



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF FUND: SCCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods, by strengthening integrated planning systems.		
Country(ies):	Zimbabwe	GEF Project ID	4960
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID	4713
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management	Submission Date	April 11, 2012
		Re-submission Date	April 25, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change Adaptation	Project Duration	48 months
Name of parent programme: For SFM/REDD+		Agency Fees	398,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative grant amount (\$)	Indicative co-financing (\$)
CCA-1	<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	<u>Output 1.1.1:</u> Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks	SCCF	1,800,000	41,025,000
CCA-2	<u>Outcome 2.2</u> Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	<u>Output 2.2.2</u> Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction measures	SCCF	2,000,000	14,700,000
Sub-total				3,800,000	55,725,000
Project Management Costs			SCCF	180,000	2,755,000
Total project costs				3,980,000	58,480,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To reduce the vulnerability of rural communities to the adverse impacts of climate variability and change in Zimbabwe						
Project Component	Grant type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Integrated adaptation planning at District and Provincial levels	TA	Outcome 1. Adaptation scaled up in two vulnerable Districts of Agro-ecological Region V.	Output 1.1 Climate public expenditure and institutional analysis carried out in two vulnerable Districts in Agro-ecological region V to determine CCA expenditures and CCA expenditure gaps in District level budgets. Output 1.2 Decentralized Climate Change Adaptation plans developed for two vulnerable districts in Masvingo province in similar agro-ecological setting as	SCCF	800,000	12,700,000

			<p>Chiredzi district.</p> <p>Output 1.3 Develop technical training materials and train as trainers 30 provincial and district level Subject Matter Specialists from district councils, Agritex, Research and Specialist Services, Water, Irrigation and Civil Society Organizations in climate change planning and programming</p> <p>Output 1.4 Guidance developed for Local Governments on mainstreaming and planning for climate change adaptation.</p>			
<p>Component 2</p> <p>Implementing urgent adaptation measures</p>	INV	Outcome 2: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	<p>Output 2.1 Adaptations measures to improve resilience of crop and livestock production systems implemented to support the development and implementation of the decentralized adaptation plans.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Inclusive finance services implemented to support climate risk management and autonomous adaptation among vulnerable rural communities.</p>	SCCF	2,000,000	7,000,000
<p>Component 2: Scaling up viable adaptation measures at the national level</p>	TA	Outcome 3. National climate change adaptation investment framework developed and mainstreamed into broader development frameworks.	<p>Output 2.1 Climate public expenditure and institutional analysis carried out at national level to determine CCA expenditures and CCA expenditure gaps in national budgets.</p> <p>Output 2.2 Training developed and rolled out to 20 national level planners on climate change, adaptation and links to budgetary and accountability systems.</p> <p>Output 2.3 Working groups convened to develop national CCA investment plan.</p> <p>Output 2.4 Climate change investment plan developed, to include public and private financing sources.</p> <p>Output 2.5 Recommendations for an accountability framework developed, based on the current Government monitoring and evaluation system and budgetary classification code.</p> <p>Output 2.6 Regulatory and fiscal</p>	SCCF	1,000,000	36,025,000

			incentives to stimulate climate risk reduction by the private sector and rural households identified and implemented.			
Sub-total					3,800,000	55,725,000
Project management cost:				SCCF	180,000	2,755,000
Total project costs					3,980,000	58,480,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development, through food security related investments under the "Irrigation rehabilitation, expansion and development programme.	Grant	4,000,000
National Government	The Medium Term Plan allocations to local government and agriculture in SE Zimbabwe	Grant	20,000,000
Local Government	District level budgets	Grant	6,000,000
Multilateral agency	UNDP country programme: economic governance, rural development and climate change.	Grant	21,480,000
Bilateral	International Development Assistance through Protracted Relief Programme (PRP)	Grant	4,000,000
Bilateral	CDKN climate change policy programme	Grant	3,000,000
Total Co-financing			58,480,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREAS AND COUNTRY

GEF AGENCY	TYPE OF TRUST FUND	FOCAL AREA	Country name/Global	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
UNDP	SCCF	CCA	Zimbabwe	3,980,000	398,000	4,378,000
Total GEF Resources				3,980,000	398,000	4,378,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

The proposed project is consistent with Objectives CCA-1- and CCA-2- in the LDCF and SCCF Results Based Framework (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.9/4/Rev.1 of October 19, 2010). Objective CCA-1- is Reducing Vulnerability: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impact of climate change, including variability at local, national, regional and global level; and objective CCA-2- focuses on Increasing Adaptive Capacity: Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level. Within objective CCA-1- the proposed project aims to develop national and local level climate change adaptation investment frameworks in consistency with Outcome 1.1 (**Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas**). Under objective CCA-2- the proposed project seeks to scale up potentially viable adaptation measures in vulnerable areas of southern Zimbabwe which is consistent with Outcome 2.2 (**Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses**).

A.1.2 FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

Zimbabwe ratified the UNFCCC on 11 March 1992 and is eligible for financial support under Annex 1 of the UNFCCC to support adaptation interventions to be integrated into development activities. The proposed project is designed to carry out activities, programmes and measures in the areas of adaptation to climate change and the agriculture sector as stipulated in the Revised Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.9/4/Rev.1 of October 19, 2010). The project focuses on scaling up potentially viable adaptation measures in vulnerable areas of southern Zimbabwe and developing climate change adaptation investment frameworks at national and local levels which are eligible activities under the LDCF/SCCF guidelines.

The proposed project is consistent with the SCCF programming priorities for the 2010-2014 GEF programming cycle in which supporting capacity building, including institutional capacity, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of disasters relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme weather events have been identified as programming priorities. The SCCF guidelines also suggest potential use of fiscal instruments to make vulnerable countries more climate resilient.

The project is consistent with the eligibility criteria for the SCCF, as laid out in GEF/C.24/12 (paragraph 40) in that the project is:

- Country driven and integrated into national and sectoral sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies. Stakeholders from government, civil society organizations and the private have expressed an interest to participate in this work at a stakeholders' consultative meeting held in Harare, Zimbabwe on 12 July 2012. Since then through regular consultations between UNDP-CO and the Government of Zimbabwe, possible interventions on climate adaptation have been identified; and
- Consistent with the Second National Communications to the UNFCCC, national and sector development strategies, and other relevant climate change studies.

The project is expected to be catalytic to leverage additional resources for adaptation, and efforts have been made to maximize co-financing from other sources. The selected priority areas agriculture and institutions are in line with priorities outlined in GEF/LDCF.SCCF.9/4/Rev.1 (paragraph 86).

