المجلس التنفيذي

الدورة السابعة والثلاثون بعد المائة روما، 13-15 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2022



تقرير رئيس الصندوق بشأن قرض مقترح تقديمه إلى جمهورية زمبابوي من أجل مشروع تعزيز مشاريع البستنة

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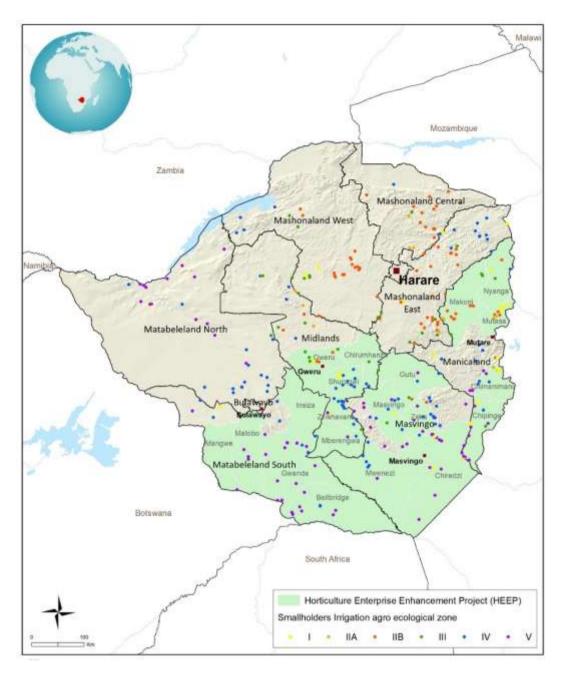
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خريطة منطقة المشروع







موجز التمويل

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Horticultural Development Council

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مساهمة الشركات الرئيسية: 3.1 مليون دولار أمريكي

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أولا السياق

ألف - السياق الوطنى ومسوّغات تدخل الصندوق

السياق الوطنى

- تصنف جمهورية زمبابوي، وهي بلد متوسط الدخل من الشريحة الدنيا، بأنها هشة أساسا من حيث الهشاشة المؤسسية والاجتماعية. وتدعم الزراعة نموها الاقتصادي، وأمنها الغذائي والتغذوي، وجهودها للحد من الفقر. وتعتمد نسبة 70 في المائة من السكان على الزراعة كسبيل للعيش. ولدى زمبابوي 1.3 مليون من المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، وحوالي 000 18 من المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات المتوسطة إلى الكبيرة. وبلغت إيرادات صادرات البستنة 100 مليون دولار أمريكي في العقد الأول من القرن الحادي والعشرين، مع تزويد المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة المستفيدين من مخططات الري 10 في المائة من المنتجات المصدرة. وبعد إعادة توزيع الأراضي، يبلغ متوسط صادرات منتجات البستنة 10 في المائة من إجمالي الصادرات.
- 2- بلغ مؤشر التنمية البشرية لزمبابوي 0.593 في عام 2021، ليحتل البلد المرتبة 146 من أصل 191 بلدا. وتعاني نسبة حوالي 76 في المائة من الأسر المعيشية الريفية، و38.2 في المائة من الأسر المعيشية الحضرية من الفقر. والبلد هو بين البلدان الخمسة عشر الأكثر هشاشة في العالم. وهذا الوضع هو نتيجة للسياسات المتقلبة، والفساد، والقدرة المنخفضة على تقديم الخدمات الأساسية، والصدمات المناخية، والأثر المستمر لجائحة كوفيد-19، والأزمة في أوكرانيا.

الجوانب الخاصة المتعلقة بأولويات التعميم المؤسسي في الصندوق

3- تماشيا مع التزامات التعميم في الصندوق، صُنِّف مشروع تعزيز مشاريع البستنة على أنه:

☑ يشمل التمويل المناخي؛

☑ يُسهم بإحداث تحول في المنظور الجنساني ؟

☑ يراعى التغذية؛

☑ يعطى الأولوية للأشخاص ذوى الإعاقة.

- المنظور الجنساني. كان تصنيف زمبابوي 0.734 على المؤشر العالمي للفجوة بين الجنسين لعام 2022، حيث احتلت المرتبة 50 بين 156 بلدا حول العالم. وتعيش نسبة 80 في المائة تقريبا من نساء زمبابوي في مناطق مجتمعية، حيث يشكلن نسبة 61 في المائة من مزارعي الكفاف ويقمن بنسبة 70 في المائة من العمل. كما أن النساء هن الأكثر ضعفا في وجه آثار مخاطر التغذية وتغير المناخ.
- 5- تغير المناخ. زمبابوي هي بين أكثر البلدان ضعفا في وجه تغير المناخ وأقلها تكيفا معه، وتحتل المرتبة 143 من أصل 182 بلدا على مؤشر Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index من أصل 182 بلدا على مؤشر ومن المحتمل أن تؤثر الزيادة المتوقعة في تواتر الكوارث الطبيعية على تزداد موجات الجفاف تواترا وشدة. ومن المحتمل أن تؤثر الزيادة المتوقعة في تواتر الكوارث الطبيعية على

أ بيانات عام 2022 من موقع fragilestatesindex.org ا

² المؤشر القطري لمبادرة Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative، جامعة نوتردام.

- أكثر قطاعات السكان ضعفا، بما في ذلك قطاع أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، وتدفع بالمزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة نحو المزيد من الفقر. 3
- 6- التغذية. وجدت لجنة Zimbabwe's Vulnerability Assessment Committeeأن نسبة 56 في المائة من الأسر المعيشية الريفية تعاني من انعدام الأمن الغذائي، مع هبوط في نسبة النساء في سن الإنجاب اللاتي يستهلكن نمطا غذائيا يفي بمتطلبات الحد الأدنى من التنوع الغذائي، بينما لا تتلقى سوى نسبة 10 في المائة من الأطفال الذين تتراوح أعمار هم بين 6-23 شهرا الحد الأدنى من النمط الغذائي المقبول.
- 7- الأشخاص ذوو الإعاقة. هناك ما يقدر بـ 914 000 في المائة من عدد السكان). 4 والأشخاص ذوو الإعاقة عرضة لمخاطر انعدام الأمن الغذائي، والفجوات في الوصول إلى مرافق المياه والصرف الصحي. ونسبة انتشار الفقر بين الأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة هي 74.1 في المائة، مقارنة مع نسبة 69.5 في المائة للأشخاص من غير ذوي الإعاقة.
- 8- الشباب. زمبابوي بلد فتي، مع نسبة 68 في المائة تقريبا من السكان دون سن 35 سنة. 5 وتقدر البطالة بين الشباب بنسبة 84 في المائة من مجموع البطالة. 6 وغالبا ما لا تتاح للشباب فرصة الوصول إلى الأراضي، والأصول، والتمويل، أو مهارات الأعمال. وهم يميلون إلى تفضيل الوظائف غير الزراعية التي تقدم عوائد سريعة.

مسوغات تدخل الصندوق

خبرة الصندوق وتجربته تضعانه في موقع قوي لدعم حكومة زمبابوي في تنظيم أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في مجموعات متماسكة، وجيدة الإدارة، وتعمل بشكل جيد، وربطها بسلاسل قيمة وأسواق مربحة، وتنمية قدرات المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة من أجل الإنتاج القادر على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ، وتحسين مهارات التسويق والأعمال لديهم، وزيادة الوصول الريفي إلى التمويل، وتنشيط البنية التحتية للأسواق. ويتماشى المشروع كليا مع هدف التحول المحدد في برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للفترة 2020-2025 لزمبابوي، 7 وأهدافه المتمثلة في الحد من الفقر، وتحسين المداخيل من خلال فرص وصول أفضل إلى الأسواق، ونظم إنتاج أكثر فعالية وقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ. وسيضمن التركيز على بناء القدرات، بالاقتران مع الاستهداف الفعال، تعميم الأولويات المؤسسية للصندوق فيما يتعلق بتغير المناخ، والمنظور الجنساني، والتغذية.

باء الدروس المستفادة

10- تشمل الدروس المستفادة من عمليات التنمية السابقة والجارية ما يلي:

Hallegatte et al. 2017. Unbreakable: Building the Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disasters.³

Washington, D.C.: World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25335
2019 ، Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

[.]Zimbabwe Human Development Report. 2015, Zimbabwe Dimensions of Poverty ⁵

S. Bakker, I. Hennemann, J. Nyamangara, L. Macheka. 2021. Climate adaptation and mitigation measures ⁶ for nutrition co-benefits in IFAD investments in Zimbabwe; Pre-Design Mission Report. Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University & Research. Report WCDI-21-162.

Wageningen

⁷ عندما حدد مشروع للثروة الحيوانية في ذخيرة المشروعات أثناء صياغة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية للفترة 2022-2027، طلبت حكومة زمبابوي تحديدا من الصندوق دعم مشروع للبستنة بدلا منه بسبب إمكاناته بالنسبة للتحول الريفي السريع والمساهمة في الاقتصاد الوطني. وينعكس هذا الالتزام بالبستنة في خطة Horticulture Recovery and Growth Plan، والذي تم إقراره في استراتيجية National Development Strategy 1.

- يمكن أن تكون إدارة المنح المقابلة صعبة من حيث ضمان الأثر على المستفيدين المستهدفين وتجنب مزاحمة المصادر التجارية للتمويل. وقد استرشد تصميم المشروع بالدروس المستفادة من كمبوديا، وغانا، ورواندا، وسري لانكا، وفييت نام. وتحتاج برامج المنح المقابلة المصممة من أجل المزار عين الفقراء لأن تكون موجهة ومنظمة بحيث تعكس قدرتهم المحدودة على الاستثمار في المحاصيل العالية الجودة. ويمكن لنهج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، الذي يضم كلا من الشركات الرئيسية ومقدمي الخدمات العامة والخاصة، أن يؤدي إلى أثر أكثر توجيها وفعالية، وإلى صرف أموال المشروع بصورة أسرع.
- تظهر الأدلة التجريبية من برنامج إعادة إحياء نظم الري لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الممول من الصندوق أن معظم الشباب لا ير غبون في العمل في الزراعة. 8 ولكن البستنة التي يدعمها المشروع ستكون استثناء لأنها تتطلب أراض أقل وتوفر عائدات أكبر وأسرع من المحاصيل السنوية.
- كما أثبت برنامج إعادة إحياء نظم الري لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة أن المساعدة التقنية للصندوق، المقدمة عن بعد أو في البلد، تحسن بشكل كبير سرعة عمليات التوريد، وجودة وثائق التوريد المعدّة من قبل وحدة تنسيق المشروع. وتتمثل فائدة ذات صلة في زيادة معدل الصرف.

ثانيا وصف المشروع

ألف- الأهداف، والمنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل، والمجموعات المستهدفة

- 11- الغاية والأهداف. تتمثل غاية المشروع في زيادة المداخيل، والأمن الغذائي، وتمكين المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة المشاركين في سلاسل قيمة البستنة المربحة والمستدامة. ويتمثل الهدف الإنمائي للمشروع في دعم وزيادة إنتاج منتجات البستنة ومبيعاتها بشكل مستدام من قبل المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والمؤسسات البالغة الصغر، والصغيرة، والمتوسطة التي تشارك في سلاسل قيمة البستنة.
- 12- المنطقة الجغرافية للتدخل. ستنفذ تدخلات المشروع باستخدام نهج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص في المحافظات الـ10 لزمبابوي، استنادا إلى إمكانات الإنتاج التجاري للبستنة بين مخططات البستنة لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وستنفذ حدائق البستنة القروية في المحافظات الأربع لبرنامج إعادة إحياء نظم الري لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، مانيكالاند، وماسفينغو، وماتابيليلاند الجنوبية، وميدلاندز. وسيكون التركيز أساسا على شريحة الفقراء من المجتمع من أجل تلبية الاحتياجات المتعلقة بالتغذية والدخل.
- 13- ستشمل معايير اختيار مقاطعات حدائق البستنة القروية ما يلي: (1) انتشار الفقر؛ (2) قرب مخططات ري أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة العاملة؛ (3) قدرة هيئة التنمية الزراعية والريفية على دعم التجميع. وستشمل معايير اختيار حدائق البستنة القروية في الأقسام المستهدفة ما يلي: (1) إمكانات الإدماج في نهاية المطاف في البستنة المجدية تجاريا؛ (2) الضعف في وجه تغير المناخ؛ (3) توافر الأراضي الصالحة للزراعة والمياه، والإمكانات الجيوفيزيائية؛ (4) مستويات الفقر في المناطق المحيطة؛ (5) التزام المزارعين المحليين بالانضمام إلى مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين؛ (6) التزام المزارعين المحليين بالمشاركة الكاملة في التخذوية والتجارية.

