



## **Management of Competing Water Uses and Associated Ecosystems in Pungwe, Busi and Save Basins**

### **Part I: Project Information**

#### **GEF ID**

9593

#### **Project Type**

FSP

#### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

#### **Project Title**

Management of Competing Water Uses and Associated Ecosystems in Pungwe, Busi and Save Basins

#### **Countries**

Regional

#### **Agency(ies)**

IUCN

#### **Other Executing Partner(s):**

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

**Executing Partner Type**

Multilateral

**GEF Focal Area**

International Waters

**Taxonomy**

Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, International Waters, Focal Areas, Freshwater, River Basin

**Rio Markers****Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate Change Adaptation 1

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

540,000

**A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
IW-1_P1	Foster Cooperation for Sustainable Use of Transboundary Water Systems and Economic Growth	GET	2,026,457	9,201,535
IW-2_P3	Advance Conjonctive Management of Surface and Groundwater through Effective Institutional, Legal and Policy Measures	GET	1,364,892	3,791,620
IW-2_P4	Addressing the Water/Food/Ecosystem Security Nexus	GET	2,608,651	49,828,271
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>62,821,426</b>

## **B. Project description summary**

### **Project Objective**

The Program Development Objective is to strengthen transboundary cooperation and management of water resources and associated ecosystems for improved water security, climate change resilience and sustainable livelihoods in the shared Pungwe-Buzi-Save basins (Zimbabwe and Mozambique)

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
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<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
Component 1: Flood and Drought Warning and Mitigation	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1. Floods and droughts management in the Pungwe, Save and Buzi basins is improved and related risks mitigated</p> <p>Outcome 1.2 - Improved national and transboundary capacity for integrated management of floods and droughts</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1. Improved water resources monitoring, warning and information system in support of flood and drought risk management</p> <p>Output 1.1.2. Flood risk &amp; vulnerability characterised</p> <p>Output 1.2.1 - JWT, member States and communities' capacities for flood and drought management strengthened</p> <p>Output 1.2.2 - Project progress towards outcomes documented and shared with all stakeholders</p> <p>Output 2.1.1 - Shared diagnosis of ecosystems status, functioning and economic value established</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 - Strengthened Environmental Flow management Framework for improved decision making</p> <p>Output 2.1.3 - Project progress towards outcomes documented and shared with all stakeholders</p>	GET	2,842,950	13,490,000

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
Component 2: Conserving and restoring ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods	Investment	Outcome 2.1 - Improved water ecosystems of the Pungwe, Save and Buzi basins for sustainable functions and services to people and nature	Output 2.1.1 - Shared diagnosis of ecosystems status, functioning and economic value established  Output 2.1.2 - Strengthened Environmental Flow management Framework for improved decision making  Output 2.1.3 - Project progress towards outcomes documented and shared with all stakeholders	GET	1,509,700	45,091,426

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing(\$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)</b>
Component 3: Integrated basin planning for the Pungwe - Buzi – Save River Basins	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1 - Zimbabwe and Mozambique JWC agrees on updated shared water resources strategy and programme for joint ecosystem based management of the Pungwe- Buzi-Save river basins	<p>Output 3.1.1 - Pungwe-Save-Buzi Transboundary diagnostic analysis (TDA) developed, building on existing Monographs, and Pungwe-Save-Buzi Strategic Action Program (SAP) developed, building on the TDA and IWRM regional (SADC) / basin / national plans &amp; adopted at ministerial level (JWC)</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 - Institutional capacity for integrated planning strengthened</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 - Funds raised for SAP implementation</p> <p>Output 3.1.4 Project progress towards outcomes documented and shared with all stakeholders</p>	GET	1,313,475	3,710,000

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
				<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>	<b>5,666,125</b>	<b>62,291,426</b>
<b>Project Management Cost (PMC)</b>						
				GET	333,875	530,000
				<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>333,875</b>	<b>530,000</b>
				<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>62,821,426</b>

**Please provide justification**

The PMC is 5.8% of the project budget because of the regional nature of the project. Details are provided in the budget spreadsheet in annex.



**C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type**

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
GEF Agency	IUCN BRIDGE P	In-kind	531,426
Donor Agency	CRIDF/DFID-UKAid	In-kind	2,770,000
Donor Agency	GRID-Arendal (Norway)	In-kind	200,000
Government	Zimbabwe	In-kind	530,000
Government	Zimbabwe	In-kind	200,000
Government	Zimbabwe	In-kind	2,900,000
Government	Zimbabwe	In-kind	2,000,000
Government	Zimbabwe	In-kind	33,175,000
Donor Agency	GCF/UNDP	In-kind	20,000,000
Donor Agency	SADC/GIZ/BMZ/DFID	In-kind	410,000
Donor Agency	SADC/GIZ/BMZ/DFID		105,000
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>			<b>62,821,426</b>

**D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>NGI</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
IUCN	GET	Regional	International Waters		No	6,000,000	540,000
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>						<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

**NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement**

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

**PPG Amount (\$)**

150,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

13,500

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>NGI</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>
IUCN	GET	Mozambique	International Waters		No	75,000	6,750
IUCN	GET	Zimbabwe	International Waters		No	75,000	6,750
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>						<b>150,000</b>	<b>13,500</b>

**Core Indicators**

**Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management**

	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Shared water Ecosystem</b>		Pungwe		
<b>Count</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

<b>Shared Water Ecosystem</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at TE)</b>
Pungwe		3		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Select SWE</b>				

**Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

<b>Shared Water Ecosystem</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at TE)</b>

**Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)**

<b>Shared Water Ecosystem</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at TE)</b>

**Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)**

<b>Shared Water Ecosystem</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Rating (Achieved at TE)</b>

**PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION**

**1. Project Description**

1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers identified at PIF stage were confirmed during site visits and consultations at local and national level during the PPG stage. Beyond E-Flows and droughts & floods management, the stakeholders main concern is broader and relates to water sharing and allocation between the two countries. These sections have been further detailed in section 3.3 of the Project Document.

2) The baseline scenario remains consistent with the description in the PIF. Additional details on the baseline scenario and projects can be found in sections 3.6 and 4.6 of the Project Document.

3) The proposed alternative scenario and GEF focal area strategies remain globally consistent with those proposed at the PIF stage. However, the main co-financing identified at PIF stage (Pungwe Program PP2) has actually terminated and will not be continued as anticipated in the PIF. For this reason, the selection of co-financing has been revised and updated. In addition, the field visits and the stakeholders consultations allowed to refine and prioritize their needs and concerns. Expected outputs and activities have been modified/refined accordingly. The changes introduced reflect the additional information gathered through stakeholder consultations and site visits during the PPG stage, and have been validated during a Regional Workshop (Mutare, 11th July 2018).