A.2. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS:

The proposed project is consistent with Zimbabwe's Second National Communications (MENRM, 2012¹), Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan, 2011-2015 (MEPIP, 2011²), Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2015 (UNDP CO, 2012³); the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.

Zimbabwe's **Second National Communications (SNC)** to the UNFCCC which has just been submitted for final review concludes that under the worst case scenario rainfall decreases by upto 30% to the south of Zimbabwe whereas temperature rises by about 2°C by 2080 over the 1961-90 baseline. Crop sensitivity analysis to the projected worst case climate change scenario shows that southern Zimbabwe will become less suitable for the production of most currently produced food crops including maize and sorghum with the exception of possibly pearl millet, cassava, and drought tolerant legumes. The Net Primary Productivity of rangelands is also projected to decrease from the current average maximum of over 8 tonnes per hectare per year to just over 5 tonnes per hectare per year by 2080. This translates to decreased rangeland carrying capacity for both livestock and wildlife. The southern sections of the country spanning Agroecological region V will be the worst affected.

¹Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management, 2012. Zimbabwe Second National Communications to the UNFCCC.

²Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, 2011. Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan, 2011-2015.

³UNDP, 2012. Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2012-2015.

A number of possible adaptation strategies for agriculture are proposed in the SNC and these include: promotion of small grains and cash crops such as cotton, irrigation development, rainwater-harvesting, developing more drought tolerant crop varieties, strengthening climate early warning systems, investing in infrastructure for agriculture and instituting better grazing management practices. Work under the UNDP/GEF Coping with Drought and Climate Change project has confirmed that some of these technological systems can play a significant role in an integrative approach to meeting climate challenges while also promoting sustainable rural development. The SNC identifies financial resources as one of the key barriers to successful autonomous adaptation and scaling up of successful adaptation strategies.

The Zimbabwe **Medium Term Plan (2011-2015)** is the country's economic development framework for the next five years. Its main goal is to transform the country's economy, reduce poverty, create jobs, maintain macroeconomic stability and restore the economy's ability to produce goods and services competitively. The MTP recognizes the challenges climate change poses to social and economic development in Zimbabwe. In response, climate change concerns are placed at the centre of development strategies, plans and programmes in all sectors of the economy particularly agriculture and water. Policy targets in the document include: increasing the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in economic development activities and policies at national and sectoral levels; and developing national action plan for adaptation and mitigation. Both Outcomes 1 and 2 address this policy objective.

The 2012-2015 **Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF)** is the UN's strategic programme framework to support national development priorities for the 2011-2015 cycle as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Of the seven priority development areas identified in the ZUNDAF (2012-2015) this project is aligned with two priorities: **to support food security at household and national levels** and **to support sound management and use of the environment**. ZUNDAF (2012-2015) recognizes the potential negative effects of climate change on socio-economic development in general and the attainment of specific development outcomes particularly food security, nutrition, water resources and sanitation. The framework identifies limited awareness and capacity among policy makers to integrate climate change concerns in climate resilient national development planning and investment as major barrier.

The **UNDP Country Programme 2012-2015** is based upon two pillars which are aligned to national priorities and the UNDAF: (i) sustaining the momentum on and consolidating governance reforms, and (ii) promoting economic reforms and early recovery for sustainable livelihoods. Under the second pillar, four key areas constitute the focus of UNDP's support: (a) strengthening the capacities of institutions responsible for MDG coordination and acceleration efforts, economic management and evidence-based policy formulation and implementation, including assisting the Government's aid coordination policy; (b) restoration of community livelihoods and increase access to income generation opportunities especially for youths and women; (c) management of land, natural resources and climate change, hence contributing to food security; (d) supporting the fight against HIV and AIDS. In addressing these priorities, the programme's strategic support will first focus on providing policy advice and strengthening capacity in the areas of: governance, national healing and accountability institutions; and economic policy planning and implementation.

The **Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)** has been endorsed by African Heads of State and Government as a framework for the restoration of agricultural growth, food security and rural development in Africa within an integrated and coordinated approach. Although continental in scope, CAADP is an integral part of national efforts to promote agricultural sector growth and economic development. The common framework is designed to (i) guide country strategies and investment programmes, (ii) allow regional peer learning and review, and (iii) facilitate greater alignment and harmonization of development efforts. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation Development and Mechanization has adopted CAADP as its strategic investment framework for agriculture. Four pillars underpinning CAADP include:

- extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems,
- improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market access,

- Increasing food supply, reducing hunger and improving responses to food emergency crises, and
- improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

The CAADP has identified four factors that are normally overlooked in developing policies, research agendas, and deciding on programme or project priorities to address food security. These four factors include gender, the poor, nutrition and climate change. Climate change concerns are yet to be fully incorporated in the CAADP process in the country. The national CAADP processes provide a good entry point for the proposed project to integrate climate change concerns in agriculture. Outcome 2 is particularly relevant to the national CAADP framework. The Zimbabwe **Agricultural Investment Plan (ZAIP 2012-2016)** (MAMID⁴) is the sector plan for contributing to the attainment of the Medium Term Investment Plan (MTP 2011-2015) in line with core CAADP principles. Specific objectives of ZAIIP include increasing access to:

- Practical skills of farmers in sustainable crop and livestock production.
- Appropriate agricultural finance services for crop and livestock production.
- Appropriate input and product markets in major production areas.
- Water for irrigation in areas with comparative advantage.
- Practical skills and information on sustainable land and forestry management and utilization.

The following enablers have been identified as critical for the success of this agricultural investment plan: policy and institutional reform, gender, food security and nutrition, the role of the private sector, research and extension, climate change adaptation, and capacity development. In this regard both Outcomes 1 and 2 fully support the ZAIIP under CAADP.

In addition to alignment with the CAADP, the proposed project is consistent with the **SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy** for the water sector whose main goal is to improve climate resilience in Southern Africa through integrated and adapted water resources management at regional, river basin and local levels. The objective of the strategy is to promote the application of integrated water resources management as a priority tool to reduce climate vulnerability and to ensure that water management systems are well adapted to cope with increased climate variability. The strategy envisages water management as a key building block to develop climate resilience while making sure that it is well adapted to the region and the changing climate. The SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy confirms that climate change is already changing the geographic distribution, frequency and intensity of weather-related hazards and threatens to undermine the resilience of poorer countries and their citizens to absorb loss and recover from disaster impacts. It further stresses that climate change acts as a “threat multiplier” by exacerbating existing vulnerabilities.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

THE PROBLEM

Climate change is projected to have profound impacts on Zimbabwe, including heightened water stress, increased incidence of drought, declines in crop and livestock productivity, change in wildlife ranges, an increase in wildfire incidents and the possible expansion of malaria zones (Davis, 2011⁵; SADC, 2011⁶; MENRM, 2012⁷). Climate change scenarios show the country warming by up to 3.5°C and rainfall declining by up to 30% in the southern semi-arid regions of the country, in Agroecological Regions IV and V. In its Fourth Assessment Report, the IPCC⁸ has concluded that there is a 90 per cent probability that the extent of drought-affected areas in southern Africa will increase. Zimbabwe’s Second

⁴Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development, 2012. Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan 2012-2016.

