Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME

FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
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Washington, D.C., 20433
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Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
CAMPFIRE	Communal Area Management For Indigenous Resources
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DDC	District Development Coordinator
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GPFLR	Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IFS	Integrated Farming Systems
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITCZ	Inter-tropical Convergence Zone
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDS1	National Development Strategy 1

NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NTFPs	Non Timber Forest Products
ORAP	The Organisation of Rural Association for Progress
RDC	Rural District Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SOS	Start of Season
TNC	Third National Communication
TNR	Third National Report
TSURO	Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organisation
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	World Food Programme
ZimVac	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment

ADAPTATION FUND

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Contents

ıended in October 2017

ADAPTATION FUND

Project/Programme Category:	Regular Project/Programme
Country/ies:	Zimbabwe
Title of Project/Programme:	Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe
Type of Implementing Entity:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	Environmental Management Agency
Executing Entity/ies:	Care International, ORAP and TSURO Trust
Amount of Financing Requested:	4,989,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

1. Project / Programme Background and Context:

Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.

1.1. Geographical and environmental context

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country located in southern Africa, located between latitudes 15° 30" and 22° 30" south of the Equator and between longitudes 25° 00" and 33° 10" east of the Greenwich Meridian. The country has a total land area of approximately 390 757 km^2, bordered by Zambia to the North and North-west, South Africa to the South, Mozambique to the East and Botswana to the West. The country is divided into ten administrative provinces; Bulawayo, Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South and Midlands[1].

Topographical features are characterised by the central watershed (where altitude ranges from 1200 m to 1500 m above mean sea level (asl)), the eastern highlands (with peaks ranging from 2300 m to 2500 m asl) and the Limpopo and Zambezi valleys going down to 500 m asl. Mean monthly temperatures vary from 15ºC in July to 24ºC in November while the mean annual temperature varies from 18ºC on the Highveld to 23ºC in the Lowveld. Mean annual rainfall ranges from below 400 mm to above 1050 mm per year depending on location[1] with 75% of the country being semi-arid characterised by low and erratic rainfall. Only 37% of the country receives rainfall deemed sufficient to support agricultural farming. In Zimbabwe, droughts have severely affected the availability of surface water and this makes rural communities that rely heavily on rain fed farming more vulnerable to food insecurity.

1.2. Socio-economic Context

Zimbabwe's economy is primarily dependent on climate sensitive sectors, such as rain-fed agriculture, fisheries and forestry, which provide 60% of the raw materials required by the manufacturing industry and 40% of total export earnings. The population census of 2012 revealed a total population of 13.2 million and a growth rate of about 2.3% per annum, with 48% being males and 52% females[2]. Between 1990 and 2018, Zimbabwe's Human development index (HDI) increased by 13.2% from 0.498 to 0.563, putting the country in the medium human development category. About 70% of Zimbabwe's population lives in rural areas having household incomes largely derived from subsistence agriculture. Generally, poverty is

[1] Third National Communication 2017

[2] ZimStatsS 2016

prevalent in rural areas with over 60% of households deemed resource poor. Of the rural population over 80%, rely on rain-fed agriculture making them most vulnerable to climate change variability. Inherent vulnerability to impacts of climate change significantly threatens human livelihoods thereby increasing poverty, which weakens their resilience to climate change. In response, the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) (2018) and the subsequent National Development Strategy I (NDSI, 2021) became a developmental policy strategy for the country seeking to launch a developmental path that leads to "a middle-class economy by 2030".

Environmental degradation is a huge challenge in Zimbabwe where the major causes are mining, unsustainable agricultural and animal husbandry practices, and pollution. At least 90% of all arable land in communal areas is degraded and this poses a great challenge for socio-economic growth in the communal areas[3]. Poverty is the major driver since the environment is the safety net for communities in times of stress. There is extensification of agricultural production, deforestation, overgrazing, wetland destruction and siltation among many other challenges. These are worsened by droughts and climate change and variability. The Government of Zimbabwe is committed to the sustainable management of natural resources and has therefore put in place the necessary frameworks and made the necessary international commitments to facilitate this. Actions taken include designating Ramsar sites and putting in place regulation for wetland protection; protecting biodiversity through managing protected areas; rehabilitating degraded lands and monitoring emissions of GHG among many other interventions. The Government has also made a commitment through its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and strategic planning for climate change response as guided by the INDCs. Furthermore, livelihood diversification in both agricultural and non-agricultural activities will improve households' adaptation to the impacts of climate change[4]. Zimbabwe experiences frequent droughts for example, 1982-3 and 1992-3 seasons followed by destructive cyclones such as Cyclone Eline (2000-2001) and Cyclone Idai (2018-19).

1.3. Gender Analysis

The National Human Development index for women in the country is 0,468 compared to 0,515 for men. An analysis of poverty trends in Zimbabwe shows that women have been, and continue to be, disproportionately affected by poverty as compared to men. Poverty levels among female-headed households are higher than among male-headed households (FAO SOFA, 2010). Women are responsible

[3] Zimbabwe Environment Outlook, 2010

[4] Mwadzingeni L, Mugandani R. and Mafongoya P. 2020. Assessing vulnerability to climate change in smallholder irrigation schemes of Zimbabwe. Sustainability. 13:10023. https://doi.org/

10.3390/su131810023.

for food and nutrition security at household level, despite having less means for achieving this as well as less decision making powers over what crops are grown. They constitute the majority of subsistence food producers in Zimbabwe and contribute 70% of household and family labour in rural communities where they comprise about 70% of the population (ZimStat, 2014). Women are mainly unpaid family workers and outnumber men as farm labourers.

The same socio-economic characteristics transcend across all the districts in the proposed project area. Here, the communities are largely patriarchal with women and youth involved in crop farming and livestock production while men are out seeking employment opportunities in urban and commercial farming areas. The youth have a different role in the value chain where they are involved as traders and transporters of goods and agricultural products to the marketplace.

Although the government of Zimbabwe instituted a Gender Policy for equal access to land for all regardless of gender, this has in reality not been effected particularly in communal areas where traditional patrilineal norms for access to land still prevail. In essence, women can easily lose whatever investments they would have made on the land and are therefore reluctant to make major investments, which could assist in increasing production. In the project area gender inequality exists in all the five target districts where it is driven by culture, socialisation, religion, and limited economic empowerment of women and youth. Even at national level, women and youth are marginalised when it comes to representation in key decision-making positions. Women have less access to agricultural financing as they do not have collateral. They do not own the land but only own small livestock while they dominate in production of legumes and root crops such as sweet potatoes with men overseeing ownership of commercial crops. An analysis of livestock ownership done by FAO[5] and Chiroro and Moyo (2021)[6] in the project area showed that women own mainly smaller livestock which can be easily converted to cash or traded to meet immediate needs. Agricultural technical innovations tend to ignore women's roles as major actors in crop production, processing, preserving and marketing of agricultural produce as they do not take account of the gender-based division of labour in agricultural productivity. Shortage of appropriate technologies to process food crops, compels women to usually use manual, labour-intensive and time-consuming methods, especially with grain. Post-harvest management roles for women pose many health challenges as they are responsible for the winnowing of maize, small grains and beans after shelling resulting in chest problems, aching shoulders, flu, eye problems and itching.

[5] FAO. 2005. Livestock sector brief Zimbabwe. FAO.

[6] Chiroro C. and Moyo P. 2021. Draft Project baseline report.

It is widely recognised that climate change will exacerbate the gender dimensions of vulnerability, which arise from existing social inequalities and gendered divisions of labour. Climate change is expected to jeopardise women's livelihoods by reducing economic opportunities, especially for female-headed households. Although women and youth are increasingly getting disproportionately affected by climate change, they also remain largely absent from decision-making processes on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It is important to engage them and raise awareness on the climate change issues so that they are more ready to respond to the effects of climate change. Furthermore, climate-related risks and the systemic and persistent gender inequalities for accessing water are other challenges for women to be food secure and climate-resilient. Vulnerability analysis carried out by Chiroro and Moyo (2021) observed that gender roles and relations influence communities' attitudes, practices and possibilities for adaptation to climate change, natural resource governance, and building resilient livelihoods and food systems. In the project districts, like in any typical district in Zimbabwe, women are agents of community development, as they get more involved in community-based activities such as community clubs and social enterprises.

Women, and youth can contribute to climate change adaptation and resilience building largely in sustainable agricultural innovations and conservation of natural resources and protection of biodiversity given that they are the main actors at the local level. The baseline study carried out by Chiroro and Moyo (2021) in the project districts showed that people living with disability remain the most vulnerable as their participation in climate change adaptation activities is limited due to a number of reasons that include inappropriate technologies that may not suit them.

Community adaptation needs as enablers of development to enhance resilience to climate change shocks include but are not limited to, diversified livelihoods, water availability, information on climate change risks and resilience building, marketing strategies and business skills, household equipment and tools, access to finance and training on natural resources management.

1.4. Climate

1.3.1 The Climate Change hazards, climate variability, vulnerability and impacts

Zimbabwe is very susceptible to climate change shocks such as droughts, floods and cyclones mainly affecting smallholder agricultural systems in arid and semi-arid regions. In the last two decades (2000 - 2020), Zimbabwe experienced eight seasons of severe droughts, the first being the 2001/2 season and the most recent being the 2018/19 season. Global indications are that the occurrence of frequent droughts is attributed to changing climate and more droughts of increasing severity are predicted (IPCC AR5).

Average annual rainfall ranges have changed over time becoming less predictable over time. The occurrence of tropical cyclones further distorts the general picture in the total rainfall trends because they usually take place regardless of the quality of the earlier part of the season. There is, however, a general shift in the rainfall pattern showing prolonged periods of wet years alternating with periods of rainfall deficits during the periods October, November, December (OND) and January, February, March (JFM) (Figure 1). It is also predicted that the Start of Season (SOS) dates in all areas are shifting towards late SOS.

Figure 1: Cumulative rainfall anomalies for the OND period from 1960-2013 (red line) and JFM (Blue line) (Source: TNC 2016)[7].)

In Zimbabwe, cyclones and droughts have become more severe in the past decade with the daily maximum and minimum temperatures increasing by 2.6°C and 2.0°C, respectively over the past century, accompanied by decreases in annual rainfall by approximately 10% [8](Bhatasara 2017, [9]Simba et al. 2012]. Projections for rainfall indicate that rainfall patterns will change in frequency, pattern and intensity, causing increased warm spell durations and heatwaves (IPCC 2014[10]), with droughts and cyclones

[7] Third National Communication. 2016. Zimbabwe Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate.

[8] Bhatasara S. 2017. Rethinking climate change research in Zimbabwe. J. Environ. Stud. Sci. 7: 39–52.

[9] Simba F., Chikodzi D., Murwendo T. 2012. Climate change scenarios, perceptions and crop production: A case study of Semi-arid Masvingo province in Zimbabwe. J. Earth Sci. Clim. Chang. 3:2.

[10] IPCC. 2014. IPCC WGII AR5 Chapter 22. Africa; IPCC: Geneva, Switzerland.

following suit. Climate change is expected to increase temperature and cause more variable precipitation patterns, including high frequency and intensity of extreme weather events with severe implications for human welfare ([11]Manyeruruke et al. 2013, IPCC 2014, [12]Mpambela and Mabvurira (2017). The minimum and maximum temperature in Zimbabwe is projected to rise by 0.99°C to 1.18°C and 1.08°C to 1.31°C whilst the maximum temperatures will rise by 1.55°C to 1.98°C and 1.8°C to 2.27°C in the 2030s and 2050s, respectively. The droughts are also projected to increase by 21% and 47% in the 2050s and 2080–2090s, respectively, while days of the subsequent dry spell are projected to increase by thirteen and twenty-five days per annum in the 2050s and 2090s, respectively (World Bank 2020[13]).

The Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC analysed the past changes of surface air temperature (SAT) and rainfall for Zimbabwe, including their consequential interactions to predict the future impacts. The report showed that SAT will play a greater role in regional climate studies as also supported by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment report (IPCC AR5) which showed increasing SAT than rainfall in southern Africa by the mid-21st century. In this regard, soil water losses due to increased evapotranspiration also affects runoff, and the resultant deficits will affect river discharge and groundwater storage, causing a need for activities that lead to rehabilitation, preservation and judicious management of water resources coupled with improved monitoring of the water balance for the semi-arid project areas. This is particularly important in the light of increasing water demand, adverse climate impacts and the consequent decreasing availability of usable water resources.

Climate change weakens Zimbabwe's capacity and ability to enhance climate resilience for its biological ecosystems, especially issues pertaining to reversing environmental degradation and enriching biodiversity nexus. Current climate change projections in Zimbabwe indicate increasing temperature; increase in frequency and intensity of drought and dry spells; late onset of the rainy season and an increase of extreme events (heatwaves, cyclones etc.). This is likely to lead to an increase in plant and animal pests and diseases; water shortages and a decrease in areas suitable for staple maize production. In this regard, the agriculture-dependent communities remain vulnerable to climate change (Figure 2) and food insecurity (Figure 3).

Climate impacts are more prominent in the eastern and southern part of the country which has over the years been experiencing erratic rains, frequent droughts and severe extended dry periods rendering the communities more water insecure. Climate projections indicate that in the southern parts of the country,

[11] Manyeruke C., Hamauswa S., Mhandara L. 2013. The effects of climate change and variability on food security in Zimbabwe: A socio-economic and political analysis. Int. J. Humanit. Soc. Sci. 3:270–286.
[12] Mpambela M., Mabvurira V. 2017. Effects of climate change and their indelible impact on the social work profession in Zimbabwe. Afr. J. Soc. Work. 7:30–35.
[13] World Bank. 2020. Zimbabwe: Agriculture sector disaster risk assessment; World Bank: Washington, DC, USA.

the suitability of staple maize cropping is expected to decline thus, affecting the capacity of the communities in the areas to adapt to climate change (Figure 2).

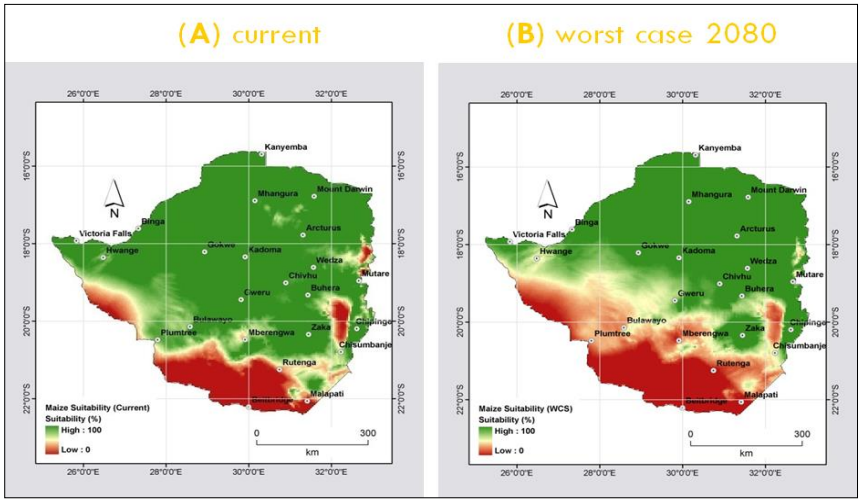


Figure 2: The current and worst-case scenario for suitability of staple maize cropping in Zimbabwe[14]

Cereal insecurity is a common indicator for food insecurity (Figure 3) and the majority of the country is insecure due to a debilitating climate change-induced drought. The development of an El Niño will likely increase the potential for poor rains and drought whilst the development of Indian Ocean Dipole (or IOD), although it occurs less frequently than El Nino, has been associated with wet conditions in east Africa but in Southern Africa, interferes with southward migration of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). In Zimbabwe, climate-induced disasters have increased over the years with cyclones Eline (2000), Japhet (2003) and Idai (2019) leaving Zimbabwe's eastern districts including Chimanimani, Chipinge and Chiredzi devastated due to their poor adaptive capacity to climate-induced disasters.

[14] Zimbabwe Environment Outlook, 2015

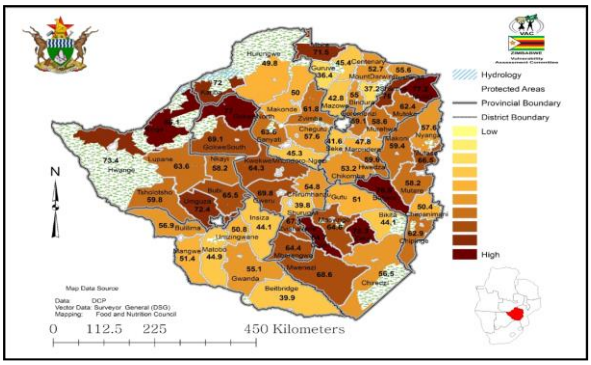


Figure 3: Cereal insecurity as a proxy for food security

The limited and unreliable rainfall patterns coupled with the socio-economic activities strongly linked to agriculture and utilisation of its natural resources makes the country extremely vulnerable to a changing climate. A changing climate causes reduction in domestic and agricultural water supply from both surface and groundwater sources, degradation of natural resources especially soil, water, natural vegetation, crop, livestock and wildlife resources. This ultimately results in reduced food security because of the impacts on agriculture possibly leading to increased malnutrition, especially in children. Communities rely on ground water resources as an adaptation measure for their livelihood. In rural areas women and children are the most affected as they travel long distances to fetch water for domestic use.

The adverse climate impacts result in food insecurity, greater reliance on natural capital and poverty because of the low adaptive capacity of the country. These challenges faced by the country demand an adaptation focus for climate-proofing and improving livelihoods and eradicating poverty. Zimbabwe requires planning and implementing of adaptation actions that enhance the resilience of all sensitive socio-economic sectors to improve the national adaptive capacity.

Consequently, this project aims at strengthening the capacity of communities to adapt to climate change and increase their resilience. The project builds capacity in four economic sectors, namely, agriculture, biodiversity, water resources and energy. Furthermore, the project will promote actions that provide a basket of fallback options for survival and well-being in a changing climate.

