

Fund MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF
Title* EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH SAFE, RESILIENT, GENDER RESPONSIVE FOOD MARKETS AND SYSTEMS IN RESPONSE TO COVID 19 IN ZIMBABWE

Anticipated Start Date* 30-Oct-20

Duration (In months)* 18

Anticipated End Date* 30-Apr-22

Brief Overview*

In Africa, over 1.2 million people have been infected by the coronavirus in 44 countries, with 28,287 deaths as of 25 August 2020. Zimbabwe has not been spared by the pandemic with 6,388 recorded cases, 5,046 recoveries and 195 deaths as of 28th August 2020.

COVID-19 has had a strong its impact on health systems, formal and informal economies and supplies of essential goods and services. Steps taken to control COVID-19 such as restricted movement and quarantine have had immediate impacts on the lives of all Zimbabweans, to a greater extent on women and girls, the elderly, people living with various communicable and noncommunicable diseases persons with disability and other marginalized groups. Zimbabwe has the second largest informal economy in the world and COVID-19 restrictions have brought the economy to a virtual standstill. The restrictions have removed the limited livelihood opportunities of the population which had found their refuge in the informal economy. The Zimbabwean context includes vulnerabilities such as poverty, over congestion and over population in some communities, porous borders, grossly overcrowded and under equipped health facilities (in terms of drugs, supplies and human resources). High levels of HIV/AIDS and low crop productivity also undermine food security. As a result, Zimbabwe is experiencing one of its worst acute food insecurity crises, with significantly high humanitarian food assistance needs. The COVID19 pandemic has made the myriad of challenges faced by the country worse and more visible, aggravating pre-existing vulnerabilities in the process.

In Zimbabwe, markets are central to the lives and livelihoods of many women and marginalized groups, where urban sellers are engaged in selling 6-7 days a week, and where rural producer – sellers trade at markets each week. However, vendors have a low ability to adapt to changes in market conditions and to cope with any external shocks and vulnerabilities. COVID-19 has depleted coping mechanisms, eroded their resilience, and left this group extremely vulnerable. The 2019 LFCLS estimated that around 976 thousand of the working population aged 15 years and above were in the informal sector of whom 40 percent were in urban areas and 26 percent were in the rural areas. Women aged 15 years and above currently constitute 43% of the population in the informal sector, whereas men constitute 56% Zimbabwe (2019 LFCLS). The devastating impact of the COVID restrictions on the informal economy, and markets in particular, has brought national attention to the need to invest in safe markets: in terms of prevention markets from becoming disease hotspots, ensuring food safety standards and promoting the safety and security of women and girls as the main actors in this economy. The lessons of COVID-19 response and recovery will be a blueprint for the next pandemic or outbreak response. Both Ebola and COVID-19 highlight the importance of enforcing food safety and sanitation measures in markets. This proposal, therefore, seeks to harness this attention and use COVID as an opportunity to build forward better in collaboration with national partners (at central and local level) as well as development partners who have shown a keen interest.

Gender equality and social norms are critical to the COVID19 recovery process which has had differential impacts on women, men, boys and girls. Available evidence points to the fact that women and girls will bear a disproportionate burden of the resultant impacts of the disease, in terms of economic, social and health risks. A combination of disrupted markets, lack of international trade, limited travel, and mobility restrictions have impacted people's ability to grow, buy, sell, or prepare the food they need to stay healthy and sustain their families. The World Food Programme (2020) estimates that approximately 8.6 million Zimbabweans are likely to face starvation by the end of 2020. The situation is dire, and the picture for women and girls is worse. Women already bear the brunt of managing food and nutrition at the household level, and they have the primary responsibility of accessing scarce resources such as food and water for the wellbeing of the family. According to FAO (2018), approximately 80% of women live in the communal areas where they constitute 61% of the farmers and provide 70% of the labour. Thus, the work of women farmers is essential for food security. Most women are unpaid family workers. Rural women work 16 to 18 hours a day, spending at least 49% of their time on agricultural activities and about 25% on domestic activities. While both men and women participate in most agricultural tasks, men predominate in land preparation, ploughing and pest control, while women are primarily engaged in watering, planting, fertilizing, weeding, harvesting, and marketing. Women carry out most of the firewood gathering and almost all the water fetching, food processing and preparation, cooking and domestic work. Women are a key and yet often invisible part of food supply systems