Also, the overall framework of the project has been re-organized. Former Component 1 about strategic planning becomes new Component 3. Former Component 2 about Floods and Droughts Management becomes new Component 1. And former Component 3 about eflows and ecosystems conservation becomes new Component 2. The rationale of this reorganization is that data, tools and information generated through Component 1 and Component 2 activities will feed the preparation of the strategic planning documents (TDA/SAP) and the related implementation tools (resource mobilization strategy, capacity building, etc). For instance, the detailed assessments of the current hydrological monitoring network, of the flood risk, and of the ecosystems will ease the identification and selection of the priority transboundary issues in the TDA, to be addressed by the SAP.

Finally, the budget volume dedicated to the preparation of the TDA/SAP and related activities was decreased, as this activity was not considered as a priority by the stakeholders, since monographs and action plans have already been drafted for each of the 3 basins. The budget difference was reallocated to Component 1 and Component 2 to improve their sustainability and strengthen the expected results and impacts.

The overall balance of the three components budget is slightly different from what was expected at PIF stage. This results from the findings and conclusions of the field investigations and stakeholders consultations led during the PPG mission. This change was introduced to better match with the stakeholders expectations and needs on the field. The strategy was validated by the stakeholders during a regional validation workshop.

It is also worth to note that the Project Management Costs are slightly higher compared to the provisions of the PIF. A transboundary project and the coordination between an international commission and 2 national institutions it requires justify the need for a Regional Coordinator full time. He will be supported by two IWRM experts who will lead the technical activities in the 2 countries. The budget for these two IWRM experts is provided in Component 1, Activity 1.0 to keep PMC cost as close as possible to the provisions of the PIF.

Please refer to sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of the Project Document for further details.

4) The incremental reasoning remains globally consistent with the one proposed in the PIF, having been refined based on additional information from the baseline and co-financing projects. See Section 4.8 of the Project Document.

5) The global environmental benefits of the project have been refined based on additional information gathered during the PPG stage. See Section 4.1 of the Project Document.

6) See sections 4.9 and 5 of the Project Document.

#### **A.2. Child Project?**

**If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.**

NA

#### **A.3. Stakeholders**

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

Stakeholder contribution to the design phase:



The project components design process, during the PPG mission, benefited from the contributions of various regional, national and local stakeholders. Regional, national and local stakeholders from the national institutions, the private sector and the civil society have indeed been invited to share data and information on the transboundary environmental issues they face. They were also invited to express their needs in terms of capacity building, institutional strengthening and on-the-ground intervention to tackle these issues. Local and national consultations (national meetings in both countries in April 2018, field missions in April 2018 and May 2018, in Mozambique and Zimbabwe respectively) and dedicated work sessions during the regional workshops held in Pretoria, South Africa, 13/02/2018, Beira, Mozambique (07/05/2018) and Mutare, Zimbabwe (12/07/2018) in the framework of the PPG mission were specifically organised to ease this information sharing. A broad range of stakeholders took part to these exercises. The minutes of the consultations are detailed in the project scoping report. The detailed contributions provided during the workshop sessions are available in the workshop reports

No indigenous groups will be affected by the project.

For additional details on identified stakeholders and their engagement, see sections 3.4 and 6 of the Project Document.

## Documents

Title

Submitted

**In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.**

To assure stakeholders remain engaged and participate in project implementation, numerous aspects of stakeholder involvement are integrated into the key components of the project design. Technical partners will undertake activities under contractual arrangements. The project will co-ordinate with all the sector initiatives implemented by other agencies in the sub-region. IUCN has initiated discussions at national and regional levels with other development partners on developing an integrated approach to addressing floods, droughts, and water-related ecosystems management in the region. Successful implementation of the project will depend on the active participation of stakeholders. To assure this, stakeholder involvement is recognized as an integral requirement for each project component. In endorsing the project document, the countries of the region recognize and embrace the need for this direct involvement by all stakeholders in the project process.

The primary stakeholders in this project include:

- Public Sector: ministries responsible for water resources management, disaster risk reduction, environment, community development, and education;
- Local government authorities;
- Local community-based decision bodies

- Community-based organizations: groups, cooperatives, associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO): national trusts, conservation associations, women's organizations, organizations of fisher-folk and national and regional organizations representing sedentary crop growers and livestock raisers, pastoralists, etc.
- Local communities: traditional rulers, farmers, fishermen, women, hunters, etc.
- Private Sector: manufacturers/agro industrials (irrigation schemes), hydroelectric dams operators;
- Professionals: researchers, sociologists, environmental managers, engineers (water, civil, environmental), biologists, teachers, curriculum specialists, media practitioners

The following stakeholder engagement strategy indicates how the various stakeholders will be involved, and at what stages. In order to attain sustainability, the activities are designed to address interests of large groups of stakeholders, and a significant portion of the budget is designated for this task.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;** Yes

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;**

**Co-financier;**

**Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;**

**Executor or co-executor;** Yes

**Other (Please explain)**

The engagement strategy of the project relies on a same 3-step workflow, that shall be implemented whenever stakeholders participation is expected:

Capacity building;

Technical support for an accurate diagnostic;

Consultation and dialogue involving all the stakeholders towards the elaboration and implementation of development strategies, management plans, adaptation measures, or resilience strengthening activities.

### Specific roles of each stakeholder

Indicative roles of identified key partners are detailed in the following stakeholder table.

Country	Name of the organisation	Main activities in relation with the project	Role / involvement in project
SADC	SADC Water Division	Provision of framework for transboundary water management Coordination of transboundary initiatives	Benchmarking with other regional experiences and advice Benefits from operationalisation of SADC Protocol for Pungwe, Buzi, Save basins
Basins	Joint Water Commission	Bilateral dialog and advice to the respective governments on the conservation, development and utilisation of their shared water and watercourses	High-level orientation of the project Benefits from the operationalisation of JWC mandate at local level, with strengthening of bilateral rivers dialogue
<b>State national and regional services</b>			
Mozambique	National Water Council	Advice on cross-sectoral coordination	Support to JWC sessions preparation
	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and WR - DGNRH	National legal, policy and planning oversight of the water sector	Intervention in line with national policies and strategies for water resources management
	ARA-Centro	Operational water management for Pungwe, Buzi and Save basins (planning, administration and control of public waters (including sanctions), licensing, approval and supervision of new hydraulic infrastructures, monitoring, water users dispute resolution, definition of protection areas)	
	National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC)	Natural Disasters (flood, drought, cyclone) prevention, coordination and day to day management	Implements and benefits from all project activities regarding flood management (Component 1)
	National Institute of Meteorology (INAM)	Climate monitoring and meteorological forecast	Implements and benefits from activities 1.1 (improvement of the Hydromet network) and activity 1.6 (information dissemination in early warning systems)
	Ministry of Land, Environment and rural development (MITADER) - ND of Environment	National legal, policy and planning oversight of the environment sector	Involved in activities aiming at environmental protection (Component 2 and 3)