As the availability of surface water in the region declines, wetlands increasingly become more important for both people and ecosystems and management of these resources is key in sustaining livelihoods and enhancing adaptation. The distribution of land uses and wetlands in Zimbabwe isshown in Figure 4.

Wetlands provide water-provisioning services for both people and the environment. As rains have over time reduced due to the increased frequency and intensity of droughts, there has been an increase in the number of people relying on wetlands for cropping to ensure food security. The wetlands services have been diminished resulting in reduced access to fresh water from the wetlands.

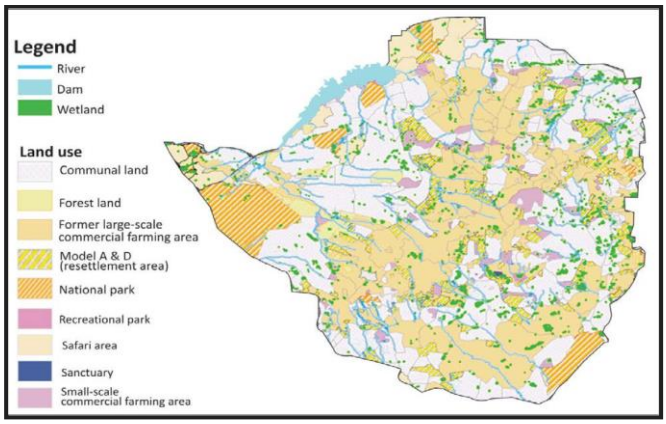


Figure 4: Wetlands and land use in Zimbabwe

1.5. Vulnerability of sectors to climate change impacts

Water sector

Historic droughts have been experienced in southern Africa in late 2015 and early 2016 and these affected both agriculture and food security. The drought also had major impacts on river flows, some of the lowest on record and therefore big effects on water supplies. Availability of both underground and surface water is generally poor across the project area landscape. Many rivers are silted and dams and weirs have large dead volumes. Climate change is a factor that has the potential to disturb the balance and trade-offs between water use and water for the environment. This results in water sources drying up fast causing a shortage of surface water. Groundwater is not easily accessible due to the depth of the water table, which in some cases is at least 120 m deep. This is shown by the numerous dry holes sunk as people try to access water. Water provision would greatly assist development and livelihood resilience enhancement, as almost all activities that can build the adaptive capacity of communities are reliant on access to water.

Agricultural sector

Most African smallholder farms are not very productive, partly because of the environment within which farming is happening, including the poor soils and climates as well as a shortage of inputs such as fertiliser and in some cases equipment. This makes it difficult for the farmers to produce sufficient food to feed their families and to produce a surplus to take them to the next planting season. Climate can also affect the transport systems that move food around the districts as most of the roads, particularly in rural areas, become almost impossible in the wet season, which then makes the delivery of food from outside of a particular area particularly difficult. In the project area generally there is poor food security due to the prevailing dry climate. About 68% of households in Bulilima experience between 7 to 12 months of inadequate food availability. Gutu is a more food secure district with only 22.3% of the households experiencing inadequate food availability for a period of 7 to 12 months. For the same period, the proportion of households with inadequate food for household ranged from 58% in Chivi to 55.3% in Mberengwa and 31% in Chimanimani (Table 1).

Table 1: Number of months without adequate food

	N	Number of months with inadequate food											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bulilima	100	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	7.0%	13.0%	24.0%	8.0%	15.0%	17.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Chimanimani	58	17.2%	8.6%	17.2%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	12.1%	5.2%	3.4%	1.7%	5.2%	3.4%
Chivi	95	13.7%	2.1%	7.4%	4.2%	6.3%	7.4%	9.5%	12.6%	5.3%	18.9%	9.5%	3.2%
Gutu	72	4.2%	18.1%	15.3%	12.5%	18.1%	9.7%	4.2%	5.6%	4.2%	5.6%	2.8%	0.0%
Mberengwa	74	12.8%	2.1%	9.6%	7.4%	5.3%	7.4%	16.0%	7.4%	10.6%	12.8%	1.1%	7.4%
TOTAL	419	10.3%	6.0%	9.3%	6.4%	8.6%	9.3%	13.8%	8.1%	8.4%	12.4%	4.1%	3.3%

One of the main consequences of erratic rainfalls is poor food production across the landscape. Smallholder farmers in the project areas have experienced perennial crop failure of staple maize and hence they have resorted to small grains with support from the government and stakeholders. The government supported climate-smart agriculture initiative (*pfumvudza*) has reached many farmers with widespread digging of holes for cropping. However, sentiments are that the climate-smart agriculture initiative is labour intensive and in some communities, is viewed as developmental regression from mechanisation to labour intensive digging of holes. Some of the farmers are into horticulture where there are irrigation schemes, however, these schemes serve a few and are compromised by poor market linkages causing project failure in many instances. The project will support some of the most climate

vulnerable communities (including women, youths and other vulnerable people) in the region to improve the sustainability and resilience of farming systems, and increase household food security and adaptive capacity.

Communities in the areas prioritise food security to the extent that the development of value chains related to food is not very viable unless there is adequate food production and excess for sale. In Chivi, Welt Hunger Hilfe is developing the marula, chilli and Bambara nut value chains although the project is yet to yield results. The utilisation of NTFPs does not have any marketing strategies in place, nor is there any reasonable value addition. Off-farm value chains have been developed in Chimanimani and Gutu where women have been taught to produce detergents and basketry and among other off-farm projects. Non-existent market linkages have hampered these and the projects have consequently collapsed.

Livestock farming

Although cattle farming is practised by many households, this is a sector highly vulnerable to and directly affected by climate risks. Grazing pastures and water sources in all districts are affected by droughts and heat stress. Consequently, the body condition of cattle diminishes acutely during the lean period months (August to November each year) due to lack of suitable rangeland and water. The majority of smallholder farmers cannot afford commercially produced nutritious supplementary cattle feed during drought years or lean periods. As a result, cattle poverty deaths are prevalent in both districts during these periods. Cattle deaths are also linked to farmers' inability to vaccinate their animals against predictable and known diseases that include theileriosis (January disease), black-leg, lumpy skin and heart water. The disease was exacerbated by poor pastures for grazing hence the cattle die *en masse*. This depletes the herd of cattle in the region resulting in the already poor communities becoming even poorer. In Bulilima, there is a peculiar case which they are calling "double ownership of cattle'' where the owners of the cattle are in the diaspora hence the person on the ground finds it difficult to make decisions regarding whether to sell and buy feed for the remaining; to destock or even to slaughter. Consequently, the management of the livestock is a challenge that has led to cattle deaths. There has been an increase in the area under invasion by invasive alien species (IAS) as the climate is becoming more suitable for IAS especially L*antana camara* and *Cactus rosea*. This has led to reduced pastures and reduced biodiversity, making the environment more susceptible to the impacts of climate change. Yet, despite these risks and vulnerability, smallholder farmers continue to rear cattle for traditional, social and economic reasons. Figure 5 shows an example of distribution of invasive species in one of the project districts. A detailed report for environmental issues in the specific project wards is presented in the Annex, which informed the selection of project interventions.

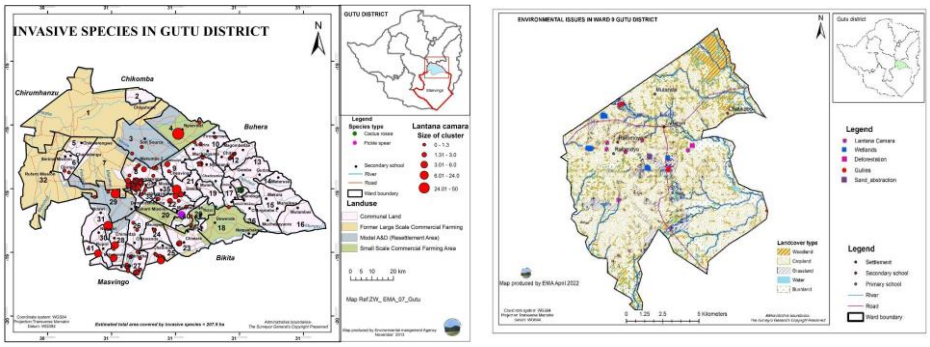


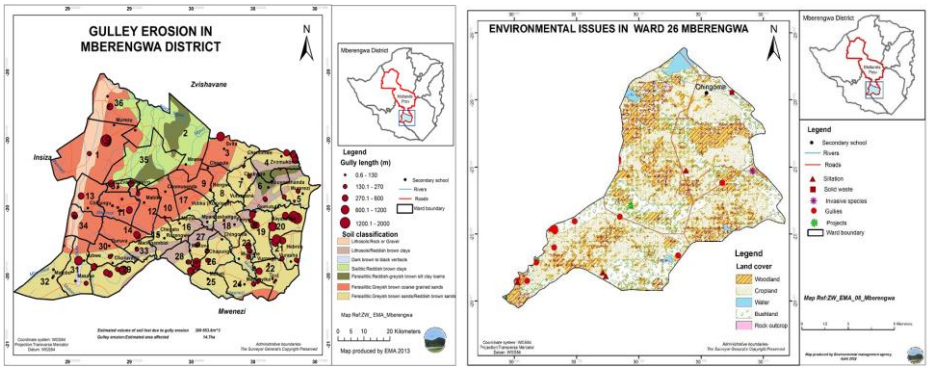
Figure 5: Distribution of invasive alien species in Gutu District and ward 9 of project area respectively.

Energy sector

About 94% of rural communities' energy requirements in Zimbabwe come from using wood fuels for cooking and heating energy. Alternative sources of energy are usually considered supplementary to firewood and their penetration is quite low. In areas where there is a peri-urban centre, there is usually a proliferation of firewood selling hotspots as communities sell firewood as a coping mechanism to the vagaries of climate change. The consequence of this is massive deforestation across the whole project landscape. In almost all the districts there have been some projects of solar cookers, *tsotso* stove and other energy-saving stoves have been implemented across the districts but their uptake is still relatively low.

Forests and biodiversity sectors

The rural communities heavily depend on the ecosystem goods and services derived from woodlands and savannas, wetlands and rivers to supplement their livelihoods. These ecosystem goods and services are, however, negatively impacted by climate change, currently largely due to droughts and cyclones. Communities extract non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for survival, especially when in distress during drought periods. The products include wild fruits, medicines, bark, honey, firewood and mopane worms. In all the areas visited, communities lamented about the loss of biodiversity due to factors such as droughts, overgrazing, wetland destruction and unplanned human activity. Some of the traditional indigenous tree and animal species are no longer being seen in the natural environment in the areas and there are fears of possible loss of biodiversity. Due to the loss of vegetative cover, erosion has resulted in gullies and silted rivers and dams e.g.in Mberengwa (Figure 6). This has compromised water sources leading to water shortages.



1.6. Figure 6: Gully erosion in Mberengwa District and ward 26 in project area respectively

1.7. Project area and target groups

The selected project landscape area for the project on enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe, spans the two driest agro ecological regions IV and V of Zimbabwe. Although smallholder farmers throughout Zimbabwe are already suffering from the impacts of climate-related changes, coupled with structural poverty, the project will focus on two wards per district to maximise project impact, highlighting women and youths. The target group is smallholder farmers and other vulnerable rural groups in selected wards of five districts, namely, Chimanimani, Gutu, Chivi, Mberengwa and Bulilima located in southeastern and southwestern Zimbabwe (Figure 7). These communities are already at risk from climate variability and change.

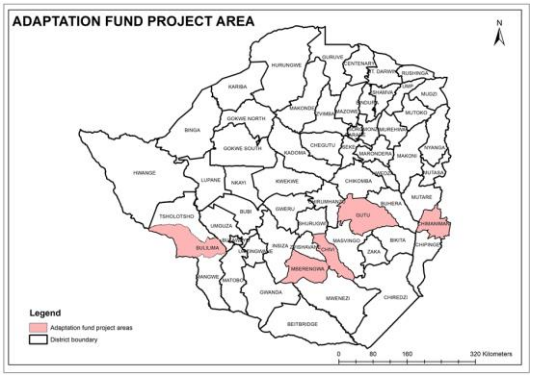


Figure 7: Proposed program areas in Southern Zimbabwe

The population in the targeted districts is 780 390 (ZimStat, 2012) with a total number of 173 763 households. Of these households, and on average, 46.22% (80 313) are female-headed of which 81,56% do not have electricity. The project is targeting 6000 households of which 60% are women and youths. The shortages of firewood and water places a huge burden on women and children whose roles traditionally include gathering firewood and fetching water. Bulilima district in the southwest has the largest number of female headed households and at 89.3% is the largest proportion of households without electricity in the targeted area (Table 2), thereby requiring appropriate interventions to ensure that the burden on women is reduced.

Table 2: Statistics for the programme districts

District	Area km²	Population	Number of Households	Female headed H/H (%)	H/H without electricity (%)
Bulilima	6 439	90 561	19 686	58	89
Chivi	3 627	166 049	35 912	45	89
Chimanimani	3 349	134 940	32 578	40	60
Gutu	7 160	203 083	47 672	44	87
Mberengwa	5 096	185 757	37 915	44	83

Total/Average	**25 671**	**780 390**	**173 763**	**46**	**82**

Source: ZimStats, 2012

The highest altitude in the project area is 687 m asl and it experiences low rainfall of about 400 mm per annum. The dominant vegetation in the project landscape is *Colophospermum mopane* and acacia (dominated by *Vachellia/Senegalia)*. The major land uses are agriculture in the communal and former commercial farming areas. There are some recreational parks and safari areas, which are mainly classified as protected areas under various pieces of legislation. There are numerous wetlands in the region, which not only provide water to the communities, but also provide ecosystem goods and services and are important to fauna and flora.

The proposed wards were identified through a triangulation of data from secondary sources, and vulnerability field assessment which was carried out through key informants, stakeholder consultations and followed by ground truthing (Annex refers). The wards are listed in table 3.

Table 3: Project wards in the 5 districts

Districts	**Proposed wards**	**Justification**
Bulilima	2, 4, 20	The selected wards were confirmed to be vulnerable both from national and project area vulnerability assessments. Development leaders from the project area corroborated the information based on on their understanding of the vulnerability and development dynamics in the districts The wards face water, food security, energy, livestock and ecological degradation challenges related to climate change.
Chimanimani	2, 3	
Chivi	10, 22	
Gutu	9, 36	
Mberengwa	11, 26	

The project area has high levels of degradation which reduces the capacity of the people to adapt to climate change as land degradation causes poor yields, low livestock productivity, as well as reducing the natural capital base which is the safety net for communities in times of drought and other climate related hazards and disasters.

The foregoing climate-induced problem provides a clear justification and calls for robust climate actions and objectives in line with those set by Adaptation Fund, with the aim of putting in place adaptation

measures to reduce climate vulnerability in response to climate change impacts at local and national levels.

2. Project / Programme Objectives:

List the main objectives of the project/programme.

Project goal

To enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate.

Objectives

1. To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods.
2. To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience.
3. To create a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation.
4. To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences.

3. Project / Programme Components and Financing:

Fill in the table presenting the relationships among project components, activities, expected concrete outputs, and the corresponding budgets. If necessary, please refer to the attached instructions for a detailed description of each term.

For the case of a programme, individual components are likely to refer to specific subsets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well -defined interventions / projects.

ADAPTATION FUND

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
1. Component 1 **To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods**	1.1 Conservation agriculture implemented in smallholder farming systems in rural communities. 1.2 Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes 1.3 Soil and water conservation measures implemented. 1.4 Adaptation measures for livestock production, promoted. 1.5 Diversified livelihoods and value chain develop climate change resilience.	1.1 Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	2 187 000
2. Component 2 **To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience**	2.1 Wetland ecosystems and degraded lands restored and sustainably managed 2.2 Forests sustainably managed protected from degradation.	2.1 Improved ecosystem resilience	1 342 000
3. Component 3 Strengthen institutional and governance frameworks to increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change	3.1 Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened 3.2 Strengthened capacity of natural resource management committees. 3.3 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local district and provincial environmental action plans 3.4 Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	3.1 A conducive legal and institutional framework created	340 000
4. Component 4 **Implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences**	4.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men. 4.2 Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks promoted 4.3 Project knowledge and experience shared 4.4 Knowledge sharing platform created and activated 4.5 Communication strategy developed 4.6 Enhanced project monitoring and reporting.	4.1 Improved access to climate change adaptation information	331 000
5. Project/Programme Execution cost			432 000
6. Total Project/Programme Cost			4 200 000
7. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			357 000
8. Amount of Financing Requested			**4 989 000**

9. Projected Calendar:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2023
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2025
Project/Programme Closing	2027
Terminal Evaluation	2027

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PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Project/Program components

Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The rural communities in the project area face a vicious cycle of climate change and land degradation contributing to food insecurity. The project will provide an integrated suite of interventions, through four components that focus on addressing the sources of climate change vulnerability and food and nutritional insecurity for smallholder farmers in the targeted climate-vulnerable regions of Zimbabwe. The activities follow a holistic approach integrating multi- sectoral efforts to deliver sustainable results, and build outcomes that are replicable in other parts of the country. The project activities focus on building the capacities of the vulnerable, especially women and youth, through improved knowledge and skills in agricultural and ecosystem management. This results in tangible impacts that are climate-resilient, ensuring food security, sustainable resource management and diversified livelihoods. The project will also support climate information services and structured markets for climate-resilient products. Furthermore, programme activities support healthy agroecology, engage through crop and livestock diversification, conservation tillage, use of natural fertilisers, biological pest control, water harvesting and forest protection.

Local knowledge and experience will be applied to enhance adaptation actions as project participants are allowed easy access to climate change information. Furthermore, the project will promote a coordinated information flow and lessons learnt will be important for enhancing resilience, with gender as a crosscutting issue.

The four components set out below have been developed based on the outcomes of community and stakeholder consultations and have been refined and focused through discussions with the EMA (the NIE), and the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (METHI), the designated authority. During the development process, detailed activities of the full project proposal were further refined to show linkages and synergies with other current and proposed projects in the project landscape. Outcomes, outputs and indicative activities of each component are discussed ~~below.~~below.