⁵ Davis, C.L. (2011). Climate Risk and Vulnerability: A Handbook for Southern Africa. CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa, pp. 92)

⁶SADC, (2011). Climate Change Adaptation in SADC: *A strategy for the water sector*. Gaborone, Botswana.

⁷Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management (2012), Zimbabwe Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. MENRM, Harare, Zimbabwe.

⁸IPCC AR4 WG2 (2007) *Climate Change 2007, Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation*.

National Communication (MENRM, 2012) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) confirms that Zimbabwe's temperature has warmed by about 0.6°C between 1900 and 2010 and rainfall patterns have undergone significant modifications.

Changes in precipitation and higher temperatures, coupled with land degradation, poor access to technologies, infrastructure and institutions poorly aligned to deal with climate change will lead to reductions in crop yields, livestock productivity and an increase in poverty. IFPRI predicts that unless action is taken now to make sure that water facilitates rather than constrain economic development and food security, Zimbabwe will experience severe drought and water constraints by 2050. The Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan (2011-2015) reports that maize yields averaged 1-1.4 tons/ha between 1980 and 1990, dropping to 0.7 tons/ha during 2010/11 partly because of increased inter-annual variability in precipitation. In recent years, farmers in southeast Zimbabwe have been getting a good cereal harvest only once in 5-6 years. Vulnerability drivers identified include: heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture and natural resources, poverty, increasing frequency of drought, population pressure, poor climate risk management services from local authorities and local public service institutions, and limited national level policy support.

An estimated 1.3 million smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe, 70% of these being women, frequently face poverty and hunger (MEPIP, 2012⁹). During the period 2000-2007, Zimbabwe's real GDP has declined by a cumulative 36%, the agriculture sector has declined by an annual average of 2.4%, and the population below the Food Poverty Line increased from 29% in 1995 to 58% in 2003 (MEPIP, 2011) with most of these being in semi-arid regions of the country and 68% being women headed households.

Southeast Lowveld of Zimbabwe

The Southeast Lowveld covers an area approximately 50,000 km² lying between 300 and 600 m above mean sea level. Districts included that fall into this region include: Chiredzi, Mwenzezi, Chivi, Beitbridge, Buhera and Chipinge. Communal Lands cover the greatest area (approximately 22,161km²) in the SEL. Major river basins in the SEL includes Mzingwane, Runde and Save River Basins. The region supports a population of about 1,093,121 people, 70% of these women.

Mean annual rainfall for the SEL is mostly below 400mm and is highly variable both in time and space. The coefficient of variation is greater than 35%. Mean annual temperature is between 25 and 27 degrees Celsius which, when combined with an extended dry season of several months, places great stress on plant growth. The growing season is less than 90 days, making the region unsuitable for dry land cropping. In most years communal farmers attempt to grow a crop, but the yields are low and uncertain. During 1980-1995, farmers produced a surplus of grain in only 1 of 15 years. Small-scale irrigation schemes in the area have mostly fallen into disrepair and no longer provide a safety net for the communities they used to serve.

It is widely accepted, based on future climate modelling findings, that the region's climate will become hotter and drier. The region has also experienced a downward trend in rainfall. This has been characterized by below-normal rainfalls and frequent droughts. Climate change is already changing the geographic distribution, frequency and intensity of weather-related hazards and threatens to undermine the resilience of poorer households to absorb loss and recover from disaster impacts.

Climate change assessments from the Coping with Drought and Climate Change project concluded that temperatures in Chiredzi district had warmed by about 0.6 C between 1966 and 2005, and that interannual rainfall variability had increased. Downscaled climate change data from the same project projected a warming of 1.5 to 3.5 C for the Save River Basin by about 2050. Much of the SEL is likely to be in the same predicament as the Save Basin and Chiredzi district of

⁹Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion (2011). Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan 2011-2015, Harare, Zimbabwe.

rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns accompanied with reduced crop and livestock productivity, rising rural poverty and hunger.

Unless the capacity of local government and public service institutions to facilitate local adaptation is developed, inclusive finance services put in place and national policy frameworks with incentive structures for private sector adaptation support, even tried and tested adaptation measures that can build the resilience of crop and livestock production systems will remain fragmented efforts.

BASELINE PROJECTS

The devastating impacts of drought in the SEL in recent years have raised the urgency and political will for a more coordinated response to impacts of climate variability and change particularly among the vulnerable rural population. In line with this problem definition, this project will be nested within the following baseline programmes/projects to ensure the integration of long-term climate change adaptation processes. A full exploration of baseline investments will be carried out during the PPG phase.

Medium Term Plan

With the country now embarking on an economic recovery programme under the Medium Term Plan (MTP), there is an opportunity to have climate change concerns integrated in sector and district level development and investment planning processes, and programmes and projects addressing water and agriculture. The Medium Term Plan (MTP) is the economic and social policy framework for Zimbabwe for the period 2011-2015. The results based implementation matrix of the MTP Local Government is expected to enhance service delivery by all local authorities by 2015 through implementation of programmes/projects on: harmonization and modernization of the legislative framework; recapitalization of local authorities; capacity building of local authorities; the introduction of Results Based Management into local authorities and the training of councilors, Ministry and Council Staff. In the same vein, the agricultural sector is expected to grow at an average of 9.1% per year up to 2015 if it is to meet the national goals of a self-sufficient and food surplus economy, national and household food and nutrition security. Growth in the agricultural sector is expected to be achieved through implementation of programmes on: rehabilitation and development of small-scale irrigation schemes; rural livelihood enhancement; strengthening national agricultural research, technology, extension and training systems; building the national livestock herd; rationalization of land reform programme and land use planning. The MTP has a budget of about US\$20 million for some these programmes for the southeast of Zimbabwe over the period 2012 to 2015.

The MTP identifies climate change as a significant challenge to socio-economic development in Zimbabwe because natural resource based sectors such as agriculture, forestry, energy, tourism and water which contribute a significant proportion to the country's GDP are sensitive to climate change. Against this background, the MTP further identifies the need for climate-smart policies, development strategies, plans, programmes and projects in all sectors of the economy particularly agriculture, energy, water, forestry, mining and tourism. Whereas the MTP clearly identifies the need for mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation across sector development plans, lack of technical capacity to bring about such mainstreaming is a major barrier.