⁸ وزارة توطين الشباب وتمكينهم الاقتصادي/ منظمة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة. 2016. 2016 الأمم المتحدة للطفولة. 2016 Zimbabwe Youth Investment Business Case Report. https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org.esa/files/2019-04/Investment-Case-for-Youth-in-Zimbabwe- %282016%29.pdf.

⁹ في الأقسام التي توجد فيها مخططات للري تابعة لهيئة التنمية الزراعية والريفية، ستجمّع ثلاث حدائق بستنة قروية حول كل مخطط.

- 14- الاستهداف الجغرافي للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص والوصول إلى تدخلات التمويل. سيجري الاختيار من خلال عملية تنافسية تستند إلى ظروف السوق والإمكانات المناخية الزراعية. لذلك فإن موقع المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص سيعتمد على كل من الطلب من الشركات الرئيسية واهتمام وإمكانات المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وستتواجد الأسر المعيشية للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص في: (1) مخططات الري التي تعمل بشكل جيد في سائر البلد؛ (2) المناطق ذات الإمكانات العالية في محافظتي ماشونالاند (الوسطى والشرقية والغربية) ومانيكالاند أي تلك التي تقع في المناطق الطبيعية الأولى والثانية ألف. وسوف يفي المزار عون المختارون بمعايير الاستهداف.
- المجموعات المستهدفة. سيكون المزارعون الفقراء من أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة هم المستفيدون المباشرون من المشروع، وسوف ينظمون إما كمجموعات منتجين زراعيين يعملون في حدائق بستنة قروية، أو كمجموعات منتجين العام والخاص مرتبطة بشركات رئيسية. كما سيعزز المشروع المؤسسات البالغة الصغر، والصغيرة، والمتوسطة بقيادة الشباب أو النساء المرتبطة بشركات رئيسية أو مجموعات منتجين زراعيين كمقدمي خدمات، وسوف تساعد هذه المؤسسات على توفير العمل للشباب والنساء. وستضم المجموعة المستهدفة المباشرة الإجمالية 000 71 أسرة معيشية من أسر المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، التي ستستفيد من تحسين الإنتاج، وتجهيز ما بعد الحصاد، والوصول إلى الأسواق، وبناء القدرات، ومن العمالة الموسمية وعلى أساس دوام جزئي مع الشركات الرئيسية، ومقدمي الخدمات، والمزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة.
- سيشمل المستفيدون كحد أدنى 50 في المائة من النساء، و30 في المائة من الشباب. وسيستهدف المشروع 2000 شخص من ذوي الإعاقة، يحددون من خلال منظمات المجتمع المحلي التي تعمل مع هؤلاء الأشخاص. وتقدر المجموعة المستهدفة غير المباشرة الإجمالية بـ000 50 أسرة معيشية تعيش في الجوار المباشر لأنشطة المشروع ولكنها ليست أعضاء في حدائق البستنة القروية أو الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص. وسوف تستفيد من تحسين الطرق الموصلة إلى مراكز المقاطعات، والأسواق وخدمات الصحة والتعليم. كما ستكون هناك فوائد غير مباشرة طويلة الأجل في مجال التنمية الاقتصادية كنتيجة لأنشطة المشروع.
- 17- وبما يتماشى مع سياسة الاستهداف في الصندوق، سيركز المشروع على الفقراء الريفيين الذين لديهم إمكانات الاستفادة من تحسين الوصول إلى الأصول، وفرص مشروعات الإنتاج الزراعي وتوليد الدخل. وفي زمبابوي، تصنف الأسر المعيشية الريفية إلى أربع مجموعات من الفقر (ألف، وباء-1، وباء-2، وجيم)، وفقا لفرص وصولها إلى الأراضي، والأصول الإنتاجية الأخرى، والعمل. وسيكون تركيز المشروع المحدد في المجموعة المستهدفة على مزارعي الفئة باء-1 والفئة باء-2، الذين يشكلون 80 في المائة من الأسر المعيشية المدعومة. وسيتلقى مزارعو الفئة ألف، الذين يمثلون أشد الأسر المعيشية فقرا، بما في ذلك الأسر المعيشية التي تضم أشخاصا من ذوي الإعاقة و/أو التي ترأسها نساء، أو التي فيها أطفال أو أشخاص مسنين، الدعم لتمكينهم من الانضمام إلى مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين الذين يشغلون حدائق البستنة القروية، وسوف تتاح لهم الفرصة للحصول على العمل من خلال مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين الزراعيين والمؤسسات الريفية.
- استراتيجية الاستهداف. ستضمن استراتيجية الاستهداف الجغرافي المحددة أعلاه حدا أدنى لانتشار الفقر نسبته 75 في المائة بين المجموعات المستهدفة. وضمن المناطق الجغرافية المستهدفة، ستضمن آليات الاستهداف الاجتماعي اعتماد استراتيجيات للتعميم والتنمية الفعالة لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وستضمن تدابير الاستهداف الذاتي أن تدخلات المشروع تستجيب لأولويات مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين، والمزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، والشركات الرئيسية. وسيطبق الاستهداف المجتمعي من أجل تنمية البنية التحتية العامة. وسيجري التخفيف من مخاطر سيطرة النخبة من خلال مقارنة عملية استهداف، وتحديد، واختيار المستفيدين. وسيستخدم نظام الحكومة لتصنيف المستفيدين، وسيجري تحديد المستفيدين من قبل مقدمي

خدمات تقنية محليين مستقلين يعملون على المدى القصير، بالتشاور مع المجتمعات المحلية، ومجموعات المزارعين المنظمة، والسلطات المحلية، مما سيساعد على إعادة بناء الثقة بنظم الدولة. وتشمل التدابير الأخرى لتجنب سيطرة النخبة تعزيز وصول المستفيدين إلى المعلومات المتعلقة بالمشروع، واعتماد خطة لمكافحة الفساد، وتنفيذ آلية تعمل لمعالجة التظلمات.

باء ـ المكونات، والحصائل، والأنشطة

- المكون 1: تعبئة وتنمية حدائق البستنة القروية والشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص ستبني قدرة المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على إنتاج محاصيل البستنة والمنتجات العالية القيمة للمبيعات التجارية، وتدعم أيضا جميع الجهات الفاعلة في سلاسل القيمة لتحسين تنافسية سلسلة قيمة البستنة، مع التركيز على المشاركة الشاملة للمزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. وسوف يتحقق ذلك من خلال مزيج من بناء القدرات، والمنح المقابلة، وتوفير بنية أساسية عامة لزيادة أثر استثمارات الجهات الفاعلة في سلسلة القيمة. ويشمل المكون ثلاثة مكونات فر عية: (1-1) تعبئة وتنمية حدائق البستنة القروية؛ (1-2) تحديد الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، وتعبئتها، وبناء قدراتها؛ (1-3) المنح المقابلة للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، والبنية الأساسية العامة.
- المكون 2: الوصول إلى التمويل سيحسن وصول الجهات الفاعلة في سلاسل قيمة البستنة إلى التمويل من خلال تقديم خط انتماني للتصدير، سيتاح من خلال المؤسسات المالية الشريكة لتمويل الشراكات الشاملة بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص التي تعمل بنظام مركزي. وسيكمّل هذا ببناء القدرات في القطاع المالي لتحسين تطوير وتقديم منتجات مالية مناسبة للمزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في قطاع البستنة. ويشمل المكون مكونين فرعيين: (2-1) صندوق متجدد لتصدير منتجات البستنة، سيقدم تمويلا قصير الأجل ومتوسط الأجل للشركات الرئيسية والشركاء الآخرين في الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص؛ (2-2) بناء القدرات من أجل الإقراض الزراعي المعزز.
- 12- المكون 3: الدعم المؤسسي وتنسيق المشروع. سيشمل الدعم المؤسسي تعزيز قدرة نظام إدارة المعلومات الزراعية لوزارة الأراضي، والزراعة، ومصايد الأسماك، والمياه، والتنمية الريفية على جمع بيانات سلاسل القيمة من أجل المنتجات المعرفية المتصلة بالسياسات، بالإضافة إلى تعيين مستشار متخصص في روابط الأسواق من أجل منظمة Horticultural Development Council.

جيم نظرية التغيير

- 22- يهدف المشروع إلى تطوير سلاسل قيمة للبستنة لمعالجة العقبات التي تعترض الإنتاجية والاستثمار الزراعيين، وروابط السوق الضعيفة، والوصول المحدود إلى التمويل الريفي، والضعف الكبير في وجه المخاطر المناخية، وتوفر فرص قليلة أمام النساء للمشاركة في الزراعة المنتجة والمجزية. ومن خلال المكون 1، سيزيد المشروع الاستثمار في إنتاج البستنة لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والقادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ في مناطق إنتاج مروية جديدة وقائمة من خلال ربط المزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة بمجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين وعاملين آخرين في القطاعين الخاص والعام، ومن خلال تقديم منح مقابلة للشركات الرئيسية، والمؤسسات البالغة الصغر، والصغيرة، والمتوسطة، ومجموعات المنتجين من خلال ترتيبات الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص.
- 23- كما يستهدف المكونان 1 و2 تحفيز تجمعات الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص وتعزيز المشاركة المنتجة لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة والمؤسسات البالغة الصغر، والصغيرة، والمتوسطة في ترتيبات الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص هذه من خلال بناء القدرات للإنتاج والتسويق.

- وسيكون النهج الرئيسي لدفع نمو الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص توفير خيارات تمويل مختلفة للشركات الرئيسية.
 - 24- ولتكميل هذه الجهود وزيادة الأمن الغذائي والدخل، سيقدم المشروع أيضا دعما مخصصا لتحسين التغذية.
- 25- وتشمل الأليات الرئيسية لإدماج النساء والشباب تعزيز محاصيل البستنة الأكثر توفرا و/أو التي تُزرع غالبا من قبل النساء، وإعطاء الأولوية لتطوير مهارات الشباب ووصولهم إلى أدوات التمويل، بالإضافة إلى استخدام منهجية نظام تعلم الجنساني.

دال- المواعمة، والملكية، والشراكات

- التنمية المستدامة 1 (القضاء على الفقر)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 2 (القضاء التامية المستدامة التالية: هدف التنمية المستدامة 5 (المساواة بين الجنمين)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 8 (العمل اللائق ونمو الاقتصاد)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 6 (العمل اللائق ونمو الاقتصاد)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 7 (الصناعة، والابتكار، والهياكل الأساسية)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 13 (العمل المناخي)، و هدف التنمية المستدامة 15 (الحياة في البر). وسوف يتحقق هذا من خلال اختيارات المحاصيل الموجهة نحو السوق، وإنتاجية أكبر، وربط المستفيدين بالأسواق. وسيعتمد الاستهداف في المشروع على المشاركة النوعية للنساء والفتيات في جميع الأنشطة، بما في ذلك الاستثمارات المشتركة في مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين، والتجمعات المشاركة في المشروع، التي ستحقق المزيد من التقدم نحو هدف التنمية المستدامة 5. كما سيعزز والتجمعات المشامة في تحقيق هدف التنمية المستدامة 8، كما سيعزز التصنيع الزراعي المستدام في الأقاليم وبالتالي المساهمة في تحقيق هدف التنمية المستدامة 9، كما سيعزز التصنيع الزراعي المستدام في الأقاليم المشروع قدرة المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على التكيف من خلال أساليب جديدة للزراعة الذكية مناخيا، وتحسين قدرة الأسر المعيشية على الصمود في نفس الوقت من خلال تحسين مداخيل الأسر المعيشية وملكة الأصول.
- 27- سيكون المشروع متوائما بالكامل مع الأولويات الأساسية للحكومة في التنمية المعنية بالزراعة والبستنة. وسيوفر المشروع فرصة لتعزيز النهج البرامجي للصندوق من خلال تنسيق النهج في إدارة المنح المقابلة، وتنمية الأسواق وسلاسل القيمة، وتعميم مواضيع مثل المناخ، والمنظور الجنساني، والتغذية والأمن الغذائي. وسوف يتعاون المشروع مع الشركاء الإنمائيين في مجال الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي.

