS PIU will prioritise ensuring effective closure on all the ZIRP project management aspects (programmatic, financial management, procurement, ES safeguards and communication) in line with the Project Operation Manual (POM), ESMF and UNOPS internal requirements. Through engagement with the WB and the TAs, a detailed closure plan will be developed and operationalised.



B. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Having a functioning project management system is integral for monitoring of project performance, and ensuring project interventions are executed on time, within scope, budget and quality as well as achieve the intended impact. With a fully functioning project management system in place, the project continued to monitor and evaluate project progress, performance and achievement for successful management of outputs, outcomes and impact. The project Result Framework continues to be implemented smoothly at TA level and across the project in alignment with the POM.

Project Progress Review Meetings:

Considering there is only 6 months left to project closure, UNOPS PIU continues to have close and extensive engagement through monthly Community of Practice (CoP) meetings and quarterly project review meetings to monitor project progress (programmatic, financial and ES safeguards) in view of any deviations and implementation risks; while informing the WB team of such.

Project Sector Coordination Meetings:

Monthly Food Security & Livelihood, Community Infrastructure and GBV sector coordination meetings were also held with the TAs. The sector meetings serve as an opportunity for TAs to share best practices, emerging issues and learn from each other; as well as explore opportunities for further collaboration and integration across their programming areas.

IVA & WB Supervision Mission:

Following discussions and agreement with the WB, the 6th IVA and the WB supervision mission that were planned for December 2022, were rescheduled to January 2023.

The two missions will be done concurrently, and observations/findings from both missions will inform project programming for the last 2 quarters before project closure.

Documentation on project best practices and learnings:

The project has continued to package and disseminate project best practices and lessons learnt generated through implementation; at dedicated for a particularly involving Govt stakeholders at provincial and district levels, project TAs and within the UN network. Several knowledge products as well as communication and promotional materials continue to be produced and shared with stakeholders to enhance awareness about project results and impact. In the spirit of delivering as 'One UN' in Zimbabwe, the project continues to contribute to the planning and reporting on results for the United Nations Development Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNDSDF) Planet and People pillars. This included contributing to the review and finalisation process of the 2022 Joint Work Plan, and mid and end year progress review updates.

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



C. COMMUNICATIONS

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 has been 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 continued to leverage on existing platforms to raise the visibility of the project through: the [ZIRP website](#); [ZIRP twitter account](#); monthly overview, infographic and impact stories; and physical visibility at project sites.

Content production

Monthly overviews and infographics were produced consistently to showcase progress and provide insight into project impact. Several publications were produced in the period under review including; stories of hope; impact story booklet. UNOPS PIU also produced a video showcasing ZIRP work under women empowerment and innovative interventions for WASH.

Events

3 field visits were coordinated by PIU in the period under review- 13 to 16 September with the Secretary of Provincial affairs and Devolution for Manicaland, Mr. Seenza; 29 November to 2 December 2022 with the Department of Civil Protection, World Bank and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. The highlight of these visits

was the inaugural visit by Nathan Belete, the World Bank Country Director for Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on his inaugural visit to Zimbabwe on 28-29 November. He was accompanied by the Sector Leader, Sustainable Development Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in the same office; M. Yaa Oppong (Ph.D.) and the Country Manager for Zimbabwe Marjorie Mpundu.

UNOPS PIU had an opportunity to showcase the work being implemented under ZIRP for at a Climate Action Training workshop for youth organised through the UN Resident Coordinator's office on 26 October 2022

Visibility at project sites

UNOPS CI and FAO finally put up signage on their sites. This includes all of UNOPS irrigation schemes, roads and construction projects. This has improved visibility of the project in the field and increased awareness of the project donor in beneficiary communities. Large piped water schemes under UNICEF WASH are being branded as implementing partners' progress

Digital media.

UNOPS PIU continued to use the website as a repository for information on the project. PIU uploaded publications produced by TAs which include the BSF manual and Peer supervision model.

ZIRP twitter growth remained gradual.