Following the Government of Zimbabwe's decision to place the nation on a lockdown on March 30th 2020, as a means of preventing the spread of the outbreak, business activity has been restricted, except those in essential services and very few other businesses and markets. Agriculture and food supply systems were only listed as an essential service seven days into the lockdown after recognizing the disruption in the food supply chain which would have a detrimental impact on the vulnerable communities, especially in urban areas, as well as the agro-producers in the rural areas and the various supply chain actors. The move was meant to prevent economic and social disruption and ensure the right to food for the poor whilst mitigating a possible overload on social assistance. The Coronavirus has presented unprecedented challenges to small and medium enterprises, as smallholder farmers. The smallest businesses including the market vendors, most of whom are women and other marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities were ill-equipped to handle a crisis of this scale and had limited or no social protection systems such as employment or health insurance due to the informality of the supply chain. The situation has been particularly worse for women and marginalized groups with lower literacy levels who may not have the skills or capacity to obtain safe and viable income generating opportunities and who rely on markets for their sustenance.

Most women in the informal sector earn their living through informal markets that have been closed and street vending is strictly prohibited, jeopardizing the livelihoods of informal traders. **(absence of disaggregated on participation in formal markets)** Food markets in Zimbabwe do not work in a manner that is profitable to the farmers and vendors, who rely entirely on this income, as lots of produce goes to waste. Women vendors continue to face a myriad of challenges such as a lack of fixed prices of their products; oversupply of products such as tomatoes which then drives down the price as most small scale farmers farm by season; lack of storage capacity; lack of diversification and limited markets which leads to a congested supply system. These challenges are the result of various structural issues. Markets are not compliant with public health requirements and gender related needs making it difficult for women to continue with business as usual during the crisis. The lack of an enabling environment to support women's viable businesses as well as their participation in decision making also limits engagement of women and girls in economic activities. Disruption of food supply systems and congested markets also need to be addressed to ensure decentralization and functional marketing systems that serve consumers in high density areas, rapidly urbanizing towns and growth points. There is also limited institutional capacity to address food supply system constraints. The situation has also been compounded by the absence of strong local level policy frameworks as well as limited engagement with key market players, at the macro level whose businesses rely on the participation of women in micro economic activities. Access to and use of formal financial services such as loans, savings, and insurance is nearly non-existent among vendors and because shocks usually leave them bankrupt, more financially excluded and with no hope to raise start-up capital. The need to ensure women are financially included is recognised in the National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2016).

Globally, digital solutions are emerging as a key pillar in the global fight against COVID-19 yet in Zimbabwe the progress towards harnessing this potential has been slow: Apart from increase in the level of use of ICTs for online meetings by government and corporates and grocery shopping for middle- and high-income market segments /households there is no evidence of wide scale improved application of ICTs in fighting Covid-19 in E-commerce and market re-organisation by poor households, SMEs and informal sector players in Zimbabwe. Despite the overwhelming evidence that business solutions have transformed and happened in the digital platform, there is no corresponding evidence of increased use of ICTs by poor women in both urban and rural settings. The cost of internet, availability of mobile data and infrastructure as well as innovations that suit women food supply chain actors have remained a difficulty for many. There is need for an online system that harnesses technology to link the food markets with the informal sector vendors who are currently on lock down and cannot easily move to purchase goods. The system will bridge the digital divide between the informal sector and the formal economy through data collection and sharing for linking vendors with suppliers, transporters, warehouses and other partners in the food supply value chain. While, there is need to establish an online system for women and youth in supply chain, there is also need to take into account women with disabilities, survivors of gender based violence and the elderly and an audit of the skills and capacities they have to participate in an economy that is now largely digitized due to COVID-19.