هاء _ التكاليف، والفوائد، والتمويل

2- يُحسب مكونا المشروع 1 و2 جزئيا كتمويل مناخي. ووفقا لمنهجيات المصارف الإنمائية المتعددة الأطراف لتتبع تمويل التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، يُحسب المبلغ الإجمالي للتمويل المناخي المقدم من الصندوق لهذا المشروع مبدئيا بـ 200 233 9 دولار أمريكي.

تكاليف المشروع

يقدر مجموع الاستثمار والتكاليف المتكررة خلال فترة التنفيذ التي تستغرق تماني سنوات، بما في ذلك الطوارئ السعرية والمادية، والرسوم والضرائب، بقيمة 66.5 مليون دولار أمريكي. ويشمل هذا التكاليف الأساسية التي تبلغ 64.7 مليون دولار أمريكي، وطوارئ مادية وسعرية تقديرية بقيمة 1.7 مليون دولار أمريكي (3 في المائة من التكاليف الكلية للمشروع). وتقدر نفقات سعر الصرف بحوالي 4.6 مليون دولار أمريكي (7 في المائة من التكاليف الكلية للمشروع). وتمثل تكاليف الاستثمار 84 في المائة من التكاليف الكلية المشروع (55.7 مليون دولار أمريكي)، مع تغطية التكاليف المتكررة لنسبة الـ16 في المائة المتبقية (10.7 المشروع (55.7 مليون دولار أمريكي)، مع تغطية التكاليف المتكررة لنسبة الـ16 في المائة المتبقية (10.7

مليون دولار أمريكي). ويشكل المكون 1 نسبة 55 في المائة (36.6 مليون دولار أمريكي) من التكاليف الكلية للمشروع، والمكون 2 نسبة 19 في المائة (17.2 مليون دولار أمريكي)، والمكون 3 نسبة 19 في المائة (12.6 مليون دولار أمريكي).

30- يبين الجدولان 1 و2 التكاليف الكلية للمشروع بحسب المكون وحسابات الإنفاق بحسب الجهة الممولة. ويبين الجدول 3 توزيع التكاليف بحسب المكون والمكون الفرعي وسنة المشروع.

الجدول 1 **تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي والجهة الممولة** (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

(*.5 5 .)																
	قرض الم	سندوق	صندوق الأوا الدول		المزار عون أ الحياز ات الم		الشركات	الرئيسية	المؤسسات الشر ب		منظ cultural opment uncil	Hortic Develo	حكومة	ز مبابوي	المجد	موع
المكون/المكون الفر عي	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	ن <u>قد /</u>	%	ن <u>قد</u> /	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
1- تعبئة وتنمية حدائق البستنة القروية والشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخا	ص															
1-1 تعبئة وتنمية حدائق البستنة القروية	6 384	35	7 660	42	191	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 913	22	18 149	27
2-1 تحديد الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، وتعبئتها، وبناء قدراتها	971	41	729	31	-	-	501	21	-	-	-	-	183	8	2 384	4
1-3 المنح المقابلة للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، والبنية الأساسية العامة	9 917	61	4 259	26	809	5	910	6	-	-	-	-	254	2	16 148	24
2- الوصول إلى التمويل																
2-1 صندوق متجدد لتصدير منتجات البستنة	9 856	59	-	-	-	-	1 690	10	4 993	30	-	-	164	1	16 703	21
2-2 بناء القدرات من أجل الإقراض الزراعي المعزز	499	90	-	-					8	1	-	-	1.8	9	557	5
3- الدعم المؤسسي وتنسيق المشروع																
3-1 الدعم المؤسسي	830	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	6	82	11	998	2
3-2 تنسيق المشروع	8 688	75	2 352	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	644	5	11 606	17
المجموع	37 145	56	15 000	23	1 000	2	3 100	5	5 000	8	59	0.1	5 240	8	66 545	100

الجدول 2 **تكاليف المشروع حسب فئة الإنفاق والجهة الممولة** (بآلاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

	قرض	ل الصندوق	صندوق الأو الدول		المزار عون أص الحياز ات الص		الشركات	الرئيسية		ت المالية ريكة	ltural oment	לבה Horticu Develop Cour	حكومة	ز مبابو ي	المج	مو ع
فئة الإنفاق	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	ن <u>قد</u> ا	%	ن <u>قد</u> /	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%	المبلغ	%
تكاليف الاستثمار																
الأشغال المدنية	7 403	36	11 735	57	191	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 423	7	20 752	31
السلع والخدمات والمدخلات	139	90	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	156	0.2
المعدات والمواد والمركبات	2 338	89	185	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	4	2 634	4
المنح والإعانات	16 923	66		-	809	3	2 600	10	4 993	19			349	1	25 673	39
التدريب وحلقات العمل	2 304	61	899	24	-	-	351	9	8	0.2	-	-	227	6	3 789	6
المساعدة التقنية والخدمات الاستشارية	2 584	93		-	-	-	150	6	-	-	-	-	29	1	2 764	4
التكاليف المتكررة																
الرواتب والعلاوات	4 024	60	2 167	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	1	447	7	6 692	10
التشغيل والصيانة	1 4308	35		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	0.4	2 650	65	4 085	6
المجموع	37 145	56	15 000	23	1 000	2	3 100	5	5 000	8	59	0.1	5 240	8	66 545	100

الجدول 3 تكاليف المشروع حسب المكون والمكون الفرعي وسنة المشروع (بالاف الدولارات الأمريكية)

(" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "									
المكون/المكون الفر عي	السنة الأولى	السنة الثانية	السنة الثالثة	السنة الرابعة	السنة الخامسة	السنة السادسة	السنة السابعة	السنة الثامنة	المجموع
1- تعبئة وتنمية حدائق البستنة القروية والشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص									
1-1 [تعبئة وتنمية حدائق البستنة القروية	-	1 077	2 781	3 458	3 512	3 522	3 533	266	18 149
2-1 تحديد الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، وتعبئتها، وبناء قدراتها	25	283	440	675	524	235	103	98	2 384
1-3 المنح المقابلة للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، والبنية الأساسية العامة	-	1 131	2 983	4 465	4 888	2 269	206	207	16 148
2- الوصول إلى الموارد									
2-1 صندوق متجدد لتصدير منتجات البستنة	64	1 678	3 311	4 954	4 954	1 683	40	19	16 703
2-2 بناء القدرات من أجل الإقراض الزراعي المعزز	35	74	206	74	48	48	48	25	557
3- الدعم المؤسسي وتنسيق المشروع									
3-1 الدعم المؤسسي	144	373	95	52	158	52	9	116	998
3-2 تتسيق المشروع	1 970	1 522	1 537	1 714	1 510	1 502	1 035	816	11 606
المجموع	2 238	6 137	11 354	15 392	15 593	9 311	4 973	1 546	66 545

الصرف

31- ستكون مدة المشروع 8 سنوات، ونسبة التكاليف المتكررة 16 في المائة. وستكون الفئات الرئيسية للنفقات الأشغال المدنية، والمنح، والإعانات. وسيستند الصرف إلى تقارير، ويتبع طريقة الصندوق المتجدد.

موجز للفوائد والتحليل الاقتصادى

32- طورت تسعة نماذج للمحاصيل لتمثل نماذج زراعية نمطية تستخدمها حدائق البستنة القروية في منطقة المشروع. ويقدر معدل العائد الاقتصادي الداخلي للحالة الأساسية بـ37 في المائة، مع صافي قيمة حالية إيجابية بقيمة 6.5 مليون دولار أمريكي، مما يبرر استثمار المشروع. وتقدر نسبة العائد إلى التكلفة بـ 2.9.

استراتيجية الخروج والاستدامة

23- يكمن تركيز المشروع على بناء علاقات أعمال مربحة ومستدامة بين المزار عين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، ولا سيما النساء والشباب، وشركات القطاع الخاص التي تدعم سلاسل قيمة البستنة في صميم استراتيجية الخروج. وستدعم علاقات الأعمال هذه وتطور ابتداء من السنة الثانية لفترة السنوات الثماني من مدة المشروع، بحيث تتمكن في نهاية المشروع من الاستمرار دون دعم الصندوق من خلال تمويل القطاع الخاص وترتيبات الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص التي ستوضع قبل نهاية المشروع. وسيتوقف دعم الصندوق بعد السنة الرابعة للمشروع.

ثالثا۔ المخاطر

ألف- المخاطر وتدابير التخفيف من أثرها

-34 صنفت المخاطر المتأصلة الإجمالية بأنها كبيرة. والمجالات التي صنفت بأنها معرضة لأشد المخاطر ارتفاعا هي: (1) السياق القطري؛ (2) السياق البيئي والمناخي؛ (3) القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ وتحقيق الاستدامة؛
 (4) الإدارة المالية؛ (5) التوريد في المشروعات. وتعتبر المخاطر المتبقية، بعد الأخذ في الاعتبار تدابير التخفيف لمجالات المخاطر المختارة، متوسطة بشكل عام.

الجدول 4 موجز المخاطر الإجمالية

تصنيف المخاطر المتبقية	تصنيف المخاطر المتأصلة	مجالات المخاطر
مرتفعة	مرتفعة	السياق القطري
منخفضة	متوسطة	الاستراتيجيات والسياسات القطاعية
متوسطة	كبيرة	السياق البيئي والمناخي
متوسطة	متوسطة	نطاق المشروع
متوسطة	كبيرة	القدرة المؤسسية على التنفيذ وتحقيق الاستدامة
متوسطة	كبيرة	الإدارة المالية
متوسطة	كبيرة	التوريد في المشروعات
منخفضة	متوسطة	الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي
منخفضة	متوسطة	أصحاب المصلحة
متوسطة	كبيرة	المخاطر الإجمالية

باء ـ الفئة البيئية والاجتماعية

تعتبر المخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية كبيرة 10. ومن المحتمل أن تكون الأثار السلبية المحتملة بسبب فقدان الغطاء النباتي نتيجة لتمهيد الأراضي، والتلوث المرتبط باستخدام مبيدات الأفات، والأسمدة، والتغييرات في تدفقات المياه، وفقدان التربة. وستخفض الآثار السلبية إلى حدها الأدنى من خلال فحص وتنفيذ خطط بيئية، واجتماعية، ومناخية مخصصة للمواقع. وقد وضع المشروع إطارا للإدارة البيئية، والاجتماعية، والمناخية وخطة عامة للإدارة البيئية، والاجتماعية، والمناخية. وقد استخدم إطار الإدارة البيئية، والاجتماعية، والمناخية لتقييم السياقات البيئية، والاجتماعية، والمناخية، وتحديد فرص تعزيز الأثار الإيجابية والتخفيف من المخاطر السلبية. وسوف تستخدم خطة الإدارة البيئية، والاجتماعية، والمناخية كخطة للرصد تشمل معايير الرصد، وتواتر الرصد، والمسؤولية عن رصد الجداول الزمنية وتكاليف التنفيذ. كما سيسترشد التنفيذ بخطة إدارة المبيدات، وخطة إدارة أصحاب المصلحة، وآلية لمعالجة التظلمات. وستخفض المخاطر الاجتماعية إلى حدها الأدنى وتدار من خلال نظام تعلم العمل الجنساني، وبناء القدرات، وتعزيز سلاسل القيمة المراعية للتغذية. وسيشمل المشروع أنشطة لإدارة الاستدامة البيئية والموارد الطبيعية المستدامة، التي ستعزز فوائده البيئية العالمية.