ANNEX A: UNOPS PIU & TAS FINANCIAL REPORT

Programme: WB Project P171114 Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

Grant: IDA D5090

Total Project Budget: USD 72,000,000

Total Funds Disbursed from the World Bank to UNOPS: USD 71,999,999.74

CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2022

UN Partner	Budget	Funds Disbursed from WB to UNOPS	Interest	Total Funds Disbursed including Interest	Cumulative Expenditure (Interim as of 31 December 2022)	Capitalised assets (Interim as of 31 December 2022)	Reported Expenditure (Interim as of 31 December 2022)	Expenditure previously accounted for	Expenditure to account for as of 31 Dec 2022 on the WB system	Comments
	A	B	C	D=B+C	E	F	G=E+F	H	I=G-H	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	
PIU	49,898,081	50,137,494	204,547	50,342,042	49,325,240	49,410	49,374,650	48,809,296	366,841	Last update on the WB system was for expenditure to September 2022
CI	22,101,919	21,862,505	71,395	21,933,901	16,937,651	332,844	17,270,495	15,541,860	1,728,635	Last update on the WB system was for expenditure to September 2022
Total	72,000,000	72,000,000	275,943	72,275,942	66,262,891	382,254	66,645,145	64,351,156	2,095,476	

Notes:

1. PIU expenditures as at 31 December 2022 includes pass-through to the Technical Agencies in line with UNOPS Financial rules and regulation
2. The Technical Agency (TA) Financial reporting as at 31 December 2022.
3. Project Advances are not accounted for under the "Reported Expenditure (Interim as of 31 December 2022)" column and the same will be reported as expenditure once fully accounted for.

Disbursements made by the World Bank to date:

Date	US\$
07-Aug-2019	30,759,920.50
04-Jun-2020	13,949,591.00
16-Feb-2021	6,316,627.00
07-Sept-2021	12,302,078.00
16-Jun-2022	6,576,307.00
20-Dec-2022	2,095,476.24
Total	71,999,999.74

Approved by:



Anne Mwindi
O.I.C Finance Manager
UNOPS Kenya Multi Country Office (KEMC)

Date: 14 February 2022

Programme: WB Project P17114 Zimbabwe Idal Recovery Project

Grant: IDA D5090

Total Project Budget: USD 72,000,000.00

Total Funds Disbursed from the World Bank to UNOPS: USD 71,999,999.74

CASH FLOW PROJECTION FOR THE NEXT 2 QUARTERS

UN Partner	Budget	Amount as per signed Amendments	Funds Disbursed from UNOPS to TAs (31 December 2022)	Expenditure (Interim as of 31 December 2022)	Commitments (Interim as of 31 December 2022)	Total Expenditure including Commitments (Interim as of 31 December 2022)	Forecast 2023		Cash Balance on hand as of 31 December 2022	TA Cash Requirement (Q1/2023 Q2/2023)	Comments
	A	B	C	D	E	F=D+E	G	H	I=C-F	J=(G+H)-I	
	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	Q1 (USD)	Q2 (USD)	USD	USD	USD
WHO	1,000,000	1,499,320	1,497,160	1,499,307	-	1,494,447	-	-	2,713	-	Full disbursement made to WHO. All activities completed.
FAO	10,500,000	13,456,730.60	12,254,660.31	10,583,630	697,362	11,280,992	1,305,443	870,296	973,668	1,202,071	As of 31 December 2022 FAO had a cash balance of \$973,668 as cash on hand. The balance of \$1,202,071 for FAO is part of the cash balance with PIU. PIU would like to note that there was a descripting that needs to be realigned into the budget of FAO, which will reduce the cash requirement by \$250K. Since this adjustment was formalized in January 2023, PIU will formalize the agreement amendment with FAO and will account for the adjustment in the next reporting.
UNICEF	13,000,000	13,620,727	13,627,980	12,522,917	4,190	12,527,108	1,004,697	96,176	1,100,873	(0)	UNICEF is on track to complete all the remaining activities by June 2023.
WFP*	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	-	14,500,000	-	-	-	-	Full disbursement made to WFP. All activities to completed. Final certified financial report was submitted.
UNOPS CI	22,101,919	21,862,505	21,862,505	16,937,651	3,099,757	20,037,408	1,225,000	600,097	1,825,097	0.00	Full disbursement made to UNOPS CI. UNOPS CI is on track to complete activities by June 2023.
Technical Assistance											
IOM	500,000	500,000	500,000	448,970	-	448,970	-	-	51,030	-	Full disbursement made and all activities completed.
UNIPA	389,107	636,250	636,249	618,320	-	618,320	-	-	17,929	-	Full disbursement made to UNIPA
Un-utilized funds (TA)	1,380,516	296,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unallocated	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Totals	66,371,542	66,371,542	64,878,555	57,110,795	3,801,310	60,907,245	3,535,140	1,566,569	3,971,310	1,202,070.66	
PIU	3,885,716			4,505,041		4,550,217				-	
Fees	1,742,742			1,703,274		1,723,091				43,515	
Total	72,000,000									1,245,586	This represent the balance with PIU
Cash balance with UNOPS										956,505.00	Cash balance reported as of 31 December 2022
Next Tranche requirement										488,926.13	This is the undisbursed balance as per Client Connection as at 14/02/2023