UN Development Assistance Programme and UNDP Country Programme

The 2012-2015 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) is the UN's strategic programme framework to support national development priorities for the 2011-2015 cycle as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. There are seven priority areas, with four of these being:

1. Good governance for sustainable development;
2. Pro-poor sustainable growth and economic development;

3. Food security at household and national levels;
4. Sound management and use of the environment;

The UNDP Country Programme 2012-2015 is based upon two pillars which are aligned to national priorities and the UNDAF: (i) sustaining the momentum on and consolidating governance reforms, and (ii) promoting economic reforms and early recovery for sustainable livelihoods.

The following components of the UNDAF and the UNDP country programme will constitute the baseline for this project:

Table E: UNDP programme baseline components

National Development priority, UNDAF Outcome and UNDP country programme Outcomes	USD million over 4 year period
National development priority 1: Good Governance for Sustainable Development ZUNDAF outcome 1.3: Enhanced accountability in the management of public resources and service delivery UNDP Strategic Plan result: Fostering inclusive participation CPAP Outcomes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRBM System Operational throughout Government • Public Sector accountability and audit systems strengthened 	5.6
National development priority 1: Good Governance for Sustainable Development ZUNDAF Outcome 1.4: Enhanced People’s Participation in Democratic Governance Structures and Processes UNDP Strategic Plan result: Fostering inclusive participation CPAP Outcome: People’s participation in decision making and democratic processes strengthened.	4
National development priority 2: Pro-poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development ZUNDAF Outcome 2.1: Enhanced Economic Management and Pro-Poor Development Policies and Strategies UNDP Strategic Plan result: Promoting Inclusive Growth, Gender Equality and Achievement of the MDGs CPAP Outcome: National pro-poor and MDG responsive development strategies developed and implemented	5.6
National development priority 2: Pro-poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development ZUNDAF 2.2: Increased Access to Decent employment Opportunities Especially for Youths and Women UNDP Strategic Plan result: Restoring the foundations for local development CPAP Outcome : Community Livelihoods restored and revitalized, focusing on equal opportunities for men and women	3.7
National development priority 2: Pro-poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development ZUNDAF Outcome 2.3: Improved Generation and Utilization of Data for Policy and Programme Development and Implementation by Government and Other Partners UNDP Strategic Plan result: Promoting inclusive growth, gender equality and achievement of the MDGs CPAP Outcome : Increased availability of updated data on poverty and economy	1.88
National development priority 4: Sound Management and use of Environment, Natural Resources and Land to Promote Sustainable Development ZUNDAF Outcome 4.1: Environment Management, Energy and Climate Change Policies and Systems Developed and Implemented Relevant UNDP Strategic Plan result: Mainstreaming environment and energy CPAP Outcome: Comprehensive climate change and energy policy frameworks developed and implemented	0.7
TOTAL	21.48

Irrigation Rehabilitation, expansion and development Programme

The Government of Zimbabwe has identified access to water and irrigation development as major determinants of agricultural productivity and the stability of yields particularly in semi-arid regions of the country, including southern Zimbabwe (Zimbabwe CAADP – MAMID, 2010). With climate change making rain-fed agriculture more risky, the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development has prioritized irrigation development at a time when only 4.6% of Zimbabwe's agriculture is under irrigation. It is estimated that in the short to medium-term, Zimbabwe has potential to produce crops under irrigation on 280,000 hectares. Out of the estimated 200,000 hectares of irrigated area, about 20 000 hectares are small gardens and the remaining 180,000 hectares are said to have some form of irrigation infrastructure already. The Ministry suggests that in the short term, the country has scope to rehabilitate 80,000 hectares whilst at the same time improving water use efficiency and institutional capacity for water use. Recognising the potential of irrigation to improve rural food security, particularly in marginal agroecological regions in southern Zimbabwe, the government of Zimbabwe has made an annual provision of US\$16m for rehabilitation, expansion and development of irrigation schemes in the country for the initial period 2012-2015. These funds are complemented with grants from the country's development partners such as the European Union's Smallholder micro-irrigation development support programme for Zimbabwe whose objective is to alleviate poverty and reduce food insecurity in the drier areas of Zimbabwe, being mainly Natural Region III, IV and V. Key components of the programme include schemes development, farmer capacity building, institutional capacity building, market linkages and institutional linkages.

The current design of Zimbabwe's irrigation programme, recognizes the impact of climate variability and change on agriculture and rural livelihoods but does not integrate climate change concerns in the design of irrigation schemes. Most of the schemes perpetuate water wastage; yet future climate change scenarios for southern Zimbabwe are for a drier climate. The proposed SCCF project will work with the Department of Irrigation Development to mainstream climate change concerns in irrigation development in the selected vulnerable districts in southern Zimbabwe that have irrigation schemes targeted for rehabilitation, expansion or development. The project will specifically ensure that the design and implementation of adapted irrigation methods follow user preferences in the community to ensure continuity of adaptation benefits to the community.

Zimbabwe Protracted Relief Programme (DFID)

The PRP aims to provide relief to the poorest and most vulnerable households suffering from the effects of rainfall failures, economic decline, and the HIV/AIDS epidemic in semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe. The PRP, through its purpose of *stabilization* of food security and *protection* of livelihoods, contributes (modestly) towards the goals of *reduction* of poverty and hunger. The PRP has supported a number of livelihoods and food security programmes in a number of vulnerable districts in Agroecological Region V to the south of Zimbabwe in the Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Manicaland provinces. Some of the interventions supported include conservation farming, micro-dosing, and providing inputs of seed and fertiliser to farmers who might otherwise lack them, The PRP is contributing to the production of grains, tubers and pulses. Around 136,000 households, or about 680,000 persons nationally have benefited from the PRP supported projects. Studies show that measures such as conservation farming can raise yields by 250 kg/ha or more (FAO, 2011, CARE,2011).. For example in Masvingo, Wards 8, 12 and 14, CARE report that for the 2004/05 cropping season, yields on CF fields averaged 9.5 bags/ac (1,140 kg/ha) compared to 5.7 bags/ac (684 kg/ha) on fields tilled conventionally, from a sample of 63 farms. In addition, the PRP contributes to food availability through the production of vegetables in gardens, and through eggs and meat produced from chickens, sheep and goats distributed. There is a small pilot component of water and sanitation that should improve the health and hygiene environment of the vulnerable, but coverage is very limited. The Programme has run in phases since July 2004 to present, with an initial budget of budget of £18M.per year.