Project Components

Component 1. To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate-smart livelihoods

Climate change variability can affect the availability of food and food quality and can reduce access to food. Chimanimani, one of the targeted districts, produced an Draft Adaptation plan showing the adaptive need of communities in the area. The draft is a reflection of the adaptive needs of rural communities in Zimbabwe and highlights the need for interventions supporting food security and ecological restoration for sustainable livelihoods. The variability of rainfall, deviations in the frequency and severity of droughts and floods pose challenges for farmers by threatening food security. Vulnerable households especially women headed are mostly affected. To support community adaptation to climate change impacts, this project will enhance food production under changing climatic conditions. The project will introduce and support sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural and natural resources management practices for improved food production. Severely degraded agricultural lands in communal areas within the project landscape are due to poor agricultural practices resulting in soil loss, poor water holding capacity and low productivity. Climate Smart Agriculture tools such as conservation agriculture, can assist in reducing soil loss, enhance fertility and increase water holding capacity of soils. This component will promote the implementation of climate-smart agriculture for sustainable utilisation of available land resources and water management for improved yields. Technologies used include planting drought-tolerant plant species and improved crop varieties to get higher yields; legume integration and crop diversification; short rotation crop varieties suitable for late sowings; water harvesting and its storage; sharing weather information through electronic and print media; as well as adopting modern soil and nutrient management practices. Furthermore, climate risks can be reduced by matching crop and livestock production to suitable areas, adjusting cropping patterns, planting time and methods, fertiliser and pesticide use patterns, and other management practices. Integrated farming system (IFS) is another option where different interrelated, interacting and interdependent farm enterprises that are suited to agro

ecological and socioeconomic conditions of the farmers are integrated to reduce vulnerability of farmers to climate change. These include diversification of farm enterprises where farmers manage agroforestry crops and chicken, crops and fruit trees or beekeeping. Diversification brings much needed year round income to the rural farmers and can improve their livelihoods and resilience to extreme weather events.

Restoring, conserving and well managed forest ecosystems in the rain –deficient project plan will boost natural regeneration complemented by enrichment planting when there is enough rainfall. As livelihoods food secure safety nets, resilient ecosystems can help people to mitigate hunger by benefitting from the various ecosystem products and services including food such as fruits, roots and, mushrooms, as well as enhancing their household incomes from marketing timber and non- timber forest products. Forest ecosystems restoration and protection approaches such as use of agroforestry systems activities can be effective means of achieving forest landscape restoration and will enhance the adaptive capacity and socio-ecological resilience to climate change shocks thereby increasing the potential of people and ecosystems to adapt and evolve as the climate changes. This ensures that biodiversity is conserved and that the forest landscape continues to provide goods, services, and a habitat. Furthermore, forest landscape restoration contributes to food security by enabling and improving the provision of non- timber forest products (NTFPs) (wild fruits, leaves, seeds, nuts, honey, fuelwood, game meat, insects and vegetables) during periods when other sources are scarce. In this regard, communities get economic and livelihood benefits, which are means of resilience.

Incorporating indigenous knowledge based warning systems in localised early warning systems will ensure spread of information to intended users. Promoting value addition and market linkages will reduce post-harvest losses.

Outcome 1: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change

Output 1.1 Conservation agriculture implemented in smallholder farming systems

Activity 1.1.1 Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas

Conservation agriculture practices will be promoted for at least 3000 households in the project area. While the government is implementing the '*Pfumvudza*' program, it is not fully implementing CSA[15]which includes; crop variety selection, cropping patterns, ecosystems management, genetic resources and biodiversity). Promoting practices such as live mulching, intercropping and crop diversification will enhance the benefits from CSA practices. Support and documentation of activities that promote climate smart indigenous knowledge systems will be undertaken.

[15] FAO (2021). Climate Smart Agriculture. https://www.fao.org/climate-smart-agriculture/en/

Activity 1.1.2 Promote organic agriculture in project areas

The project will encourage and support the use and production of organic crops. Multipurpose trees can also provide soil improvement and forage and fruit trees for increased nutrition, as well as promoting value addition potential.

Activity 1.1.3 Develop appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure

Successful crop production heavily relies on a good growing medium for crops. Therefore, the state of the soil is important in ensuring food security. A detailed soil analysis and mapping will be done to assess the nature of the soils and determine the required amendments to improve them. Training on sustainable soil management will be conducted so that farmers are able to maintain their soils in the long term where possible, the production and use of organic fertilisers will be promoted and farmers can be trained on the production of organic fertilisers. A detailed soil analysis/map, can assist in giving guidelines for recommended soil amendments in the project landscape. Farmers will be encouraged to retain crop residues and other surface cover strategies in the field although the retention of crop residues can be challenged by local practices of free range grazing during the off season period.

Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes.

Activity 1.2.1 Train farmers in agroforestry practices

Agroforestry is considered as a land management system which can help farmers to adapt to extreme and variable weather[16] as well as creating multiple livelihood and environmental benefits. Agroforestry is the deliberate integration of trees and/or shrubs into cropping and/or pastoral systems to enhance productivity, sustainability and resilience of farming systems. Agroforestry focuses on integration of leguminous trees/shrubs to improve soil fertility and crop productivity. The agroforestry tree species can be in the field for periods of up to four or five years depending on the practice. Those species palatable to livestock are harvested seasonally as fodder for future use, while assisting in soil improvement. Depending on the agroforestry tree species, women can benefit from alternative uses of trees such as firewood, medicinal and nutrition. In this regard, agroforestry includes crop and livestock diversification, green/biological fertilisers, biological pest control and soil moisture management. The project will promote both exotic and indigenous fruit tree orchards, alley cropping and fodder banks, live fencing and windbreaks. Formation of study circles/farmer field schools for scaling up of practices such as water harvesting and agroforestry in project areas will assist in building or incentivising upscaling of the practices.

The activity involves the identification of participating households that includes women, youths and some child-headed families and training them on raising agroforestry seedlings and fruit trees. Includes grafting and budding of preferred fruit trees. Fruit trees increase nutrition and have value addition potential.

[16] (IPCC, 2019

Activity 1.2.2 Conduct participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and identification of appropriate agroforestry intervention

A baseline study to determine the conditions of the croplands and livestock will be done to inform the cropping (variety, pattern, management) and agroforestry combinations appropriate for the selected sites as part of the agroforestry interventions. Planting of the appropriate tree species in the right place can help farmers adapt to climatic impacts. The baseline will include participatory meetings to identify agroforestry interventions and identification of participating households that includes women, youths and some child-headed families.

Activity 1.2.3 Establish nurseries to support seedling production

The project will establish community nurseries in each ward. Project support to communities will include provision of nursery inputs such as polythene pots, seeds and nursery fencing materials and tools..

Output 1.3 Soil and water conservation measures implemented.

Soil and water conservation activities are proactive drought management strategies to adapt to climatic impacts. Through participatory processes, the project will support communities to develop appropriate soil and water conservation activities.

Activity 1.3.1 Promote soil and water conservation practices

Soil and water conservation is an integrated approach with activities at the local level to maintain or improve the productive capacity of land encompassing soil, water and vegetation in degradation prone areas. Some of the activities include; reducing/preventing soil erosion, compaction and salinity; maintaining or improving soil fertility as well as water conservation or drainage. Soil loss through water and wind erosion reduces the capacity of land to provide ecosystem goods and services and related livelihoods. Soil and water conservation is critical for ensuring that the soil is protected and soil moisture is available for crop growth. The project will support interventions such as contours, storm drains, silt traps construction, manure application to reduce runoff, soil erosion and land degradation of arable land. The project will encourage construction of soil conservation structures in fields prone to erosion including use of biological erosion control. Soil conservation measures include planting of vetiver grass on contours, contour ridges, windbreaks, tree planting and gully reclamation.

Project sites are in areas with very high temperatures and short rain seasons resulting in high levels of evapotranspiration causing water stress to plants. The project will promote infield water harvesting and moisture saving techniques. Moisture saving techniques are important to ensure planted crops grow to

maturity. In-field rain water harvesting pits/furrows which increase infiltration thereby increasing soil moisture will be constructed. These techniques include but are not limited to conservation tillage, contour ploughing, water collection pits and inter ploughing. Includes installation of rainwater harvesting and microsystems for irrigation. These techniques will minimise the amount of water lost due to evapotranspiration thereby increasing plant health and consequently, crop productivity. In addition, techniques such as mulching, (both dead and live) will cover the soil and reduce evaporation of soil moisture in very hot periods. The project will also support at least two multi-purpose nutrition gardens with solar powered boreholes in each ward. Establish water harvesting technologies e.g. micro-systems for irrigation and troughs/pits for groundwater recharge will increase adaptive capacity of ecosystems and the communities.

A lot of rainfall is received during the rainy season but most of it flows without recharging the groundwater at local levels. The result is a lack of water in some boreholes, wells and rivers during the dry period. There is a need for the identification of areas that are suitable for capturing rainwater to facilitate ground water recharge.

Activity 1.3.2 Install solar powered boreholes for domestic and productive uses

Solar powered boreholes will be installed to provide water to communities and support agriculture . These will also have ground water monitoring units to measure changes in the water table and the ground- water quality over time. Boreholes will be used by communities through efficient water use technology such as drip irrigation in their organic agricultural activities.

Activity 1.3.2 Establish soil erosion monitoring plots

Soil erosion reduces the productive capacity of the land as the productive topsoil is washed away. The project will establish at least two soil erosion monitoring sites in each ward in order to assess the efficacy of implemented land management measures. The results over time will show the long term effect of implemented measures as well as providing information to farmers on the state of the soil.

Output 1.4 Adaptation measures for livestock production promoted

Activity 1.4.1 Establish fodder banks for livestock in selected project areas

Fodder banks can include the fencing, planting, concentrating, storing and preserving of forage legumes in hays and silos and concentrates, mineral and vitamin premixes can be added. Fodder banks are critical in the region as there is a long dry period when fodder is scarce. The project will support the growing of fodder crops such as *Leucaena* spp*., Cajanus cajan, Gliricidia sepium* and *Moringa oleifera*. These fodder crops will be grown in conjunction with implementation of rangeland management plans in order to have a comprehensive livestock management program.

Activity 1.4.2: Promote adaptive livestock breeds

In the face of a changing climate, resilient livestock breeds are increasingly becoming more important. The national herd has been depleted by diseases and other factors including water shortages and this presents an opportunity to restock using climate change resilient breeds such as indigenous cattle, chicken, sheep and goats. The project will initiate a program to introduce and promote those breeds in order to make livestock farming more lucrative for smallholder farmers. The project will establish and revive livestock business centres in selected districts and this facility is part of livestock value development chain supporting smallholder farmers. Furthermore, the project will work with agro-dealers to improve the availability of stock feed locally.

Activity 1.4.3 Implement rangeland management initiatives

Sustainable livestock breeding is dependent on well managed rangelands that can support livestock and ecosystem provisioning. The project will support holistic rangeland and livestock management through the development of rangeland management plans for implementation by communities. These plans will cover fire management, mobile paddocking, bush clearing, hay baling and eradication of invasive alien species among other initiatives.

Activity 1.4.4 Train communities on sustainable herd management

One of the challenges faced by communities is the management of the herd, in response to climate shocks. Livestock farmers will be trained on strategic herd management including strategic destocking in stress periods, pen feeding and value addition of livestock products for added income. Livestock centres of excellence will be established.

Output 1.5 Diversified Livelihoods and value chain developed

The activities to support this output will logically integrate gender issues, including responding to the needs of women and youths as outlined during stakeholder consultations to enable diversification beyond maize production to more drought-tolerant crops and livestock. This includes value addition and NTFP processing and marketing, nutrition gardens, fish farming and livestock production. All these integrated approaches will contribute to livelihood diversification to ensure adaptation and resilience to climate change. **Beekeeping and NTFP value addition contribute to diversified** livelihoods. Communities in close proximity to forested landscapes will establish apiaries managed by both men and women including youths. Off-farm activities such as handicraft will also be considered for value chain development and marketing.

Activity 1.5.1 Promote apiculture development for communities

The afforested landscape will integrate apiaries, provide fuelwood and conserve biodiversity. Beekeeping is one of the activities that can alleviate poverty as a source of household income, as well as providing an incentive for communities to sustainably manage their trees, woodlands and forests. Project will support community members through training on beekeeping, honey and beeswax processing and marketing.

Activity 1.5.2 Promote non-timber forest products (NTFP) value addition in project areas

The project districts are endowed with a wide variety of NTFP that include fruits, edible insects and ~~mushroom..~~mushroom. In most cases there is a need to unlock the true value of these products which are currently sold well below their potential value due to lack of processing characterised by low value addition and poor market access beyond the household or local market. Most of the products are seasonal, preservation and storage to use or sale later out of season is a challenge. Value addition will enhance the quality and shelf life of the product so that it fetches a better price, thereby enhancing household incomes for target communities. The project will also facilitate preservation (e.g. using solar dryers) and processing of indigenous and exotic fruits, mopane worms and other NTFPs. A processing centre will be established in each project area. The centre can be solar powered if there is no electricity. This will increase livelihood sustainability through development of sustainable and climate resilient value chains.

Activity 1.5.3 Value addition for high-value pulses and other produce in selected project areas promoted.

The districts in the project landscape receive low annual precipitation and make them a suitable niche for growing pulses and chilly which are high value crops providing household nutrition and income respectively. Pulses and chilly are drought resilient crops that can be grown directly in the farmer's field under rain fed conditions of 500 mm per annum or less. Chilly can be grown even in gardens as a horticulture crop. Traditionally, communities in the project areas grow pulses as a food security safety net. Value addition to these crops for a target market will realise better returns and increase incomes of the households in the project areas. The project will support production, post-harvest storage and processing stages of climate resilient crops and NTFPs targeting women. Market linkages to ensure ready markets will be promoted through various mechanisms. Promotion of off-farm activities will ensure that households have income throughout the year and including off season. This increases the resilience of households to climate induced shocks as they have other means of revenue. The project will facilitate development of farmers' groups for climate-resilient value chain development and modalities for access to micro finances.

Component 2. To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience

Zimbabwe has produced a national degradation status report based on district land degradation mapping. This report details wetland degradation, gully erosion and changes in land cover over time. A preliminary

prioritisation of areas for restoration is included in the report based on the level of threat as well as the potential benefits to livelihoods, ecosystems and infrastructure.

Sustainably managed ecosystems can assist communities to adapt to climate change particularly where tangible benefits are derived from the ecosystems. Engaging in forest landscape restoration activities enables communities to be resilient to climate change impacts, reduce disaster risk and offer them the flexibility to exploit opportunities that arise. Furthermore, cost and benefit sharing mechanisms can be considered a viable means of strengthening community resilience to climate change impacts. In this project, forest restoration activities will follow the principles of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) including;

1. improving both ecological integrity and human well-being;
2. restoration of a balanced and agreed package of forest functions;
3. active engagement, collaboration and negotiation among a mix of stakeholders;
4. working across a landscape; and
5. Learning and adapting.

The project will assist communities to develop and implement integrated sustainable forest and land management practices which avoid, reduce and reverse degradation. A gender-sensitive program will be developed to strengthen the role of women and youth in sustainable development and conservation of natural resources. Unlocking value from nature based products across their value chains will serve as incentives in return for sustainable forest and land management. These initiatives will include apiculture and alternative energy sources among others.

Socio-economic benefits derived from a sustainable ecosystem will enhance resilient livelihoods at both local and national levels. In the project landscape interventions will safeguard gender considerations to ensure that the burden on women and children is reduced. Resilient ecosystems such as community wetlands and forests will provide clean portable water and firewood, thereby shortening the distance for women and children to fetch water and firewood. Resilient ecosystems will protect the soil and reduce siltation of water bodies that are needed for irrigation purposes in agriculture in rain-deficient environments similar to the proposed project landscape. Communities with better livelihoods tend to sustainably exploit the ecosystem as opposed to those living in poverty. Such actions will allow the ecosystem to be more productive and provide goods and services on a sustainable basis, thereby enhancing resilience to climate shocks.

The establishment and nurturing of community benefit sharing mechanisms for natural resources can trigger stewardship that will increase ecosystem resilience. Communities in the target project areas will participate in the identification of species for restoration. Priority restoration areas will be selected based on current and past experiences of restoration success. This success of forest and landscape restoration

will be driven by the existence of an enabling institutional, governance and legal environment supported by stakeholder participation and gender integration. Furthermore, adaptation measures for rangeland management systems will be implemented to reduce veld and forest fire hazard.

Outcome 2 Improved ecosystem resilience

Ecosystem resilience is achieved when biodiversity and the ecosystem continue to supply ecological goods and services to help communities in spite of a changing climate. Currently, the environment is poorly managed and is therefore susceptible to climate shocks, especially drought. Wetlands that regulate water systems have become degraded and woodlands have been affected by deforestation. Rehabilitation of wetlands will ensure that they continue to regulate the availability of water for human use as well as for environmental use. During dry times the wetlands will release water into the environment thereby relieving the impacts of the drought. This makes the ecosystem more resilient as key ecological functions can continue to happen with water provided by the wetlands. Woodlands provide various services such as prevention of degradation, habitat for biodiversity and capturing carbon in the atmosphere. When woodlands are protected, shocks to the environment due to climate change are reduced as these woodlands will reduce the level of degradation during floods as well as providing windbreak in the very dry drought periods.

Output 2.1 Wetland ecosystems and degraded lands restored and sustainably managed.

The project focuses on enhancing the resilience of rural communities to climate change-induced challenges of drought, floods and high temperatures and to improve forest productivity through forest restoration and fire management.

Activity 2.1.1 Support restoration and sustainable management of wetlands
Wetlands play a critical role in providing water regulatory services among many other ecological goods and services. Under this activity the project will support restoration of 4 degraded wetlands in gutu and Mberengwa. Key activities will include assisted natural regeneration, fencing of the wetland core, training on wetland management, construction of 2 weirs in Gutu and Mberengwa. Once sufficient environmental flows have been attained communities will harvest water through weir construction to support sustainable agriculture.