Notes:

1. WFP, IOM, WHO and UNICEF (Education and Health) - all activities are completed.
2. Unallocated funds \$3 million is allocated and reflected under amended budgets for FAO (\$2.5 million) and WHO (\$0.5 million)
3. WB approved the following budgets under the TA line for TA components as follows: (i) IOM: \$500,000; (ii) UNIPA: Original allocation of \$389,107 and scale-up budget of \$247,143; (iii) PIU: \$695,377; (iv) FAO: \$430,000 for Nyahade Valley - Irrigation and \$26,750 for Asbestos Management; (v) UNOPS CI: \$165,000 for Nyahade Valley and \$95,071.35 for Asbestos management; (vi) UNICEF Health: \$115,000.
4. The remaining balance with the bank out of the entire approved budget of \$72,000,000 is \$488,926.13 which represent the forex gains. PIU is therefore requesting this amount.

Approved by:

Anne Mwindi
O.I.C Finance Manager
UNOPS Kenya Multi Country Office (KEMCO)

Date: 14 February 2022



INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project: 22005-002 - Project Implementation Unit
Partner(s): 1646 - The World Bank
 1092 - IrishAid
As on: 31 Dec 2022

Income:

Contributions		
	2019	27,687,028.71
	2020	10,102,389.00
	2021	7,856,889.00
	2022	4,491,187.68
		<hr/>
		50,137,494.39
Interest		
	2021	368.34
	2022	204,179.01
		<hr/>
		204,547.35

Total Income	A	50,342,042
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Less: Project Expenses
Period-Years

2019		
	Project(s) Expense	22,879,605.61
	Management Fees	828,241.72
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	(0.63)
		<hr/>
		23,707,846.70
2020		
	Project(s) Expense	10,498,004.79
	Management Fees	380,027.78
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	462.51
		<hr/>
		10,878,495.08
2021		
	Project(s) Expense	7,486,405.96
	Management Fees	271,007.89
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	0.00
		<hr/>
		7,757,413.85
2022		
	Project(s) Expense	6,737,583.88
	Management Fees	243,900.54
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	0.00
		<hr/>
		6,981,484.42

Total Expenditure	B	49,325,240
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Less: Project Capitalised Assets:	C	49,410
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Less: Project Advances	D	10,886
<hr/>		
Project Cash Balance (Surplus)	A-B-C-D	956,505
<hr/>		
Less: Actual Commitments		
PO Commitments	E	17,172
HR Commitments	E	43,303
Projected Fees on Commitments	E	2,189
Prepayments	E	0
<hr/>		
Project Fund Balance (Surplus)	A-B-C-D-E	893,841
<hr/>		

Notes:

- ❖ All amounts are in USD. Transactions in non-USD have been converted to USD at the UN operational rate of exchange as on the date of the transaction.
- ❖ This is an interim statement and figures are not final
- ❖ The report includes fee projections for open period(s)
- ❖ Project advances include operational advances, prepayments, petty cash, and any VAT payments to suppliers that have yet to be recovered.
- ❖ The statement is prepared in accordance to IPSAS reporting requirement, the reported figure under commitment is for information and it discloses only the expected utilisation of project funds as of the reporting period, these commitments are not charged as an expense until the goods are delivered or services rendered.

Certified by:



Comment:

Anne Mwindi, Finance Officer, KEMC

Date: 26/01/2023

Report run on: 26 Jan 2023



INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Project: 22005-001 - Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure
Partner(s): 1646 - The World Bank
 1092 - IrishAid
As on: 31 Dec 2022

Income:

Contributions		
	2019	3,072,891.79
	2020	3,847,202.00
	2021	10,761,816.00
	2022	4,180,595.56
		<hr/>
		21,862,505.35
Interest		
	2021	167.82
	2022	71,227.44
		<hr/>
		71,395.26
<hr/>		
Total Income	A	21,933,901
<hr/>		

Less: Project Expenses
Period-Years

2019		
	Project(s) Expense	685,326.10
	Management Fees	24,808.81
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	(5.23)
		<hr/>
		710,129.68
2020		
	Project(s) Expense	2,653,041.50
	Management Fees	96,040.11
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	230.50
		<hr/>
		2,749,312.11
2021		
	Project(s) Expense	5,330,924.29
	Management Fees	192,979.46
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	(200.65)
		<hr/>
		5,523,703.10
2022		
	Project(s) Expense	7,676,612.85
	Management Fees	277,893.39
	Net Exchange Gain/Loss	0.02
		<hr/>
		7,954,506.26
<hr/>		
Total Expenditure	B	16,937,651
<hr/>		