A mid-term review of the programme highlighted lack of consideration of climate change risks in the design of interventions as one of the major drawbacks of the programme. As evidence from the 2011/2012 cropping season shows, delayed onset of the rain, prolonged dry spells and low rainfall brought about massive crop failures and livestock losses in a number of districts in southern Zimbabwe leading to appeals for food relief. Recognizing that repeated exposure to extreme climatic events such as droughts associated with climate variability and change is a key factor contributing to impoverishment, hunger and underdevelopment in semi-arid areas of southern Zimbabwe, the proposed SCCF project will integrate climate resilience principles into livelihoods and food security projects in vulnerable districts in southern Zimbabwe under the PRP or its successor programme.

The *CDKN-Zimbabwe project* is coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment promotion. With a budget of £3 million over a 5-year period, the project's broad objective is to provide research and technical assistance in the development of a National Climate Change Strategy and Policy to the Government of Zimbabwe. Specifically, the project seeks to;

- develop an evidence-base for the National Climate Change Strategy and Policy formulation process that places climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies at the centre of the country's development strategy, in general, and in key economic sectors in particular.
- to promote practical policy options to support the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in national development strategies in Zimbabwe
- propose practical policy options for the government, through the Ministry of Finance, to access and leverage climate financing
- propose practical policy options for scaling up low carbon energy and technology solutions
- propose practical policy options for developing forestry, biodiversity and land-use strategies and programmes

Specific sectors where climate change and adaptation policy and strategies will be developed include, water, agriculture, forestry and energy.

B.2. INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) AND THE ASSOCIATED

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT

Outcome 1. Adaptation scaled up in two vulnerable Districts of Agro-ecological Region V

Baseline

Currently district level development planning follows a bottom up approach with WARDS identifying their own development priorities for consideration by the local authority - Rural District Councils (RDCs). RDCs are set up as separate and fairly autonomous legal corporate institutions under the Rural District Councils Act. Under this Act Rural District Councils provide and maintain services and infrastructure at local levels utilising funds generated from the local community, in addition to grants and loans from central government and other sources, including commercial ventures. At the centre of local government is the Ministry of Local Government which provides the legislative and policy framework under which local authorities work. The Ministry of Finance is also critical in the day-to-day functioning of local authorities, especially in the area of development planning and public finance for capital projects. Another important national institution at the operational level is the District Development Fund (DDF). The DDF is not part of local government, but was created by central government to assist in the provision of infrastructure and is supposed to be one of the main sources of public finance for the development of rural areas, especially the communal lands. As well as Local Authorities (Rural District Councils), there are also several government departments who are quite critical in rural agricultural development such as Agritex (extension services), Agricultural Research, and Livestock Production, which are not answerable to the local authorities, but to their Provincial and National Departments. The budgets for these local level government service institutions are controlled from the national Departments or Ministries. To date there has been

little work done to integrate climate risk management into District level planning and budgeting frameworks, although there is good scope to ensure that investments taking place with public funds at the District level are made to withstand climate change. The annual budget of each of the districts in the proposed project area is about US\$3 million, making a total of US\$6 million, of which 70% is for service delivery.

The UNDP programmes on fostering community participation in decision-making would be an ideal vehicle to promote inclusive planning methods on adaptation, but there are no plans currently to do so. The budget for UNDP country programme budget at the District level will be US\$4 million over the four years.

Adaptation alternative

Climate change adaptation requires considerable investment and long-term commitment locally. Local government plays a central role in mediating access to scarce resources, providing basic services and ensuring appropriate protection from natural disasters. For adaptation processes to succeed much depends on the capacity and will of local government and public service institutions to act on climate change. This SCCF project will institutionalize climate change adaptation in local planning processes and spending plans.

The project will work with the relevant Ministries and authorities responsible for developing budgets and plans at the District level in the following way:

- i). Develop a climate adaptation expenditure analysis. There are three things that planners will need to look at: 1) adaptation-relevant expenditures currently being made and 2) adaptation expenditure gaps and 3). The scope for re-prioritization of expenditures at District level within the budget envelope passed from central to District government.
- ii) develop District level adaptation plans in a participatory manner to address adaptation expenditure gaps.
- iii) adjust spending plans to promote climate-resilience.

The project will work with the UNDP programme on fostering inclusive participation in decision-making and democratic processes to ensure that the adaptation measures implemented are based on community preferences and needs, which will make it more likely that adaptation measures continue to be implemented and maintained beyond the project grant.

The project will also produce at least one detailed analysis of the process undertaken and the factors that affected the achievement of the project's immediate objective, along with recommendations for strengthening the integration of Climate Change Adaptation into development planning at local levels.

Outcome 2: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level

Baseline

With climate change making rain-fed agriculture more risky, the Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanisation and Irrigation Development has prioritized irrigation development, but the investments do not integrate climate change concerns in their design. Most of the schemes perpetuate water wastage; yet future climate change scenarios for southern Zimbabwe are for a drier climate. The budget for the Irrigation Rehabilitation, expansion and development Programme is US\$16 million per annum over 2012 to 2015. Of this amount about US\$4 million per annum is budget for irrigation development in the project target districts.

The PRP aims to provide relief to the poorest and most vulnerable households suffering from the effects of rainfall failures, economic decline, and the HIV/AIDS epidemic in semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe. The PRP, through its purpose of *stabilization* of food security and *protection* of livelihoods, contributes (modestly) towards the goals of *reduction* of

poverty and hunger. A mid-term review of the programme highlighted lack of consideration of climate change risks in the design of interventions as one of the major drawbacks of the programme. As evidence from the 2011/2012 cropping season shows, delayed onset of the rain, prolonged dry spells and low rainfall brought about massive crop failures and livestock losses in a number of districts in southern Zimbabwe leading to appeals for food relief. The national budget for the PRP programmes is about US\$25 million per year and it is expected to run until 2014. Of this amount, about US\$1 million per year is budgeted for the districts targeted by the SCCF project.

The UNDP programme on revitalizing rural livelihoods does not currently integrate the principles on climate-resilient development. The budget for this programme is US\$3.7 million.

Adaptation alternative

The project will work with the relevant Ministries and authorities responsible for making climate-sensitive investments at the District level, so that planned investments in irrigation, agriculture and others implemented in the baseline are climate-resilient. The relevant stakeholders will be scoped during the PPG phase.