Activity 2.1.2 Support sustainable land management

A Sustainable land management tool kit that was developed under GEF 5 has become an important tool for land management in fragile soils. The tool was used as a basis for developing both site specific landscape land management initiatives. The environmental issues common in all the targeted wards include alien invasive species, stream bank and gully erosion among others as identified in the land cover assessment report. *The project will support gully rehabilitation and clearing of alien invasive species for improved land productivity.*

Output 2.2 Forests sustainably managed and protected from degradation

Activity 2.2.1 Promote sustainable forest management

The major forestry management issues within the project area include reduced land cover due to deforestation and veldfire. The project will support interventions to address these challenges through establishment of community nurseries and woodlots. Furthermore, indigenous trees will be planted on restoration sites. This will be achieved after stakeholder restoration planning meetings/ awareness workshops. Suitable indigenous tree/shrub species will be raised in the nursery for planting on restoration sites. Species identification will be done with the community. This can include early planting using hydrogel. During the first year the indigenous tree seedlings can be purchased from established nurseries. The communities will be trained on basic concepts of woodland management, measuring and monitoring forest health.

Activity 2.2.2 Support conservation of threatened indigenous plant species

The project will promote the conservation of plant species with medicinal value and other wild food plants. Areas threatened by invasive species will be managed to allow natural regeneration of native species. In most rural communities, food and livelihood security are dependent on sustainable management of various biological resources that are important for food and agriculture. In this regard, agro biodiversity will be supported through agro biodiversity enterprises through cultural and local knowledge of diversity of under-utilised crops.

Communities (particularly the youth) will be trained in conducting basic inventory of plant species diversity in each forest ecosystem in project areas for their own monitoring of species. They can use local and anecdotal evidence to identify and monitor threatened plant species in each area through consultative meetings and then design ways of conserving threatened species through in situ or ex situ conservation

Activity 2.2.3 Promote energy saving technologies in project areas

Alternative sources of energy will be promoted in the project areas to prevent forest degradation through wood energy collection; the interventions will include biogas, solar and wood energy saving stoves.

Community members will be trained to mould energy saving stoves. The designs will be based on those already developed and tested by organisations and projects in the country and the region. Women and youths will be trained to mould improved energy efficient cook stoves with support for materials and training from the project. The project will install biogas digesters at selected households within the project area particularly in areas where farmers have enough livestock herds.

Activity 2.2.4 Conduct fire management activities

Conduct fire awareness meetings and develop and disseminate relevant fire management information, education and communication materials to farmers and all stakeholders. The project will facilitate capacity building to reduce damages from forest fires. To reduce forest fires, fire management committees will be established and trained to combat forest fires that endanger forests and biodiversity in the project areas. The composition of these committees will ensure active participation of women and youths. The project will provide tools for fire protection and suppression. These will also become facilitators for fire awareness campaigns. Institutions and farmers in the project areas will be trained on fire management. Discussions on the implementation of the fire management and protection strategy. Furthermore, adaptation measures for rangeland management systems will be implemented to reduce veld and forest fire hazard.

Component 3. To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation

Local level by-laws and institutional arrangements are more effective in the development and implementation of measures that enhance the adaptive capacity of communities to climate change and variability. A conducive local legal and institutional framework will help in building consensus on adaptation actions at grassroots level and remove bottlenecks to adopting innovations that support climate change resilience. For example, there is a need for local by laws regarding communal grazing areas which will impact the implementation of livestock programs particularly in Bulilima where there are some conflicts regarding grazing land. Activities will support mainstreaming of climate change into local environmental action plans, land-use plans and by-laws. Local by-laws successfully implemented will inform national policy formulation of adaptation by-laws by local authorities. Participation that encompasses all aspects of gender and youth inclusion will be facilitated in the development of landscape and community level governance structures and by-laws. These structures include traditional leaders, environment committees and sub-committees; and project committees. Involvement of traditional leaders, women and youth in the community will increase uptake of adaptation interventions and assist the imparting and understanding of the rationale for instituting environmental laws and regulations, as well their implementation, enforcement and policing. This will enhance quick adoption of environmental legal instruments that support climate change adaptation at local and national level. Institutional

arrangements and technical capacity to provide holistic extension for localised adaptation measures and information services including at community level will be enhanced. Lessons learnt from this component will inform policies at national level for upscaling.

Outcome 3: A conducive legal and institutional framework created

Output 3.1 Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened

Activity 3.1.1 Review and develop legal and policy frameworks at local level.

The Environmental Management Act has been aligned to the new constitution and a bill was promulgated. The project will support the review and development of model by-laws aligned with the new Environmental Management Bill and other related climate policies and strategies. The adoptions of the by-laws will formalise actions that will be implemented by the project at local level thereby ensuring replication and sustainability of project interventions. Local authority strategic planning will be informed by the by-laws so that the plans at district level, will include adaptation actions. The by-laws will guide not just project beneficiaries, but also the rest of the district; the actions they should take to assist the communities to adapt to climate change. Specifically, the model by-laws will formalise structures such as water management committees to be established in the project areas, as well as environment monitors who will be responsible for coordination of implementing adaptation actions among other environmental duties. Specific provisions in the local by-laws will include setting aside protection of village/ward level woodlots so that communities continue to benefit from non-timber forest produce particularly in times of climate shocks. The by-laws will also provide for the implementation of in-field and off-field water harvesting technologies to ensure adequate moisture retention for agriculture. The project will assist the local authorities to present the drafts to the full district council and have them adopted and presented for gazetting.
Local level institutional strengthening will include awareness on the possible options to enhance community benefits from sustainable forest and land management.

The project will introduce climate change and adaptation strategies whose guidelines will focus on fire management, forest management, gender mainstreaming and forest product utilisation. Consultations will ensure that gender, cultural and context specific factors are incorporated.

O**utput 3.2 Strengthened capacity of local ward based institutions to integrate climate change adaptation in local planning.**

There are local level institutions that are responsible for programming such as environment subcommittees, disaster risk management committees and village health committees whose work can contribute to adaptation to climate change at local level. These institutions need to be strengthened so that they can effectively integrate climate change adaptation into their local level development planning and budgeting processes.

Activity 3.2.1 Establish, Train and support existing environment subcommittees, village health committees and disaster risk reduction committees

Natural resources management committees and other ward based institutions will be revived and specific training needs identified to fill in capacity gaps. These committees will be responsible for leading the sustainable management of natural resources at ward level and ensuring that interventions for adapting to climate change are disseminated and upscaled. Ward based Local environment action plans (LEAPs) will be supported.

In some areas, where the environment sub-committees, village health committees and disaster risk management committees are non-existent the project will support the development of these committees according to the requirements of the EMA Act Chapter (20:27). They will also be trained and capacitated to support their peers in managing natural resources and disseminating climate change adaptation initiatives.

Output 3.3 Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation

Activity 3.4.1 Conduct train the trainer workshops for extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas

A detailed training needs analysis for climate change will be done for local leadership, technical support staff and NGOs working in the project areas. Any identified knowledge gaps will be consolidated into a training program which will be implemented with support from the project. Training of trainers workshops will be conducted so that the trained staff will spread the training to other extension staff and communities. As part of the training programme, a Climate Change Adaptation manual for practitioners will be developed

Local NGOs and extension staff will be trained so that their capacity is built to support project beneficiaries during project implementation. Training workshops will be conducted in project intervention areas to share information. Training includes; water management and irrigation efficiency, pasture management, forest management, silviculture including nursery management, fertiliser and pesticide/herbicide use, soil conservation etc. Each training session will be evaluated to get feedback.

Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences

Although communities and stakeholders have some knowledge of climate change, there is a need for climate change sensitisation and capacity development for communities and other stakeholders to improve understanding of climate change and early warning systems. This component involves the strengthening of climate change observation and early warning systems for droughts and other climate extremes and increases the use of community early warning and monitoring systems for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks. Indigenous knowledge systems (IKS) are key in knowledge management and sharing of experiences. These will be packaged for sharing, testing and validation. Innovative platforms for engagement and coordination between key national and local level institutions will be developed and a knowledge management system for sharing lessons will be implemented. The project will develop tools for upscaling and possible project replication in other areas.

Outcome 4. Improved access to climate change adaptation information Output 4.1 Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men.

Activity 4.1.1 Train Smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation

Five thousand farmers will become aware of climate change adaptation practices through meetings and training workshops. Identification of appropriate and existing adaptation measures for smallholder farming systems can be achieved through discussion in awareness meetings. Awareness materials segregated particularly to target women and youths. Workshops will be held in schools and communities to make them aware of climate change and its impacts including the drivers. Women and youths will be capacitated for climate resilience and to be effective change agents.

Activity 4.1.2 Collect and package climate change adaptation information for sharing with smallholder farmers.

It is important to develop key aspects of knowledge required for adaptation activities by sensitising target communities about climate change and food security. This enhances their capacity on climate change risks, responses and planning approaches. The project will facilitate the collection and packaging of content to increase understanding of the importance of adapting to climate change and how climate change affects their livelihoods. This also includes the selection of appropriate local communication tools for effective and efficient transmission of messages to target groups e.g. use of local language. Information will be consistent and relevant to all sectors in the project area. Communities will contribute their information needs and the end results will be document(s) capable of directing action on relevant climate change adaptation actions. Brochures and fact sheets will be produced.

Output 4.2 Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks promoted

Activity 4.2.1 Identify and document local early warning systems

Each community has their own local warning signs for droughts, pests and floods; among many other natural phenomena. The project will consolidate local indigenous knowledge to develop and package a consolidated early warning system.

Activity 4.2.2 Strengthen and or introduce appropriate early warning systems

Provide seasonal forecasts to communities including harmonisation with local/traditional forecasting strategies. Basic materials and equipment will be used by farmers after training. This helps to keep records of rainfall patterns. Furthermore, the information can give a guide on best planting dates.

Output 4.3 Project knowledge and experiences shared

The project will begin with initiation meetings at local and national level. These will be conducted by implementing partners to the project communities. The activities include assisting community members to acquire and demonstrate practical knowledge and skills of how innovative climate resilient development measures can significantly and concretely contribute to economic development, poverty reduction and enhance ecosystem health. Women will be targeted as change agents.

Activity 4.3.1 Hold project initiation meetings.

This activity enlightens and discusses the project activities and expected results with all stakeholders. Ensure inclusion of women, youths and other disadvantaged people/groups in the meetings.

Activity 4.3.2 Hold Stakeholder meetings on project progress.

Regular gendered meetings with stakeholders to update on progress and to assess the feasibility of activities and adapt where appropriate.

Activity 4.3.3 Develop tools for wider knowledge dissemination.

Good practices and lessons from the project are documented and shared with other communities and are expected to influence policy. The project will develop toolkits for project interventions including manuals for beekeeping, organic fertiliser production, small livestock production, and agroforestry and forest management.

Output 4.4 Communication strategy developed and implemented

Activity 4.4.1 Develop and implement a communication strategy for the project.

A communication strategy will be developed to guide the transmission of project related information in a coordinated manner. The communication strategy will outline the different communication channels including; , A project web-site with available project reports, publications, press-releases, datasets, draft and final legislative documents, project information bulletin; Special paper publications, including manuals, guidance, methodologies, Collaborative and experience exchange meetings.

The communication strategy will be shared to stakeholders and communities so that they are aware at all times who to approach and communicate with for any information that they need to transmit. It is important for community members to know who to approach and how to contact the person/people especially when they have a grievance that they need to have addressed through the grievance redress mechanism.

At the local level, women and youth are agents of change and they constitute a larger proportion of the population and will take the lead in dissemination of information using the various strategies such as social media, focus groups, study circles and roundtable discussions. Local community CCA promoters will be trained so that they become resource persons and promoters of climate change adaptation activities in the target project region. These promoters will use knowledge gained to influence the communities in the project area to increase the uptake of CCA innovations that can be upscaled at national level based on lessons learnt from this community-based climate change resilience project. Furthermore, knowledge products from project successes and localised adaptation options will be developed and shared.

Output 4.5 Project monitoring and reporting implemented

The project will develop a participatory M&E system and encourage stakeholders at all levels to participate in M&E to provide sufficient information for adaptive management. The approaches and procedures outlined in the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan including the Gender considerations will be used.

4.5.1 Produce monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports.

Project reports will be produced monthly, quarterly and annually to track the project progress against the set targets. Lessons learnt will be packaged and shared with stakeholders as well as the communities. Where possible, toolkits will be developed to assist in the upscaling and outscaling of project successes to other communities as well. Technical stakeholders at district level will be in involved in field assessment as part of participatory progress monitoring.

Activity 4.5.2 Conduct project midterm reviews

Mid-term reviews of the project will be conducted. This review will consist of a field visit by the reviewer to assess project progress as well as a workshop of all stakeholders to share the mid-term review report. There will be an opportunity to assess whether set targets can be met or not depending on the prevailing situation at the time of the review.

Activity 4.5. 3 Conduct end of project evaluation.

Based on project periodic progress reports and field visits to project wards in the project district, an evaluation of project activities will be conducted. Each project ward will be evaluated separately by a technical team document successes/failures and lessons learnt.

B. Social, Economic and Environmental Benefits

Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The various manifestations of climate change, such as drought and floods, exacerbate fuel wood and water scarcity, adding more domestic burdens to women and girls than to males. As a cultural norm, women's responsibility at household level is to secure water, food and wood energy for cooking and heating in addition to reproductive roles. The women spend about 17 hours doing home duties whilst men spend an average of 8 hours. The direct project beneficiaries are the rural communities who are largely resident in communal areas and are vulnerable to climate change and variability. The project will reduce distances to sources of water where women and youths will fetch water and water their livestock at nearby project boreholes. In the project areas, women (52%) and youth (60%) who are more affected by climate change will benefit more from the project than men as the project is designed taking cognisance of the gender dimensions and adaptive needs of men, women, young people and other vulnerable groups. Women in the project areas spend more time indoors and more time cooking, exposing them to pollutants released during biomass combustion. The project activities of improved cook stoves and biogas will reduce this health risk and conserve forests. Government extension workers will benefit through training and the creation of a conducive environment for them to implement other adaptation intervention while building knowledge and capacity of other partner agencies to generate, use, and promote evidence-based gender strategies. In this regard, special consideration will be given to gender-sensitive approaches during project implementation where adaptation actions are done through tailored consultations that include women groups. The project areas can also benefit from the technical support provided to achieve each component. Specific benefits are discussed below and include the following:

Economic benefits

The adaptation initiative supports the development of best practices to support women's economic empowerment. Other indirect vulnerable beneficiaries include children/youths, the elderly and people living with disability, and other downstream communities, who will gain employment and other benefits through value chain linkages with direct beneficiaries of the project. The project districts have an average of 22% widowed households, 17% households with people with disabilities (with the disabilities higher in females (56%) than males (44%)) and these are expected to benefit from the linkages.

Increased household income - There is an intrinsic link between poverty, agricultural production, sustainability, food security, the environment as well as climate change. The average household income

in rural Zimbabwe is US$44 per month which translates to a little over US$1 per day[17]. The Gross national income (GNI) per capita is lower for females (US$1,36) than men (US$1,82). With an average of six people per household, the per capita income is way below the poverty datum line. Climate smart agricultural activities and organic farming from project technical support, capacity development, and associated inputs result in surplus production for income generation for the smallholder farmers. The project through its livelihoods component aims to increase production leading to higher per capita income for households through the livelihood interventions to at least US$3 per household per day. At least 3,000 female headed and 200 orphaned and disabled headed households will have increased incomes easing the burden on the household heads. They will no longer be involved in practices that are harmful to their social and physical being such as prostitution and illegal mining. With increased incomes, they will become financially empowered to make decisions on spending, saving and investments.

Climate resilient ecosystems will have the capacity to provide ecosystem based products and services such as fruits, timber and medicines. Women and men obtain different benefits and values from ecosystem goods and services, and they have different roles for accessing, using and managing the natural resources. The products are either used for subsistence or they are sold in local and urban markets. The selling of forest products is mostly done by women, girls and boys at both formal and informal markets. This project will establish market linkages and synergies for Non timber forest products and local farm produce to increase household incomes while conserving forests and wetlands from deforestation and degradation.

Early warning systems provide savings on possible losses - Economic benefits also come in the form of deferred costs which communities will cease to incur as a result of the project. The communities will realize economic benefits by being more food secure even when periods of droughts occur, as they utilise early warning systems and climate smart activities. By adopting technologies proposed in this programme, communities are able to realise higher yields with less inputs resulting in increased farm profits. The communities will become self-reliant and reduce dependence on Government food inputs. In this regard, communities become more resilient with diversified livelihoods.

Reduced input cost - The conservation farming focus increases soil organic matter and reduces fertilizer use, lowers production costs and becomes more economically efficient, saving more water and preventing its loss, creating a healthy environment for livestock and maintaining the environmental services. Increased agricultural activities resulting from climate-smart and organic farming support, capacity development and the inputs for pest, disease, drought and heat-tolerant crop and livestock varieties promote as well as increased income flows. The production of organic fertilisers and organic cropping reduces costs that are likely to be incurred from inorganic fertilisers and pesticides.

Social Benefits

[17] ZimVac, 2019

Enhanced human capacity - The project will improve entrepreneurship skills and capacity development through public private community partnership engagements. Putting in place solid institutional arrangements where communities engage in community based projects will increase their adaptive capacity and make the community less vulnerable to negative impacts of climate change.

Increased social capital - Community cohesion will also be enhanced through communal decision making processes which will be implemented by the project to bring consensus. The quality of decision making will also improve with increased participation of women and young people thereby ensuring sustainability of project interventions across generations.

Increased food security and water availability - The project focuses on increasing and diversifying crop and livestock production including small livestock that are more climate resilient. Activities under Component 1 promote both increased diversified production, including nutritious vegetables, climate-resilient grains, and fruit trees, which lead to improved diets and nutrition. Organised community gardens can supplement food security and provide an opportunity for communities to earn a better living. Women in project areas own small livestock such as chicken, goats, sheep and other small ruminants as a form of livelihood and household food source, while older men usually own most of the cattle. The promotion of small livestock and the proper management of grazing areas through the project, benefits both men and women. Furthermore, introduction of trees in cropping systems provides additional resources such as woodfuel, timber/poles, fodder for animals, nuts, fruits, or oils that could be used as food or be sold for additional income. In this regard, agroforestry can not only improve food security by making soils healthier but it can also provide resources for subsistence use or additional income. Water harvesting, boreholes and climate-smart irrigation techniques, will result in greater water conservation and availability for households and agricultural use. The burden of fetching water and searching for food is reduced on the women and youth, giving them more time to participate in other productive and community development activities and programmes.