Less: Project Capitalised Assets: **C** **332,844**

Date: 26 Jan 2023
Ref. Project No: 22005-002
Funding: 1092 - IrishAid , 1646 - The World Bank

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

We enclose the Interim Financial Statement for project **22005-002 - Project Implementation Unit**, which commenced in year **2019** and indicates the incurred expenditure as at **31 Dec 2022**

We draw your attention to the following:

- a. Total funds received: US\$ 50,342,042 which includes interest earned: US\$ 204,547
- b. Incurred expenditure and management fee: US\$ 49,325,240
- c. Project Capitalised Asset: US\$ 49,410
- d. Project advances: US\$ 10,886
- e. Commitments: US\$ 62,664
- f. Fund Balance: US\$ 893,841

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact UNOPS.



Yours Sincerely,
Anne Mwindi, Finance Officer, KEMC

Less: Project Advances	D	1,263,782
<hr/>		
Project Cash Balance (Surplus)	A-B-C-D	3,399,623
<hr/>		
Less: Actual Commitments		
PO Commitments	E	2,858,196
HR Commitments	E	96,615
Projected Fees on Commitments	E	106,935
Prepayments	(E)	(452,002)
<hr/>		
Project Fund Balance (Surplus)	A-B-C-D-E	789,879
<hr/>		

Notes:

- ❖ All amounts are in USD. Transactions in non-USD have been converted to USD at the UN operational rate of exchange as on the date of the transaction.
- ❖ This is an interim statement and figures are not final
- ❖ The report includes fee projections for open period(s)
- ❖ Project advances include operational advances, prepayments, petty cash, and any VAT payments to suppliers that have yet to be recovered.
- ❖ The statement is prepared in accordance to IPSAS reporting requirement, the reported figure under commitment is for information and it discloses only the expected utilisation of project funds as of the reporting period, these commitments are not charged as an expense until the goods are delivered or services rendered.

Certified by:



Comment:

Anne Mwindi, Finance Officer, KEMC

Date: 26/01/2023

Report run on: 26 Jan 2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT

We enclose the Interim Financial Statement for project **22005-001 - Rehabilitation of Community Infrastructure**, which commenced in year **2019** and indicates the incurred expenditure as at **31 Dec 2022**

We draw your attention to the following:

- a. Total funds received: US\$ 21,933,901 which includes interest earned: US\$ 71,395
- b. Incurred expenditure and management fee: US\$ 16,937,651
- c. Project Capitalised Asset: US\$ 332,844
- d. Project advances: US\$ 1,263,782
- e. Commitments: US\$ 2,609,744
- f. Fund Balance: US\$ 789,879

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact UNOPS.



Yours Sincerely,
Anne Mwindi, Finance Officer, KEMC



Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

financed by  THE WORLD BANK
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ANNEX B: PROCUREMENT PLAN AND STATUS