جيم- تصنيف المخاطر المناخية

36- تصنف المخاطر المناخية للمشروع بأنها كبيرة. وتشمل المخاطر المناخية الرئيسية ارتفاع درجات الحرارة، وموجات الجفاف، والفيضانات المتقطعة. وأجري تقدير التكيف المستهدف مع آثار وأوجه ضعف القطاعات والقطاعات الفرعية، والضغوط والمخاطر المناخية لكي يسترشد بها تصميم المشروع. وهو يوفر تقييما لخيارات التكيف، والتكاليف ذات الصلة، والخيارات المحددة الأكثر ملاءمة للمشروع. ولمعالجة أثر تغير المناخ، سيدعم المشروع زيادة الوصول إلى المياه، وأصناف البذور المقاومة للجفاف، والبنى التحتية والمعدات القادرة على الصمود في وجه تغير المناخ للحد من التعرض للمخاطر الطبيعية، وانعدام الأمن الغذائي والتغذوي، والتعرض لتغير المناخ. وسوف يساهم تعزيز الاستخدام المستدام للأراضي، بما في ذلك استخدام الطاقة المتجددة، في الحد من انبعاثات غازات الدفيئة.

10 هذا التصنيف مستمد من متوسط التصنيفات لخطرين: السياق البيئي والمناخي، والأثر البيئي والاجتماعي والمناخي.

دال- القدرة على تحمل الديون

37- وفقا لتقدير القدرة على تحمل الديون الذي أجراه صندوق النقد الدولي/البنك الدولي في أبريل/نيسان 2022، تُصنف زمبابوي على أنها في مديونية حرجة، مع ديون خارجية وإجمالية عامة ومضمونة من الحكومة ومتأخرات خارجية كبيرة لا يمكن تحملها. ولكن ليس لديها حاليا متأخرات مستحقة للصندوق.

رابعا التنفيذ

ألف- الإطار التنظيمي

إدارة المشروع وتنسيقه

- 38- ستكون وزارة الأراضي، والزراعة، ومصايد الأسماك، والمياه، والتنمية الريفية الوكالة الرائدة للمشروع. وسوف تنشئ الوزارة وحدة إدارة مشتركة تقوم بأداء وظائف الوحدة الوطنية لإدارة المشروع، ووحدة تنسيق برنامج إعادة إحياء نظم الري لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، والوحدة الوطنية لإدارة مشروع تجميع زراعة أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة، ومشروع تعزيز مشاريع البستنة الحيازات الصغيرة، ومشروع تعزيز مشاريع البستنة لتوفير الإشراف على المشروع والتوجيه الاستراتيجي له.
- 39- سيقع مقر الوحدة الوطنية لإدارة المشروع في هراري. وسوف ينشئ المشروع ثلاث وحدات إقليمية لإدارة المشروع. وعلى مستوى المقاطعات، سينفذ المشروع من قبل خدمات إرشاد تقنية زراعية، وهيئة التنمية الزراعية والريفية، مع دعم من موظفي المشروع، وموظفين آخرين من المؤسسات العامة، ومقدمي الخدمات من القطاع الخاص.

الادارة المالية، والتوريد، والحوكمة

- 40- تقدم تفاصيل ترتيبات توظيف فريق الشؤون المالية في دليل تنفيذ المشروع، والاختصاصات. وسيتم إعداد الميزانية السنوية بما يتماشى مع إطار الميزانية القائم لحكومة زمبابوي وجدولها الزمني كجزء من تقديم الميزانية العادية لوزارة الأراضي، والزراعة، ومصايد الأسماك، والمياه، والتنمية الريفية.
- 41- سيفتح حسابان معينان لدى المصرف المركزي في زمبابوي لتلقي الأموال من الصندوق وصندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية. ولا يتوقع تحويل أية أموال إلى المحافظات؛ وستكون جميع المعاملات مركزية. وسوف تقدم الأموال اللازمة على مستوى المحافظات (سواء لموظفى المشروع أو للكيانات المنفذة) كسلف.
- 42- سيستخدم المشروع نفس برمجيات المحاسبة المستخدمة حاليا في برنامج إعادة إحياء نظم الري لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة للاستفادة من عمليات التخصيص والخبرات القائمة. وسيطلب من الوحدة الوطنية لإدارة المشروع إعداد وتقديم تقارير مالية مؤقتة فصلية. وسيجري إعداد قوائم مالية سنوية للمشروع على أساس الاستحقاق، وبالامتثال للمعابير المحاسبية الدولية للقطاع العام.
- 43- ستُدرج وحدة المراجعة الداخلية في وزارة الأراضي، والزراعة، ومصايد الأسماك، والمياه، والتنمية الريفية المشروع على المشروع في برنامج عملها السنوي. وسوف يُدرب موظفو المراجعة الداخلية المكافين بالمشروع على إجراءات الصندوق.
- 44- قد تكون قدرات مكتب المراجع العام للحسابات محدودة لمراجعة حسابات المشروع في السنوات الأولى، وفي هذه الحالة سيجرى التعاقد مع شركات مراجعة خاصة.

ترتيبات تنفيذ التوريد

- 2.2 يسجل المشروع، في مرحلة تصميمه، درجة 2.22 بالنسبة لمخاطر التوريد المتأصلة، والتي تعتبر مخاطر متوسطة. وتكمن نقاط ضعف نظام التوريد في زمبابوي بشكل رئيسي في المساءلة، والشفافية، وإدارة العقود وتنظيمها. وينبغي اتباع التدابير الموجهة والتصحيحية المحددة المنصوص عليها في مصفوفة مخاطر المشروع ودليل تنفيذ المشروع لتحسين الأداء والتقليل من المخاطر. ومن المحتمل أن تخفض هذه التدابير مستوى المخاطر من المستوى الأعلى للمخاطر المتوسطة إلى المستوى الأدنى للمخاطر المتوسطة.
- 46- ستجرى أنشطة توريد السلع، والأشغال، والخدمات في المشروع وفقا لأنظمة التوريد في البلد إلى الحد الذي تتسق فيه هذه الأحكام مع المبادئ التوجيهية للتوريد في الصندوق، والأحكام الأخرى المنصوص عليها في اتفاقية التمويل. وفي جميع أنواع عقود التوريد، ستستخدم دفاتر الشروط النموذجيّة للصندوق بدلا من دفاتر الشروط النموذجيّة الوطنية. ولن يبدأ تنفيذ أنشطة خطة التوريد الأولى إلا بعد نشر مذكرة التوريد العامة.
- 47- ستكون عتبات اختيار طرق التوريد لكل سلعة هي تلك المنصوص عليها في خطاب ترتيبات التوريد ودليل تنفيذ المشروع. ولن تنطبق العتبات الواردة في قانون التوريد وأنظمة التوريد في زمبابوي. وسيحدد استعراض الإشراف على التوريد وفقا للدرجة التي يتم الحصول عليها في مصفوفة مخاطر المشروع. وستخضع التنقيحات المتعلقة بخطة التوريد، بما في ذلك أي ترتيبات توريد جديدة، للموافقة المسبقة للصندوق.
- 48- في عام 2021، سجلت زمبابوي درجة 23 على مؤشر مؤسسة الشفافية الدولية الخاص بادراك وجود الفساد (المرتبة 157 من أصل 180 بلدا). وبقيت درجتها مستقرة نسبيا منذ عام 2019. وستكون هناك حاجة لجهود معززة من جانب الحكومة لضمان الالتزام بمبادئ التوريد في الصندوق طوال مدة المشروع، وبالامتثال الصارم لسياسة الصندوق بشأن منع التدليس والفساد، وسياسة الصندوق بشأن منع التحرش، والتحرش الجنسي، والتمييز.

مشاركة المجموعات التى يستهدفها المشروع وتعقيباتها ومعالجة التظلمات

- 49- ستكون الطرائق الرئيسية لمشاركة المجموعة المستهدفة وتقديم تعقيباتها المشاورات المجتمعية في إطار تعبئة مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين والمؤسسات البالغة الصغر في إطار المكونين 1-1 و1-2. وسيرصد تقديم خدمات المشروع من خلال تقارير فصلية من مجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين، وحدائق البستنة القروية في كل مجمّع يتم إنشاؤه.
- 50- وسوف تستخدم التعقيبات والتقارير الواردة من حدائق البستنة القروية، ومجموعات المنتجين الزراعيين، ولجان الإشراف على المؤسسات البالغة الصغر والبنى التحتية من قبل الوحدات الإقليمية لإدارة المشروع لاستعراض الأداء والتقدم المحرز. وسيجري الكشف عن الاستثمارات التي تم فحصها واختيارها للجمهور، وسيتم إبلاغ مقدمي المقترحات غير الناجحة بالأسباب المقدمة من لجان التقدير التقني والاستثمار.
- 51- ستتماشى آلية معالجة التظلمات في المشروع مع أعراف المجتمعات المحلية وقوانين البلد، وستعتمد على الهياكل الحكومية القائمة، من مستوى القرية إلى المستوى الوطني. وستتألف الآلية من ثلاثة نظم متوازية:
 (1) نظام قائم على المجتمع المحلى؛ (2) نظام رسمى؛ (3) نظام الصندوق لمعالجة التظلمات.

باء التخطيط، والرصد والتقييم، والتعلّم، وإدارة المعرفة، والتواصل

52- سيوجه الإطار المنطقي للمشروع خطة العمل والميزانية السنوية ونظم الرصد. وسيُدمج نظام الرصد والتقييم في النظم الحكومية. وسوف يمكن استخدام نظام معلومات الإدارة والتركيز على جودة البيانات الرصد الفعال للتقدم المحرز وتقاسمه. وتهدف استراتيجية إدارة المعرفة للمشروع إلى ضمان فعالية التعلم والتواصل المصمم خصيصا.

الابتكار وتوسيع النطاق

[53] إن إدخال منهجية الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص من أجل النمو الزراعي الشامل هو ابتكار هام في زمبابوي، وسوف يعزز الزراعة التعاقدية لتشمل القطاع العام من أجل التمويل التحفيزي والتحسينات في البيئة التمكينية. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيدعم المشروع الابتكار بصورة مباشرة من خلال نافذة مخصصة للمنح المقابلة للشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص. وإذا ما كانت ناجحة، فسوف يتوسع بالطبع نطاق الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص التي طورت في ظل المشروع، حيث أن هذا سيكون في المصلحة الاقتصادية لشركاء الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص، والشركات الرئيسية، والمزارعين أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة على حد سواء. وسوف يوفر هذا نموذجا للمزيد من استثمارات القطاعين الخاص والعام في نموذج الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص والنماذج المتعلقة به.

جيم - خطط التنفيذ

جاهزية التنفيذ وخطط الاستهلال

54- لقد تم إعداد مسودة دليل التنفيذ، بالإضافة إلى خطة عمل وميزانية سنوية، وخطة توريد للأشهر الـ18 الأولى من تنفيذ المشروع. ومن المتوقع أن تسرّع وحدة الإدارة المشتركة عملية استهلال المشروع.

الإشراف، واستعراض منتصف المدة، وخطط الإنجاز

- 55- الإشراف. سيجري الإشراف المباشر على المشروع من قبل الصندوق والحكومة من خلال البعثات السنوية للإشراف ودعم التنفيذ. وستجرى بعثات المتابعة حسب الاقتضاء.
- 56- استعراض منتصف المدة. مدة المشروع ثماني سنوات. وسيجرى استعراض منتصف المدة حوالي نهاية السنة 4. وسينظم هذا الاستعراض بشكل مشترك من قبل الحكومة والصندوق بالتعاون الوثيق مع أصحاب المصلحة الأخرين.
- 57- خطط الإنجاز. عند نهاية فترة تنفيذ المشروع، ستجري الحكومة، بالتعاون مع الصندوق، استعراضا لإنجاز المشروع من أجل الإبلاغ عن نتائج وأثر ما جرى تحقيقه.

خامسا - الوثائق القانونية والسند القانوني

- 58- ستشكل اتفاقية تمويل بين جمهورية زمبابوي والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية الوثيقة القانونية التي يقوم على أساسها تقديم التمويل المقترح إلى المقترض/المتلقي. وترد نسخة من اتفاقية التمويل المتفاوض بشأنها في الذيل الأول.
- 59- وجمهورية زمبابوي مخولة بموجب القوانين السارية فيها سلطة تلقي تمويل من الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية.
- 60- وإني مقتنع بأن التمويل المقترح يتفق مع أحكام اتفاقية إنشاء الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية وسياسات التمويل المقدم من الصندوق ومعاييره.