Women and youths empowerment - A key thrust of the project is economic empowerment of women and youth by increasing their involvement in key decision making processes particularly those that include planning for their community ward. This is done through the local environmental action planning (LEAP) process which entails community involvement in planning and implementation of concrete adaptation interventions as identified in this project. Involvement of men, women and youths increases self-confidence and promotes their empowerment. Considering the critical role that women play in ensuring food and nutrition security, in addition to taking care of the family, ensuring water and fuel are available in the home, it is important for women to co-lead in decision making at household and community level. Women, youths and other vulnerable groups will be incorporated in local leadership and development structures such as the environment committees and subcommittees. The World Development report

(2012)[18] has shown that structures that have a gender balance will improve the quality of decisions that are made. The project will enhance gender equity and the benefits for women and youth. Furthermore, the climate change awareness meetings increase knowledge and empower women and youths with information on climate risks and responses making them important change agents. Representation of women and youth, ensures that all community members can voice their perspectives during adaptation planning meetings.

Forest restoration activities promote resilience of forest ecosystems and humans through biodiversity enhancement, soil and water conservation, hydrological enhancement and availability of NTFPs, which are important safety nets in times of crisis. The project will improve the livelihoods of communities, not just economically but the quality of life as well. A deliberate effort will be made to target single parent headed households, women as well as child headed households and other vulnerable members of the community such as the disabled, the elderly and people living with HIV/AIDS. This will bring dignity to the affected households as they are now able to provide for their families. Adapting to climate change helps communities to come out of the poverty cycle that is often embedded in deteriorating environmental conditions.

Increased knowledge on climate change, climate risks and responses: The climate change awareness raising meetings and the training on the impacts of climate change and adaptation and on food security creates room for a well-informed community-based planning process facilitating concrete resilience and adaptation.

Environmental Benefits

Natural resources and biodiversity conservation and enhanced ecosystem services in project areas Although the project focuses on adaptation in nature, there will be mitigation co-benefits which will contribute towards carbon emission reduction. The project will restore environmental integrity by reducing deforestation; reversing land degradation, restoring rangeland and increasing vegetation cover in project areas thereby increasing carbon sinks that reduce the levels of greenhouse gases whose high concentration in the atmosphere is associated with global warming. These interventions will complement the objectives of Zimbabwe's revised NDC to 40% emission reduction below business as usual (BAU) by 2030. The project will generate climate change adaptation knowledge and information that will lead to a better understanding of environmental management issues.

Improved environmental water quality

[18] World Bank. 2012. World Development Report 2012 : Gender Equality and Development. World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/4391

When water catchments are managed properly, they provide reliable sources of clean water, improve livestock pastures and provide other environmental services such as carbon sequestration. At least 15,000 hectares of land will be restored/better managed to prevent soil erosion, siltation and water loss through evaporation. Control of soil erosion at different levels through vetiver planting and contour ridges and activities linked to gully and land reclamation, will reduce sedimentation into water bodies and thus improve water quality. Tree planting and reforestation activities will increase water quality, as well as provide environmental services such as windbreaks and soil conservation, in addition to tree based products Conservation farming improves soil structure and protects the soil against nutrient losses and erosion. The use of organic fertilisers and growing of legumes will mitigate the loss of carbon and nitrogen by addition of organic matter, which is good for nutrient and moisture conservation while augmenting soil carbon sequestration. Integrated farming promotes enhanced and sustained agriculture production with agroforestry improving biodiversity and crop diversification, thereby improving resilience of ecosystems. In agroforestry systems, trees sink roots deeper into the soil, improving not only nutrient cycling and carbon storage but also the storage and retention of rainwater. This can help improve water availability, resulting in less strain on the environment during droughts.

C. Project Cost Effectiveness

Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme

This programme will help strengthen and diversify the options by which the socio-economic benefits can be achieved. In order for climate change adaptation to be successful, there is a need for flexible and diversified livelihood systems and in the face of a changing climate, the project activities can prove to be cost effective through investments in both agriculture and livestock production, soil fertility management and terrestrial ecosystems management. Proposed activities represent good international practice of conservation farming and are generally acknowledged as requiring less inputs with minimal maintenance costs. .The cost effectiveness of the project was assessed and it is apparent when compared to the business as usual that, if there is no project, the climate change-related impacts that are being experienced in Zimbabwe coupled with their negative effects on rural livelihoods and social cohesion, constitute large costs for the state, as they try to feed the people. In the absence of effective adaptation in rural Zimbabwe, the government spends more in trying to address drought and flood-related emergencies. Productive asset creation activities that improve community infrastructure such as boreholes and irrigation systems can increase the resilience of households to climate shocks and progressively reduce the need for seasonal food assistance from the government. Furthermore, the rural farmers who produces 70% of staple foods (maize, millets, and groundnuts), are mostly vulnerable because they have access to less than 5% cent of

national irrigation facilities[19]. There is therefore, need for innovations that can mitigate the adverse effects of drought because the lack of rain results in many individuals going hungry or becoming food insecure.

Following Cartwright et al. (2013), for the economic analysis of benefits, minimum values per standard measure were used where estimated benefits/hectare or benefits/cubic metre estimated the benefit of the broad interventions to the beneficiaries . Furthermore, the benefits of each broad intervention were discounted based on frequency of times the intervention is called on to mitigate a climate related disaster and the effectiveness of those implementing the initiative. Benefits were then calculated using expert opinions to formulate human beneficiary equivalents (HBE). To derive the HBEs, benefiting from a particular project strategy, the product of the number of people benefiting, the frequency with which those people benefited and the extent of the benefit that was imparted on different subsets of those people benefiting were considered. The extent of benefit was classified as “lifesaving”, “significant”, “moderate” or “small” improvements in their well-being, and weighted in accordance with perspectives from key informants who derived weights differentiated by intervention. The HBE was calculated by multiplying the weights by the number of benefiting people and the frequency with which they benefited. The HBE was further multiplied by national GDP/capita to get an estimate of the avoided cost based on the HBE beneficiation.

Table 1 shows part of the social benefits (Livestock production and marketing, boreholes and extension servives) of the project intervention may be estimated at US$ 6 Million annually and US$ 30 Million after 5 years which already outweighs the overall project costs .

[19] Zimbabwe at a glance | FAO in Zimbabwe | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations).

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Table 1: Benefits model

		Life saving	Major support for livelihoods	Moderate support for livelihoods	Minor support for livelihoods	Partially weighted HBE	Frequency	Effectiveness	HBE	Project contribution to GDP pa - as avoided losses **1 128**
		Weights								
Intervention clusters	Number of beneficiaries	1	0.75	0.25	0.05					
Drill 20 boreholes	36,000 [20]	0%	100%	0%	0%		0.05	75%		
		0	27 000	0	0	27 000	1 350	1 013	1 013	1 142 100
Extension services	36,000	0%	25%	50%	25%		0.2	75%		
		0	6 750	4500	450	11 700	2 340	1 755	1 755	1 979 640
										5 986 332
Socio economic value of project benefits after 5 years								**30 481 660**		
Frequency of potential climate disaster			Every year						1	
			Every 2nd year						0.5	
			Every 3rd year						0.33	

[20] The intervention will support 6 000 households which have an average of 6 members each supporting approximately 36 000 individuals.

		Every 4th year	0.25
		Every 5th year	0.2
		Every 6th year	0.17
		Every 7th year	0.14
		Every 10th year	0.1
		Every 20th year	0.05
Effectiveness		Excellent	100%
		Good	75%
		Moderate	50%
		Limited	25%
		Poor	10%

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The table below present the cost benefit analysis for the livestock intervention component

	Project cost	Number of households	Number of livestock available	Average ownership patterns	Livestock disposal ratio	Total cattle disposed per household	Project contribution

Livestock production and marketing	**600 000**	**6000**	**27000**	**4.5**	**0.66**	**18 000**	**1 890 000**

Before any intervention the cost per beast is $275 because of the intervention the beast will cost $ 450. Because not all will be sold it will be discounted with 0.66 giving us a value of $ 105 per beast multiply by 18000 giving a total of $1 890 000. For every dollar invested the return on invest is $3.15 and therefore the project is worthwhile.

The unit value per hectare is based on the equivalent cost of commercial feed while the value of other provisioning services is pegged against approximate prices of the average standard unit of the ecosystem good at the market level. On average a standard borehole submersible pump yields 3600 litres per hour giving 86 400 litres per day and 31 536 000 litres annually or approximately 30 megalitres. The cost of a single borehole with the pumping equipment and maintenance is around ($2 500 + $2 500 respectively) $5 000. Thus provisioning 1 megalitre of water could be estimated at ($5000/30) $166. Therefore, provisioning services from a food perspective only benefits are estimated at $674 810 annually and $3 374 050 over a duration of 5 years. This brings overall benefits to over $25Million in the lifetime of the project before inclusion of post project benefits.

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The full effect will be measured post project against the baseline wealth levels —stocks— of the households in the study area. In order to estimate the level of wealth, it is assumed that in line with numerous households in rural Zimbabwe, wealth is held in livestock, particularly cattle and goats. As such the numbers of livestock held were used to give a baseline value of the approximate wealth held by households. In addition to livestock and given the dominance of crop production as a livelihood strategy, agricultural yields were used as a proxy to produce household flows —analogous to income— resulting from a combination of multiple capital assets. Flows in this case are therefore used to explain the overall value of household assets particularly those involved in the dominant livelihood strategy i.e. crop production. As such, the baseline value of household stock is estimated at $3 050 while flows are at $870 annually. The estimated total socio-economic benefits of the project are therefore the economic benefits + the environmental benefits + the household additions of stocks and flows.

D. Consistency with national programs

Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or subnational development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programme of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

Zimbabwe subscribes to the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This project will essentially focus on and help Zimbabwe to achieve SDG 13 on climate action through the following 2 outcomes:

Outcome 1: **Adaptive measures that support sustainable climate-smart livelihoods**

Communities will adapt to climate change through climate proofing their livelihoods so that the impact of climate shocks is reduced. Communities will practise climate smart agriculture in order to increase productivity and hence be food secure in times of drought. They will also diversify their agricultural produce to crops that are more resistant to drought and that can be sold or traded for staple maize.

Livestock is a source of wealth and food and nutrition. Communities will secure their livestock against climate induced diseases and general herd deterioration through smart herd management practices such as smart livestock mix, climate change tolerant breeds, mobile paddocks, production of fodder and regular dosing and dipping. Cattle are the equivalent of investment savings which can be liquidated in times of climate induced crisis hence ensuring that those who own cattle have a safety net. The project will support the development of sustainable livestock value chains in order to maintain the value and increase income from livestock.

Diversified livelihoods for communities reduce reliance on one livelihood source i.e. agriculture which is highly susceptible to droughts and floods. Other livelihood streams ensure that in times of crop failure, households have off-field income which ensures that the household income does not run dry.

Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience

The ecosystem will also become resilient due to measures that ensure that when there are droughts and floods, the environment is protected and the shocks of these natural disasters are mitigated by the environment. Wetlands absorb excess water during floods and release it slowly during the dry periods thereby regulating water availability for ecological processes. This ensures that ecological processes are sustained even when the environment experiences climate induced shocks hence ecological resilience.

As co-benefits seven (7) sustainable development goals (SDGs), will be supported by the project.. These SDGs are 1 (eradicate poverty); 2 (zero hunger);5 (Gender Equality); 6 (clean water provision); 7 (clean energy); 8 (economic growth); and 15 (life on land).

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Table 3: Sustainable Development Goals and co-benefits in the project

Table 3.1: Primary SDG

Sustainable Development Goal	Target	How it will be achieved
SDG 13: Climate Action	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Helping communities to climate proof their livelihoods so that they are less susceptible to climate shocks

Table 3.2: Secondary SDGs and co-benefits in the project

Sustainable Development Goal	Target	How it will be achieved
SDG 1: Eradicate poverty- co benefit	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Increased livelihood options resulting from the adaptation project will improve household incomes and reduce the number of people living in poverty
SDG 2: Zero hunger-co benefit	2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	Climate smart agriculture and sustainable livestock management as provision of alternative food options such as edible non forest products will increase food security at household level thereby reducing hunger in beneficiary communities.
SDG 5: Gender Equality-co benefit	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	Deliberate targeting of women as project beneficiaries and for project leadership positions and participation in decision-making will increase their access to resources as well as build their capacity for leadership and ~~decision making~~decision-making processes.
SDG 6: Clean water provision-co benefit	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Installing boreholes and catchment area management will increase access to clean water both for consumptive and productive use.

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SDG 7: Clean energy-co benefit	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Increasing access to energy efficient stoves as well as provision of solar energy contributes towards provision of affordable and reliable clean energy to communities. This will contribute to the global climate change mitigation and emission reduction objective
SDG 8: Economic growth-co benefit	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	The adaptation actions by targetting women, men and the disadvantaged will create jobs and employment for the all at the local level for communities in the project districts
SDG 15: Life on land-co benefit	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Sustainable utilisation of natural resources, rehabilitation of wetlands, management of forests and restoration of degraded areas helps to achieve the goal of life on land endowed with climate resilient ecosystems.

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Zimbabwe, being signatory to the UNFCCC and other Multilateral agreements that promote socio-ecological system health including UNCBD (supported by the biodiversity strategy Action Plan), SDGs and UNCCD. The proposed programme has a high level of support from the Government of Zimbabwe as the proposed interventions are part of the revised NDC priorities including issues of insufficient water, agriculture and natural resources and early warning systems. In this regard, climate change adaptation is a key priority area of national interest supported by strategies and policies to support sustainable natural resource management. Zimbabwe's development plans are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other multilateral international agreements (MIAs) as well as co-benefits thereof. The Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) and the recently promulgated National Development Strategy 1(NDS1) (2021-2025). The proposed project is aligned with all these national documents, policies and programmes. The Vision 2030 commits the country to put in efforts to attain a green and clean environment by 2030.

The NDS1 specifies and amplifies the upscaling of actions for adapting to climate change. These actions include setting targets, protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and preventing biodiversity loss; strategies and planning, to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters. Strategies will include improving education awareness; increasing adaptation capacity; and strengthening early warning systems. Government also intends to promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change related planning and management, to reduce exposure of such susceptible groups as women, youths, and marginalised communities which the adaptation project aims to address and is consistent with national priorities.

The Government of Zimbabwe has also developed several guiding policies that are aimed at mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and variability and to increase resilience through sustainable environmental management. These include among others, Climate Change Response Strategy, National Climate Policy, Environmental Management Policy, Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness Policy, Agriculture Policy, Forestry Policy, Communal Lands Forest Produce Act, Environment Policy, National Water Policy, Waste Management, The National Wetlands Policy and Fire Management Strategy. The Energy Policy of 2008, complemented by the National Renewable Energy Policy and National Biofuels Policy, seeks to combat deforestation by providing energy alternatives, thereby saving the already threatened biodiversity in most ecosystems in the country. The adaptation project objectives respond to these national aspirations.

The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) was prepared in 2014 with a vision of creating a climate change resilient nation and a mission is to ensure sustainable development and a climate proofed economy through engagement of all stakeholders whilst recognizing the vulnerable nature of Zimbabwe's natural resources and society. The goal of the NCCRS is to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in economic and social development at national and sectoral levels through multi-stakeholder engagement.

The National Climate Policy of 2017 provides an overarching framework to give the country basic principles and guidance under which the NCCRS and other climate related strategies will be implemented. The vision of the policy is to achieve a climate resilient and low carbon Zimbabwe. For adaptation, the Policy aims at strengthening earth observation early warning systems, drought management frameworks, and agriculture-based livelihoods so that the nation is food secure and alleviates poverty, among others. Furthermore, the Climate Policy promotes the development and adoption of renewable energy and institutes energy efficient technologies and practices, as part of adaptation measures to climate change challenges.

The most recent communication on matters relating to climate change is the Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) published in 2017. The report highlights examples of impacts of climate change adaptation strategies taken by communities in one of Zimbabwe's most food insecure communities in Chiredzi district in southeastern Zimbabwe where communities turned to growing drought tolerant small grain cereal crops such as sorghum, millet and cassava instead of maize to cushion themselves from recurrent droughts. The Adaptation Fund project will go a long way to being effective for the project communities by applying lessons learnt from Chiredzi for communities in districts experiencing the same climate change impacts as those in Chiredzi.

Zimbabwe submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2015 and the revised NDC of 2021. The NDC recognizes Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate change as evidenced by the sensitivity to climate change variability of its major economic sectors, namely water, agriculture, energy, forestry, manufacturing and tourism and expresses the need for the country to implement adaptation strategies that enhance resilience for the socio-economics to improve the national adaptive capacity. The aspirations of the revised NDC are supportive of the Adaptation Fund project being proposed for Zimbabwe.

The revised NDC (2021) prioritised several factors determining climate vulnerability across sectors which are supportive of adaptation fund and these include: "Insufficient water availability due to a predominantly dry climate, compounded by growing competition for water resources increases all sectors' vulnerability to the potential impact of water shortages on production levels; Poverty, which limits access to socio-economic services and to social and financial capital that may otherwise help populations adapt to the impact of climate change; Heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture and natural resources. Approximately 70% of the population is reliant on agriculture with the majority dependant on rainfed activities, which are particularly sensitive to climate variability; High population growth, which places pressures on public services (health, infrastructure, transport) and on natural resources, subsequently affecting all sectors that rely on them (energy, agriculture, tourism, water, etc); Gender issues and intersectionality. Women represent most of the agricultural workforce and are particularly vulnerable, as they have limited access to markets and to education, which restricts their ability to diversify their income in the event that their primary source of income is affected. Intersectionality of gender, disability, poverty and child-headed households compounds climate change vulnerabilities and is of importance in relation to the principle of 'leaving no one behind'; Weak and/or inadequate early warning systems, which prevent key sectors from anticipating extreme events and, hence, leaves them vulnerable to adverse impacts. Disaster risk reduction is also not fully mainstreamed in development planning and investments in climate proofing infrastructure are limited"[21].

Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (2017-21) aims "to facilitate engendered sustainable increase in production, productivity and competitiveness of Zimbabwean agriculture". The draft National Agriculture Policy Framework (2018-30) focuses on improving productivity and diversification, improving financing for agriculture, integrating climate change in all aspects of agriculture. Furthermore, the new climate smart agriculture policy, focuses on ensuring that farmers and agricultural advisers adopt climate-hardy farming

[21] Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution. 2021. Government of Zimbabwe

practices. Additionally, a manual on Climate Smart Agriculture for Professional level Agriculture Education in Zimbabwe has been produced.

E. Relevant national technical standards

Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

All legal requirements regarding any environmental and social standards applicable to the project were identified during the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan. EMA will have oversight of compliance to standards and will ensure that the executing entities implement the project in a manner that complies with all set standards. The identified standards that the project will meet include those standards outlined in the Environmental Management Act (chapter 20:27) including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations and guidelines. Standards for Health and Safety, particularly where there may be contractors whose services will be required at the different sites will be complied with. Furthermore, International Labour Organisation standards on fair labour practices will be complied with especially on gender and child labour among others given that Zimbabwe is a member to ILO.

The country does not have standards for water resource use and management, however there are quality standards under the Water Act (Chapter 20:24) for potable water. The project will ensure that monitoring boreholes will be installed to allow for water monitoring over time.

F. Project linkages

Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

The project is not duplicating efforts by other funding sources. However, there is potential complementarity of some project components with pipeline projects that are yet to receive funding, ongoing projects and baseline projects with potential for upscaling lessons and approaches. Adaptation projects in some parts of the country have mainly focused on promoting adapted crop and livestock development and farming practices such as breeding drought tolerant crops and livestock breeds, mainstreaming climate change, awareness raising, research and development and capacity building. Some programmes have also provided support for the management of water resources and irrigation, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management, alternative livelihoods and income loss risk reduction.

Region/ Landscape and Districts	Project Title, Implementing Agency and Period	Project Description & Complementarity

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Midlands, Matebeleand South: **Hwange, Tsholotsho, Gokwe North**	GEF5 project Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Project 2014 - 2019	The HSBC project covered an area of 5.7 million ha in north western Zimbabwe within the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA with a budget of USD 5,645,000. The project focus was on the sustainable management of the HSBC through the implementation of three components: i) improving PA management in the Hwange National Park and the livelihood of communities involved in the stewardship of natural resources in the buffer area of the Park through pilot livelihood projects; ii) developing tools that address land degradation and deforestation across the corridor and piloting rehabilitation measures in the Sanyati catchment; and iii) awareness raising, capacity building and outreach for local communities and government on climate change adaptation, and strengthening of the Local Environmental Committees. As part of this project, a Sustainable Landscape Management toolkit was developed by EMA to guide the rehabilitation of degraded land and gullies on fragile sodic and non-sodic dispersive soil. The toolkit is based on the experience gained on gully rehabilitation in Chireya area (Gokwe North) using an integrated people-centred multi-stakeholder approach. The on-the-ground interventions in Chireya sub-catchment included rainwater harvesting interventions, gully rehabilitation, the establishment of consolidated gardens (i.e. solar powered and fenced) and the construction of egg-drop manual brick laying machines. This toolkit will be applied to gully rehabilitation under the AF project and EMA's experience in cross-sectoral coordination and planning under the project will be highly valuable.
Southern Zimbabwe: Beitbridge, Bubi, Chivi, Zaka	Sustainable Forest Management in the Gwaai-Sanyati- Umzingwane Catchments of Western Zimbabwe *UNDP: GCF-7 Approved*	UNDP has developed a GCF project in the area. As a climate change project, it has components of both mitigation and adaptation. The focus of the project will be on sustainable forest management in Chivi which is a target district in the AF Fund. There will be complementarity in implementation and sharing of experiences across the projects within the district. Possible linkages through local coordination mechanisms using local structures exist and will be utilised.
Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Manicaland Provinces: (Buhera, Chimanimani, Chipinge Bikita Zaka Chivi, Chiredzi, Mwenezi Beitbridge, Gwanda, Matobo, Insiza, Umzingwane, Mangwe)	'Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe: July 2020 – June 2027 UNDP: GCF Approved	The key objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers in southern Zimbabwe, especially women, to adapt to the impacts of climate change-induced water scarcity on their agricultural livelihoods. Expected outcomes of the project are a) increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions; and b) increased resilience of health and well-being, and food and water security. The project outputs are: (i) Increased access to water for climate-resilient agriculture through climate-resilient irrigation systems and efficient water resource management (ii) Scaled up climate-resilient agricultural production and diversification through increased access to climate-resilient inputs, practices, and markets; and (iii) Increased access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture The projects will operate in the same districts of Chimanimani and Chivi.

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		There is complementarity on the project outputs with the three AF project components.
Masvingo, Manicaland and Midlands: Chipinge, Chimanimani, Buhera, Bikita, Chivi, Masvingo, Shurugwi and Zaka	A cross-sector approach supporting the mainstreaming of sustainable forest and land management to enhance ecosystem resilience for improved livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe" 2022-2026 FAO: GEF 7 – Ongoing	The project led by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) together with other governmental, NGO and private sector partners aims to promote the sustainable management of Miombo and Mopane production landscapes in Save and Runde sub-basins following an LDN approach. The project interventions will be implemented in eight districts. The project is divided into three components: i) Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for the integrated management of natural resources at the national and landscape levels; ii) Component 2: Demonstrating, implementing, and scaling up and out SLM and SFM good practices in Save and Runde basins; and iii) Component 3: Strengthening Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Collaboration for addressing SLM/SFM at landscape, national, regional and global levels. The AF project will be implemented in Chimanimani and Chivi creating opportunities for collaborative implementation through synergies, learning in the areas of SFM, SLM and value chains.
Presidential Input programme: National level	Government of Zimbabwe Long term	The Presidential Input Programme run by the Government of Zimbabwe supports agricultural production across Zimbabwe. The national budget of USD 43,000,000 in 2016 increased to USD 263,000,000 in 2018. During the 2019/20 agriculture season, additional budget was provided for grain inputs (maize, sorghum and pearl millet). The scheme also included sugar and soya beans seed. Currently, 1,800,000 households (from Communal, Old Resettlement, Former Small Scale Purchase Areas and A1 Farms) are benefitting from the programme. Each household receives 50 kg of base fertilisers and 50 kg of top-dressing fertilisers, as well as maize and small grain. Conservation agriculture is strongly supported under this scheme (with potential surfaces under cereals from 0.12 to 1 ha, and under legumes from 0.06 to 1 ha). In addition, farmers are supported to get loans from banks (e.g. CBZ Holdings Limited, AgriBank) for the purchase of seed, fertilisers and pesticides. Support will be provided under the AF project to increase the resilient of the investments under the programme and assist with the promotion of conservation agriculture under the programme.

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Eastern Zimbabwe Chimanimani, Chiredzi, Buhera	GEF-5 Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a Focus on Rural Livelihoods, by Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems GEF 5: 2014 -2019	The project aimed at scaling up adaptation measures and reducing the vulnerability of rural communities, particularly women to climate variability and change in the project area of Buhera, Chimanimani and Chiredzi Districts. The project focused on women and youth headed households, and on the development of resilient livelihoods through Value Chain strengthening, as well as on the establishment a climate Early Warning System. Soil and water conservation techniques (including roof tops rainwater tanks in schools), conservation agriculture including agroforestry, wetland protection, the strengthening of resilient crop and livestock Value Chains using Climate Smart Villages and FFS approaches. The supported Value Chains include among others bee keeping, goats, poultry, sorghum, and pea. The experience under the GEF5 project generated in the targeted districts will be built on for the design and implementation of interventions within the AF Project that maximise increased climate resilience of communities especially in Chimanimani.
Eastern, South Western and North western Zimbabwe: 3 (Mudzi, Mutoko and Nyanga), 12 (Beitbridge, Bubi, Chiredzi, Insiza, Lupane, Matobo, Mberengwa, Mwenezi,Nkayi, Umguza, Umzingwane and Zvishavane), and 3 (Binga, Kariba and Mbire)	The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (2015-2021) (UNDP/EU/SIDA/DFID)	This is a Long-term development initiative with an overall objective of contributing to increased capacity of communities to protect development gains in the face of recurrent shocks and stresses enabling them to contribute to the economic development of Zimbabwe. The project is operating in 18 districts. It has a total budget of USD 72,000,000 for six years. This objective will be reached through multi-stakeholder implementation of three interlinked multi-sectorial outputs, namely: Application of evidence in policy making for resilience increased; Absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities of at-risk communities increased and improved and; Timely and cost effective response to emergencies rolled out via existing safety net and other relevant programmes. The interventions are all aimed at achieving increased capacities of communities to withstand shocks and stresses. The Fund is also supporting national surveys critical for resilience programming such as livelihoods and vulnerability assessments, poverty surveys and agriculture related surveys. The AF will utilise information generated by the RBF especially for Mberengwa. Upscaling of approaches for resilience building is an area of complementarity in Component 2 and 3 of the AF project.
Mid to Lower Zambezi: Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani	Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe (2018-2024) UNDP	With a budget of 10,025,964 USD, the GEF6 project objective is to promote an integrated landscape approach to managing wildlife resources, carbon and ecosystem services in the face of climate change in the protected areas and community lands of the Mid to Lower Zambezi Regions of Zimbabwe. The interventions are outside the AF project area but the approach of the two projects is strongly aligned. Project interventions include piloting SLM and SFM interventions, model woodland restoration projects, alternative sources of energy and energy saving equipment as well as CSR programmes. Successes and

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		lessons learned from these interventions will be used to design the interventions under Output 2.1 and Output 2.2. Lastly, the lessons learned from the project on sustainable forest and landscape management will be built upon for the implementation of component 2 of the AF project

G. Learning and knowledge management

If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

Learning and knowledge management is a key component of the project as it is related to potential upscaling and possible expansion of successful interventions. Knowledge management will consist of protocols for collecting data, processing, packaging, disseminating information and storage. It will also consist of learning and sharing experiences with other projects being implemented in the project landscape as well as in the region.

Data collection will be done through reports, monitoring and evaluation, studies and assessments. These can be periodic or specifically commissioned for the purpose of research, information packages or awareness and publicity. Some data on indigenous knowledge systems for early warning signs will be collected to develop a refined EWS for communities for weather prediction. Data processing will be done to suit specific needs and the data processing tools will be as simple or as complex as the required output information. The project will finance the packaging of successes into an adaptation toolkit for the country. This toolkit will capture successful interventions and the processes taken for success and model them into a comprehensive How-To-Manual that can be tested and continuously improved in successive projects. The toolkit will be available to all extension staff and agencies as well as online to enable the methodologies, processes and implementing modalities to be shared as widely as possible. The information will then be packaged for specific purposes and audiences depending on the target audience. This will include print and electronic media articles. Print media includes newspapers, flyers, booklets, policy briefs and magazines and books while electronic media will include radio, television, podcasts and web based publications and sites. The Environmental Management Agency will host a page on their website to ensure project successes and lessons are shared and each of the executing entities will similarly host project related pages on their websites. At local level communities will learn and exchange knowledge and experiences through well-structured social media platforms such as a website, WhatsApp, Facebook as well, print and electronic media such as newsletters, email and community radios. For example Chimanimani and Mberengwa (base station in Zvishavane) already have community radio stations where they share news on local events and developmental programmes currently being undertaken in their respective districts. Project activities can also be aired out to communities on such platforms as a way of information dissemination to the project members and even those in other wards within the project districts.

Project information and success can be shared through direct contact for example look and learn tours and workshops. Look and learn tours will be conducted for specific projects so that the extension staff and beneficiaries learn from similar initiatives done by communities like them in other successful projects both nationally and internationally. A deliberate effort will therefore be made by the executing entities to investigate what other projects are doing which will inform and facilitate learning and experience sharing. They will also host other communities who may want to see and learn directly from the project beneficiaries and share experiences.

A project repository will be developed to store all data that is related to the project and this will be hosted by the Environmental Management Agency. This data will mainly be in electronic form for ease of storage, access and dissemination.

H. Consultative process

Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The consultative process was initiated at the concept development stage where consultation was done at the national level. A two pronged approach was taken in the consultation process. A questionnaire was developed and sent to targeted stakeholders (list attached) whose mandate will have a bearing on the project and to those who are implementing similar projects and those who will provide technical input. Face to face interviews were conducted with other key institutions to extract more detailed information. The information provided gave key insights into the selection of the project target areas/sites, possible interventions and priorities for adaptation. A validation workshop was conducted to get feedback on the contents of the full draft project proposal. At least 15 institutions were represented and gave feedback on the concept development process as well as checking the feasibility of the proposed interventions

At the proposal development stage, a field trip was conducted to cascade consultations to the grassroots. This consultation involves a detailed stakeholder and beneficiary mapping exercise to identify all the technical and demographic groups that are pertinent to the project. Consultations were targeted through focus groups for women, youth and other vulnerable groups. These consultations are meant to develop unity of purpose for the project, build consensus on interventions and to identify direct project beneficiaries for each intervention. In the proposed project landscape area there are no resident indeginous people. Technical, extension and relief organisations that are operating in the local area were also consulted as well during the proposal development stage.

The first port of call in each district was the local authorities namely, the District Development Coordinator (DDC; formerly known as District Administrator/DA) and the Rural District Council (RDC). The officials were interviewed using the interview guide developed (Annex 1) and follow up questions were asked. Government officials and development partners working in the district were also interviewed on the adaptation projects that they have been working on. At least one community meeting was held per district to hold a rapid assessment of the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods, their coping mechanisms, current interventions, key success factors for projects and their adaptation needs. A questionnaire was

administered to key departments and partners that can potentially provide support to the project to assess their capacity to provide support to the project during implementation. Two pilot successful climate change adaptation projects were visited and key lessons from those projects were integrated into the final project proposal. Specific consideration was given to how women and youths have been affected by climate change and what changes they would want to see to make their lives better.

Consultation was cascaded to ward/village level where ward meetings were held with villages having representation at the ward meetings. In all the districts, there was a good representation of women and youth with Chivi holding a focus group discussion targeted at women.

District	Men	Women	Total
Bulilima	9	2	11
Chimanimani	30	42	72
Chivi	4	32	36
Gutu	31	74	105
Mberengwa	35	34	69
Total	**109**	**184**	**293**

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I. Justification for funding

Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The World Food Programme (WFP) estimated that drought, flooding and macro-economic meltdown are plunging 7.7 million people into severe hunger. Furthermore, about 5.5 million people in rural areas are affected by scarcity of clean drinking water and large-scale livestock losses. In 2019 cyclone Idai affected 270 000 people in Eastern and southern Zimbabwe and caused substantial flooding, resulting in numerous deaths and significant damage to infrastructure, property, crops, and livestock. This included damage to water distribution and infrastructure systems and an increased risk of water-borne diseases, as well as crop and livestock pests.

Given this scenario, effective adaptation to climate change is required to ensure long-term effects of a changing climate are addressed. The need for financial support to support planning and implementation of adaptive actions cannot be over-emphasized especially for developing countries such as Zimbabwe where the communities are failing to adequately feed themselves. The project targets building adaptive capacity and enhancing resilience of local communities to climate change through concrete adaptive actions that are uniquely appropriate for them. Furthermore, the programme components are designed to employ a more integrated and holistic approach of supporting communities in vulnerable communities

of Zimbabwe resulting in increased resilience to droughts, rainfall variability and other extreme events. This improves their adaptation capacity to the risks while simultaneously improving their livelihood strategies and enhancing food security. Community participation will improve sustainability of natural resources management actions including biodiversity conservation and hence boosts agricultural productivity by communities. Climate compatible agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture, water harvesting and agroforestry will not only improve agricultural productivity but also improve reliability of production outputs thereby contributing to household food security.

Component 1: **To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods-** ***USD 2 187 000***

The component comprises concrete adaptation actions that directly build the resilience of the identified vulnerable communities. The component focuses on interventions that will improve community livelihoods. Without the project, communities will not be able to implement conservation agriculture and agroforestry which are more resource effective than traditional methods of food production. With no appropriate interventions, the soil will continue to deteriorate thereby impacting on the food production system and consequently, on the food security of the communities in the selected districts particularly in Mberengwa, Gutu and Chivi. Bulilima district farmers are more involved in livestock farming and without the project, there will be no improvement in livestock management that is responsive to climate change impacts. Fodder banks and rangeland recovery systems will help livestock farmers to plan for drier years as well as to manage the pastures so that they are resilient.

Without AF funding: Communities continue growing staple maize in the same manner they have for generations resulting in increased crop failures and food insecurity related to climate shocks. As crops fail, at least 78% of households, particularly women who mostly rely on agriculture are affected. The land will continue to degrade as communities overwork the soil leaving it prone to erosion. There will be continued extensification into grazing, forest and other land uses in order to compensate for poor yields thereby disrupting ecological services such as carbon sequestration. Loss of livestock to diseases, shortage of fodder and lack of climate smart livestock management principles will continue leaving communities poorer. Women will continue to suffer the brunt of climate change as they find it increasingly difficult to ensure the family is fed. More young women and girls will become susceptible to prostitution and early marriages to help fend for the family.

With AF Funding: Investments will lead to improved food production systems in the communities supported. Improved management of the soil from climate-smart agriculture will ensure increased productivity and therefore increased food security. Better management of livestock will increase the capital base for the communities and increase the number of revenue streams. Women will spend less time looking for firewood and preparing meals and hence they can engage in more productive activities.

With assured food and income security, young women and girls will spend more time in school and hence become more empowered.