PROCUREMENT PLAN & STATUS

Technical Agency	Ref/Type of contract-Goods/Services	Contract Type, Description	Estimated Cost Risk Rating	Procurement Approach	Selection Methods	Evaluation Methods	Procurement Status	Contract Award
IOM	Goods	Branded clutch pens (50 blue +50 black)	250.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	250.00
IOM	Goods	Headphones	105.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	105.00
IOM	Goods	Multipurpose Colour Printer (A4, A3, scan & print)	4,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	4,000.00
IOM	Goods	Office Supplies	3,486.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	3,486.00
IOM	Goods	Padded mouse pad and keyboard set	200.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	200.00
IOM	Goods	Techno 3gig Ram tablets	1,400.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	1,400.00
IOM	Goods	Visibility (Branded Sunhats)	560.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	560.00
IOM	Goods	Visibility Materials	1,750.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	1,750.00
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Shipment and importation into the country	82,291.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	82,291.00
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of school-in-a-box- kits (673kits)	-	International	Framework agreement	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	-
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of recreational kits (300 kits in Total)	28,683.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	28,139.25
		Procurement of early childhood development (ECD) kits (400 Kits in total)	57,411.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	51,784.03
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of school- in- a- box (500 kits in total)	69,536.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	66,115.85
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of classroom tents (77)	131,663.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	131,663.00
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of school bags (64,498 pieces)	158,734.70	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	149,675.77
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of classroom tents supported by UNOPS (15 units)	28,500.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	25,511.61
		Procurement of school-in-a-carton kits for schools supported by UNOPS (247kits)	22,914.19	International	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	22,860.55
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of additional ECD kits (261)	-	International	Framework agreement	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	-
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of Additional Hygiene kits (1627)	50,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	54,524.30
UNICEF EDUCATION	Goods	Procurement of Hygiene kits	84,076.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	84,076.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Services	OIT for New Supportive Supervision Model	59,524.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	59,524.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Services	A programmed documents for development of murals	25,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	25,000.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Goods	Procurement and distribution of essential medicine and consumables	534,492.00	International	Framework agreement	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	534,492.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Goods	Procurement of Bicycles (400 units)	58,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	56,840.00
		Procurement and distribution of PPE and IPC Supplies for VHWs and Mission Hospitals supported by WHO	410,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	410,000.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Goods	Hand washing stations for VHW training centers	58,800.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	58,800.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Goods	Procurement of Bicycles (580 units)	82,360.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	82,460.00
UNICEF HEALTH	Services	Cash in Transit for payment of VHWs in Cydonie affected districts	326,200.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	326,200.00
		Long Term Arrangement for Engineering Consultancy Services for assessment, design, and site supervision for water supply and sanitation	338,250.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VFM)	In Progress	338,250.00
UNICEF WASH	Services	Request for Proposal issued for Prequalification for Construction Services	-	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	-
UNICEF WASH	Services	Request for Proposal issued for Prequalification for Construction Services	-	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VFM)	Completed	-
FAO	Goods	Supply and delivery of 1,200,000 doses of Enterotoxaemia vaccine (Pulpy Kidney Disease Vaccine)	57,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	86,000.00
FAO	Goods	Veterinary kits	100,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	-
FAO	Services	Analysis of 37 soil samples from irrigation schemes under ZIRP	740.00	Direct selection	Negotiation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	1,190.59
FAO	Goods	Chicken Feed	147,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	91,736.00
FAO	Goods	Personal protective equipment	33,510.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	42,766.21
FAO	Goods	Veterinary Kits	100,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	-
FAO	Goods	Supply and Delivery of 50kg of Tomato Seed ; 500kg onion seed	137,800.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	55,900.00
FAO	Services	Superintendence Services against PO 9257224 A- 800 MT of Cattle Survival Stockfeed	8,000.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	18,790.00
		1, 020 ,000 doses LSD-NDOLL live, attenuated, freeze-dried vaccine (Neethling Strain) against Lumpy Skin Disease (vials of 50 doses)	408,000.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	469,200.00
FAO	Services	Quality Assurance and Inspection Services of 805 MT Pen Feeding Cattle Stock.	13,755.00	Direct selection	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	31,375.00
		Transport Services for distribution of acaricides to Chipinge, Chimanimani and Chivhu districts in Manicaland/Mashonaland East Provinces of Zimbabwe.	1,444.92	Open	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	1,444.92
FAO	Goods	874 Compound D NPK Fertilizer / 924 Calcium Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer	1,035,100.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	821,918.76