Zimbabwe has a relatively well-developed ICT infrastructure supported by a robust ICT Policy. In March 2020 mobile network penetration in Zimbabwe stood at 90.6% of the population with mobile money platforms for cash transfers being widely adopted. The level of mobile penetration in Zimbabwe serves as an opportunity and a tool for the informal sector in Zimbabwe to leverage technology to actively participate in the food supply chain. Although containment measures are expected to slow the spread of infections and see some extreme lockdown measures gradually lifted, preventing new infections and limiting in-person interaction are likely to remain key policy priorities and a new normal in food markets for some time to come. Facilitating the digital economy should therefore be a major pillar of government strategies to rebuild markets.

In addition to the infrastructural challenges that are posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the safety and security of women and girls in markets and other public spaces continues to be a challenge. Zimbabwe's market vendors are, by and large, women, youth and marginalized groups like persons with disabilities. Many of them are extremely poor, depend on the selling of their vegetables for daily subsistence, and have experienced multiple forms of violence in public and private spaces, including sexual violence. In scoping studies conducted by UN Women in the development of the Safe Markets project, it was revealed that women experienced sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence and extortion on a regular basis. Too often women vendors were displaced from the market premises and forced to sit by busy roadside or open sewage or trash sites to sell their fruits and vegetables, increasing their risk of suffering violence. The studies also indicated inadequate storage facilities and toilets, raising security and health concerns. The reality of gender-based violence in public spaces infringes upon the rights and freedoms of women and girls as equal citizens to participate in public spaces especially the economy. In private domains, such as homes, violence against women and girls is now widely recognized as a human rights violation. The under-recognition of SGBV in public spaces is reinforced by the lack of a holistic, multi-sectoral approach and it is exacerbated by limited cooperation among different stakeholders', local authorities, community leadership, CSOs, the private sector, media, and communities (women, men and youth) in the design and implementation of safe public spaces programmes. It has become more imperative that local authorities strengthen their systems and adopt innovative strategies of mitigating the impact of such a pandemic or any shocks. This will ensure that planning processes of the local authorities are gender responsive from the onset to ensure that women i.e. the most vulnerable groups are included throughout the recovery cycle.

The outbreak has necessitated the need to scale up and broaden the conceptualization of safe markets to include safety from SGBV and disease outbreaks. The design of safe market infrastructure will therefore comply with COVID-19 and occupational safety and health (OSH) management systems to ensure prevention and mitigation of COVID-19 and other infectious diseases. This will go a long way towards ensuring that women do not lose their income during public health emergencies and continue to operate in public spaces that are free from violence.

The Safe Markets project therefore seeks to promote gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of women, youth and other marginalized groups, while also enhancing their safety and security. This can be done through:

- Safe markets: Infrastructure that is sensitive to community and women's needs, complies with occupational health and safety regulations (OSH), and is accompanied by mechanisms and structures to prevent and address gender-based violence and harassment
- Financial security: improved economic security of women marketers
- Influence and decision making: Increased voice and agency of women in community and market-oriented leadership structures
- Institutional Capacity: Enabling and gender responsive policy framework and capacitated institutions responsible for administration, regulating and monitoring food supply systems in place.
- Inclusive E-solutions for safe markets

Comments
Geographical Scope

Geographical Scope
Country

Name of the Region **Region(s)** **Country(ies)**
Africa Zimbabwe

Participating Organizations and their Implementing Partners

Participating Organizations
ILO
UNDP
UNWOMEN

NGOs **New Entities** **Implementing Partners**

Contacts

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Universal Markers

Gender Equality Marker
GEM3 - GEWE is the principal objective of the Key Activity

Risk **OECD-DAC**
Food crop production
Food security policy and administrative management
Low Risk

