

- GCF Results**
1. Increased resilience of most vulnerable people and communities
 2. Increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security
 3. Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change

Paradigm Shift – The Goal: Increased resilience to climate change of the livelihoods and food and water security of communities in selected watersheds and basins

Project Objective: Farmers' resilience to climate change built in the upper, middle and lower catchment and agricultural productivity and food security increased through adoption of better agro-ecosystem management practices to conserve land and water resources

Outcome 1: Improvement of soil and water management through the adoption of best practices in agro-ecosystem management by land users

Output 1.1: Increased adoption of sustainable soil and water management practices

- Generating localized evidence on best-suited agro-ecosystem management practices for the various micro-catchments
- Co-development, with both upstream & downstream smallholders, of landscape management plans to inform soil & water practices
- Support farmers & communities to implement landscape management plans through financing prioritized activities

Output 1.2: Increased rainwater harvesting on-farm and HH level

- Supporting farmers acquire rainwater harvesting facilities for water conservation at the HH and landscape levels
- Building the capacity of local artisans to offer technical support in the installation and maintenance of these systems and the capacity of farmers to construct and maintain them

Output 1.3: Increased incentives for development of "green" SME to spur water and soil conservation

- Linking local innovators with "green business" incubation facilities within the region to reward sustainable innovations, train farmers on business skill development and access to finance
- Supporting farmers in improving on post-harvest handling of produce from the PNSADR-IM value chains, e.g. sun drying and improving storage, thus enhancing overall productivity and incentivizing alternative businesses

Outcome 2: Capacity building of actors at all levels on best agro-ecosystem management practices for enhanced soil and water conservation

Output 2.1: Building capacity of actors in improved agro-ecosystem management

- Training technical service providers, i.e. extension officers and lead farmers, on the best soil and water conservation practices to facilitate the use of peer-to-peer learning models through the FFS approach.
- Sensitization of lead farmers in peer-to-peer learning approaches (FFS)

Output 2.2: Establishment & operationalization of FFS

- Recruiting farmers whose farm will serve as FFS
- Training farmers on the best soil and water conservation practices and supporting them establish these structures within their farms

Outcome 3: Development of an enabling environment for water and soil conservation

Output 3.1: Enabling policy and legislative framework for soil and water conservation established

- Reviewing of current policies and by-laws to identify gaps, generate evidence and make recommendations on how to improve them.
- Holding stakeholder validation workshops and policy roundtables and promoting participatory irrigation management transfer mechanisms, e.g. through the establishment of WUAs

Social barriers

1a. Limited awareness of alternative more sustainable practices

1b. Cultural norms

Financial barriers

2a. Limited financial base to invest in these practices

2b. Limited financial literacy and access to financial services

Regulatory barriers

3a. Insufficient regulatory framework

3b. Limited incentives for soil and water

Institutional barriers

4a. Limited institutional capacity to provide necessary technical and material support to farmers

4b. Limited site-specific R&D

Risk 1: Smallholder farmers may shift to or continue practising the current unsustainable farming practices post-project

Risk 2: Hilly slopes being open for livestock grazing and the risk of bush fires

Risk 3: Cultural practices related to slash-and-burn is a risk for the planned tree-planting near farmlands

Risk 4: Overcrowding the newly rehabilitated irrigation zones owing to the limitation of appropriate farmlands might lead to social conflicts

Risk 5 & 6: Flooding & siltation of the irrigation infrastructure during the project period may reduce the impact of the project

Assumptions

The infrastructure developed will be used to support food production

Farmers will adopt rainwater harvesting facilities

The catchments in which the investments are made are all reached by this GCF project

Farmers will apply the acquired knowledge for SLM
Farmers will adopt SLM practices

Extension officers will mainstream SLM practices in their trainings
Local institutions and partners will mainstream SLM into their programmes

Sufficient growth of vegetation and maintenance of structures

The communities and local leadership will address land degradation in the two beneficiary basins