PROCUREMENT PLAN & STATUS

FAO	Goods	41 000 litres Deltamethrin acaricide	504,300.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	430,500.00
FAO	Services	Superintendence Services of Compound D: NPK 7:14:7+9 S and 360 Metric Tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate: CAN NH4NO3 + CaCO3 * MgCO3 Fertilisers.	50,000.00	International	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	6,980.00
FAO	Goods	Survey equipment : Bonehole Inspection Camera	8,600.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	5,540.40
FAO	Goods	1,020,000 doses Suprax Vaccine (Anthrax, Botulism and Blackquarter), packed in vials of minimum 20 doses per vial, maximum 100 doses per vial ; 4,560,000 doses Nobilis No Clone 3D vaccine (Newcastle Disease) packed in vials of 1000 doses	510,000.00	Direct selection	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	578,874.20
FAO	Goods	1,020,000 Deworming Remedies for Cattle : A• Levamisole hydrochloride BP (Vet) 0.8 to 1.2 g per tabletA• Dryclozamide BP (Vet) 1.2 to 1.5g per tablet	1,342,000.00	Direct selection	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	382,000.00
FAO	Goods	Supply of 175MT Indigenous Chicken Feed	147,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	91,736.00
FAO	Goods	Supply of General Hardware Material	100,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	9,044.58
FAO	Goods	14400 Hermetic Crop Storage Bags	31,680.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	17,856.00
FAO	Goods	Signage Boards for Community Gardens	28,800.00	Direct selection	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	8,600.00
FAO	Services	Superintendent Services at loading and unloading points for the following services against PO 9257072 vaccines for Zimbabwe:	8,000.00	Direct selection	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	8,000.00
FAO	Goods	Deltamethrin 5 % SC Dip	1,052,348.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	569,292.02
FAO	Services	Refrigerated truck hire services - to transport 180 boxes (2,744.70 kg) of Lumpy Skin Disease Vaccine from Harare International Airport to the Department of Veterinary Services Stores, Bevan Building, 18 Borrowdale Road, Harare.	500.00	Direct selection	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	250.00
FAO	Goods	16MT Cowpeas Seed (IT16 variety - Vigna unguiculata) / 16MT Sorghum Seed (Macia variety - Sorghum bicolor) / 42MT Maize White Seed (CAP9001 variety - Zea Mays)	230,400.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	129,063.51
FAO	Services	Amending existing agreements with implementing partners for implementation of scale up activities in Buhera and Mutema	573,163.64	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	573,163.64
FAO	Goods	64 x Reinforcements weld mesh 6m x 2.4m x 0.2m 0.2m *4mm ; 128 Chick mesh wire for 8 panels roof slabs 2m x 3.5m 25mm (hexagon)*1mm ; 960 x Composite cement for Concrete strength class, 32.5 N ; 320 x Brick force (115mm) ; 128 x Nylon fly screen 1m	10,464.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	13,056.00
FAO	Goods	Dolichos (Lablab) 30 000kg in 15kg packaging	62,100.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	53,190.00
FAO	Goods	10MT Biofortified Orange Maize Seed (ZS242 - Early maturity)	25,525.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	30,670.00
FAO	Goods	IT Equipment and accessories / HP Elitebook 830 G6 (FAO Standard Notebook), including HP 14" Carry Case	4,994.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	3,024.87
FAO	Services	Refrigerated truck hire services for two vaccine shipments :	500.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	500.00
FAO	Goods	Small livestock (42,000 chickens)	630,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	483,040.00
FAO	Services	Superintendence Services	12,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	6,410.00
FAO	Goods	Supply and Delivery of Surveying Equipment	16,500.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	43,827.78
FAO	Services	Warehousing	2,218.95	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	2,218.95
FAO	Goods	Supply and Delivery of Macadamia Fruit Tree A- Macadamia Integrifolia x 250	9,450.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	3,520.00
FAO	Services	SLA Provision of Warehousing and Logistics Services in Zimbabwe for the period: 1 November 2019 A- 31 December 2019 A-	-	Open	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	12,898.11
FAO	Goods	20 x Android Tablets - M & E Use	5,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	4,480.00
FAO	Goods	25 600 Hermetic Crop Storage Bags	53,760.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	38,912.00
FAO	Goods	Supply and delivery of 1,200,000 doses of Enterotoxaemia vaccine (Pulpy Kidney Disease Vaccine)	57,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	86,000.00
FAO	Goods	Survey equipment : Bonehole Inspection Camera	8,600.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	5,540.40
FAO	Goods	Supply and delivery of 42 000 Indigenous chickens	410,550.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	483,040.00
FAO	Goods	Supply of agroecology inputs(indigenous trees, beehive equi	44,460.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	44,460.00
FAO	Goods	Fruit trees - Naartjie (Citrus reticulata) ; Fruit trees - Mango (Mangifera indica) ; Fruit trees - Orange (Citrus sinensis) ; rut trees - Avocado (Persia Americana)	36,225.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	13,645.00
FAO	Services	Amending existing agreements with implementing partners for implementation of scale up activities in Chimanimani and Chipinge	589,614.41	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	589,614.41
FAO	Goods	805MT Pen Feeding Cattle Stock Feed (high energy diet; processed, milled).	284,750.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	243,450.00





Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

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PROCUREMENT PLAN & STATUS

FAQ	Goods	12 x ADATA P2000D U-Ion 20000mAh Power Bank ; 12 x Apacer AH 650 Fingerprint Flash Drive ; 2 x Targus Laser Presentation Remote Control	920.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	1,762.43
FAQ	Goods	Vegetable seeds	90,672.88	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	76,173.92
FAQ	Goods	19,64MT NUA45 Bean Seed : Phaseolus vulgaris.PACKAGING : 10kg packs	72,083.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	57,142.40
FAQ	Services	Monitoring and impact assessment of activities under the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project (ZIRP)	100,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	150,546.50
FAQ	Goods	Supply and delivery of 1 500 indigenous goats	310,500.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	114,750.00
FAQ	Goods	Fencing materials	278,432.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	110,919.00
FAQ	Goods	Maize White Short Season variety	56,200.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	53,732.00
FAQ	Goods	PPE materials (surgical masks and sanitizers)	17,925.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	1,068.20
FAQ	Goods	1,500Litres - Deworming remedies for sheep and goats	41,874.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	24,994.00
FAQ	Goods	Ergonomic Chairs - ZIRP staff	-	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	1,201.00
FAQ	Goods	IT Equipment	4,994.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	2,994.87
FAQ	Goods	Supply and delivery of garden tools	4,400.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	7,647.60
FAQ	Goods	800MT SURVIVAL CATTLE STOCK FEED (processed, milled) -	248,400.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	185,685.12
FAQ	Services	Transport Services for distribution of non-food items (NFI's) i.e agricultural inputs from the WFP Warehouse to districts in Manicaland Province between 15 November 2019 and 31 December 2019.	60,871.92	National	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	60,971.92
FAQ	Services	Design, printing, and delivery of 2,600 business cards for 10 staff members	-	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	306.80
FAQ	Services	Superintendence Services a against PD 9257048 vaccines for Zimbabwe	1,900.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	1,900.00
FAQ	Goods	Small livestock (1 500 indigenous goats)	90,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	114,750.00
FAQ	Services	Contract a service provider to undertake monitoring and impact assessment activities under the ZIRP	150,546.50	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	-
FAQ	Services	Rehabilitation of Dip Tanks	750,000.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	385,000.00
FAQ	Goods	Sorghum Seed	42,000.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	14,000.00
FAQ	Goods	Cowpea seed C8C2 variety	18,630.00	National	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	13,037.40
FAQ	Goods	Quality Assurance and Inspection Services	17,620.00	International	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	8,986.17
FAQ	Services	SLA for the Provision of Warehousing and Logistics Services in Zimbabwe	33,278.72	National	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	23,547.56
FAQ	Goods	PPE materials (surgical masks and sanitizers)	11,025.00	International	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	11,755.00
FAQ	Services	Transport Services for distribution of non-food items	60,871.92	National	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	43,827.78
FAQ	Services	SLA Provision of Warehousing and Logistics Services in Zimbabwe	33,278.72	National	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	26,197.54
FAQ	Goods	360MT Compound D: NPK / 360MT Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	425,700.00	Open	Competitive dialogue	Technical and financial rate	Completed	335,520.00
FAQ	Services	Superintendence Services of Compound Fertilizers	50,000.00	International	Negotiation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	26,197.54
FAQ	Services	Superintendence Services seed consignments a full inspection and analysis of seeds parameters	12,000.00	International	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	6,700.00
FAQ	Services	Transport Services for distribution of agricultural inputs	10,450.00	National	Negotiation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	10,450.00
FAQ	Services	Service Level Agreement	33,278.72	National	UN to UN Cooperation	Technical and financial rate	Completed	49,585.81
WHO	Goods	Laptops	7,500.00	Direct selection	Pre/post qualification	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	7,155.00
WHO	Goods	Phones	4,300.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	3,800.00
WHO	Goods	Cars	90,000.00	Direct selection	Pre/post qualification	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	136,362.00
WHO	Goods	Scale up Activities	10,500.00	Direct selection	Pre/post qualification	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	10,500.00
UNFPA	Goods	Procurement of additional 1, 000 dignity kits	20,000.00	International	UN to UN Cooperatio	Lowest evaluated cost	In Progress	26,612.00
UNFPA	Goods	Wraps (Zambia cloth)	21,640.50	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	21,640.50
UNFPA	Goods	Rape kits	16,992.75	International	UN to UN Cooperatio	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	16,992.75
UNFPA	Goods	Dignity kits	40,380.00	International	UN to UN Cooperatio	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	48,304.20
UNFPA	Goods	IEC Material,Referral Pathway leaflets	4,130.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	3,198.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of IT equipment in support of WHO's COVID-19 Response	31,365.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	31,365.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of Vehicles in support of WHO's COVID-19 Response	78,962.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	73,132.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of motorcycles in support of WHO's COVID-19 Response	32,850.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	32,850.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of Lab Supplies for Old Mutema Mission Hospital	50,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	4,279.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Short Form Construction contract for the rehabilitation of isolation wards	70,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	217,144.00