سادسا۔ التوصية

61- أوصى بأن يوافق المجلس التنفيذي على التمويل المقترح بموجب القرار التالي:

قرر: أن يقدم الصندوق إلى جمهورية زمبابوي قرضا بشروط تيسيرية للغاية بقيمة سبعة وثلاثين مليونا ومائة وأربعين ألف دولار أمريكي (000 340 37 دولار أمريكي)، على أن يخضع لأية شروط وأحكام تكون مطابقة على نحو أساسى للشروط والأحكام الواردة في هذه الوثيقة.

ألفرو لاريو رئيس الصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية

Negotiated financing agreement

Horticulture Enterprise Enhancement Project (HEEP)

(Negotiations concluded on 21 November 2022)

Loan No:

Project name: Horticulture Enterprise Enhancement Project ("HEEP"/ "the Project")

The Republic of Zimbabwe (the "Borrower")

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")

(each a "Party" and both of them collectively the "Parties")

WHEREAS the Borrower has requested a loan from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Project described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Project shall be co-financed by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OPEC) through a loan amounting to Fifteen Million United States Dollars (USD 15 000 000) ("OPEC Loan").

Now Therefore, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

- 1. The following documents collectively form this Agreement: this document, the Project Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
- 2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2020, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.
- 3. The Fund shall provide a Loan (the "Financing") to the Borrower, which the Borrower shall use to implement the Project in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

- 1. The amount of the IFAD loan is Thirty Seven Million, One Hundred and Forty Thousand United States Dollars (USD 37 140 000).
- 2. The Loan is granted on highly concessional terms, and shall be free of interest but shall bear a fixed service charge as determined by the Fund at the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board, payable semi-annually in the Loan Service Payment Currency. The Loan shall have a maturity period of forty (40) years, including a grace

period of ten (10) years starting from the date of approval of the Loan by the Fund's Executive Board.

- 3. The principal of the Loan will be repaid at four and half per cent (4.5%) of the total principal per annum for years eleven (11) to thirty (30), and one per cent (1%) of the total principal per annum for years thirty-first (31) to forty (40).
- 4. The Loan Service Payment Currency shall be in United States Dollars.
- 5. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
- 6. Payments of principal and service charge shall be payable on each 15 June and 15 December.
- 7. The Borrower shall open one segregated Designated Account, denominated in USD at the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ), to receive the proceeds of the IFAD financing. The Borrower shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the Designated Account.
- 8. The Lead Project Agency shall open one segregated Project Operations Account, denominated in USD, which will thereafter be maintained under the Project Management Unit to receive the financing from the Designated Account.
- 9. The Borrower shall provide counterpart financing for the Project, in-kind and/or incash, in the amount of five million two hundred and forty thousand United States Dollars (USD 5 240 000) in the form of contributions to civil works and matching grants under Component 1, to operating costs, salaries and allowances under Component 3, as well as for taxes and duties, provided through tax waiver to the Project.
- 10. The Borrower shall open a segregated project bank account to receive the counterpart financing from the Government of Zimbabwe.

Section C

- 1. The Lead Project Agency shall be the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development ("MLAFWRD").
- 2. Additional Project Parties are as described in Schedule 1 Part II.
- 3. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Project.
- 4. The Project Completion Date shall be the eight anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Borrower. The Financing Closing Date will be established as specified in the General Conditions.
- 5 Procurement of goods, works and services financed by the Financing shall be carried out:
 - (a) in accordance with the provisions of the Borrower procurement regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines

Section D

1. The Fund will administer the Loan and supervise the Project.

Section E

- 1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of this Agreement:
 - (a) the Project Implementation Manual ("PIM") and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Borrower, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project;
 - (b) when the OPEC Loan agreement with the Borrower has failed to enter into force and effect within nine hundred and twelve (912) days from the date of this Agreement, and substitute funds are not available to the Borrower; and
 - (c) the right of the Borrower to withdraw the proceeds of the OPEC Loan has been suspended, cancelled or terminated, in whole or in part, or the OPEC Loan has become due and payable prior to the agreed maturity thereof; or any event has occurred which, with notice or the passage of time, could result in any of the foregoing.
- 2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of this Agreement:
 - (a) In the event that the Borrower did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.
- 3. The following are designated as additional (general/specific) conditions precedent to withdrawal:
 - (a) The PIM shall have been prepared by the Borrower and obtained no objection from IFAD. The PIM shall include operational arrangements for the Matching Grant (MG) scheme under Component 1, the Export Horticultural Revolving Fund (EHRF) under Component 2, project financial management and procurement;
 - (b) The establishment of the Project Steering Committee, the Project Technical Committee, as provided for in schedule 1 section 7 shall be finalised;
 - (c) Key Project Management Unit staff, namely the National Project Coordinator, Chief Accountant and Senior Procurement Officer as well as one of the recruited technical advisors or specialists, shall have been appointed following receipt of no-objection from the Fund;
 - (d) A suitable off-the shelf accounting software shall have been purchased, installed and implemented at PMU and staff duly trained in the use of it;
 - (e) An operational circular to the RBZ shall have been prepared by the Borrower and obtained no objection from IFAD as additional condition to disbursement of the Financing for the activities pertaining to the EHRF under Component 2;
 - (f) The EHRF Finance/Insurance Portfolio Administrator shall have been appointed by the PMU as additional condition to disbursement of the Financing for the activities pertaining to the EHRF under Component 2.
- 4. This Agreement is subject to ratification by the Borrower.
- 5. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Borrower:

The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
4th Floor, New Government Complex
Corner Samora Machel and Fourth Street
Harare, Zimbabwe

For the Fund:

The President International Fund for Agricultural Development Via Paolo di Dono 44 00142 Rome, Italy

Copy to: IFAD Country Director, Zimbabwe

If applicable, the Parties accept the validity of any qualified electronic signature used for the signature of this Agreement and recognise the latter as equivalent to a hand-written signature.

This Agreement, [dated _____], has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Borrower.

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE
Prof. Mthuli Ncube Minister of Finance and Economic Development
Date:
INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
Alvario Lario Hervas President

Date: _____

Schedule 1

Project Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Project Description

- 1. Target Population. The Project shall benefit poor smallholder farmers, who will be organised in Agricultural Producer Groups (APGs) in Village Horticulture Gardens (VHGs) and Agriculture Producer Groups in 4Ps linked to anchor firms.
- 2. *Project area.* The Project will be located in four (4) provinces: Matebeleland South, Masvingo, Midlands and Manicaland for the Village Horticulture Gardens (VHGs) and for the 4Ps, the project will be located in well-functioning irrigation schemes throughout the ten provinces of the country in particular in the high potential regions of Mashonaland provinces and Manicaland province (the "Project Area").
- 3. Goal. The goal of the Project is to "increase incomes, food security and empowerment for smallholder farmers (SHFs) engaged in profitable and sustainable horticulture value chains".
- 4. *Objectives.* The objective of the Project is to "support increased and sustainable *horticultural* production and sales by smallholder farmers and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in horticulture value chains".
- 5. *Components*. The Project shall consist of the following Components:

5.1 Component 1: Village Horticultural Garden and 4P Mobilization and Development

- 5.1.1 Sub-Component 1.1: Village Horticulture Garden Mobilization and Development. The expected results are 620 VHGs providing increased income and nutritional outcomes to 31,000 poorer rural households.
- 5.1.2 Sub-Component 1.2: 4P Identification, Mobilization, and Capacity Building. The expected result is to link 20,000 SHF to 20 4Ps, and build their capacity through technical assistance and training.
- 5.1.3 Sub-Component 1.3: 4P Matching Grants (MGs) and Public Infrastructure. The expected results is: (i) 20 4Ps serving 20,000 SHF households with an increased ability to produce and market high value horticultural products using climate-resilient and innovative technologies and (ii) public sector infrastructure that will enhance economic returns for 4P partners, leveraging the private investments made by 4P members and providing economic and social benefits for non-4P SHFs, MSMEs, and rural residents in the 4P areas.

5.2 Component 2: Access to Finance

- 5.2.1 Sub-Component 2.1: Export Horticultural Revolving Fund (EHRF). The expected result is to provide short-and long-term finance to anchor firms and other partners of 20 4Ps that will enable them to improve and expand the production and marketing of high-value horticultural produce.
- 5.2.2 Sub-Component 2.2: Capacity Building for Enhanced Agricultural Lending. The expected result is to increase the range and coverage of appropriate financial services and products available to SHFs provided by at least four commercial banks or MFIs.
- 5.3 Component 3: Institutional Support and Project Coordination.
- 5.3.1 Sub- Component 3.1: Institutional Support. The expected result is to improve the production and marketing information for the benefit of public sector policy makers and private sector investors, and to improve the governance of contract farming/hub and spoke arrangements to ensure a fair distribution of risks and benefits to all parties.

5.3.2 Sub-Component 3.2: Project Coordination. HEEP will be managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), with some functions supported by or subsumed under the Joint Management Unit (JMU) of Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD) is creating for Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme, Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project, and HEEP. The HEEP PMU will be headed by a project Coordinator who report to the Permanent Secretary of MLAFWRD, with MLAFWRD Permanent Secretary the chair of the Project Steering Committee. The national PMU will be headquartered in Harare, and regional PMUs will be established in Mutare, Masvingo and Bulawayo.

II. Implementation Arrangements

- 6. Lead Project Agency. The Lead Agency will be the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD). The Joint Management Unit (JMU) of Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD) is established for Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme (SIRP), Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP), and HEEP for supported functions shared across the programmes.
- 7. Project Oversight Committee. A joint Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted for SIRP, SACP and HEEP. The PSC will be responsible for programme oversight and strategic guidance. The PSC is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MLAFWRD. The composition of the PSC and the roles and responsibilities are presented in the PIM. A Project Technical Committee (PTC) will be responsible for reviewing 4P proposals as well as other key technical proposals, and will make recommendations for PSC action. The PTC will meet bi-monthly or as required and will be composed of members from the Horticulture Development Council, and representatives from business organizations such as the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries or Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce, MOFED, Agritex horticulture branch, and MLAFWRD.
- 8. Project Management Unit. HEEP will be managed by a Project Management Unit (PMU), with some functions supported by or subsumed under the Joint Management Unit (JMU) of Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAFWRD) is creating for Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme, Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project, and HEEP. The HEEP PMU will be headed by a Project Coordinator who report to the Permanent Secretary of MLAFWRD, with MLAFWRD Permanent Secretary the chair of the Project Steering Committee. The national PMU will be headquartered in Harare, and regional PMUs will be established in Mutare, Masvingo and Bulawayo.

The JMU staff will consist of a mix of dedicated staff for each project and shared officers working for SIRP, SACP and HEEP. The staff is either competitively hired or seconded/attached. The JMU and the PMU of HEEP will be based in Harare. The HEEP National Project Coordinator, Chief Accountant, Senior Procurement Officer, Senior Horticulture and Agribusiness Advisor, Climate Smart Agriculture Advisor, Horticulture and Agribusiness Specialist, Senior 4P/Partnership Specialist, Farming as Business Advisor Senior Export Finance Advisor and Access to Finance Advisor. The recruited staff is referred to as Key staff.

All the recruited staff will be recruited from the market. The recruitment process will be as broad as possible trying to reach out a wide range of interested professionals, including diaspora. While several specialists, particularly the key ones, are dedicated to only one project, HEEP shares an Office Secretary, Senior Social Inclusion Specialist and KM/Communication Specialist with SIRP and SACP.

10. *Implementing partners*. To manage the field operations, HEEP will establish three Regional Project Management Units (RPMU), in Bulawayo, Mutare and Masvingo. The

VHGs will be implemented by ARDA in collaboration with other institutions such as AGROITEX, ARDA and ZINWA. At the district level, the implementation will be carried out through AGRITEX extension network, which forms implementation teams in 20 HEEP districts covered by the project. The extension will also work with ARDA. The districts level field operations will be supported by HEEP-resourced staff from other public institutions and private sector service providers. The HEEP budget includes adequate resources for field staff mobility and good telephone and internet connectivity to facilitate easy outreach to the HEEP-supported communities and to improve the chances of reaching the HEEP implementation targets in an effective manner.