Fund Specific Markers

Fund Windows

Fund Windows

Window
2: Reduce
Social
Impact
and
Promote
Economic
Response

Human Rights Based Approach to COVID19 Response HRBA

integrated

Yes

Primary Socio-Economic Pillars

Pillars

Pillar 3:
Economic
Response
and
Recovery

Concept Note Type

Type

Funding

Estimated Budget

Budget

Amount

Budget Requested

\$1,000,000

Other Sources

\$495,000

Total

\$1,495,000

Title	Text	Comments
<p>CL_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens). What reasons are expected to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme. Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and</p>	<p>The overall objective of this joint programme is to enhance the role and participation of women as key actors in the establishment and operation of markets and distribution markets and systems that are safe, responsive to their needs and fully functional during the Covid-19 outbreak and beyond. This will be achieved through a twin approach. One dimension is the design and building of gender-responsive infrastructure compliant with occupational health and safety standards in response to COVID 19 whilst integrating dimensions responding to women's concerns. The other dimension is supporting the economic and social empowerment of market vendors, in particular women, and strengthening of local government institutions and community leadership to become gender responsive.</p> <p>The programme's focus on women and marketplaces is due to the central role the markets play in the lives and livelihoods of both urban and rural women, and can be supported to play a central role in economic recovery and resilience from current socio-economic shocks. The proposed joint programme aims also to support government efforts towards decentralization/decongestion of mass markets through development of coordination mechanisms. The programme will target the most vulnerable women vendors who operate in the informal sector and have lost their sources of livelihoods due to lockdown and disruption of food supply chains. Direct beneficiaries will be comprised of the following categories: informal vendors (at least 80% women) in urban and peri-urban areas participating in the food supply chain. To ensure that the diversity of women is fully integrated, the programme will consider all vulnerable women and women and girls who are survivors of sexual gender based violence, women with disabilities and young women who are survivors of harmful practices such as child marriages and sex workers who are or have potential to participate. Secondary group of beneficiaries will consist of national and local level institutions that will be capacitated to develop guidelines and regulations to support safe markets and local economic development</p> <p>The programme is based on theory of change (see annex 1) that</p> <p>IF markets are functional, safe, inclusive and violence free,</p> <p>AND if women have access and participate in last mile food distribution markets, are economically empowered including through e-solutions, and influence decisions on governance of food supply chain management</p> <p>THEN -</p>	
<p>Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.</p>	<p>Improved livelihoods of women marketers & vulnerable groups through safe, gender responsive market infrastructure and systems</p> <p>The result shall be delivered through the following outputs</p> <p>Safe markets – infrastructure and systems that are sensitive to women's needs, complies with occupational health and safety regulations, and accompanied by mechanisms and structures to prevent and address gender-based violence and harassment. The proposed solutions include the construction of markets that meet health and safety standards that meet the needs of the various groupings of women including children, including appropriate ablution facilities and child care spaces. Establishment of community infrastructure is a key aspect, including such facilities as WASH, hand washing stations, demarcations to ensure social distancing- raised platforms for selling wares, as well as disinfection of surrounding market spaces with high flow of people (i.e. bus terminals, crowded stalls, exits and entrances, etc.) Given the reported incidences of harassment of women and girls in markets the project shall provide for special entry control points with mechanisms to control movement in and out of the market will be established and these will allow for separate entry points for women (including girls) and men to reduce incidence of physical, sexual and psychological violence in such places with large volumes of people. Community leadership structures, including law enforcement, shall be engaged and capacitated to ensure an effective response to sexual and gender based violence and harassment in markets.</p> <p>Indicators for success:</p> <p>Number of markets adhering to public health requirements (including COVID-19) and standards for gender sensitive infrastructure</p> <p>Number of gender responsive mechanisms to prevent and address GBV and harassment in public spaces established</p>	