Component 2: **To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience- *$1 342 000***

The component invests into the ecosystems and will buttress the community resilience. Without investment into the ecosystems, the community will continue to rely on natural capital in times of stress until the resources are depleted and this will worsen their livelihoods as the climate changes. Forest resources provide timber, fuel and non-timber forest products (NFTP) in the form of fruits, honey and insects which are a valuable source of protein for rural communities in Zimbabwe and project environmental benefits will help communities to revitalise and increase the productivity of degraded land so that they will continue to sustainably utilise goods and services provided by invaluable ecosystems.

Without AF funding: As communities are affected by climate change, they fall back on the environment to cater for their needs. Without AF funding, the environment will continue to be affected and the degraded lands will further deteriorate. Desertification will encroach woodlands and pasturelands thereby reducing the ability of the ecosystem to provide sustainable goods and services. The ability of the ecosystem to provide food, energy and water resources among many others will decline affecting particularly women whose traditional roles include fetching water, wood for energy and feeding the household. They will spend more time on these chores and when they are not able to provide, some may end up engaging in prostitution as is the case in Chivi District where girls as young as 13 are engaging in prostitution.

With AF Funding: Restoring the environment and putting in place measures that ensure the environment starts healing on its own will increase the capacity of the environment to provide goods and services required by the community including water, energy and food. The ecosystem will be able to sustain provision of natural products and services and also become a viable net carbon sink.

Component 3: Strengthen institutional and governance frameworks to increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change- $340 000.

The review of existing legal frameworks will be done to understand how adaptation to climate change is governed at local, subnational and national level because legal frameworks can either help or hinder adaptation and climate-resilient development. The review of existing legal framework and supporting regulation/legal instruments therefore, becomes critical in order to ascertain their compatibility with reducing climate impacts and promoting resilience. These should be supported by relevant climate compatible institutional frameworks otherwise they will not be sustainable and eventually become expensive. Furthermore, the Zimbabwean Constitution (2013) gives environmental rights to all citizens

emphasising the need to protect the environment to benefit present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development. Existing institutional frameworks will be strengthened to create a conducive environment for adaptation, otherwise the communal farmers will continue to operate as they have always done with no locally agreed rules and social norms that promote adaptation interventions. Traditional ways of doing things will prevail and local institutions such as the traditional leaders and environment sub committees will not have the needed support to help them champion adaptation interventions. Adaptation initiatives will not succeed if they are not implemented and supported by appropriate legal instruments that are clear, flexible, coherent and enforced.

Without AF funding: communities will not have local action plans that are locally generated and they will continue engaging in ecologically degrading practices that affect their livelihoods. Weak governance structures in the communities will provide a conducive environment for illegal actions with no recourse.

Traditional and local leadership will run short of the requisite skills to manage their resources in a manner to enhance their resilience to adapting to climate change effects. As women continue to spend more time on domestic chores, they have no time to participate in community development initiatives and will remain subsidiary to men in community decision making processes.

With AF funding: The community members will develop a shared adaptation vision for their communities through the action planning process ensuring that members and leaders are mutually accountable. The participation of women in action planning processes will ensure that they are involved in the decision making process and will open up community leadership opportunities for them.

At the national level drafting model by-laws that are compliant with the new constitution will inform and provide a framework for adaptation actions not just in the project wards, but across the 5 districts.

Component 4: Implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences- $331 0000.

This component will share project successes to provide inspiration to trigger action in other areas in the districts, country and further afield. If the project does not support this, then invaluable information and lessons learnt will be lost which would have reduced effectiveness and the cost of implementation of successor projects. A communication strategy will be designed and implemented in order to guide the transmission of project related information. The strategy will inform the types of messages to be transmitted, communication channels and the targeting of the audience. As part of knowledge

management, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented to assess progress, evaluate success and identify lessons learnt. Adaptive management will be done during the project cycle to ensure strategic lessons are implemented.

Without AF Funding: Without project investments, there will be no structured platforms for sharing experiences and adaptation best practices. For sharing. Indigenous knowledge practises will remain accessible to a select few with no validation.

With AF Funding: The project will increase the existing and new body of knowledge on adaptation best practices, governance structures for adaptation and indigenous knowledge systems for early warning systems. This information will be available to individuals, communities and institutions across the project landscape and in the country.

J. Project Sustainability

Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.

Sustainability of project outcomes is guaranteed by the principle of capacity development and technology transfer to ensure continuity beyond the life span supported by innovative intervention actions for addressing any challenges that may arise. The project design has a provision for the setting up and training of project committees. One of the roles of the committees is to ensure that project activities are implemented, project infrastructure is looked after and maintained; as well as ensuring constant communication between the project, local leadership technical support services. In the long term, the project committee will continue to lead project members and ensure the long-term sustainability of the project. Each community will have a project constitution that will outline agreed do's and don'ts of the project. Inherent in the constitution is a commitment that the beneficiaries take on full ownership of the project and related costs and benefits. The project will also develop manuals that communities will constantly refer to even after the project cycle has ended. The manuals will be as detailed as possible and will be translated to local languages to make them understood better. Manuals will be for the technical information as well as for care and maintenance of project infrastructure. The involvement and participation of the targeted local communities in program actions help to create buy-in as communities realise the socioeconomic benefits they would derive from the project.

Inherent in the project design is the element of transformative training that will be implemented to entrench positive changes to communities resulting from project activities. A vehicle for strengthening community participation will be the capacitation of district-level environment committees which in turn are supported by ward-level environment sub-committees. Traditional leadership plays a critical role in project sustainability and building the capacity of these institutions to lead in adaptation measures will ensure sustainability after the project has ended. Low maintenance cost technologies will be introduced especially for conservation farming. For sustainability, these technologies should be able to be serviced

locally and training of farmers and the youth on basic maintenance will be done. With increased productivity, farmers should be able to raise their own funds to pay for major repairs as necessary.

The local project management committees established will be trained in business principles that will ensure that projects generate revenue to fund operations and maintenance of equipment. The projects can also be structured as cooperatives which will run the affairs of the project including maintenance of equipment. The projects will have a bank account where savings can be kept. This account will be funded from member contributions as well as user fees for machinery use on a cost recovery basis.

Environmental Management Agency- National Implementing Entity: Responsible for Monitoring and evaluation to ensure that actions towards project sustainability are implemented.

ORAP, Tsuro Trust, Care International- Executing Entities: Responsible for Creating a common vision for adaptation in beneficiary communities then developing action plans to bridge the gap between the current state and the vision. They will ensure the project has tangible benefits especially for livelihoods at household level so that communities can sustain the benefits in the long term. They will also conduct training of project beneficiaries including, Transformational leadership training for all project members which will ensure that any changes in the project committee will not result in project failure since some projects only train the current committee at that time. When the committee changes post-project support period, the incoming committee will not be trained thereby leading to leadership failure by the new committees. The project committee will work closely with the local level management committees for project supported infrastructure such as Water User Committee/Borehole Committee, Specific Value chain committees to ensure that members contribute a certain amount of money from their proceeds towards infrastructure maintenance. This will be initiated progressively during project implementation so that by end of project beneficiaries will be able to ensure adequate maintenance of the infrastructure and equipment. This will be reflected in the project constitutions for each component. For sustainability the project will be integrated in the government's devolution agenda across the 5 target districts.

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Government Departments- Technical partners: Government departments will provide technical support during and post-project implementation. They will continue to work with farmers to ensure that the practices that have been implemented by the project become entrenched in community operations.

Local Authorities- Local planning authority: They are responsible for creating an enabling environment for adaptation through formalisation of rules and regulations set up by project beneficiaries as well as incorporation of the project into long term district action plans. Local authorities will also take the responsibility of providing training community technicians on maintenance and servicing the complex infrastructure which the local community may not be able to maintain without such special training.

Local leadership- Community Mobilisers: Traditional leaders, environment sub-committees and environment monitors mobilise communities for action. if they are capacitated they are capable of mobilising communities for intergenerational project sustainability.

Project Committee- Project leadership at community level: Trained and functional project committees that are governing the project well will provide the requisite leadership for sustainability.

Communities- Beneficiaries and implementers: Project ownership and commitment to project success, community buy-in and project implementation, community action plans for long term sustainability of the project. The participation of women and youth will improve the decision making process and the quality of decisions regarding project sustainability since women have a higher stake in ensuring project success.

K. Overview of environmental and social impacts

Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.

An Environment and Social risk assessment was carried out and the project falls under category B (moderate risk). Against the 17 principles considered for the assessment, 13.of the risks were in the low class while 4 were in the moderate. In terms of the classification of the project the highest risk class (moderate) was considered. Refer to annex.

Checklist of environmental and social principles	No further assessment required for compliance	Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance
Compliance with the Law	X	No management required for compliance
Access and Equity		Management required for compliance
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups		Management required for compliance
Human Rights	X	No management required for compliance
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		Management required for compliance
Core Labour Rights	X	No management required for compliance
Indigenous Peoples	X	No management required for compliance
Involuntary Resettlement	X	No management required for compliance
Protection of Natural Habitats	X	No management required for compliance

Conservation of Biological Diversity		Management required for compliance
Climate Change	X	No management required for compliance
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		Management required for compliance
Public Health	X	No management required for compliance
Physical and Cultural Heritage	X	No management required for compliance

PART III:IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Adequacy and compliance with Gender Policy

Describe the arrangements for project/programme implementation.

The project will be executed by the Government of Zimbabwe, under the overall supervision of the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI), in which the NIE of the Adaptation Fund is located. The NIE is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions and mainstreaming of gender throughout the project cycle, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of AF. The NIE is also responsible for approving and signing the multi-year work plan, annual report and consolidated financial report.

The Agency already has established a 10 member project management unit (4 males, 6 females) consisting of the project manager, M&E Manager, Principal Officer, projects officer (2), safeguards officer, management accountant, procurement officer, risk officer and gender officer. Specialist officers are co-opted when need arises with gender considerations. This is in line with the Agency's gender policy and this will also apply to the executing entities. The PMU is under the leadership of the Director in EMA and will be responsible for the day-to-day activities of the project, providing implementation oversight, including support to recruitment and performance management of the implementing partners. Implementing partners (executing entities) have already been identified to support technical execution of project activities. For some specific activities consultants will be appointed to provide specialised technical input.

A 10 member project board has been appointed to have oversight of project implementation and is the highest technical decision-making for the project, providing policy and strategic direction for the overall implementation of the project, including approval of annual budgets, work plans, reports and financial accounts. The Project Board is chaired by the head of NDA.

The NIE will work with 3 executing entities namely Tsuro Trust (Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organisation –TSURO) operating in Chimanimani, Care International and Organisation of Rural Association for Progress (ORAP). They will implement activities based on their geographical coverage. These entities were chosen based on their track record of implementing adaptation related projects and thematic areas aligned to the components of the AF, having a footprint in the selected districts as well as having the capacity to implement multi sectoral and multi-lateral funded projects including clear gender policies and mechanisms for ensuring gender equity. The NIE will have grant agreements with each of the executing

entities with annual approval of workplans and budgets. The EEs will interact during quarterly progress meetings and share experiences in project implementation through joint monitoring exchange visits.

Tsuro Trust

Tsuro Trust (Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organisation –TSURO) is a local NGO that was established in 1999 in the district of Chimanimani. It has received funding from various international donors including Kelogg Foundation and has been a sub grantee in the UNDP implemented GEF-5 Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a Focus on Rural Livelihoods, by Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems projects in Zimbabwe. Tsuro Trust has strengths in; local level capacity building, Improved food security with use of permaculture, sustainable agriculture, natural resources management, Community health and agro processing and management. Within the project, Tsuro Trust will implement project activities in Chimanimani with support from CARE international on ecosystems resilience activities.

ORAP

The Organisation of Rural Association for Progress (ORAP) is an indigenous and culturally rooted movement for development. It was registered as an NGO in 1981 and operates in four provinces in Zimbabwe (Matebeleland North, Matebelaland South, Bulawayo and Midlands). Its key focus areas are improved nutrtion and access to nutrition, increasing production and trade within communities, market access, value chain support especially for horticulture and livestock improvement and Village Savings and Lending groups. Within the project, ORAP will implement activities in Mberengwa and Bulilima.

CARE International

CARE International is an international NGO that has operated in Zimbabwe since 1992. It operates in 4 out of ten provinces in the country (LIST provinces). Its main areas of support are Food Nutrition, Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management, sustainable agriculture, Ecosystems and Natural Resources management, Gender equality, micro finance and business development. CARE International is implementing a US$55 million USAID funded project (TAKUNDA) in Masvingo and Manicaland which is supporting on farm and off farm income increases, Village Savings and Lending groups, CSA practices, Farmer Field Schools and Farmer Business Schools. There is complimentarily with the proposed project in terms of geographical and thematic areas. CARE will implement project activities in Chivi and Gutu.

For each targeted project district, a technical committee will be established comprising of government departments operating within the district, civil society organisations (including project executing entities), and selected private sector organisations working with the project and beneficiary community representatives. Figure 8 shows the implementation structure

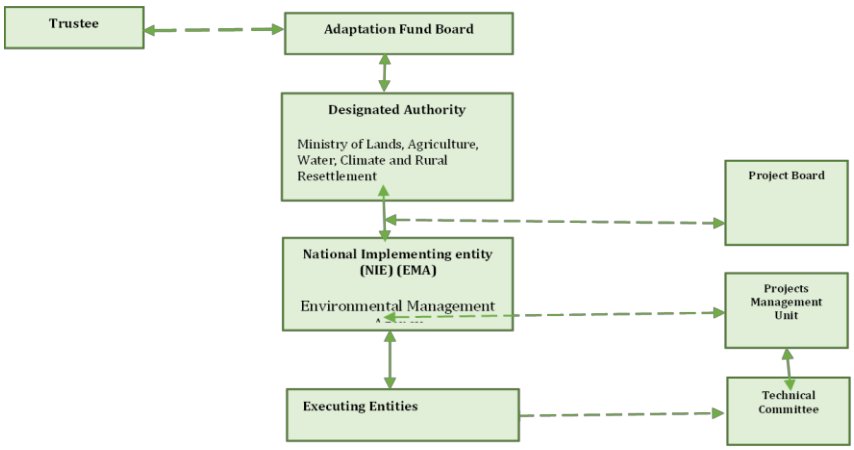

Figure 8: Implementation structure

B. Financial and project/program Risk management

Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) will be responsible for all fiduciary aspects of the project including overseeing financial management and procurement, contracting of independent auditors and project reviewers; (ii) targeted technical assessment (TA) and training as needed; (iii) management and coordination of the monitoring and evaluation system; (iv) preparation of periodic reports to the AF; (v) coordination of the communication strategy and undertaking outreach and awareness building; and (vi) coordination and consultation with relevant civic and NGO representatives. Accordingly, a procurement capacity assessment of the Agency was undertaken in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Management System and modalities and procedures were instituted in the Agency to reduce fiduciary risk. A fully fledged unit dedicated to coordinating and managing the activities of the Adaptation Fund projects has been set up in the NIE. The NIE will conduct financial management capacity assessments of the executing entities to ensure that the organisations are financially sound and they can manage the project funds well.

The project will have other risks that will be managed. These risks are detailed in the table below:

Risk	Likelihood of Risk	Mitigation measure
Environmental		
Inadvertent carbon emissions from alternative energy sources	Low	Promote cleaner energy sources to reduce emissions
Site specific negative impacts from sub-projects implementation	Medium	Conduct screening of sub-projects and where necessary, develop mitigation plans.
Social		
Health and Safety risks particularly on land rehabilitation	Medium	Ensure standards for health and safety are adhered to including personal protective clothing
Disagreements on beneficiary selection	Medium	Beneficiaries will be selected in a consultative manner also taking into consideration identified recipients of government assistance
Gender inequality	Medium	Implementation of a beneficiary selection process that is gender sensitive
Marginalisation of disadvantaged groups	Medium	The deliberate targeting of Child headed households, disabled persons and people living with HIV among other criteria
Target communities continue to engage in unsustainable practices as survival strategies due to limited incentives for behaviour change	High	Identify and pilot innovative and value adding agricultural and forest based income generating opportunities. The project will also implement interventions that are more efficient for community buy in
High expectations from the communities that the project will solve all their problems. if these expectations are not met, then the beneficiaries may refuse to cooperate and abandon the project.	Medium	The Agency will manage expectations through consultative project planning, and continuous engagement with the communities regarding project outputs and benefits.

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Sustainability beyond project lifespan	Medium	Invest time in implementing training for transformation to ensure behavioural and perception change
Technical		
Project implementation challenges due to limited technical and project execution capacity within implementing institutions.	Low	Provide appropriate technical and project management support and targeted training to build necessary capacities within implementing institutions.
Executing Entity staff lacking capacity to procure according to Adaptation fund standards	High	Training in Adaptation Fund procedures will be done for the executing entities EMA will do all the capital expenditure procurement
Financial		
Operational	Low	Strengthen internal financial control system

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ADAPTATION FUND

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

C. Environmental and social management plan

Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

An environmental and social risk management plan was developed which will guide project implementation to reduce negative impacts while enhancing positive ones. Oversight of impact management lies with the Agency while the executing entities will be responsible for implementing the management plan on a day-to-day basis. Some of the risks that have been identified against the Adaptation Fund principles and gender policy are listed in the annex. The table highlights the major risk categories and how they will be managed.