Adaptation measures will be identified through community discussions which will develop a shared understanding of what climate change means in practice and possible adaptation solutions in relation to baseline investments. Measures will be chosen according to community preferences and needs. The implementation of these measures will support the adaptation planning process if they i) test an approach or technology for which there is little experience, in order to generate understanding of how well it works as a climate change adaptation (CCA) measure, ii) transfer a measure that is known to work for one community but it is unclear whether it could work for others, thus determining the success factors, and iii) generate information on cost effectiveness for policy review and development cycle. Pilot measures could include:

- Conservation agriculture,
- Soil moisture conservation
- Diversification of crop mix (including cassava)
- Agroforestry
- Micro-irrigation
- Soil and nutrient management
- Weather data and early warning systems for farmers (Local level meteorological infrastructure)
- Better ecosystem management
- Protecting and enhancing ecosystem services
- Improving pasture management
- Improving crop stover for livestock feed
- Pasture enhancement for livestock production

The project will also work with the UNDP programme on revitalizing rural livelihoods to ensure that these are resilient to climate change.

The project “Coping with Drought and Climate Change” in Zimbabwe clearly showed that climate change affects women differently from men, and that their adaptation needs are different. Results of the project’s vulnerability and adaptation analysis showed that women in Chiredzi district perceived water and food shortages as particularly critical since traditionally, women are responsible for household food and water requirements, whereas men are more concerned with water in the context of livestock production. In view of this, the **gender dimension** of climate change will be a key consideration in the design of this project and the selection of adaptation measures for scaling up.

The project will explore during the PPG phase how to provide **inclusive finance services** to remove financial barriers to adoption of adaptive measures among vulnerable communities and build adaptive capacity. A range of financial services for the poor such as micro-credit, micro-insurance including business and institutional development services will be supported. Additional support to promising adaptation strategies will focus on provision of catalytic resources in the form of “loans and grants” in support of the social and economic transformation of communities. The project will also be transformative in nature by strengthening both state and non-state institutions at the local level in order to empower communities to manage their own development processes and to cope with a range of shocks and stresses including climate change for sustainable livelihoods.

Outcome 3. National climate change adaptation investment framework developed and mainstreamed into broader development frameworks.

Baseline

National Development Priority 4 and Outcome 4.1 of the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Framework (UNDAF 2012-2015) is on sound management of the environment, natural resources and land for promotion of sustainable development. Outcome 4.1 is on environment management, energy and climate change policies and systems developed and implemented. The UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP 2012-2015) under the CPAP Outcomes:(i) *Comprehensive climate change and energy policy frameworks developed and implemented and (ii) Improved engagement and implementation of multilateral environment agreements*” specifically mentions in Paragraph 4.35 that the UNDP will support national mitigation and adaptation projects backed by strategic assessment.

The **CDKN-Zimbabwe project** is coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment promotion. With a budget of £3 million over a 5-year period, the project’s broad objective is to provide research and technical assistance in the development of a National Climate Change Strategy and Policy to the Government of Zimbabwe..

How the on-going policy work translates into budgetary allocations for CCA is unexplored. There are no connections between the environment programme and the UNDP economic governance programme, which would be essential in order to embed climate change policies into economic governance systems in the Government of Zimbabwe, thus ensuring CCA implementation on a wide scale.

Through its economic management and governance programme as stated in the CPAP 2012-2015, UNDP will support public accountability through:

- Institutionalising the integrated results based management (IRBM) approach in local and quasi-government institutions
- Strengthening the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) including audit systems
- Capacity strengthening of national and local institutions for improved service delivery
- Local level development planning in line with the Medium Term Plan (MTP) framework

These interventions will enhance local level planning, budgeting and expenditure systems and effective service delivery for all, in particular the poor and vulnerable. However, these investments do not factor in the likely effects and responses needed to manage climate change. The UNDP country programme budget for the governance, planning and climate change programme, which will form part of the baseline for this project, amounts of 13.78m.

The Medium Term Plan (MTP) is the economic and social policy framework for Zimbabwe for the period 2011-2015. The results based implementation matrix of the MTP Local Government is expected to enhance service delivery by all local authorities by 2015 through implementation of programmes/projects on: harmonization and modernization of the legislative framework; recapitalization of local authorities; capacity building of local authorities; the introduction of

Results Based Management into local authorities and the training of councilors, Ministry and Council Staff. The MTP has a budget of about US\$20 million for some these programmes for the southeast of Zimbabwe over the period 2012 to 2015.

Adaptation alternative

The project will work with the entry points and partnerships provided by the economic governance programme, and add relevant components on CCA expenditure analysis, capacity development and CCA investment planning. The project will use these processes to build a political constituency of support and leadership for CCA within the planning and finance ministries. The CCA expenditure analysis and investment plan should seek to adapt the MTP to make it enabling of CCA responses in rural areas, thus promoting CCA implementation on a wide scale.

The UNDP and CDKN initiatives seek to address the national level climate change strategy and policy deficiency. The SCCF project will complement this by looking at a) linking climate change policies to national budgeting processes and b) developing an investment plan, which will include an implementation plan to include public and private sources of financing.

The first step will be to review how climate change-related expenditures are integrated into national budgetary processes and a review of institutional arrangements for promoting the integration of climate change policy priorities into budgeting and expenditure management – which can be called a *Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review*, a UNDP methodology developed and tested in a number of countries. A CPEIR also has an important process function, acting as a starting point for longer term government-led stakeholder dialogue and learning involving the public and private sectors, academia, civil society and international development partners. This comprehensive, cross-government approach – a so called Climate Fiscal Framework - will link climate change priorities with expenditure and taxation decisions through the budget process. This will ensure that any external finances are used most effectively alongside domestic resources, and provide a framework to incentivize private investments.

The second step will be to develop a national investment plan for adaptation priorities in the short, medium and longer term, fitting into planned sectoral expenditures and implementation arrangements. The investment plan should be developed through in-depth analysis of a limited number of priority sectors and in a participatory way at the level of technical working groups. The investment plan will be based on the UNDP methodology on investment and financial flows analysis to determine full economic costs of the adaptation options. Recommendations for an accountability framework will be developed, based on the current Government monitoring and evaluation system and budgetary classification code.

Recommendations for regulatory and fiscal instruments to incentivize adaptation by households and the private sector will be prepared and a work plan for implementation of the recommendations will be developed. Research products by international and national research systems provide many of the technologies and tools needed for climate resilient rural livelihoods to thrive. What often prevents sustainable uptake of these important technologies and adaptation strategies, is inadequacies along the agricultural product value chain, especially the absence of private sector players in input and outputs. Private sector players are critical to producing and distributing inputs, buying produce from smallholder farmers and providing technical assistance. This project will work with the private sector to review and expand regulatory and fiscal incentive structures in relevant institutions to stimulate climate risk reduction investments by the private sector in ways the build the resilience of rural communities to climate change impacts. The range of private sector players that have a stake in this project include those involved with agricultural research and development, input producers, output markets, finance and insurance.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS. AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ

Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF:

By scaling up adaptation measures that build the resilience of crop and livestock production the project will strengthen the adaptive capacity of these highly vulnerable communities both economically and socially. The Project will indirectly benefit an estimated 358,332 people located in the two target districts through increased adoption of adaptive measures. Direct beneficiaries will be over 25,000 people located in the lower Mzingwane, Runde and Save river basins, of whom about 12,750 are women.