- 11. Monitoring and Evaluation. HEEP will develop a robust M&E system in compliance with IFAD and the GoZ requirements. The HEEP M&E system will generate timely and accurate information to support decision-making and adaptive management. In particular, it will: (i) collect, analyse and update information on project outputs, outcomes and impact; (ii) support NPMU and the Steering Committee in planning and making informed decisions on HEEP strategies and actions; (iii) maintain and strengthen strategic partnerships with stakeholders; and (iv) create opportunities for learning and sharing results.
- 12. Knowledge Management will capture and document lessons and innovations through field data collection, reports and thematic studies will be an integral part of the learning and knowledge management function of HEEP. KM activities will have two main focuses: supporting policy engagement, and supporting the project's mainstreaming themes.
- 13. Project Implementation Manual. A draft implementation manual has been prepared a well as annual work plan and budget, and procurement plan for the first eighteen (18) months of project implementation. The JMU with SIRP and SACP is expected to speed up project start up.

Schedule 2

Allocation Table

1. Allocation of IFAD Loan Proceeds. (a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the IFAD Loan and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

Category	IFAD Loan Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage of Expenditure (net of Taxes, Government and Beneficiaries' contributions)
I - Works	6 660 000	100%
II - Equipment & Materials	2 240 000	100%
III - Grant & Subsidies	15 230 000	100%
VI - Consultancies	4 390 000	100%
V - Recurrent costs	4 910 000	100%
Unallocated	3 710 000	100%
TOTAL	37 140 000	100%

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) Equipment & Materials: also including expenditures incurred for *Vehicles* and for *Goods, Services and Inputs*;
 - (ii) Grant & Subsidies: including *Matching Grants* under Component 1 and the *EHRF Credit Line* under Component 2:
 - (iii) Consultancies: also including expenditure incurred for *Technical Assistance, Trainings and Workshops*
 - (iv) Recurrent costs: including expenditure incurred for *Operating Costs*, *Salaries and Allowances*.

2. Disbursement arrangements

(a) Start-up Advance. Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up cost incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 400 000. Activities to be financed by Start-up advances will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Borrower to request withdrawals from the Loan Account if the Borrower has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Project:

- 1. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The Borrower shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
- 2. *Gender*. The Borrower shall ensure that the project is gender transformative by addressing gender inequality challenges in horticulture.
 - (a) Inclusivity: The Borrower shall ensure that: Project activities reach all different groups in the Project Area, through the provision of opportunities to access and participate in project services;
 - (b) All groups located in Project Area are adequately represented in local planning for Project activities;
 - (c) The terms Declarations, Covenants and/or conventions ratified by the Borrower on the subject are respected.
- 3. Land Access. The Borrower shall ensure that smallholder farmers have full access to land along applicable country's customary and legal regulations.
- 4. Compliance with the Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). The Borrower confirms that the Project will be implemented in compliance with policies and strategies, including, inter alia: IFAD's Environment and Climate Change Strategy; (ii) IFAD's Natural Resources Management Policy; (iii) IFAD's Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security. Before supporting any intervention that might affect the land access and use rights communities, the Project will ensure that their free prior, and informed consent has been solicited through inclusive consultations based on full disclosure of the intent on the scope of activities planned and their implications. Prior to carrying out any construction of infrastructure and related items, the Borrower shall prepare and adopt Environmental and Social Impact Analysis and Environmental Social Management Plans (ESMPs), where they are required, with adequate budget for their implementation, so that the full social and environmental sustainability of infrastructure development is foreseen.
- 5. Anticorruption Measures. The Borrower shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
- 6. Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. The Borrower and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Project is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.
- 7. Use of Project Vehicles and Other Equipment. The Borrower shall ensure that:

- (a) all vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are allocated for Project implementation;
- (b) The types of vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are appropriate to the needs of the Project; and
- (c) All vehicles and other equipment procured under the Project are dedicated solely to Project use.
- 8. External Audit. Annual external audits shall be conducted and to include a performance audit on the disbursed Matching Grants and EHRF credit lines.
- 9. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool. The Borrower shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the ICP. The Borrower shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the ICP in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, nonconsulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Borrower shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Project.
- The Key Project Personnel are: Project Coordinator, Chief Accountant, Chief Accountant, Senior Procurement Officer, Senior Horticulture and Agribusiness Advisor, Climate Smart Agriculture Advisor, Horticulture and Agribusiness Specialist, Senior 4P/Partnership Specialist, Farming as Business Advisor, Senior Export Finance Advisor, Access to Finance Advisor. In order to assist in the implementation of the Project, the PMU, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Project Personnel shall be seconded to the PMU in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. The recruitment of Key Project Personnel is subject to IFAD's prior review [as is the dismissal of Key Project Personnel]. Key Project Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Project Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Project's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

- 1. The Borrower shall carry out the preparation, design, construction, implementation, and operation of the Project in accordance with the nine standards and other measures and requirements set forth in the Updated Social, Environmental Climate Assessment Procedures of IFAD ("SECAP 2021 Edition"), as well as with all applicable laws and regulations to the Borrower and/or the sub-national entities relating to social, environmental and climate change issues in a manner and substance satisfactory to IFAD. The Borrower shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the SECAP 2021 Edition, unless agreed in writing by the Fund in the Financing Agreement and/or in the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 2. For projects presenting high or substantial social, environmental and climate risks, the Borrower shall carry out the implementation of the Project in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the [Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs)/Environmental, Social and Climate Management Frameworks (ESCMFs) and/or

Resettlement Action Plans/Frameworks (RAPs/Fs) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs) for high risk projects and Abbreviated ESIAs and/or Abbreviated RAP/F and ESCMPs for substantial risk projects and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Plans, FPIC Implementation Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans (IPPs), Pesticide Management Plans, Cultural Resources Management Plans and Chance Finds Plans] (the "Management Plan(s)"), as applicable, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated from time to time by the Fund.

The Borrower shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s), unless agreed in writing by the Fund and if the Borrower has complied with the same requirements as applicable to the original adoption of the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s).

- 3. The Borrower shall not, and shall cause the Executing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Project affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.
- 4. The Borrower shall cause the Lead Project Agency to comply at all times while carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 5. The Borrower shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Project stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Project-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Project-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).
- 6. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency and Implementing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Project with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the Management Plan(s), if any.
- 7. The Borrower will ensure that a Project-level grievance mechanism is established that is easily accessible, culturally appropriate, available in local languages, and scaled to the nature of the Project's activity and its potential impacts to promptly receive and resolve concerns and complaints (e.g. compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration) related to the environmental and social performance of the Project for people who may be unduly and adversely affected or potentially harmed if the Project fails to meet the SECAP standards and related policies. The Project -level grievance mechanism needs to take into account indigenous peoples, customary laws and dispute resolution processes. Traditional or informal dispute mechanisms of affected indigenous peoples should be used to the greatest extent possible.
- 8. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Project implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Project:
 - (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
 - (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
 - (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Borrower shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
- Consult with Project-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
- Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and
- Adjust, as appropriate, the Project -level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
- Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

Serious ESHS incident means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in loan or within the Borrower's activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; or (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Borrower (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Project workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement (including the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent), any allegation that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities, such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

- 9. The Borrower shall ensure or cause the Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that the relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the ESCMPs and Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.
- 10. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Borrower shall provide the Fund with:
 - Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
 - Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Project and propose remedial measures. The Borrower will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
 - Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.
- 11. The Borrower shall fully cooperate with the Fund concerning supervision missions, midterm reviews, field visits, audits and follow-up visits to be undertaken in accordance

with the requirements of SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) as the Fund considers appropriate depending on the scale, nature and risks of the Project.

12. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

Logical framework

Results Hierarchy		Iı	ndicators			Means of Verif	Assumptions							
,	Indicator Name	Baseline	Mid-term	End target	Source	Freq.	Resp.							
Outreach	CI 1 Persons r													
	# total people	0	35,500	71,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Project is able to implement annual work						
	# female	0	17,750	35,500				plans without political interference						
	# male	0	17,750	35,500				interierence						
	# young	0	10,500	21,300										
	# disabled	0	1000	2.000										
	CI 1.a Corresp													
	# households	0	35,500	71,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU							
	CI 1.b Estimat													
	# people													
Goal <i>Increase incomes,</i>	Targeted households reporting an increase in incomes													
food security and empowerment for SHFs engaged in profitable and	# households	0	20,000	40,000	Survey	Baseline, midline, completion	PMU/outsourced	Improved macro- economic conditions, no external shocks, stable prices						
sustainable	CI 1.2.8 Women Reporting Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDDW)													
horticulture value	# of women	N/A	10,650	21,300	COI survey	Baseline,	PMU/outsourced	Increased incomes are						
chains	per cent of women	N/A	25%	30%		midline, completion		partly used to diversify household diet						
	# of households	N/A	10,650	21,300										
	per cent of households	N/A	25%	30%										
	# of household members	N/A	53,250	106,500										
				rovement in empo										
	# of total persons	0	8,875	17,750	COI survey		PMU/outsourced	Project services adequately address the						

	per cent of total persons # of women per cent of women # of males per cent of	0 0 0 0	15%* 4,473 12,5% 4,473 12,5%	25% 8,875 25% 8,875 25%	-	Baseline, midline, completion		barriers to empowerment. Targeting strategy is correct and operationalised
Development	males Volume of hor	ticultural ove	l certo					
Objective	USD million	64.6	80	200	Zimtrade	Annual	External data	International demand
Support increased and sustainable horticultural production and sales by SHFs and	USD MIIIION	64.6	80	200	Zimtrade	Annual	External data	for horticultural products from Zimbabwe remains high; Exporters able to meet market conditions
MSMEs engaged in	CI 1.2.4: Hous	eholds repor	ting an increase	in production				
horticulture value chains	# of households	0	30.000	51.000	COI survey	Baseline, midline,	PMU/outsourced	Households adopt the promoted technologies
	% households	0	42%	72%		completion		and take up loans for
	Total number of household members	0	150.000	255.000				productive investments
	SF 2.1 Househ	olds satisfied	l with project-su	pported services	5	1	•	
	# of households	0	28,400	56,800	COI survey	Baseline, midline,	PMU/outsourced	Project services are in line with target group
	per cent of households	0	40%	80%		completion		needs
	# of household members	0	142,000	284,000				
							ect-supported service	-
	% of households		40%	80%	COI survey	Baseline, midline,	PMU/outsourced	Local authorities and project-supported
	# of households		28,400	56,800		completion		service providers are willing to act upon
	# of household members	0	142,000	284,000				feedback from target group
Outcome 1.1		l producers' o	organizations en	gaged in formal	partnerships/agr	eements or cont	racts with public or pr	ivate entities
Sustainable 4P	# PO	0	60	80	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Export market for
Partnerships # # m horticultural value chain #	# of PO members	0	18,000	24,000				horticultural value chain remains
	# of female members	0	5,000	10,000				attractive

	# of male members	0	5,000	10,000				
	# of youth members	0	2,500	5,000	-			
		iciaries with	new jobs/employ	ment opportuni	ities			
	# total persons with new jobs		10,000	20,000	Specific survey applied to a sample of	Midline, completion	PMU	Export market for horticultural value chain remains
	# of job owners- females	0	5,000	10,000	supported rural enterprises or rural producers'			attractive; anchor firms expand their activities and do not invest large
	# of job owners-Male	0	5,000	10,000	organizations			sums in mechanisation
	# of job owners- youth	0	7,500	15,000	1			
	CI 2.2.5 Rural	producers' o	rganizations repo	rting an increas	e in sales			
	# Pos	0	30	60	MIS	Monthly	PMU	GoZ engages external
	Total members	0	9,000	18,000				BDS service providers
	# women members	0	4,500	9,000				
	# men members	0	4,500	9,000				
	# youth members		2,700	5,400				
	CI 3.2.2 House	eholds report	ing adoption of er		sustainable and cl	imate-resilient 1	technologies and prac	
	# Households	0	14,200	28,400	COI survey	Baseline,	PMU/outsourced	Target groups is open
	% Households	0	20%	40%		midline, completion		to adoption of new technologies and
	# Household members	0	50,000	100,000		Completion		practices
Output 1.1 Capacity of rural producers organisations to	CI 2.1.3 Rural	producers' o	rganizations supp	orted				
participate in 4P partnership has been built	# PO	0	40	80	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Rural producers organisations show continued interested in
	# total members	0	10,000	20,000				project activities
	# female members	0	5,000	10,000				