Country	Name of the organisation	Main activities in relation with the project	Role / involvement in project
	Agência nacional de Controlo de Qualidade Ambiental	Water quality issues	Involved in activities regarding environmental enforcement strengthening (2.1)
	Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira	Knowledge management of marine, estuarine and riverine ecosystems, including mangroves and wetlands	Shall be involved and benefit from activities of characterisation of ecosystems (2.1) and consideration of their needs in terms of water regime (2.3: e-flows). Shall be involved in TDA/SAP process (3.1)
Zimbabwe	Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MEWC)	National legal, policy and planning oversight of the water sector National legal, policy and planning oversight of the environment sector (including water quality and wetlands) Climate monitoring and meteorological forecast Climate change adaptation and mitigation coordination	Intervention in line with national policies and strategies for water resources management Implement and benefit from all project activities.
	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works & National Housing - Department of Civil Protection	Natural Disasters prevention, coordination and management	Implements and benefits from Component 1
	ZINWA (Save /Runde)	Operational water management for Pungwe, Buzi and Save basins (planning, administration and control of public waters (including sanctions), licensing, approval and supervision of new hydraulic infrastructures, monitoring, water users dispute resolution, definition of protection areas)	Intervention in line with national policies and strategies for water resources management Implement and benefit from all project activities. Many activities aim at ZINWA capacities strengthening. Will host technical assistance
	Environment Management Agency (EMA)	Wetlands and water quality issues	Involved in activities aiming at environmental protection (Component 2 and 3).
	Nyanga National Park	Natural resources and wildlife protection and valorization	Involved into Activity 2.1 (identification of key ecosystems and assessment of their needs in terms of water regime)
	Gonarezhou National Park		
	Moz	Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala and Manica Provincial offices	Cross-cutting coordination at provincial level Environmental officers in charge of pollution control

Country	Name of the organisation	Main activities in relation with the project	Role / involvement in project
Zim	Masvingo, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Matabeleland South and Midlands Provincial offices	Cross-cutting coordination at provincial level	Involved in national meetings, information dissemination and community awareness on early warning systems (1.4, 3.3, 3.6)
Moz	Massangena, Inhassoro, Govuro, Mabote, Machanga, Machaze District Councils	Cross-cutting coordination at district level	
Zim	Rural District Councils	Disaster risk management at district level	
Moz	Chimoio, Beira , Dongo Municipalities	Urban planning, climate change adaptation at city level, flood management & rescue	
Zim	Mutare, Gweru, Masvingo, Shurugwi, Zvishavane Municipalities	Urban planning	
<b>Local decision and management bodies</b>			
Moz	Basin Committees (Pungwe and Save)	Stakeholders participation	Involved in national meetings, and in particular for TDA/SAP Involved in flood management plans elaboration (1.3) and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.3, 2.6)
Moz	Sub-basin Committees (Nhazonia, Gorongosa)	Stakeholders participation	Involved in flood management plans elaboration (1.3) and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.3)
Zim	Basin Committees (Save, Runde)	Coordination of sub-basin committees	Involved in national meetings, and in particular for TDA/SAP Involved in flood management plans elaboration (1.3) and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.3)
Zim	12 sub-catchment councils	Stakeholders participation, water tariffs collection, legal control	Involved in flood management plans elaboration (1.3) and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.3, 2.6)
Moz	Comites Locais de Gestao e Risco de Calamidades	Communities organisation for flood management	Involved in flood management plans elaboration (1.3) and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.6)
Moz	Comites de gestão de Recursos naturais (CRN)	Natural resources management in Gorongosa area	Concerned CRN consulted for assessing key ecosystems status (2.1) and e-flows (2.3)
<b>NGOs</b>			
Moz	Global Water Partnership	Benchmarking, exchange of experience, support to	Executing Agency. Implements all activities

Country	Name of the organisation	Main activities in relation with the project	Role / involvement in project
Moz	African Network of Basin Organisations / ANBO	IWRM implementation	Benchmarking and valorisation – involved in activity 3.6 and 3.7
<b>Private sector</b>			
Moz Zim	Farmers	Infrastructure construction. Water consumption and pollution as a result of agricultural activity	Involved in water uses assessment and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.2, 2.6)
	Extractive mining companies	Water abstraction and pollution because of mining activities.	Interested in environmental enforcement strengthening (2.4)
	Gold panners	Fisheries (indigenous knowledge of fish ecology)	
	Fishermen	Operation of hydropower dams in Buzi basin	Consulted for assessing key ecosystems status (2.1) and e-flows (2.4)
Moz	Electricidade de Moçambique	Infrastructure construction. Water consumption and pollution as a result of agricultural activity	Involved in water uses assessment and water sharing procedures for e-flows/objective flows release (2.3)
Moz	Parque Nacional de Gorongosa (Carr Foundation)	Natural resources and wildlife protection and valorization	Involved into Activity 2.1 and 2.2
	Parque Nacional de Zinave		
Zim	Sustainable Agriculture Technology (Wildlife in Livelihood Development: WILD)		
	Save Valley Conservancy Trust (SVCT)		
<b>Research</b>			
Zam	University of Zambezi	Water quality analysis	Solicited in activity 2.4 (roadmap for environmental issues)
Moz	University of Maputo	Research on mangroves	Involved in ecosystems status and needs assessment (2.1)
regional	Waternet	Researchers mobilization for e-flows determination Researchers networking regarding water	Involved in e-flows assessment (BRIDGE operator)
<b>Donors</b>			

Country	Name of the organisation	Main activities in relation with the project	Role / involvement in project
International	GRID-Arendal	Flood risk mapping; technical diagnostic analysis	Co-financing Involved in the establishment of a funds mobilization roadmap (3.7)
international	GIZ, DFID-CRIFD, GEF, ...	Projects funding	

**Zoom on NGO and community relays capacities**

***In Mozambique***

Name of the organization	Focal area	Size (number of employees)	Capacity / Functionality (+ to +++)
Comites locais de gestao de riscos (CLGRC)	Communities: - 28 comites in the Buzi, basin including Rio Lucite/Dombe & Revue, - 6 in the Pungwe basin - 19 (Govuro & Machanga) in the Save basin	18 voluntary members	+++ (Buzi) + (Save & Pungwe)
Comites de gestão de Recursos naturais(CRN)	6 Gorongosa	18 voluntary members	+++

***In Zimbabwe***

Name of the organization	Focal area	Capacity / Functionality (+ to +++)
Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE)	Sustainable utilisation of resources by rural communities	++
Bio-Innovate Zimbabwe (BIZ)	The collection of natural products by poor communities for commercial use	+++
Save Valley Conservancy Trust (SVCT)	Wildlife conservation and management	+++
Sustainable Agriculture Technology (Wildlife in Livelihood Development: WILD)	EU-funded community based wildlife management in communal areas adjoining Gonarezhou National Park	+++
Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)	Joint managers of Gonarezhou National Park with strong links to community wildlife management projects	+++

**A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).**

The project recognizes that women are under represented in positions of responsibility within civil society organizations and local institutions, including as concerns water resources management, and face significant barriers to securing resource rights. Women’s groups and vulnerable populations have been involved systematically in discussions linked to the definition of the activities that are to be financed by the project and during the PPG field mission, efforts were made to meet with women.