Adaptive practices that are likely to be scaled up and promoted by the Project such as diversification of crop-mix, micro-irrigation, agro-forestry and agro-pastoral activities, or conservation (ecosystem restoration, reforestation, improvement of water infiltration and water retention in the soil) and climate early warning systems will also positively affect yields. These activities seek to reduce production losses from drought. This will have a direct impact on income and food security of families. Thus project targets could be percentage increases in agricultural production, and/or increases in income. This will be explored during the PPG phase.

Other benefits are expected to be as follows:

- 1). Ecosystem conservation and restoration. This includes enhancing landscape connectivity through reforestation and forest conservation; protecting and enhancing ecosystem services through restoration of forest patches near communities. It is expected that this actions will maintain and improve the provision of ecosystem services to local communities, and will act as soft infrastructure against extreme events. More specifically, communities located near rivers will be largest beneficiaries of ecosystems restoring activities.
- 2). Raising of institutional capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation concerns in local level development planning processes and spending plans Project targets to capture these benefits will be determined during the PPG phase.

B.4. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS

The main risks faced by the project are primarily operational and political in nature and all are currently rated as low to medium. The full range of risks will be determined during the PPG phase.

RISK	MITIGATION MEASURE
Insufficient ownership and engagement in the project by key stakeholders.	The project's ultimate success hinges partly on decision-makers at different levels of government, particularly Rural District Councils (RDCs), being persuaded of the development value of allocating budgetary resources to Climate Change Adaptation. This in turn will depend partly on the degree to which the project is able to demonstrate the value of adaptation to decision-makers. This risk will be mitigated through a combination of awareness raising, capacity development and policy advocacy targeted at key government planners and decision-makers at different levels.
Weak community engagement and interest in the project.	Strong community engagement in co-financing initiatives is one of the criteria for inclusion in this project. The Coping with Drought project (SCCF) showed that local communities are generally very enthusiastic about pro-active and forward-looking climate risk reduction activities.
Community interest and engagement may wane if project interventions do not generate tangible benefits,	Project interventions will be chosen on the basis of community preferences. Communities will be in the driving seat in the design and implementation of the pilot projects.

Droughts and floods during the project implementation period could shift stakeholders' attention towards emergency relief thereby reducing the resolve of government and communities to focus on long term adaptation.	The project should be designed to mitigate these risks, and so, should they occur during project implementation, they will be a good test of project effectiveness. CCA measures will be selected by communities themselves which, together with a skillful climate forecasting system, should improve the likelihood that they will protect communities against climate shocks. There is a risk that emergency procedures would disrupt planning work. The project will adapt implementation schedules accordingly.
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B.5.IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

AS indicated in A.2 and B.1 this project seeks to support existing national and sector development programmes and strategies. The proposed project will therefore collaborate with relevant government, civil society, private sector and rural stakeholders that are in involved in the Zimbabwe Medium-Term Plan, 2011-2015, ZUNDAF, 2012-2015, CAADP process, SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Irrigation rehabilitation, expansion and development programme, Zimbabwe Protracted Relief Programme, Climate and Development Knowledge Network-Zimbabwe, Strengthening national capacity for climate change response, Whereas each of these development frameworks, programmes and projects are coordinated or implemented by different players all climate change related elements are coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management working in close collaboration with the Office of the President and Cabinet. Given the previous experience of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in the implementation of GEF supported projects, such as the Coping with Drought and Climate Change project, this ministry through the Environmental Management Agency will be the most suitable government entity to execute the proposed project. Other stakeholders and their expected roles are detailed in the Table B.5.1. The PPG will determine the final shape of stakeholder involvement in the project.

Table B.5.1 Stakeholder analysis	
Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management , (Environmental Management Agency)	Implementing Partner* (responsible and accountable for delivery of project Outcomes).
Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion has been instrumental in crafting the Zimbabwe Medium Term-Plan which embraces climate change concerns and is an advocate of a green economy. As a central planning ministry, this ministry has a stake in the development of a national adaptation investment framework that resonates with broader policy objectives in the Medium-Term Plan.	Responsible Party* (responsible for budget spend for a particular output)
District authorities have a stake in prioritizing climate change adaptation in their district development plans and guiding future investments at local level to build rural resilience to impacts of drought and climate change.	Responsible Party (responsible for budget spend for a particular output)
Ministry of local government is responsible for the Rural Districts in which the scaling up of adaptation measures will take place. The Ministry coordinates and provides policy guidance to rural district councils on budgets and investment priorities. The same ministry hosts the Civil Protection Department which coordinates disaster management stakeholders in the country. The Department has a stake in ensuring broad adoption of disaster risk management principles in areas worst affected by climate hazards.	Contributor of inputs, Recipient of project outputs

<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development has the primary responsibility for the agricultural sector. It exercises control, regulatory, advisory, and information dissemination functions through various acts, policies, and programmes. It is the lead Ministry operationalizing the CAADP in Zimbabwe. The ministry’s technical departments including AGRITEX, DR&SS, Livestock Production Department and Irrigation department are sources of knowledge and technologies to reduce impacts of climate variability and change on agriculture, including crops, livestock and fisheries. The Departments are highly decentralized with structures in every district and in the case of AGRITEX and LPD the local level presence is down to WARD level across the whole country.</p>	<p>Contributor of inputs, Recipient of project outputs</p>
<p>Ministry of water oversees the development of water infrastructure in the country for various uses including irrigation development. The Zimbabwe National Water Authority is the technical arm in the Ministry that works with various Catchment Management Councils in the country to implement integrated water resources management across the country. The ministry has a stake in promoting integrated water resources management principles in climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>Contributor of inputs, Recipient of project outputs</p>
<p>Ministry of Finance receives and approves fiscal flows to local authorities and has a stake in ensuring that rural development is climate resilient.</p>	<p>Contributor of inputs, Recipient of project outputs</p>
<p>Meteorological Services Department carries out meteorological observations and weather and climate predictions in support national needs and international obligations. The department has a stake in improving weather data collection and forecasts for farmers and insurers.</p>	<p>Contributor of inputs</p>
<p>Vulnerable rural communities in the selected districts are key stakeholders in this project and will be engaged throughout the project cycle. Rural households have a stake in the selection of adaptation measures that meet their needs and articulating barriers to the adoption of those adaptation measures.</p>	<p>Contributor of inputs, Recipient of project outputs</p>
<p>Civil Society Organizations play a critical role in complementing government development efforts in vulnerable communities. These organizations will receive training in climate change adaptation mainstreaming so that they can work as partners in scaling up adaptation measures and the development of decentralized district level climate change adaptation plans which provide a common adaptation framework at local level.</p>	<p>Contributor of inputs and recipient of project outputs</p>

***Note:** ‘Implementing Partner’ is the UNDP definition for the entity responsible and accountable for managing a project - including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions - and achieving project Outcomes. ‘Responsible Party’ is an entity selected to act on behalf of the Implementing Partner on the basis of a written agreement or contract to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The main initiatives the project will coordinate with are as follows:

The **MTP** under the leadership of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment promotion and the Zimbabwe **Agriculture Investment Plan** of CAADP under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture both acknowledge the importance of mainstreaming climate change concerns in investment planning, but lack the technical knowledge to bring about the required mainstreaming particularly at local authority levels. The proposed SCCF project will work within these national frameworks to mainstream climate change adaptation in national and local level development planning processes and spending plans.