	# male members	0	5,000	10,000				
	# of young members	0	2,500	5,000				
Output 1.2	CI 1.1.4 Perso	ns trained in	production pra	actices and/or te	chnologies			
Smallholder	# people	0	25,500	51,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU	SHF have not already
farmers have	# women	0	12,500	25,500				been trained
been trained in good agricultural production	# men	0	12,500	25,500				autonomously by
	# young	0	6,000	12,750				anchor firms
practices and in	CI 2.1.2 Perso	ns trained in	income-genera	ating activities o	r business man	nagement	1	
income generating	# people	0	25,500	51,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Participating framers
activities	# women	0	12,500	25,500				show continued
	# male	0	12,500	25,500				interest in commercial
	# young	0	6,000	12,750				production
Output 1.3	CI 3.1.4 Land	brought und	er climate-resil	lient practices	•	•		
Climate resilient practices have been incorporated in each 4P inclusive business plans	# hectares	0	10,000	21,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU	4Ps business plans include investments in climate-smart infrastructure; VHGs include solar-powered pumps and waterefficient drop irrigation systems
Output 1.4		eholds provid		ed support to im		trition		
Nutrition training has been provided	# people	0	15,500	31,000	MIS	Annual	PMU	The need for nutrition
to smallholder	# women	0	7,750	15,500				training is confirmed by the baseline survey.
farmers	# young	0	3,875	7,750				the baseline survey.
	% households	0	22%	44%				
	# households	0	15,500	31,000				
	Household members benefitted	0	77,500	155,000				
Output 1.5	Village Horticu	ıltural Garde	ns established					
Village Horticultural Gardens (VHG)	# of VHG	1	400	620	MIS	Annual	ARDA	Local communities continue showing interest for VHGs
have been								

established and capacitated	Ha of land	0	500	775	MIS	Annual	ARDA	Infrastructure works proceed according to plan							
Output 1.6	APG matching	grants disbu	rsed		•	•	-								
4P investments have been															
supported through matching grants	# recipient PO groups	0	50	80	MIS	Monthly	PMU	APGs completed business plans							
	# recipient PO group members	0 10,000	10,000	20,000											
	# of climate- smart grants	0	10	20											
	# of innovation grants	0	10	20											
Output 1.7	CI 2.1.5: Road	CI 2.1.5: Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded													
4p-relevant public infrastructure	Km of roads	0	50	710	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Suitable public good investments identified							
built or rehabilitated	CI 2.1.6: Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated														
renabilitateu	# of total facilities	0	10	20	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Suitable public good investments identified							
	# of market facilities	0	Tbd based on needs assessment	Tbd based on needs assessment											
	# of storage facilities	0	Tbd based on needs assessment	Tbd based on needs assessment											
	# of processing facilities	0	Tbd based on needs assessment	Tbd based on needs assessment											
Outcome 2.1	CI 1.2.5 Hous	eholds repor	ting us ingrural fi		•										
Increased access	# households	0	10,000	20,000	COI survey	Baseline,	PMU	No contextual							
to finance	% households	0	14%	28%		midline,		macroeconomic shocks							
smallholder	# of household members	0	50,000	100,000		completion		that cause a sharp increase in interest rates							

Output 2.1	CI 1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages							
In-kind loans	# people	0	25,500	51,000	MIS	Monthly	PMU	ARDA is effective in
provided to smallholders for	# of females	0	12,750	25,500				providing inputs to
key production	# of males	0	12,750	25,500				VHGs and anchor firms
inputs	# of youth	0	6,375	12,750				are interested in accessing finance from the EHRF to provide inkind loans to 4Ps.
		s accessing in	n-kind loans from					
	# of POs	0	50	80	MIS Monthly	Monthly	y PMU	Export horticulture revolving fund (EHRF), established and
	# of total PO members	0	15,000	24,000			operational.	
Output 2.2	CI 1.1.6 Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas							
Capacity of financial institutions to develop and	# financial service providers	0	4	4	MIS	Monthly	PMU	Financial service providers interested in developing products for SHF
deliver financial	CI 1.1.5: Persons in rural areas accessing financial services							
services to SHFs and MSMEs strengthened	Total persons accessing loans	0	10,000	20,000	MIS Annual Financial se providers		The outreach strategies supported by HEEP are effective	
	# of men	0	5.000	10.000				
	# of women	0	5.000	10.000				
	# of youth	0	3.000	6.000				
Output 3.1 Policy-relevant	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed							
knowledge products developed based on trials of innovative products and processes.	# of knowledge and/or policy documents/ products	0	2	4	MIS	Monthly	PMU	

• Calculation of the % disaggregation on mid-term targets is based on the total (end) outreach targets, not on the mid-line outreach targets.

Integrated Project Risk Matrix

Risk Categories and Subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country Context	High	High
Political Commitment	High	Substantial
Risk: The deepening economic crisis exacerbated by COVID-19, shortages of goods in particular food, the declining purchasing power due to high inflation has led to considerable public discontent in the context of preparation for 2023 elections. This could lead to instability which may affect commitment.		
Mitigations: HEEP will encourage dialogue and stakeholder involvement to help build confidence on market- based solutions that were proposed by the GOZ in the Ministry's Horticultural Framework. HEEP is based on the GOZ initiative and counts on full ownership and commitment for smooth implementation of the project. IFAD is an important partner for Zimbabwe, even more so now that debt arrears hinder GOZ from accessing several other sources of external funding. Strong KM and sharing of results and good practices throughout the implementation period will be an additional element to create ownership.		
Governance	High	Substantial
Risk: Zimbabwe ranks poorly in governance indicators, as evidenced by a declining freedom of press, government effectiveness, rampant corruption and low prosecution of cases, lack of investment in infrastructure, declining public service system, and declining health system. The poor economic and financial governance spans for decades, which increases risk for investments in agriculture.		
Mitigations: HEEP safeguard mechanisms will mitigate risks and perceptions of risk with project associated investments. These include ensuring adherence to IFAD procurement and anti-corruption rules, and competitive recruitment of a HEEP procurement officer, National Project Coordinator and Chief Accountant, is mandatory to ensure good project governance.		
Macroeconomic	High	Substantial
Risk: Macroeconomic instability, including risks related to high international and domestic debt overhang, hyperinflation, unstable currency and currency convertibility, negative trade balance, limited access to credit, declining GDP and inconsistent economic policies have contributed to contraction of the economy, which affects efforts to commercialise smallholder agriculture. Investment inflows remain weak and due to debt arrears, several sources of external credit are not accessible yet. Additional economic stress is caused by the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak and related lockdown and in 2022 by the Ukraine crisis with substantive increases in fuel, fertilizer and commodity prices. Severe drought in 2022 is also affecting the economic situation, particularly that of the poorest.		
Mitigations: As has been demonstrated in the cases of Vietnam and Bangladesh, for example, global value chains (GVC) trade is more influential than traditional trade in supporting growth and poverty reduction. HEEP's focus on horticulture for export – combined with support to nutrition and home consumption – aims at reducing the vulnerability of the poor to macroeconomic shocks. In its policies, GOZ promises to undertake economic reforms, restoration of fiscal balance, stimulation of production and exports, tackle external debt, attract foreign direct investment among others. The diaspora remittances have increased. HEEP will contribute to increased production and foreign currency earning through exports. The project will also promote access to productive finance for 4Ps through the Export Horticulture Revolving Fund in Component 2. HEEP disbursements will be made in the currency of the contract which is USD.		
Fragility and security	High	High
Risk: Zimbabwe continues to rank amongst the top 10 most fragile countries in the world in 2021. This in line with indicators on governance, political situation, economy, security, human development and environment. Fragility in Zimbabwe is driven by policy volatility, corruption, and a low institutional capacity to deliver basic services. Zimbabwe is included in the 2022 list of fragile countries by the World Bank.		
Mitigations: Fragility is a crosscutting issue in IFAD's country programme and in the HEEP design. HEEP will help address fragility by assigning the private sector a greater role in promoting inclusive agricultural development. CLPE and Government engagement are promoted. IFAD's participation in UN coordination offers a platform for dialogue in priority topics.		

Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Low
Policy alignment	Low	Low
Risk: HEEP is in line with the Strategic Objectives of COSOP and it directly supports key GoZ agricultural policies and in particular the Horticultural Recovery Growth Plan		
Mitigations: Regular country-level policy engagement (CLPE) and support, notably through HEEP but also ongoing projects (SIRP and SACP)		
Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Low
Risk: GoZ policy development capabilities are weak and the implementation of well thought and relevant policies can be lacking behind.		
Mitigations: HEEP through its work with horticultural value chain actors will provide high quality and timely input into the policy development process. The GoZ is keeping involved in the HEEP implementation and best practices and implementation challenges are discussed frequently. Policy-oriented KM products will be developed by the project.		
Environment and Climate Context	Substantial	Moderate
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: River pollution, excessive water abstraction, soil erosion, and land degradation may have significant adverse impacts on food and nutrition security, agricultural productivity, access to markets, value chains, infrastructure, and the incidence of pests and diseases, resulting in increased vulnerability or deterioration of target populations' livelihoods and ecosystems.		
Mitigations: Climate-resilient agriculture techniques will ensure environmental sustainability, such as integrated soil fertility management and diversified cropping systems. In addition, water use efficiency will be promoted in the irrigation schemes. No infrastructure investments will be made before the local authorities confirm the beneficiaries' land and water user rights for investments in small-scale irrigation. The site-specific ESMPs will include mitigation measures, including the ability of downstream users to use water and any environmental flows required to maintain the integrity of the freshwater ecosystem.		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: The country is highly vulnerable to climate change (droughts, intermittent floods, prolonged dry spells). Projections estimate an increase between 1 to 1.5 degrees by 2040. This will have negative consequences on yield, food security, and nutrition—incidences will increase due to climate change.		
Mitigations: HEEP will support climate-resilient agronomic methods, equipment, and infrastructure in the targeted areas to reduce climate vulnerability to natural hazards, food insecurity and nutrition, and exposure to climate change. Sustainable land use, including the use of renewable energy, will contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Climate-resilient infrastructure (small-scale irrigation, protected agriculture etc.) will secure production and reduce the risk of low yields. The promotion of good climate-resilient agricultural practices will address drought, flooding, pests, diseases incidences, and land degradation		
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
Project relevance	Low	Low
Risk: HEEP is fully aligned with Government's key development policies and strategic priorities related to poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, it is also in line with IFAD's 2020-2025 COSOP for Zimbabwe and IFAD's core corporate priorities. The design mission met prospective smallholder beneficiaries and confirmed the relevance of the proposed interventions.		
Mitigations: Through close and active engagement with relevant government authorities, different stakeholders and partners, IFAD will assure that new ideas and priorities are streamlined to HEEP approaches and implementation arrangements. The project's M&E system will ensure that regular beneficiary feedback will be collected to ensure the continued relevance of HEEP interventions.		
Technical soundness	Substantial	Moderate
Risk 1: The village horticultural gardens (VHG) that HEEP will support under Component 1 may involve too many beneficiaries for having an impact on their livelihoods and/or food security. This was the case in a VHG visited by the design team during its field visits.		
Risk 2: The establishment of 4P requires a substantive amount of trust between famers and anchor firms. Building this trust for new partnerships may be difficult		