<p>Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.</p>	<p>This project is designed to respond to the immediate government priorities that seek to address interruptions in the food supply chain occasioned by the women of COVID-19 and associated restrictions to prevent and contain the pandemic, support micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) participating in the food supply chain that have struggled to survive in an already precarious environment, and promote the empowerment of women in these humanitarian and development efforts in alignment with the National Gender Policy (2017). In April 2020 the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement developed a national plan for COVID-19 Resilient Food Supply Chain and response. The national plan aims to (i) decongest wholesale food markets across the country through regulation, decentralisation, and aggregation and coordination of supply and demand on food to markets; (ii) modernise, adapt and transform food markets to enable them to contain and prevent the spread of Covid-19 through decongesting the markets and installation or rehabilitation of appropriate water and sanitation facilities; and (iii) to ensure an uninterrupted food supply to the nation by enabling market linkages during and after lockdown and the Covid-19 pandemic thereby guaranteeing the country household and national food security.</p> <p>Recognising the precariousness experienced by small businesses and communities, particularly women led, from the impacts of the pandemic, and their potential to play a critical role in response, recovery and resilience, the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development developed a Recovery Plan in April 2020 for the Informal and Medium Enterprises and Communities in Response to the Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The proposed project integrates strategic actions designed to respond to some of the challenges identified in the recovery plan particularly in relation to micro enterprises operating in the food supply chain system. These include: depressed aggregate consumer demand due to the lockdown, loss of perishable stock by vendors and traders operating in the horticulture sector, reduced business cash flows, and erosion of livelihoods of women and workers in the formal and informal sector. Although agricultural produce markets have been allowed to open under supervision from Health and Local Government Authorities, an enabling environment to re-establish business and revenue streams, and ensure adequate supplies to consumers is urgently required. Some suggested interventions identified, and integrated into the design of the project, are focusing on skilling businesses through entrepreneurship development programmes, community trainings on skills development, promotion of community based local industries including in the agriculture sector, accelerating business digitalisation through use of tools in their business processes, and promoting decent work with a strong focus on occupational health and safety in the context of COVID 19 prevention and containment protocols.</p> <p>The proposed interventions are in alignment with Zimbabwe's 2018-2020 Transitional Stabilization Plan, which is being transformed into the 2021-2025 National Development Strategy, National Covid-19 Response Plan, and Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework. The UN Immediate Socio-Economic Response to COVID 19 in Zimbabwe recognise the importance of ensuring interventions specifically respond to adverse impacts on women and girls, food insecurity and the breakdown in supply chains, with corresponding interventions to support recovery, including focusing on enterprises in the informal economy to ensure business continuity and job protection and creation.</p> <p>UN Women, ILO and UNDP are coming together to implement this project in a way that creates synergy and complementarity of existing projects into a cohesive, innovative and gender responsive safe markets model. This project creates an opportunity to collectively upscale the ongoing work, with a range of government, CSO and private sector partners. The investments secured through this project shall serve as a basis to demonstrate proof of concept of the multiplier effect of an approach that is underpinned by a humanitarian response to women and girls and their enterprises. The project will be implemented through a coordinated response to COVID-19 that responds to the unique and ongoing activities of agencies - this will allow to facilitate immediate action to address the challenges outlined. The UN Country Team will be the key platform for coordinated action at the country level. The approach is to leverage on ongoing activities of agencies, and this serves to facilitate immediate action to address the challenges outlined. The UN System has supported government in the COVID 19 response plan and has in place a socio-economic framework to strengthen this support. Regarding this programme UN Women, ILO, and UNDP have various ongoing activities that can be immediately leveraged. One of the key strategic advantages of the proposed joint Programme is its inclusivity and collaborative nature of interventions: they will be based on already existing efforts of various stakeholders that would help to address immediate gaps and streamline the response. It is anticipated that beyond Covid19 immediate response, a more coordinate programme will be setup to continue with support needed to sufficiently work towards the goal. Other strategic partners include government ministries, in particular the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) through NSSA, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MASCMEDE), and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement, as well as selected local authorities, women's and workers' organisations, and the private sector.</p> <p>The RUNOs complementary strengths are outlined below:-</p> <p>UNDP has a long-term resilience building programme for urban and rural communities under which its Covid-19 response activities have been anchored. It will also build upon earlier generated knowledge, experimentation and evidence on informal economy, youth, soft infrastructure for urban communities and work with SMEs Department on inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods and work on informal economy. UNDP is assisting in strengthening a food market platform under Knowledge Transfer Africa (KTA) to efficiently coordinate the farm produce supply chain in Zimbabwe as well as refurbishing priority wholesale food markets in Zimbabwe (Harare - Mbare, Mutare - Chikanga and Bulawayo). Leveraging its work in Urban Resilience and in line with the role in early recovery and resilience building, UNDP will support market rehabilitation work, synergising with already ongoing efforts in this area.