The Joint Programme on ‘**Strengthening National Capacity for Climate Change Response**’ is coordinated by the UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Management. In implementing this programme, emphasis is being on lessons learnt from previous national interventions as well as experiences from other countries. The thrust of the Joint Programme is on mainstreaming climate change in national development plans and programmes and leveraging resources from global financing mechanisms as well as bilateral and multilateral donors.

Some of the key outputs proposed under this programme include:

- National Climate Change strategy

- Climate risk assessment and adaptation options for key sectors
- Vulnerability assessment of communities and adaptation strategies
- Sector adaptation priorities and plans
- Assessment of economic costs of climate change
- Adjusting and/or expanding public financing options for climate resilient development and poverty reduction

The proposed SCCF project will build upon the UNDP supported project Strengthening National Capacity for Climate Change in Zimbabwe project by catalyzing action on integrated risk management through the development of a national climate change adaptation investment plan , which is currently not supported under both the UNDP and CDKN projects.

The **CDKN-Zimbabwe project** is coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment promotion. With a budget of £3 million over a 5-year period, the project’s broad objective is to provide research and technical assistance in the development of a National Climate Change Strategy and Policy to the Government of Zimbabwe. Specifically, the project seeks to:

- develop an evidence-base for the National Climate Change Strategy and Policy formulation process that places climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies at the centre of the country’s development strategy, in general, and in key economic sectors in particular.
- to promote practical policy options to support the integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in national development strategies in Zimbabwe
- propose practical policy options for the government, through the Ministry of Finance, to access and leverage climate financing
- propose practical policy options for scaling up low carbon energy and technology solutions
- propose practical policy options for developing forestry, biodiversity and land-use strategies and programmes

Specific sectors where climate change and adaptation policy and strategies will be developed include, water, agriculture, forestry and energy.

The SCCF project will complement the CDKN in two ways: firstly by linking climate change policy to national and District level budgeting processes, and secondly by developing a national level and District level adaptation investment plans that will determine CCA priorities in the short, medium and longer term and the implementation strategy

The **GEF Small Grants Programme** which has been operational in Zimbabwe since about 1994 has supported a number of vulnerable communities in drought prone districts in Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Manicaland provinces. Some of the relevant interventions included agroforestry, biodiversity conservation, irrigation, water conservation and small gardens. The GEF Small Grants programme has developed innovative methodologies for horizontal scaling up of good practices to achieve greater geographical coverage, quickly, equitably and lastingly. The SCCF project will take the best of these interventions to scale up at the District level.

Further scoping of partnerships and coordination requirements will be carried during the PPG phase.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY’S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking climate change adaptation activities, having assisted more than 25 adaptation projects in 41 countries worth over US\$136 million including co-financing. The Government of Zimbabwe has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP’s track record in Africa. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in numerous other countries throughout Southern Africa (e.g., Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, among others).

UNDP Zimbabwe has an established national office in Harare with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. At least two professional staff are directly in charge of the Environment and Energy portfolio in the UNDP Country Office. The Office counts on support, operational and senior level staff, who ensure programmes are well run. The UNDP Country Office has just finalized the development of New UN Development Framework in Zimbabwe (ZUNDAF) for 2012- 2015 and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for the same period.

The project will also benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Climate Change Adaptation in Pretoria. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

UNDP and its partners has been in the forefront of developing CFFs, particularly in Asia and the Pacific, based on country case studies and regional dialogues involving Indonesia, Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. UNDP continues to develop and nurture this work area drawing its technical skills in climate finance, democratic governance and capacity development.

C.1. INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE GEF AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

US\$ 21,480,000

C.2. HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAMME (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The UNDP Country Office has just finalized the development of New UN Development Framework in Zimbabwe (ZUNDAF) for 2012- 2015 and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for the same period. The UNDP Country Programme 2012-2015 is based upon two pillars which are aligned to national priorities and the UNDAF: (i) sustaining the momentum on and consolidating governance reforms, and (ii) promoting economic reforms and early recovery for sustainable livelihoods. Under the second pillar, four key areas constitute the focus of UNDP's support: (a) strengthening the capacities of institutions responsible for MDG coordination and acceleration efforts, economic management and evidence-based policy formulation and implementation, including assisting the Government's aid coordination policy; (b) restoration of community livelihoods and increase access to income generation opportunities especially for youths and women; (c) management of land, natural resources and climate change, hence contributing to food security; (d) supporting the fight against HIV and AIDS.

The Joint Programme on 'Strengthening National Capacity for Climate Change Response' is mainstreaming climate change in national development plans and programmes and leveraging resources from global financing mechanisms as well as bilateral and multilateral donors. On economic governance, UNDP will support enhance local level planning, budgeting and expenditure systems and effective service delivery for all through:

- Institutionalising the integrated results based management (IRBM) approach in local and quasi-government institutions
- Strengthening the Public Finance Management System (PFMS) including audit systems
- Capacity strengthening of national and local institutions for improved service delivery
- Local level development planning in line with the Medium Term Plan (MTP) framework

Table E on pg 9 summarises the connections between this project and the UNDP country programme.

At least two professional staff are directly in charge of the Environment and Energy portfolio in the UNDP Country Office. The Office counts professional and support staff on the governance programme as well as senior level staff, who ensure programmes are well run. The project will also benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Climate Change Adaptation in Pretoria, and UNDP Headquarters Environment and Energy Policy teams.


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
Irvine Kunene	Deputy Secretary and GEF Operational Focal Point	Environment and Natural Resources Management	April 13, 2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		April 25, 2012	Jessica Troni Regional Technical Advisor Pretoria, S.A. Gr-LECRDS	+27 12 354 8056	Jessica.troni@undp.org