The activities proposed have been defined in view of involving men and women equally. They include activites to raise awareness on water resource management issues and promote adaptation and mitigation actions.

## **Documents**

**Title**

**Submitted**

**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

**If yes, please upload document or equivalent here**

**If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:**

**Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;**

**Improving women's participation and decision making**

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women** Yes

**Will the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**



Yes

The project logical framework includes gender dis-aggregated indicators, as well as the environmental and social management framework.

**A.5. Risks**

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.**

Table below provides risks analysis and the associated mitigation measures.

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
Political instability	Moderate	IUCN in consultation with the executing agency and the GEF Secretariat will suspend the project implementation.
Institutional turn over at national level	Moderate	IUCN and the Executing Agency ensure the participation of directors and managers from the relevant Directorates.
Institutional turn over at local level (MEP extension services, PMU experts, etc.)	Moderate	Strengthen the role of ZINWA and ARA-CENTRO. IUCN and the executing agency will jointly promote measures for a sustained project staffing over the project lifespan.
Climate change impacts at higher than anticipated levels	High	The region is likely to face more droughts and periods of heavy rainfall and the project is flexible enough to function under drier conditions. The project precisely aims at addressing climate risk to increase populations resilience to climate risks (both droughts and floods) and reinforce administrations capacity in risk assessment, monitoring, and mitigation. In this case, the project would even gain relevance. However, in the event of the occurrence of such climate event during the project implementation phase: - Should it occur at the beginning of the project, the actions would be postponed during recovery period, - Should it occur at the end of the project, the actions implemented would have contributed to protect project beneficiaries and improve their response to the event.

Risk Description	Level	Mitigation measure(s)
Security and stability in the region	Moderate	The PMU will be in close contact with the national administration offices and will have access to security updates. In addition, local stakeholders who are familiar with the local context and able to anticipate this risk will implement the project.
Weak capacity of institutions	Moderate	Institutional strengthening and capacity building will be intensified for the government staff through the provision of appropriate technical assistance, procurement, financial management and disbursement. The provision of continuous support and monitoring by the programme management team will provide rapid response support to emerging implementation challenges.
Low uptake of methods, techniques and tools for the management of water resources;	Low	Outputs of this project are; flood maps and strengthening of the community-early warning systems guidelines for the local managers and technicians, and training of communities on how to use them in the Buzi basin. They will be important compliments to the proposed interventions.
Lack of adequate financial commitment by target countries	Moderate	The two countries have, through the PPG process, expressed commitment to this project. However, given the development challenges facing them, there is a risk that other priorities deemed to be more urgent could emerge during the life of the project and threaten the sustainability of expected outputs and outcomes. IUCN will seek acceptable and manageable financial commitments from the member countries to this initiative. The involvement of other partners will also be sought to complement.
Project overwhelms the available capacity and skills to an extent it fails.	High	The Buzi experience of the community EWS proved that the approach proposed is appropriate provided the following steps are being followed: - Ensure a consistent analysis of local capacity, including the intrinsic capacity for innovation. - Propose strategies and plans for capacity building that are based on training needs identified through consultation and on estimated absorption capacity, and that are built on approaches respecting local cultures and while making room for the intrinsic capabilities innovation
Projects become source of conflict	Low	Project will be established through a consultative process and all decisions are made with a bottom-up consultation as much as possible.

#### A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

#### Institutional arrangement

The execution of the project will be under the overall responsibility of the Joint Water Commission, gathering representatives of the Ministry of Public Work, Housing and Water Resources of Mozambique, and the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate Change of Zimbabwe. JWC will be in charge of strategic orientation of the project.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the project's implementing agency for the project. IUCN will support JWC to ensure execution of administrative and financial matters and will assist in key technical and scientific issues. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be set-up as a regional task force to assist and advise on the implementation of the activities.

Global Water Partnership will serve as a bilateral executing agency contracted by IUCN and supported by partner government agencies to recruit and administer a Project Management Unit for the implementation of the project.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) and technical assistants funded by specific activities will be responsible for planning operational and day-to-day implementation of the project components.

Additional details on the institutional arrangements can be found in Section 5 of the Project Document.

The proposed project is consistent with GEF-6 focal area strategies for international waters (IW) and will be implemented in close coordination with multiple current and past GEF interventions related to this focal area strategy in SADC region. A full list of these interventions is provided in Section 3.5.5 of the Project Document.

The PMC is estimated to 5.8% of the project cost. This is due to the regional element of the project, which involves increased coordination.

### **Coordination with other projects**

After the Cyclone Idai disaster that affected most of the basin, a lot of development attention is now focusing on the landscape. Funding of close to USD100 million is coming from the World Bank, African Development Bank and other donors for the Idai Recovery Project (IRP) to Zimbabwe, with a higher amount for Mozambique, focusing on mitigating the impact of Cyclone Idai on the most affected communities, including restoring livelihood and infrastructure in areas most hit by the disaster in 2019. As this project will be implemented during the ZIRP activities, the synergistic approach will be used, coordinated by the national governments who host the IRP and are part of this project.

In Zimbabwe, the National Water Resources Masterplan Project will use its identified priority areas to consolidate the results from this project and demonstrate its impacts. Precisely, the building of capacity in basin agencies and strengthening of water cooperation, long standing areas in need of intervention, will use this project to achieve some identified targets. The Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway (SECA) Project, which will be concluded in 2020, will also contribute its findings as lessons learnt for the implementation of component 1 activities on drought and flood resilience.

The Building River Dialogue and Governance Phase 4 (IUCN), which co-finance the implementation of some project activities. As an IUCN-implemented project, BRIDGE's component on enhancing capacity to value shared natural water infrastructure/assets will be implemented in tandem with Component 2 of this project. The BRIDGE component on strengthening legal and policy provisions for joint conservation will be coordinated to coincide with Component 3 in order to provide dialogue platforms for effective project implementation.

The SADC-GMI's Sustainable Groundwater Management in SADC Member States Project, which focused on institutional development, capacity strengthening and planning generated important results that can inform the conjunctive management activities in Component 3. SADC-GMI is envisaged to play a role in the project execution, where their expertise will also contribute to the design of the tri-basin institution and the development of the SAP. SADC-GMI will work with the GWP, the executing agency, in delivering their tasks.

The Transboundary Water Resources Management Programme for Africa (GRID-Arendal) which carried out assessments with the SARDC, leading to the publication of Atlases for Lake Victoria Basin, Zambezi River Basin and the Limpopo Basin, also earmarked to execute some tasks in this project. The SARDC will work with GWP under Activity 3.2 to produce a basin atlas for the PUBUSA. The objective here is to communicate the urgency required in addressing these changes in the SAP. Activity will be co-funded by GRID-Arendal and SARDC, and will produce a basin atlas, a story map and outreach activities to disseminate widely the findings of this initiative.

**Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:**

#### **A.7. Benefits**

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?**

- Strengthened resilience of the local communities to flood and drought, through improved floods and droughts management in the Pungwe, Save and Buzi basins and related risks mitigated;
- Flood and drought risk mainstreamed in the decision making process based on improved national and transboundary capacity for integrated management of floods and droughts
- Strengthened resilience of local communities' livelihoods to drought relying on sustainable functions and services delivered to people and nature by improved water ecosystems of the Pungwe, Save and Buzi basins;
- Zimbabwe and Mozambique JWC agrees on updated shared water resources strategy and programme for joint ecosystem based management of the Pungwe- Buzi-Save river basins.

See also section 4.2 of the Project Document and the flowcharts explicating the expected impacts and benefits of the proposed activities within this project.

#### **A.8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.**

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user-friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Knowledge management is an integral part of the project design and was addressed in every proposed activity (see section 4.10 of the Project Document) and more specifically in activities 3.9 and 3.10. As stated above, the project also builds heavily on previous initiatives and projects implemented in SADC region, as detailed in Section 3.5. Consequently, during the PPG mission, particular attention was paid to assessing the results and products of these projects. Initiatives, actions and activities that did not produce the desired results have been analysed to avoid repeating mistakes, and project managers of these past or on-going initiatives were extensively consulted during the scoping and the field missions of the PPG phase.

## **B. Description of the consistency of the project with:**

### **B.1. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.**

#### **Project alignment with water resources management policies**

##### Alignment with the SADC framework

Among the regional and international conventions to which both Zimbabwe and Mozambique are party, the SADC revised protocol on shared water resources is of particular significance. The Protocol has the following objectives:

a) *“Promote and facilitate the establishment of shared watercourse agreements and Shared Watercourse Institutions for the management of shared watercourses;*

*b) Advance the sustainable, equitable and reasonable utilisation of the shared watercourses; c) promote a co-ordinated and integrated environmentally sound development and management of shared watercourses;*

*d) promote the harmonisation and monitoring of legislation and policies for planning, development, conservation, protection of shared watercourses, and allocation of the resources thereof; and*

*e) promote research and technology development, information exchange, capacity building, and the application of appropriate technologies in shared watercourses management.”*

Although not directly dedicated to governance framework development, the GEF project will contribute to cooperation strengthening for the shared basins that may in time lead to the establishment of the tri-basin organisation. However, the 3 components are perfectly in line with objectives b) and c) of the Protocol, while capacity building and data exchange activities will concur to objective e) and *Article 3.4*.

With its Component 2, the GEF project also operationalizes Article 3.2 which is about maintaining a proper balance “*between resource development for a higher standard of living for their people and conservation and enhancement of the environment to promote sustainable development*”, and Article 4.2. stipulating to; “*jointly, protect and preserve the ecosystems of a shared watercourses, prevent, reduce and control the pollution and environmental degradation of a shared watercourse that may cause significant harm to other Watercourse States or to their environment, including harm to human health or safety, to the use of the waters for any beneficial purpose or to the living resources of the watercourse.*”

Key issues to be addressed under this are also the equitable and reasonable utilisation of shared water resources, the obligation not to cause significant harm to co-riparian’s interests, and information sharing. These issues have remained mostly unimplemented to date. IUCN/GEFs involvement as neutral third party will help contribute to the achievement of these commitments and compliance with international treaties.

#### Alignment with the Pungwe Agreement

The GEF project is a contribution to the operationalisation of the Pungwe Agreement signed by both parties, and in particular:

- Article 12 regarding measurements of water quantity and quality, that the GEF project will concretize with the installation of hydromet monitoring stations (Activity 1.1) and the water uses knowledge development (Activity 3.1).
- Article 13 about “*regular exchange of data and information*” to which Activity 1.2 will contribute,
- Article 14 about “*drought and floods management*”, focus of Components 1 and 2.
- Article 17 about “*flow regimes*” that underlines the need to “*ensure water of sufficient quantity with acceptable quality to sustain the watercourse and its associated ecosystems*” which is precisely the purpose of activities 2.3 to 2.5.

### Alignment with the National Water Policies

The Mozambican national Water Policy defines the main policies as follows: “*satisfaction of basic needs, participation of the beneficiaries, water prices to reflect the economic value of water, regulation and monitoring of service providers, principle of integrated water resources management, water resources development plans for the major river basin and priority to reach agreements with other riparian states in shared river basins, de-centralization of water resources management at the operational level to autonomous regional water administrations (ARAs)*”. The National Water Policy further recognizes the particular pressure undergone by shared river basins (1.2.c), and emphasizes the need for water for environmental protection (1.2.d), to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts (1.2.e), and to promote peace & regional integration through joint water management in shared basins (1.2.f). The GEF project is fully coherent with this framework, and almost all activities of the GEF project echo to specific dispositions of the policy. For instance, the Policy prescribes the use of IWRM approach, including the guarantee of environmental flows (4) that are operationalized by Activity 2.3. For droughts and floods management (5), it also plans to develop flood mapping (Activity 1.3) or the development of plans for restriction of use in shared basins (Activity 2.6). It also promotes the development of joint initiatives in shared basins.

Drought management and transboundary watercourses management are listed as the top priorities of the Zimbabwean National Water Policy (Minister’s Foreword). “*The policy acknowledges the principles of IWRM (6.3). The Environment is considered a legitimate and important user of water (environmental protection is the 4<sup>th</sup> objective out of 8 - 6.2). « therefore sufficient quantity of water of adequate quality will be allocated to meet the requirements riverine and aquatic eco systems, wildlife, wetlands, bird life etc, based on sound professional assessment” although their allocations come after other uses’. Water allocation “shall include environmental flows, followed by regular monitoring by Catchment and Sub-Catchment Councils. Environmental requirements sufficient to sustain essential environmental functions will be determined scientifically, reserved and included in all water plans, permit applications and permit approvals”*. Pollution control is also listed among the Priority Policy directives and Policy Principles (6.10). Component 2 activities are perfectly coherent with these priorities. The Policy also promotes ecosystems and wetlands “measures that protect high-value ecosystems such as wetlands, together with the management and control of erosion and high risk flood areas (7.6.6), to which Components 1&2 will contribute.

### **Project alignment with risk management policies**

The 1<sup>st</sup> principle of the 1999 risk management policy in Mozambique emphasizes the role of communities in planning programming and implementing disaster management activities, which is the aim of activity 1.4. It also recommends (IVc) the preparation of sector plans for each kind of disaster, including droughts and floods, which corresponds to activities 1.3 and 1.4 of the GEF project. The governance setup created, namely the INGC, will be a key partner in the national project steering instances.

### **Project alignment with climate change strategies**

#### Alignment with National Climate Strategies

The Government of Mozambique approved a National Strategy on Climate Change (2012), which summarizes the actions towards adapting and mitigate recurrent extreme events in vulnerable areas. The two first priorities (among 8 concerns) are: i) Adaptation and climate risk management; ii) Water resources, which gives important emphasis to GEF Project's Component 1. In particular, as established in the National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy (NCCAMS) (MICOA, 2012), the national priority is defined in its mission as follows : *"to increase resilience in the communities and the national economy including the reduction of climate risks, and promote a low-carbon development and the green economy through the integration of adaptation and mitigation in sectorial and local planning"*. The planned project is therefore in line with the Mozambique INDC.