</p> <p>UN WOMEN is supporting the roll out of the Safe Markets project which promotes gender equality and the social and economic empowerment of market vendors, through the design and building of gender-responsive infrastructure, and the strengthening of local government institutions to become gender responsive. In response to COVID-19 the project has been adapted to ensure that physical infrastructure and market conditions facilitate the reduction of disease transmission and violence as well as support crisis-affected individuals with interventions to help stabilize livelihoods. This experience builds on the organisation's track record of supporting women economic empowerment interventions in horticulture and small livestock in Mashonaland East, inclusive of linking women to markets through private sector engagement. Promoting women's representation and participation in decision making is a key area of focus for the organisation, with a number of successful initiatives in this area, including the recent launch of the African Women Leaders Network local chapter. UN Women has built gender capacities of various government ministries and departments including the Ministries of Finance, Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development, as well as the Office of the President and Cabinet to adopt gender-responsive budgeting and gender responsive monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>The overall score of the CN is 19. The proposed interventions are clear and linked to the broad priorities of the SERP more synergies could be explored for instance in relation to initiatives on climate responsive water solutions, which would also improve the SDG linkage. More details should be provided on the concrete partnerships and resources that are expected to be mobilised.</p>
<p>Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.</p>	<p>By focusing on health, safety, protection, resilience and gender equality, the project cuts across all the five pillars of UN Zimbabwe's Immediate Socio-economic Response to COVID-19. It bridges the initial recovery response, which focused on protecting health services and systems during the crisis, to promoting access to health services, including occupational safety and health services (Pillar 1) and preventing and addressing gender-based violence and harassment (Pillar 5), ensuring continuity of service for the vulnerable populations as they return to their economic activities. It encompasses the engagement of the target population to improve their protection by accessing health and safety information and services, including climate-sensitive water, sanitation and hygiene services in their informal places of work, particularly for women operating in the informal food markets economy and therefore fall outside of government systems (Pillar 2). The proposed interventions are underpinned by a humanitarian-development nexus as they link immediate socio-economic response and early recovery with mid- and longer-term development objectives. Short-term relief measures include safe market infrastructure compliant with Covid-19 guidelines and OSH standards, as well as immediate livelihood generation support to affected female vendors and other market actors. These interventions directly feed into longer-term measures aimed at developing sustainable food supply chains and financial inclusion of women. In taking into account the fact that COVID-19 is not only a health crisis but also an economic one, the project is also protecting informal jobs and workers by improving the economic security of women marketers (Pillar 3 & 6) and increasing their voice and agency through community and market-oriented leadership structures (Pillar 4 & 6). In order to create an enabling environment for safe, resilient and gender-responsive food markets, the project also integrates institutional capacity strengthening and the use of green energy solutions and inclusive E-solutions.</p> <p>The primary target population (approximately 1800) are women marketers in the following selected intervention areas - Harare (Mbare mass market), and 3 satellite markets feeding into the mass market. This takes into account the market ecosystem which goes beyond the vendors benefitting from the market infrastructure through officially registered stalls. Thus the proposed programme will benefit not only the women vendors but also those operating in the last mile food supply chain linked to the mass market as well as satellite markets. 8100 indirect beneficiaries shall also be reached through this programme. It is important to note that Zimbabwe has a large young population. The Labour Force and Child Labour Survey (2019) showed that about 36.3% of the population was aged between 15 - 39 years, and in this challenging context youth unemployment is high. There is thus a need to ensure targeted support for youth to ensure long term sustainability of employment initiatives. A selection criteria will be developed to ensure that young women in particular, and those with disabilities are sufficiently represented in the target group. This shall be done paying specific attention to categories of young women, for example, those exposed to child marriages and single mothers, whilst also focusing on women taking care of children with disabilities.</p>	
<p>P.V. Target population</p>		