PROCUREMENT PLAN & STATUS

UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of Ambulances for Mission Hospitals	422,325.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	214,400.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of furniture and equipment for rehabilitated COVID-19 isolation wards	100,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	60,830.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of PCR Machines for WHO in response to COVID-19	162,800.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	124,621.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Construction of an incinerator at Mutambara Mission Hospital	100,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	123,826.87
UNOPS CI	Services	Construction contract for the construction of maternity wards and staff houses in rural health centres (Mutsvangwa)	800,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	584,416.54
UNOPS CI	Works	ESMP Consultancy Services for Bwerudza Weir	10,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	17,200.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply and Installation of solar pumps & scheme fencing for irrigation scheme (Gudyanga)	255,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	316,569.26
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of canal systems and allied structures in irrigation scheme (Bwerudza)	412,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	411,676.77
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply and installation of solar pumps & scheme fencing for irrigation scheme (Maungandze)	255,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	448,475.60
UNOPS CI	Goods	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes: Mutema	900,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Not Started	-
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of weir across Tanganda river & headworks for water supply to Bwerudza & Mutema irrigation schemes	300,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	-
UNOPS CI	Works	Construction contract for the fencing of schools and irrigation schemes	216,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	188,863.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of canal systems and allied structures in irrigation scheme (Nyanyado)	265,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	260,468.04
UNOPS CI	Works	Provision of design services for Mutema Irrigation Scheme and Tanganda Weir	135,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	262,195.27
UNOPS CI	Works	Construction of Jopa Market	500,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Ongoing	-
UNOPS CI	Goods	Purchase of two project vehicles	100,000.00	International	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	-
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of cement for the rehabilitation of community roads	150,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	204,456.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of wire meshes for the construction of risk mitigation features	150,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	242,989.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	HSE signage for road construction and community awareness	36,135.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	13,343.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Provision of plant and equipment hire services for road construction	300,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	470,824.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Provision of portable toilets and sanitation services on construction sites	50,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	-
UNOPS CI	Services	Construction of Road Culverts	2,100,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	2,330,095.20
UNOPS CI	Services	Funds Distribution and Disbursement	50,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	30,000.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of PPE Kits, hand sanitizers, and medical equipment	236,798.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	223,110.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Procurement of aggregates for road rehabilitation works	100,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	168,901.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Provision of insurance cover for community workers	10,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	4,375.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Provision of portable toilets and sanitation services on construction sites	44,500.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	44,240.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Equipment for road and bridge construction	600,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	26,997.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Land Surveying equipment	20,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	21,500.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Provision of topographical, materials & geotechnical surveys	90,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	89,810.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Safety wear and PPE for community workers	72,270.44	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	14,660.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of road structures (Plant Hire)	370,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	491,700.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of road structures (wire mesh)	190,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	87,208.93
UNOPS CI	Works	Provision of insurance cover for community workers	10,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	20,580.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of a road structure road (layerworks (Stones and gravel)	52,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	110,995.96
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of road structures (aggregates)	100,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	152,854.39
UNOPS CI	Works	Provision of materials testing for quality control and assurance	220,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	158,756.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials for construction of irrigation schemes (Plant Hire)	140,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	30,846.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of road structures (cement)	140,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	299,154.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of road structures (Plant Hire)	140,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	247,743.65
UNOPS CI	Works	Supply of materials and construction of road structures	140,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Not Started	-
UNOPS CI	Works	Rehabilitation and Construction work at Schools: Lot 1	1,400,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	893,677.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Rehabilitation and construction of schools: Lot 2 & 3	1,600,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	2,527,184.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Asbestos waste disposal site	95,000.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	23,876.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Renovations of Old Mutema Mission Laboratory Maricaland	18,252.00	National	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	Completed	18,252.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Development of risk assessment mapping, early warning system, and Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis for Chimanimani and Chipinge	355,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	355,000.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Landslide, flood risk maps for identifying risk mitigation infrastructure work at irrigation schemes	175,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	177,400.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Contract for the establishment of check dams and micro-watershed management schemes	200,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Technical and financial rate	In Progress	-
UNOPS CI	Services	Design services for classroom blocks, toilets, and teachers' housing in schools	350,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	315,200.00
UNOPS CI	Works	Rehabilitation of Isolation Ward at St. Peter's	100,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	217,144.00
UNOPS CI	Goods	Storage containers for construction equipment and inputs	50,000.00	Limited	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Lowest evaluated cost	Completed	28,079.00
UNOPS CI	Services	Consultancy services for the design of Jopa Market	200,000.00	Open	SPD (RFP/RFB)	Rated criteria (VfM)	Completed	81,249.00
TOTAL			30,005,591.88					24,883,075.02





Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project

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