The planned project is also in line with the Zimbabwe INDC, which seeks to build resilience to climate change whilst ensuring sustainable development in recognition of its climate change vulnerability and national circumstances. In presenting its INDC, Zimbabwe seeks to contribute to an ambitious goal of limiting temperature rise to below 1.5°C. The global climate target is to prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

### **Project alignment with environmental policies**

#### Alignment with Ramsar Convention commitments

The two countries are signatories to the Ramsar Convention. This intergovernmental treaty provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The convention also has resolutions on river basin management, climate change, extractive industries, which are relevant within the context of the proposed project. The convention was adopted in Zimbabwe on 3 May 2013. Zimbabwe currently has seven sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a surface area of 453,828 hectares. The convention entered into force in Mozambique on 3 December 2004. Mozambique currently has two sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a surface area of 4,534,872 hectares. By being signatories, the two partner states commit to conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world. Through the ecosystem-based management, the project will promote principles of the Ramsar convention.

#### Alignment with the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)

Zimbabwe is party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and accordingly has obligations to implement the provisions of the convention. In 2013, Zimbabwe launched the development of its second-generation National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to address some of the threats facing biodiversity in the country as well as fulfilling its obligations under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In 2003, Mozambique embarked on the development and implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation of Biological Diversity (2003-2010). The mission for this strategy was defined for the next 20 years: "To ensure the conservation of biodiversity through the integration, training, financing and the strengthening of partnerships between the different sectors of society." The plan addresses biodiversity issues and considers synergies with other important instruments such as the National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change and the Strategy and Action Plan to Combat against Drought and Desertification.



## **Project alignment with development policies**

### Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

The project will contribute towards attainment of the sustainable development goals by the two partner states. For example, by promoting flood and drought risk management, the project will, contribute towards Goal 1 on poverty, by building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. The project will also contribute towards Goal 6 on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, through measures such as: protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, rivers and aquifers; Promoting transboundary cooperation; improving water quality by reducing pollution and managing water scarcity due to drought, through improved ground water governance and drought resilience.

### Alignment with RISDP

The project is aligned to the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), adopted in 2003, which constitutes a strategic framework for deeper regional economic integration and social development in the SADC region. RISDP provides strategic direction for the efficient implementation and delivery of the SADC Programme of Action over a period of 15 years. It aligns the overarching long-term integrated development goals and objectives with discrete policies and priority intervention areas, while enhancing and strengthening inter-sectoral linkages and synergies in order to accelerate poverty eradication in the region. It is a cross-sectoral plan in which significant emphasis has been placed on water through the updated RSAP-IWRMD. In it the cross-sectoral nature of water in the development process has been underscored: poverty reduction, food security, provision of energy, securing good health

### Alignment with PRSPs

The IUCN GEF project is aligned with the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) for Mozambique and economic policy frameworks for Zimbabwe. These strategies emphasize healthy ecosystems, poverty reduction and sustainable economic growth. They also identify degradation of natural resources as a key impediment to attainment of results. The project will contribute towards addressing these concerns. In particular, the Mozambique PRSP, notes that looking ahead, a number of problems will need resolution if recent strong growth is to be maintained-given that some of the increase in output is due to “catch-up” after the 2000 floods. In particular, the coverage of extension services is still limited, hence the importance of the outsourcing pilots.

### **C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:**

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the proposed project will be conducted in accordance with established IUCN and GEF procedures/guidelines. The standard M&E reports and procedures required for all IUCN/GEF projects will apply to the M&E plan for the proposed project, including the following:

**Inception Workshop and Report.** The Inception Workshop gathering the stakeholders involved in the project, and resulting Inception Report are the venue and means to finalize preparations for the implementation of the proposed project, involving the formulation of the first annual work plan, detailing of stakeholder roles and responsibilities, and of reporting and monitoring requirements. As the Project Document was developed based on a consultative process that integrated both scoping and field missions as well as stakeholder workshops, it is anticipated that the inception workshop and the resulting report would result in only minor adjustments to the provisions in the original Project Document.

**Strategic Result Framework.** Monitoring and evaluation begins with preparation of the Project Document, including a logical framework matrix based on indicators of implementation progress and means of verification. This Log Frame will underpin a results-based M&E system for the proposed project.

**Quarterly Progress Report.** Each quarter, the PMU will prepare a summary of the project's substantive and technical progress towards achieving its objectives. The summaries will be submitted to GWP, and will reviewed and cleared by IUCN before being sent to the IUCN/GEF Coordinator.

**The Annual Project Report (APR) / project implementation review** is designed to integrate the independent views of the main stakeholders of a project on its relevance, performance and the likelihood of its success. The APR covers performance assessments on project outputs and outcomes, major achievements, evidence of success, constraints, lessons learned and recommendations as well as an overall rating of the project. The APR will be prepared by the Project Coordinator after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, and will be submitted to the GWP. The stakeholder review will be framed by the logical framework matrix and the performance indicators. A Terminal Project Report will be prepared for the terminal meeting.

**Tripartite Review (TPR) (Steering committee).** The Tri-Partite Review (TPR) is a policy-level meeting of the parties directly involved in the implementation of a project. The same parties involved in the prior Inception Workshop will participate in the TPR (i.e., the members of the Steering Committee, including the regional and national executing agencies, IUCN, local partners, direct beneficiaries and other stakeholders). It will assess the progress of the project and make decisions on recommendations to improve the design and implementation of the project in order to achieve the expected results. On these occasions, the Project Coordinator will submit an updated work plan (if required) and the latest Annual Project Report (APR), and formulate recommendations for eventual adjustments of strategies and activities. A draft APR shall be prepared at least two months in advance of the TPR to allow for review by IUCN prior to the meeting. The Executing Agency will make sure that the recommendations of the TPR are carried out. Annual TPRs are not required as the Steering Committee meetings are expected to address many of the issues that would normally be addressed in a TPR.

**Independent External Evaluation** at mid-term and termination of the project. A mid-term project evaluation will be conducted during the third implementation year, focusing on relevance; performance (effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness); issues requiring decisions and actions; and initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. A final evaluation, which occurs three months prior to the final TPR meeting, focuses on the same issues as the mid-term evaluation but also covers impact, sustainability, and follow-through recommendations, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.

**Budget Revisions.** Project budget revisions will reflect the final expenditures for the preceding year, to enable the preparation of a realistic plan for the provision of inputs for the current year. Other budget revisions may be undertaken as necessary during the course of the project. It is expected that significant revisions will be cleared with the IUCN/GEF Coordinator for consistency with the GEF principle of incrementality and GEF eligibility criteria before being approved;

**Corresponding budget.** The corresponding budget for the M&E plan is USD 173,550. The detailed budget of the M&E plan is provided within the detailed budget of the overall GEF project (Appendix 7).