Target	Description	Indicator 1	Indicator	Total Estimated % Budget allocated per target
Main Goals				
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere				
TARGET_1 .1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)		48% (US480 000)
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls				
TARGET_5 .5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions		24% (US240 000)
TARGET_5 .b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex		12% (US120 000)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and				
TARGET_8 .3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex		16% (US160 000)

Risk Management

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
epidemiological situation might prompt spike in local Covid-19 transmission resulting in increased social restrictions. This may affect the affect the scope of work, priority	Social and Environmental	High Medium	Moderate	Intermediate	monitor the developments and will ensure that all existing or new health safety guidelines are adhered to in project implementation. The project will	Implementing RUNOs and implementing partners
High economic volatility - price hikes and currency fluctuation might result in unforeseen delays in procurement and installation of market infrastructure and other similar	Financial	High Medium	Likely	Intermediate	The project will work in close liaison with the national counterparts and other partner organizations to ensure timely actions and provide guidance and	RUNOs and national counterparts
Regulatory changes affecting market operations: the project mostly targets informal female market actors, therefore, changes in current nationally-instilled curfew hours, or	Regulatory	Very High	Likely	Intermediate	The project team will monitor regulatory and policy environment to adjust the programming accordingly to ensure alignment, as well as	

Outcomes		
Outcomes	Output	Description
Outcome 1		Improved livelihoods of women marketers & vulnerable groups through safe, gender responsive market infrastructure and systems
	Output 1.1	Infrastructure and systems that are sensitive to women's needs, complies with occupational health and safety regulations, and accompanied by mechanisms and structures to prevent and address gender-based violence and harassment are established.
	Output 1.2	Improved economic base and financial security for women marketers.
	Output 1.3	Inclusive E-solutions for safe markets established to promote more effective food market access by consumers
Outcome 2		Enabling a gender responsive policy framework and institutions responsible for administration, regulation and monitoring of food supply systems
	Output 2.1	Strengthen the capacity of institutions development and reform for equitable policies, regulations and by laws related to the food supply chain management system that comply with OSH standards, and address gender differential impacts
	Output 2.2	Increased voice and agency of women markets in community and market-oriented leadership structures.

Manage Indicators					
Indicator Title	Description	Baseline Value	Max Value	Outcomes	Outputs
Outcome Indicator 1a	Number of resilient food and vegetable markets and systems that are safe, responsive to women's needs and fully functional during the Covid-19 outbreak and beyond	Baseline year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 4	1.1: Improved livelihoods of women marketers & vulnerable groups through safe, gender responsive market infrastructure and systems	Output 1: Safe markets – infrastructure and systems that are sensitive to women's needs, complies with occupational health and safety regulations, and accompanied by mechanisms and structures to prevent and address gender-based violence and harassment.
Output indicator 1.1a:	Number of markets adhering to public and occupational health and safety requirements (including COVID-19) and standards for gender sensitive infrastructure and including green energy solutions	Year: 2020 Value: 1 Epworth Overspill safe market	Year: 2022 Value: 4 (1 mass market and 3 satellite food and vegetable markets)		
Output Indicator 1.1b	Number of gender responsive mechanisms established to prevent and address GBV and harassment in public spaces	Year: 2020 Value: 1 (Family support centre)	Year: 2022 Value: 8 gender responsive mechanisms (2mechanisms per market)		
Output indicator 1.1c:	Number of women working in established safe markets (including women living with HIV, young women, sex workers, women living with disabilities, GBV survivors, those exposed to child marriages and single mothers)	Year: 2020 Value: TBD (baseline)	Year: 2022 Value: 400 women (48 women per satellite market plus 256 women from the mass market : 60 women will be women living with HIV, young women aged 18-39, women living with disabilities, GBV survivors, those exposed to child marriages and single mothers)		
Output indicator 1.2a	Number of women supported to access financial credit facilities (including women living with HIV, young women, sex workers, women living with disabilities, GBV survivors, those exposed to child marriages and single mothers)	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 280 women (70% of women working in the established infrastructure)-including D21Women living with HIV, young women aged 18-39, women living with disabilities, GBV survivors, those exposed to child marriages and single mothers)		
Output indicator 1.2b	Number of women with increased capacity in business management including e-commerce	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 1 800 women (400 women working in the markets, 300 more women per satellite market and 500 more women from mass market- including Women living		
Output indicator 1.2c	Percentage increase in growth of women businesses	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 5% increase in revenue and profit margins		
Output indicator 1.3a	A platform that ensure regular supply of quality produce to women marketers and facilitate electronic sales to a broad range of consumers established	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 1 Platform/ orderings system for vendors and suppliers		
Output indicator 1.3b	Number of women trained on utilisation of the E-platform (disaggregated by sex/age/category of women i.e. Women living with	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 1800 women (Targeting trained women trained under output 2)- 450 of these will be		
Output indicator 1.3c	Proportion of women reporting increased market sales through use of multiple marketing avenues	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 810 women (45% of the trained women)		