anchor firms to engage with newly established Agricultural Producer Groups (APGs). Risk 3: Under subcomponent 1.4, the project will involve a rural infrastructure element, including construction of farm and feeder roads, local storage, power and water provision, renewable energy etc. The need for these public infrastructure investments will be identified by 4P partners in consultation with the appropriate local/district officials, who will be responsible for operation and maintenance. There are often delays in the implementation of infrastructure inverventions, carrying the risk that the 4P business plan will not take off while the infrastructure is delayed. Mitigation 1: HEEP will limit the number of farmers involved in one VHGs to a maximum of 50. It will also ensure a minimum of 200 square meters of commercial plot per beneficiary household. Mitigation 1: Subcomponent 1.2 will be fully dedicated to the identification and the capacity building of 4Ps. 4Ps following the anchor firm bub and spoke model will be selected based on competitive calls for Expressions of Interest (EDI)s issues by the PMU. If the 4P EOI shows promise, the PMU will work with the 4P partners to strengthen the partnership by jointly developing a full 4P business plan. Technical assistance and training will be provided and will include farming as a business, group organization and dynamics. Mitigation 3: Close monitoring of the project's activities will ensure smooth delivery of the complex activities involving infrastructure. Continuous evaluation of expenditure, and careful economic analysis of the benefits a troject mid-term and closure will adequately evaluate the project's viability. Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability. Institutional Capacity for Implementation & Sustainability. Institutional Capacity is one government structures has in various cases led to expenditure, and careful economic analysis of the benefits as to incomplete the project without clear structures and experimental project project in p			
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Procurement	Substantial	Moderate
Legal and regulatory framework	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: Lack of national standard bidding documents for shopping; insufficient procurement monitoring at national level and low public access to procurement information.		
Mitigations: The Project will develop its own templates for shopping and will submit them to IFAD for review & approval. The Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (PRAZ) should be encouraged to fast-track the creation of databases on procurement, so as to increase procurement monitoring and increase public access to public information. To that end, PRAZ's website is already structured to accommodate said databases. The project will achieve its procurement monitoring obligations through the use of IFAD's Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT) and the project team will be training on the use of the CMT since the start-up phase. Additionally, the quality of data inserted on the CMT will be assessed at each IFAD supervision mission. Finally, the project will enhance public access to its procurement information by widely advertising bidding opportunities and contract awards (also by publishing ICB opportunities on UNDB online).		
Accountability and transparency	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Transparency International scored Zimbabwe 23/100 on the Corruption Perception Index for calendar year 2021. The Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC) has the constitutional mandate to investigate corruption. However, the ZACC is not independent, being administered under the Office of the President and Cabinet.		
Mitigations: All procurement entities, as well as bidders, suppliers, contractors, consultants and service providers, shall observe the highest standard of ethics during the procurement and execution of contracts financed under IFAD funded projects, in accordance with paragraph 69 of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines. The Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations shall apply to all projects, vendors and third parties, in addition to the relevant national anticorruption and fraud laws. Recommend that IFAD strongly encourage government through policy dialogue to make the ZACC an independent Anti-Corruption agency, through the COSOP consultations with the government.		
Capability in public procurement	Moderate	Low
Risk: a) The Procurement Officer at SIRP is suspended in March 2021. Despite the upcoming departure of the Procurement Officer a.i., SIRP and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement (the "Ministry") lack a clear way forward on the recruitment of a Procurement Officer to take over the work; b) The level of Procurement document produced by the procurement is considered Mediocre and need more elaboration and enhancement to answer the International Best Practices in different procurement aspects.		
Mitigations: a)HEEP to recruit competitively Procurement Specialist, and Procurement assistant with adequate experience in donor-funded public procurement without delays and to provide them with the adequate training; b) HEEP to use IFAD SBD.		
Public procurement processes	Moderate	Low
Risk: a) Procurement staff do not participate in the preparation of the annual work plan process. They are involved downstream after the finalisation of the AWPB; b) Minimum number of days for advertised procurement under competitive bidding processes (40 dys ICB and 20 dys NCB) are less than the IFAD recommendation; c) Minutes of bid openings taken sent only to bidders who requested them; d) The evaluation committees are not appointed ad hoc, rather a fixed list of officers participating to evaluations is approved directly by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry who are chosen based on their experience; e) Weak contract administration and management at different level. Mitigations: a) To ensure participation of procurement in the preparation of the AWPB, as it has implication on the Procurement Plan, and to ensure the use the IFAD PP Template; b) To include in the PIM at least 45 days for ICB and no less than 30 days for NCB (included in the PIM); c) Minutes of the bid apprainate by		
30 days for NCB (included in the PIM); c) Minutes of the bid opening to be dispatched to all bidders, even those who do not request them; d) To ensure with the PMU that Evaluation committee are composed on ad-hoc basis for every single bid process under HEEP project; e) To ensure that HEEP will: follow IFAD process and procedures for contract management, use the IFAD contract template, the Procurement Officer is involved in the follow up with suppliers/contractors/consultants to monitor contract implementation and delays, actively use the CMT to follow up on the contract progress.		

Financial Management	Substantial	Moderate
Organization and Staffing	Moderate	Low
Risk: There are no proposed accounting staff at the design stage of the project. Once the project is approved, recruitment will be conducted for the program accountant and an assistant accountant.		
There are no anticipated challenges with regard to recruitment of finance staff. However, there will be need to orient the finance team to be recruited on IFAD financial management procedures.		
Given the economic instability in the country, there is potential risk of high staff turnover affecting continuity and creating a lengthy learning curve/slowing down implementation of the project		
Mitigations: Ensure recruited FM staff are trained in IFAD procedures. FM staff in existing projects can support the onboarding process of the new staff. Provide continuous capacity building, covering among others, IFAD financial management procedures/requirements.		
Budgeting	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: There has been consistently low budget execution in the past years (30-40% annual average absorption) mainly due to (i) unrealistic budget preparation, (ii) delays in budget approval, and (iii) delays in no-objection due to budget revisions. HEEP will be implemented by the same Lead Implementing Agency. Based on experience with SIRP, there is a risk of budgets not being executed in an orderly and predictable manner resulting in funds not being available when needed.		
Mitigations: The project should prepare timely and realistic annual work plans and budgets (AWPB) in order to minimise delays in implementation of project activities.		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	Substantial	Moderate
Risk : Due to the historical problems with the Zimbabwe dollar, most of the payments are done in USD. Use of the local currency is limited to few transactions and therefore exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal.		
Even though exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal, shortage of USD could lead to project funds held in the DA being inaccessible which could impact implementation of project activities		
Mitigations: Quarterly cash flow forecasts should be done to ensure sufficient liquidity for the project.		
Provide training for interim financial reporting to the accounting staff who will be recruited for the project.		
Internal controls	Substantial	Moderate
Risks: The risk that internal audit arrangements are insufficient to provide assurance on the effectiveness of internal control systems and processes leading to unreliable internal control systems and non-compliance with the financing agreement, LtR, PIM and GoZ requirements.		
Mitigations : As part of start-up, internal audit staff assigned to the programme will be trained in IFAD procedures.		
Supervision missions will report on the activity of the internal audit with respect to HEEP by reviewing their reports and assessing management's responsiveness to any recommendations formulated as a complementary measure.		
Accounting and financial reporting	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: The software has been customised to produce IFAD-specific financial reports that include reports by categories, components and sub-components, and by		

financiers. The software is not web-based but there may not be need for such functionality since processing of all accounting transactions is centralised at the PMU. However, there are no back-ups for the accounting software.		
Mitigations: The software service provider should be engaged to propose a technical solution to mitigate this risk		
External audit	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: Office of the Auditor General does not have sufficient capacity. For SIRP, the audit is conducted by a private sector auditor, and the same is expected for the HEEP project. However, this does not strengthen the country systems.		
Mitigations: The potential of the Comptroller and Auditor General office is expected to be progressively achieved. This should be assessed during implementation to determine suitability to conduct project audits.		
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Moderate	Low
Biodiversity conservation	Moderate	Low
Risk: There is a risk that clearing land for agriculture, deforestation for household energy, setting up irrigation schemes will result in loss of biodiversity, ecosystems and ecosystem services, or the unsustainable use of living natural resources.		
Mitigations: HEEP infrastructure will be small-scale in non-sensitive locations. Agricultural intensification will be promoted as opposed to expansion. Capacity building will focus on the promotion of agro-ecological principles, enhancing ecosystem services, and sustainably using natural resources and soil conservation. HEEP will promote the planting of fruit trees which are instrumental in biodiversity conservation.		
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Moderate	Low
Risk: Land and water resources may be polluted through increased use of agrochemicals as smallholders invest in improved agricultural productivity and become integrated into value chains. Discharge from the drainage in the irrigation schemes may also result in pollution.		
Mitigations: Use of appropriate disposal facilities, use of appropriate drainage structures, use of organic soil fertility enhancement, proper storage of materials, capacity building in safe use and handling of agro-chemical. Farmers will be trained on water pollution management		
Cultural heritage	Low	Low
Risk: There is a very low risk that HEEP will be implemented in areas of cultural heritage sites where it could cause loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance. The risk that women may be prevented from participating due to patriarchal norms is also low, as shown by the experience of ongoing project in Zimbabwe (SIRP and SACP both successfully target women).		
Mitigations: The targeting strategy will ensure that HEEP will not target cultural heritage sites for its interventions. The strategy will also ensure that women are directly involved in project activities and ripe the benefits from participation. The M&E system will collect gender and age disaggregated data to monitor the performance of the targeting strategy.		
Indigenous Peoples	Low	Low
Risk: The potential risk that HEEP may cause physical, social, or economic impacts on indigenous peoples, or in threats to or the loss of resources of historical or cultural significance to them.		
Mitigations: There is very low risk that HEEP will affect indigenous populations; self-identified indigenous peoples are 0.03% of total population.		
Community health and safety	Low	Low
Risk: Potential community health and safety risks could arise from exposure to agro-chemicals, zoonotic diseases, COVID-19, pollution from project interventions and from gender-based violence.		
Mitigations: The Environmental and Social management Plans for each site will include measures to minimise the risks. Capacity building for smallholders will also include safe use and handling of agro-chemicals. HEEP will develop road		

infrastructure to improve transport safety. Communities will access training on gender-based violence, reproductive health rights, child feeding and nutrition education. Labour saving technologies will improve the health and will being of women. For COVID-19, HEEP's efforts will be towards increased awareness on socia distancing, wearing masks, washing hands and increasing the use of digital platforms.		
Labour and working conditions	Low	Low
Risk: There is low risk that HEEPP may cause an increase in gender-based violence, discriminatory and unsafe/unhealthy working conditions for people employed to work specifically in relation to the project, including third parties and primary suppliers	_	
Mitigations: HEEP will promote viable enterprises that generate enough income for decent labour practices. The project will raise awareness against gender-based violence, and unsafe working conditions. Required clauses will be included in contacts with APGs, MSMEs, and anchor firms. HEEP will engage targeted households on the benefits of equitable sharing of labour through GALS. The contracts for infrastructure development will also include clauses to ensure decent working conditions. Labour saving technologies will be introduced. The PMU will carry out regular field visits to ensure that decent labour practices are adopted by a implementing partners and project stakeholders.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
Risk: The potential risk is that the HEEP may cause physical, social, cultural or economic impacts, especially for marginalized groups, from involuntary loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods. Some of these risks may result from infrastructure development activities.		
Mitigations: Infrastructure development proposals will be screened to ensure no physical or economic resettlement will result from these activities.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Moderate	Low
Risk : There is a moderate risk that HEEP may result in green-house gas emissions as a result of land clearing and a change in the land use and thereby contribute to anthropogenic climate change.		
Mitigation: Screening of investments will ensure no forests are cleared for agricultural production and intensification. The CSA activities such as integrated soil fertility management and agroforestry will increase carbon sequestration. The mitigation potential of the project will be calculated every year. GEF funding will hel to better address climate change adaptation by facilitating climate-resilient technology such as the use of solar renewal energy from production to storage and processing, and the promotion of sustainable natural resource management techniques		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Moderate
Risk: Most of the HEEP target beneficiaries depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods. This dependency increases their vulnerability to variable climate. Some of the HEEP locations are also water stressed, which increases the vulnerability of the ecosystems.		
Mitigations: Climate resilient investments will reduce the vulnerability to climate variability and change. The capacity building will also increase the knowledge base of the smallholders to manage the climate change related risks. Irrigation and water supply schemes will contribute to addressing water stress and incidents of drought and prolonged dry spells.	-	
Stakeholders	Moderate	Low
Stakeholder engagement/coordination	Low	Low
Risk: The likelihood of adverse reaction by stakeholders including smallholders, anchor firms, PFIs, and NGOS towards HEEP implementation is ranked low.		
Mitigations: Comprehensive consultation process with the stakeholders during the Concept Note mission, covering both the smallholder producers and agrobusinesses, demonstrated great interest by all parties to develop the value chains to the mutual benefit of all stakeholder groups. The M&E/KM unit will ensure regular consultations with stakeholders, who will be involved in the development of AWPBs as well as in project evaluations.		
Stakeholder grievances	Moderate	Low

stakeholder complaints that may undermine project implementation and the achievement of project development objectives.	
Mitigations: HEEP will put in place a strong stakeholder grievance and a beneficiary feedback mechanism through which beneficiaries can lodge grievances first to the 4P anchor firms and NGOs, and then if not resolved to be taken by HEEP. This will be backed by community validation mechanisms at each stage in project implementation. HEEP will raise awareness on an anti-corruption policy and establish contact telephone numbers for grievances.	