The overall monitoring and evaluation plan is summarized in Table 11 below.

*Table 11: M&E activities, timeframe and responsibilities*

<b>M&amp;E activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget (GEF funded)</b>
Project Planning Documents: PRODOC, Logframe (including indicators), M&E Plan	During project design stage	Project proponent together with RPMU Staff and consultants and other stakeholders	PPG grant
Quarterly Progress Report	Quarterly	Project coordinator and project team	Activities 1.7, 2.8 & 3.8
Annual Project Progress Report	Annually	Project coordinator and project team in consultation with project stakeholders	
Tripartite Review / Project Implementation Review (PIR)	At 18 months	Regional Executing Agency, The Governments (National Executing Agencies), Regional Project Coordinator, project team.	PMC
Independent External Evaluation	At the mid-point and end of project implementation	Executing Agency (GWP)	Activity 4.5
Budget revisions	When necessary	Project team, IUCN headquarters	PMC

In addition to the standard IUCN and GEF procedures outlined above, the project will benefit from annual Steering Committee Meetings. The Steering Committee is the primary policy-making body for the present Mano River project. The Regional Project Coordinator will schedule and report on Steering Committee Meetings.

**PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)**

**A. GEF Agency(ies) certification**

<b>GEF Agency Coordinator</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Project Contact Person</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Email</b>
Sheila Aggarwal-Khan	11/23/2018	Taritor Davison		Davison.Saruchera@iucn.org

**ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).**

See ProDoc section 2

**ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).**

<b>STAP review at PIF stage (May 11th, 2017)</b>	
<i>Secretariat comment</i>	<i>Agency response</i>
<p>1. To complement the thorough description of the biophysical factors being threatened by environmental degradation and climate change, STAP recommends describing the socio-economic context of the affected populations living along the Beira Corridor. This information is important in order to understand the population's abilities to cope with climate change, adopt, or adapt, practices that are drought and flood resilient.</p>	<p>Information on the socio-economic context of populations in the basin has been collected, with a particular focus on the pilot sites to be identified, and gathered in the dedicated sections "Socio-economic context" and "Threats, roots causes and barriers analysis" of the Project Document. The Beira city services have developed a Climate Change Adaptation Plan, considered as a reference planning document in the region.</p> <p>In addition, activity 2.1 will consist in further assessing the ecosystems services and the livelihoods of the local populations.</p>
<p>2. STAP suggests detailing the impact of climate variability on the water, energy, food nexus, which the project aims to use as a framework for improving ecosystem based management across the three river basins. This includes highlighting the role of climate change as a driver in the nexus, and identifying actions based on the linkages between climate variability, and resource management. In this respect, STAP also suggests providing details of climate change projections in the target area, or in the region. IUCN may want to refer to the following paper on the connections between climate and the water, energy, food nexus in southern Africa: Conway, D. et al. (2015)."Climate and southern Africa's water-energy-food nexus". The authors of this paper argue convincingly that in southern Africa the physical and socioeconomic exposure to climate impact is especially significant and is crucial in local economies and livelihoods.</p>	<p>The impacts of climate change and variability have been synthesized in the context section of the Project Document, including the recommended paper and references.</p> <p>In that respect, activities 1.1 and 1.2 will be dedicated to the strengthening of hydro-meteorological monitoring networks in the 3 basins and to the processing of generated baseline data for display in a real-time information system. These timeseries and information systems will characterize the impact of climate variability on the water resources and their uses in the 3 basins.</p>

<p>3. An aspect of the project that will need to be addressed more fully as the project is developed is the role of indigenous (local) technical knowledge. This is more specific than the stakeholder and community involvement mentioned in the proposal. The Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies in South Africa estimates, for example, that indigenous farmer-saved seeds which farmers have been improving and adapting to local conditions over many years, currently constitute about 70% of seeds used in Mozambique.</p> <p>Top-down modernisation of agricultural development rarely includes the livelihood (and often climate resilience) of local practices; yet attention to local knowledge encourages farmer participation and support to conservation of ecosystems. This will be especially critical in the project achieving its ambitious target of 120 million hectares in sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest). Advice especially on the importance in southern Africa rangelands of addressing local economies in transiting from land degradation to sustainable land management has been published and could give a useful guide to developing project components: Reed, M.S. et al (2015) Reorienting land degradation towards sustainable land management: Linking sustainable livelihoods with ecosystem services in rangeland systems. Journal of Environmental Management 151:472-485.</p>	<p>Indigenous knowledge has been fully integrated into the proposed approach, especially regarding flood management. The development strategy of the community-based early warning systems is based on indigenous knowledge developed by vulnerable communities and on scientific tools implemented by national administrations.</p>
<p>4. It is unclear what contributions the project will make towards addressing water pollution in the Beira Corridor. Conflicts between local farmers and artisanal miners have already occurred in Manicaland and along the borders between Mozambique and Zimbabwe. STAP recommends that the project contribute towards a baseline measuring the contaminants in the rivers, doing so will improve ecosystem functioning in the three river basins, and therefore, the project's effectiveness in addressing the water, food, energy nexus.</p>	<p>The water quality concerns emerged as priority from the discussions held during the PPG mission. In addition the PP2 program has carried out water quality monitoring campaigns. The project, through activity 2.7, will support water quality monitoring to enable the local administration relying on an operational plan to tackle this priority concern in the targeted basins</p>
<p>5. STAP recommends that the project detail how the project will contribute towards addressing the knowledge gap on the impact of climate change on drought, or water availability. One possibility is for component 2 to focus on acquiring baseline data on hydrological responses to climate. Learning generated in this regard should be included under knowledge management. The following paper highlights knowledge gaps and research needs on understanding further the impacts of climate change on water resources in Mozambique and Zimbabwe: Kusangaya, S. et al. (2014). "Impacts of climate change on water resources in southern Africa: a review". Physics and Chemistry of the Earth 67-69 (2014) 47-54.</p>	<p>Activities 1.1 and 1.2 will be dedicated to the strengthening of hydro-meteorological monitoring networks in the 3 basins and to the processing of generated baseline data for display in a real-time information system. These timeseries and information systems will characterize the impact of climate variability on the water resources and their uses in the 3 basins.</p>
<p><b>GEF Secretariat Review at PIF stage (23th August 2016)</b></p>	
<p><i>Secretariat comment</i></p>	<p><i>Agency response</i></p>
<p>At endorsement stage/during project design: please expand on alignment with relevant national strategies in key sectors in more detail.</p>	<p>The dedicated section “Consistency with national priorities and plans” has been further detailed and updated.</p>