Outcome Indicator 2a	Number of gender responsive laws, policies and strategies effectively implemented to facilitate last mile food supply management system in compliance with OSH standards, and address gender differential needs.	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 3 (1 policy reviewed and/ implemented, 1 guiding framework and 1 strategy)	Outcome 2: Enabling a gender responsive policy framework and institutions responsible for administration, regulation and monitoring of food supply systems	
Output indicator 2.1a	Existence of gender responsive policy and guiding framework for safe markets in place	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 1 policy and 1 guiding framework		Output 2.1: Capacity of local institutions to review, develop and implement regulations and by laws that ensure OSH compliance and gender sensitive food market places is strengthened
Output Indicator 2.1b	Number of institutions supported to develop and/or review policies, regulations, legal frameworks, by-laws with a gender lens.	Year: 2020 Value: TBD	Year: 2022 Value: 10 (local authorities, city council, min of agric, min of women affairs, min of local gvt, vendors associations, workers associations, law enforcement agents- etc)		
Output indicator 2.2a	Number of action plans implemented by women trained in transformative leadership to increase their influence in decision making structures within markets	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 4 (1 action plan per market)		Output 2.2: Mechanisms for women's voice and agency to participate in market leadership structures are strengthened
Output indicator 2.2b	Number of women's engagements with key decision makers	Year: 2020 Value: 0	Year: 2022 Value: 24 (6 engagement per market X 4 markets for 18 months- 6 quarters)		
Output indicator 2.2c	Improved women's participation in market leadership structures	Year: 2020 Value: TBD	Year: 2022 Value: 20 women- 10 of these will include women living with HIV, young women, women living with disabilities, GBV survivors, those exposed to child marriages and single mothers (to be determined through a survey)		

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description	Agency 1 UN Women	Agency 2 UNDP	Agency 3 ILO	Agency 4 (Name)	Total USD
1. Staff and other personnel			91,444	18,000	0		109,444
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials			7,500	112,200	0		119,700
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation			0		0		0
4. Contractual services			74,911	51,521	0		126,432
5. Travel			5,000	5,100	0		10,100
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			180,000	90,196	100,000		370,196
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs			30,000	0	27,500		57,500
Sub Total Programme Costs			388,855	277,017	127,500		793,372
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%			27,220	19,391	8,925		55,536
Total			416,075	296,408	136,425		848,908

Checks
Total USD
109,444
119,700
0
126,432
10,100
370,196
57,500
793,372
55,536
848,908

APPLICANTS WILL BE ASKED TO UPLOAD THIS EXCEL SHEET AS WELL AS ANY OTHER ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS THEY NEED TO.