<p>Baseline: please expand the consideration of 'baseline' to not only address regional but also relevant national activities</p>	<p>The achievements and existing tools and capacities developed by local, national and regional projects or initiatives have been extensively detailed. A specific attention has been paid to build not only the project strategy but also each activity on a robust and accurate baseline. For instance, we recommend to capitalize on the approach and results of projects and strategies implemented in other transboundary basins shared by the 2 countries (Limpopo, Zambezi).</p>
<p>During project design and implementation: please add private sector under 'stakeholder groups' addressed. Currently they are not in the table on stakeholders though the PIF is clear that engagement will be key in maintaining environmental flows (quantity) and water quality.</p>	<p>The private sector, particularly for the agricultural activities (important sugar estates in the basins among other irrigation users), the mining activities and the hydropower production, have been consulted during the PPG mission and will be part of the stakeholder engagement plan during the implementation phase.</p>
<p>Urbanization and possible threats and opportunities for maintaining sufficient water quality and quantity of both surface and groundwater should also be better described in the final project document and then addressed in the TDA and SAP (during project implementation; as relevant).</p>	<p>Urbanization specifically (particularly around the city of Beira which is expanding on the mangroves) and threats, root causes and barriers have been further described based on the information collected during the country consultations and the field visits. During the PPG process, the stakeholder have identified the priority issues related to IWRM in the three basins. This output, as well as existing monographs and action plans, will be a basis for the further TDA/SAP</p>
<p>Expand on and provide detail on the 'flood early warning system for community risks and collaboration with disaster risk management agencies' (in 2.2) and/or consider to possibly move to/combine with 2.5. Right now the community warning aspect seems to be only marginally addressed among all the other activities in 2.2.</p>	<p>A set of 2 full activities of the project will be dedicated to Community-based Early Warning Systems in vulnerable communities in the 3 basins: activities 1.4 and 1.6. This activity capitalizes the achievements of the past and on-going initiatives. The baseline related to Community-based EWS is indeed very strong. Mozambique has for instance developed an advanced Community Early Warning Systems (SIDAPs) in the Buzi basin, that has inspired the law for Natural Disaster Management, and which has been replicated in many other basins in Mozambique. The transboundary dimension with Zimbabwe needs however to be developed. In Zimbabwe, community flood management relies on community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) trainings at ward level to ward disaster risk management committee.</p>

<p>3.2.3 activity[1]<sup>1</sup> is very much appreciated. During project design please try to estimate the degree to which coastal mangroves provide coastal protection and fish spawning and shrimp habitat benefits. The project itself (during implementation) may want to assess this in more detailed economic terms to provide incentives to avoid further degradation.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1 will consist in ecosystem characterization and ecosystem services assessment. The expected result is to generate the necessary background environmental, social and economic information to pave the way to e-flows definition, to be undertaken under activity 2.3.</p>
<p>During project implementation, please consider partnering with ANBO (African Network of Basin Organizations) on learning mechanisms and knowledge exchange</p>	<p>A specific activity (3.6) is dedicated to learning mechanisms and knowledge exchange. In this frame, partnering with ANBO will be considered.</p>
<p><b><u>GEF Council Comments at PIF stage</u></b></p>	
<p>Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: Strengthening the transboundary cooperation as well as the management of water resources and associated ecosystems for improved water security, climate change resilience and sustainable livelihoods are sound and proven-to-work approaches. However, a higher prioritization of small-scale fisheries in the project design is seen as crucial for the project's success. Inland fisheries are typically small-scale and subsistence in nature. This makes it difficult and costly to track their yields using conventional landing-based methods. FAO assumes that statistics underestimate inland fisheries catches by at least 50 percent (FAO SOFIA 2016 – p.114). Underestimating inland yields, their importance for local livelihood and food security as well as the ecosystem services that the river basins provide, often translate into water management plans that ignore the needs of these fisheries. Whereas this sector can serve as a natural ally in promoting the Environmental Flow Management Framework, without interventions it might happen that resource-overutilization and destructive fishing methods negatively overcompensate the project intended improvement of sustainable livelihoods.</p>	<p>While fisheries are an important ecosystem service, and will be a relevant measure of the consistency of ecological flows, the scope of this project does not extend to actual uses of the water resources, otherwise it will deviate from the PIF. The project cannot address all regional and national needs and some of these will be addressed only in the TDA and SAP actions which will be prioritized by the countries and can only be addressed in a set of next investments for SAP implementation</p>
<p>The project documents should incorporate the promotion of sustainable fisheries in their component 3 design (transboundary environmental flow policy and regulatory framework [...] strengthened). These interventions should be fully in line and actively assisting the implementation of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) as well as the FAO-Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries (VGSSF).</p>	<p>Please refer to response above</p>



<p>The project should actively seek for more synergies gained from exchanging lessons learned as well as aligning activities with other international projects in the region, like the SADC fisheries programme (2015-2020) active in the management of shared [inland] fisheries resources at the Zambezi River Basin.</p>	<p>The project will closely collaborate with key projects currently being implemented in the region. Examples are the IUCB BRIDGE Project, the SADC GMI groundwater assessment programme and the USAID-Resilient Waters' institutional support to RBOs, executed by GWP. The modalities of these collaborations can only be finalised during the project inception.</p>
<p>In order to ensure synergies and complementarity, Germany kindly requests to coordinate with two related projects implemented by GIZ on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The bilateral project “Adapting to climate change in Mozambique” also works with the National Directorate for Water Affairs and the ARA-Centro. It supports the development of national framework conditions and actions within the catchment of the Buzi River to adapt to the impacts of climate change on water resources. It uses i.a. approaches and experiences based on GTZ projects on Disaster Risk and Flood management that date back to 2005, which are mentioned in the IUCN/GEF proposal (PIF doc, p. 12).</li> <li>o The regional “Transboundary water management in SADC“, co-financed by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). It supports the implementation of selected harmonised policies and strategies for transboundary cooperation in the water sector in the SADC region and will run until 2019.</li> </ul>	<p>The ongoing and recent past projects are well noted and form part of the baseline in the prodoc (section 3.6), including the two mentioned projects. The Community based flood early-warning (2016-2019) captured here as ‘Adapting to Climate Change in Mozambique’ project, was concluded in 2019 and produced an early warning system whose lessons learnt, and hardware, will be incorporated in this project. The regional “Transboundary water management in SADC“, was also concluded in 2019, and some important lessons learnt from this project will inform implementation. The same executing agency that worked on the project (GWP) will be executing this project and they were selected partly because of this experience.</p>

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[1] About e-flows in the mangroves area

## **ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.**

### **A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:**

<p>PPG Grant Approved at PIF:</p>
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<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)USD</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Inception Workshop		682.24	
Site selection Zimbabwe		5,397.42	
Site selection Mozambique		739.00	
7th May, Mozambique		7,760.95	
Field mission Zimbabwe		7,659.08	
11th July Zimbabwe		9,169.20	
Grant Management fees		6,749.37	
Consultant payment		113,000.00	
<b>Total</b>	150,000	151,157.26	0

#### **ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

**Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)**

#### **ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

#### **ANNEX: Project Taxonomy Worksheet**

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

<input type="checkbox"/>
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# Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

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