Risk management plan

Activity	Environment/Social Risk	Mitigation Measure	Lead Agency	Monitoring Agency	Key Performance Indicator
Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate-smart livelihoods					
Budget: USD 15,000					
Activity 1.1.1 Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	Inadequate inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups.	Training on gender inclusion among project beneficiaries	Executing Entities (EEs)	EMA	Number of beneficiaries trained
	Occupational health and safety risk (Accidents, incidents and fatalities arising from agricultural activities)	Training on hazard identification and risk assessment measures. Promote the usage of Personal Protective Equipment	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained
	Conflicts among conservation agriculture farmers and livestock farmers for mulch	Establishment of fodder banks for livestock farmers.	EEs	EMA	Number of fodder banks established.
	Land and water pollution due to possible usage of agrochemicals	Promote the usage of natural remedie; Ensure That all agrochemicals have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) when in use.	EEs	EMA	Water quality tests

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	Risk of livestock falling and getting injured in some of the conservation agriculture infrastructure e.g. infiltration pits, contours etc.	Ensure sensitization of communities on the hazards of conservation infrastructure to livestock.	EEs	EMA	Number of incidents involving livestock loss reported	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
	Potential increase in transmission of STIs/HIV/AIDS due to increased income amongst farmers and communities	Awareness and sensitization of communities	EEs	EMA	Number of sensitization and awareness sessions undertaken	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
Activity 1.1.2 Promote organic agriculture in project areas	Low adoption of intervention	Training on benefits of organic farming	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained on organic agriculture.	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
		Look & learn	EEs	EMA	Number of look and learn conducted	
Activity 1.1.3 Develop appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure	Misuse of foundation inputs	Effective local monitoring of farmers.	EEs	EMA	Number of complaint farmers.	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
	Risk of Sexual Exploitation Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) in the distribution of inputs	Sensitization and awareness on SEAH; Signing of code of conduct by all contractors who will work on the project.	EEs	EMA	Number of SEAH incidents raised in the Grievance Redress Mechanism	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
Activity 1.2.1 Train farmers in agroforestry practices	Low adoption of intervention	Training on benefits of practicing agroforestry	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting sustainable agroforestry practices.	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
Activity 1.2.2 Promote agroforestry intervention	Low adoption of intervention	Training on benefits of practicing agroforestry	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting sustainable agroforestry practices	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
Activity 1.2.3 Establish nurseries to support seedling production	Theft of fencing infrastructure and seedlings	Establish of an effective security system.	EEs	EMA	Number of local arrest cases reported.	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt
	Plastic waste from polythene pots used in nursery establishment	Promote recycling of waste and encourage in-situ nurseries	EEs	EMA	Amount of waste recycled	**Formatted:** Font: 9 pt

	Over abstraction of water.	Promote Efficient Water Utilization and efficient irrigation techniques	EE	EM	Amount of water abstracted
Activity 1.3.1 Promote soil and water conservation practices	Limited uptake	Train farmers on soil and water conservation practices	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting soil and water conservation practices.
Activity 1.3.2 Install solar powered boreholes for domestic and productive uses	Theft of equipment	Establish of an effective security system.	EEs	EMA	Number of local arrest cases reported.
	Conflicts due competing interests	Setting up and capacitation of water point committees.	EEs	EMA	Number of water point committees capacitated
	Equipment failure	-capacity building of water point committees on operation and maintenance of project equipment. -Payment of subscriptions to support care and maintenance	EEs	EMA	Number of water point committees capacitated. -Amount of subscriptions contributed.
Activity 1.3.2 Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	Theft of equipment	Establish of an effective security system.	EEs	EMA	Number of local arrest cases reported.
	Low uptake	Capacitation on data collection, management and use.	EEs	EMA	Availability of upto date data recordings
Activity 1.4.1 Establish fodder banks for livestock in selected project areas	Theft of equipment	Establish of an effective security system.	EEs	EMA	Number of local arrest cases reported.
	Potential for biodiversity loss in search for fodder raw material	Ensure fodder is from designated fodder crops, plants and residues to prevent damage of flora	EEs	EMA	Habitat Fragmentation Index
Activity 1.4.2: Promote adaptive livestock breeds	Theft of livestock	Establish of an effective security system.	EEs	EMA	Number of local arrest cases reported.
Activity 1.4.3 Implement rangeland management initiatives	Theft of fencing equipment	Establish of an effective security system.	EEs	EMA	Number of local arrest cases reported.
	Conflicts	Training on peace and conflict management	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained
Activity 1.4.4 Train communities on sustainable herd management	Low adoption	Training on benefits of sustainable herd management.	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting sustainable herd management.

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Activity 1.5.1 Promote apiculture development for communities	Fire risk	Training of farmers on fire management	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained
	Risk of injuries and fatalities from bee stings for both communities and workers working on bee hives	Promote the usage of personal protective equipment such as bee suits and signage; Training and capacity building on safe beekeeping	EEs	EMA	Number of bee-sting incidents
Activity 1.5.2 Promote non-timber forest products (NTFP) value addition in project areas	Conflict among project members	Training on conflict-resolution techniques	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained on conflict – resolution techniques
Activity 1.5.3 Value addition for high-value pulses and other produce in selected project areas promoted.	Low adoption	Training farmers on value addition of high vale pulses and other produce	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained.
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience					
Budget: USD 12,000					
Activity 2.1.1 Support restoration and sustainable management of wetlands	Conflict among project members	Training on conflict-resolution techniques	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers trained on conflict – resolution techniques
Activity 2.1.2 Support sustainable land management	Low adoption	Training on benefits of sustainable land management.	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting sustainable land management.
Activity 2.2.1 Promote sustainable forest management	Low adoption	Training on benefits of sustainable forest management.	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting sustainable forest management.
Activity 2.2.2 Support conservation of threatened indigenous plant species	Low adoption of intervention	Training farmers on benefits of conserving indigenous threatened plant species	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers adopting conservation of indigenous threatened plant species.
Activity 2.2.3 Promote energy saving technologies in project areas	Conflict among project beneficiaries	Ensure transparency in the distribution of energy saving technologies	EEs	EMA	
Activity 2.2.4 Conduct fire management activities	Run away fire during fireguard demonstration	Ensure that fire suppression measures are in place during fire demonstration process.	EEs	EMA	Suppression measures in place
Component 3. To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation					
Budget: USD5,000.00					

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Activity 3.1.1 Review and develop legal and policy frameworks at local level.	Administrative delays in promulgation of legal and policy frameworks.	Engagement of local government to prioritise by laws under the devolution agenda.	EEs	EMA	Number of follow up meetings held.
Activity 3.2.1 Establish, Train and support existing environment subcommittees, village health committees and disaster risk reduction committees	Conflict of interest	Training committees on mainstreaming climate change management.	EEs	EMA	Number of committees trained.
Activity 3.4.1 Conduct train the trainer workshops for extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	Conflict of interest	Training committees on mainstreaming climate change management.	EEs	EMA	Number of committees trained.
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences					
Budget: USD3,000.00					
Activity 4.1.1 Train Smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	Restricted participation of women and girls	Ensure gender considerations throughout the project cycle.	EEs	EMA	Number of woman and girls participating in project activities.
Activity 4.2.2 Strengthen and or introduce appropriate early warning systems	Low adoption of appropriate early warning systems	Train farmers on early warning systems.	EEs	EMA	Number of farmers on early warning systems.
Activity 4.3.1 Hold project initiation meetings.	Non-participation of woman, girls and vulnerable groups.	Adhere to EMA Gender mainstreaming guidelines.	EEs	EMA	Percentage composition of woman and vulnerable groups.
Activity 4.4.1 Develop and implement a communication strategy for the project.	Non-participation of woman, girls and vulnerable groups.	Adhere to EMA Gender mainstreaming guidelines.	EEs	EMA	Percentage composition of woman and vulnerable groups.
Total Budget for execution of Environment and Social Risk Management Plan					**USD 35,000.000**

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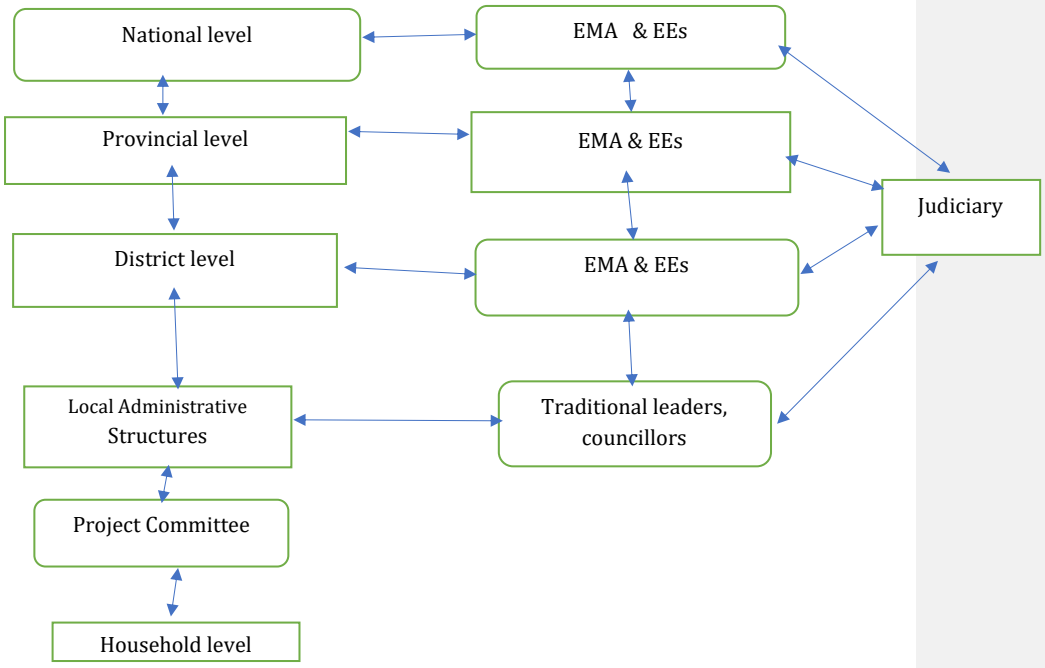
Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Agency developed a grievance redress mechanism through stakeholder consultation which outlines the management of grievances emanating from projects with the aim of ensuring their successful implementation. The EE's will comply with the grievance handling mechanism and provide reports on grievances handled in their monthly, quarterly and annual reports. At project start, EE's will be trained on the Grievance redress mechanism which in turn will be taken down to grass root level. Grievances will be received through a number of channels that include suggestion boxes at strategic points, social media, toll-free, platforms, and reports to traditional leaders, EE's, EMA offices or any other stakeholder. The flow chart below summaries the grievance redress handling procedure. The Agency and executing entities will ensure that the grievance redress platforms are easily accessible to communities and feedback will be provided within the timeframes specified in the policy.

GRIEVANCE REDDRESS MECHANISM FLOW CHART



This is the ideal scenario, however complaints can be lodged at any point.

D. Monitoring and evaluation plan

Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.

Monitoring and evaluation is critical in ensuring that the project is progressing in a manner to meet intended objectives thereby allowing for adaptive management where necessary. The Environmental Management Agency as the National Implementing Entity will institute and provide oversight of a monitoring and evaluation framework which will take into consideration the requirements of the Adaptation Fund. The baseline scenario will be assessed before the beginning of the project. M and E will be periodically implemented quarterly and annually through reports. The reports will detail progress on targets, outputs, outcomes and impacts as appropriate. Effective use of the budget will be monitored through annual audits to be instituted by the Agency. The tracking of gender disaggregated indictors will be done as per the project results framework.

Activity	**Responsibility**	**Timeframe**	**Budget (USD)**
Awareness and training on M&E Framework for Executing Entities	NIE	1st quarter of project implementation	5 000
Project monitoring	EEs	fortnightly	40 000
Project monitoring	NIE	monthly	162 000
Project technical reviews	NIE	bi-annually	20 000
Mid-Term Evaluation	NIE	2024	15 000
Final Evaluation	NIE/AF	2027	30 000
Total			**272 000**

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E. Project results framework

Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

Project Results Framework

This project will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 13 (climate action)						
This project will contribute to the following outcomes of the adaptation fund: Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level- To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress - To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas - To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate-smart livelihoods Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures - To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies - To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences						
Overall objective	Impact	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions

The overall objective is to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate	Enhanced resilience of communities and ecosystems.	Number of beneficiaries	6 000	6 000 3 000 Female headed H/H 200 Orphaned and disabled headed households 2 800 conventional households	Survey	Resources adequate Implementing partners and communities will cooperate in the implementation of the project
Outcome 1	Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	Number of households with at least 2 livelihood sources Percentage of households participating in community development projects	1 000 53	6 000 6 000 3 000 Female headed H/H 200 Child and disabled headed households 2 800 conventional households 90	socio-economic survey	
OUTPUT 1.1	Conservation agriculture implemented in smallholder farming systems					

	1.1.1 Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	Number of households adopting conservation agriculture	1 000	5 000 2 500 Female headed households	Project reports	Government support adequate Stakeholders will participate willingly
	1.1.2 Promote organic agriculture in project areas	Number of demo sites with organic agriculture	0	15	Monthly and quarterly reports	
	1.1.3 Develop appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure	Number of training sessions	0	50	Progress reports Soil map	
OUTPUT 1.2	Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes					
	1.2.1:Farmer training in Agroforestry practice	Number of farmers trained in agroforestry	0	1 550	Publicity materials, project reports	Communities are willing to participate There will be adequate water and rainfall for nursery and trees

	1.2.2: Conduct participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions	Number of households adopting agroforestry interventions	80	1 500	Project reports and minutes of the meetings	planted respectively Trees will not be affected by pests and diseases
	1.2.3: Establish nurseries to Support seedling production	Number of nurseries established.	0	10	Project reports	
Output 1.3	Soil and water conservation measures implemented.					
	1.3.1 Promote soil conservation practices	Number of households adopting soil conservation interventions	1 500	5 000	Project reports	
	1.3.2 Implement moisture conservation technologies	Number of households implementing interventions.	2 000	5 000	Project reports	
	1.3.3 Install solar powered boreholes for domestic and productive use	Number of boreholes drilled	5	20	Reports	

	1.3.4 Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	Number of soil erosion monitoring plots	0	10	Project reports	
Output 1.4	Adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems promoted					
	1.4.1 Establish fodder banks for livestock in selected project areas	Number of fodder banks established	0	12	Project reports	
	1.4.2 Promote adaptive livestock breeds	Number of households engaged in production of resilient breeds of small livestock	4 500	6 000	Project reports Livestock registers	Livestock will not be affected by pests and diseases
	1.4.3 Implement rangeland management initiatives	Number of management plans developed and implemented	0	3	Rangeland management plan	Government extension departments will support communities project districts where allocated to implement rangeland management activities.

	1. 4.4 Train communities on sustainable herd management	Number of households trained	0	300	Training reports	All households with livestock will participate Herd management monitors will be identified within each ward
Output 1.5	Livelihoods Diversified through value chain development and marketing support					
	1.5.1 Promote Apiculture development for communities	Number of households trained Number of beehives installed	0 0	1 200 1 000	Project progress reports Certification of households	Farmers have protected areas where they can mount their beehives
	1.5.2 Promote NTFP value addition in project areas	Number of value added products	1	3	Project progress reports	Markets are readily available

	1.5.3 Promote value addition of high-value pulses and other produce in selected project areas.	Number and type of products promoted Number of processing plants areas established	3 5	6 5	Reports	Markets are readily available
Outcome 2	Improved ecosystem resilience	Natural Assets protected or rehabilitated	0	15 000 ha	Reports, maps	
Output 2.1	Output Statement Wetland ecosystem and degraded lands restored and sustainably managed					
	2.1.1 Support restoration and sustainable management of wetlands	Area of wetlands restored (ha)	0	20ha	Maps & Reports	Requisite skills and technology tools to do the work will be available
	2.1.2 Support sustainable land management.	Area under sustainable land management (ha)	100	500		
OUTPUT 2.2	Forests suitably managed and protected from degradation					

	2.2.1 Promote sustainable forest management	Forest area protected	15	200ha	Project reports and maps	All stakeholders will cooperate and each community will have community managed forest/woodland
	2.2.3 Supported conservation of threatened indigenous plant species	Number of plant species conserved	10	15	Project reports and workshop reports	Relevant stakeholder consultations are done prior to each meeting
	2.2.4 Promote Energy saving technology in selected project areas	Number of households using energy saving technologies.	120	2 000	project reports Training reports	There are no cultural barriers to uptake of innovations
	2.2.5 Conduct fire management activities	Number of fire management activities	20	60	Progress reports	

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Outcome 3	A conducive legal and institutional framework created	No. of district by-laws reviewed and developed	1	2	Policy documents Training reports	
Output 3.1	Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened					
	3.1.1 Review and develop legal and policy frameworks at local level.	Number of legal frameworks reviewed	0	2	Main areas identified from reviewed legal frameworks	Government and stakeholder support
Output 3.2	Strengthened capacity of local ward based institutions to integrate climate change adaptation in local planning					
	3.2.1 Establish, train and support existing environment sub committees, village health committees and disaster risk reduction committees.	Number of committees trained and supported	2	10	Project reports	
Output 3.3	Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation					

	3.3.1 Conduct train the trainer workshops for extension and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	Number of extension workers participants	0	300	Workshop reports and attendance registers	
Outcome 4	Improved access to climate change adaptation information	Number of early warning systems adopted and implemented in the project area No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated	0 2	5 5	Early warning systems	
Output 4.1	Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men.					
	4.1.1 Train Smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	Number of farmers trained	250	5000	reports	Stakeholders willing to participate

	4.1.2 Collect and package climate adaptation information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	Number of information packages and awareness materials.	5	15	Project reports	Information will be packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
Output 4.2	Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks promoted					
	4.2.1 Identify and document local early warning systems	Number of traditional early warning systems identified and documented	0	5 (one in each district)	Project reports	There are existing systems in project area
	4.2.2.Strengthen and or introduce appropriate early warning systems	Number of early warning systems adopted	3	1	Project reports	Communities are willing to learn new early warning system technologies
Output 4.3	Project knowledge and experience shared					
	4.3.1 Hold Project initiation meetings	Number of meetings	0	6	minutes of meetings	

	4.3.2 Hold Stakeholder meetings on project progress	Number of meetings	0	50	Minutes of meetings	Stakeholders are willing to participate fully
	4.3.3 Develop tools for wider knowledge dissemination	Number of tools developed	0	5	Documentation and Project reports	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end-users
Output 4.4	Communication strategy developed and implemented					
	4.4.1 Develop and implement the Communication strategy for the project.	Communications strategy document	0	1	Communication strategy document Project report	Information is packaged in ways that are understood by the end users
Output 4.5	Project monitoring and reporting implemented					
	4.5.1 Produce monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports	Progress report	0	60	Project reports	

	4.5.2 Conduct project midterm review	Midterm report document	0	1	Mid-term review report	
	4.5.3 Conduct end of Project evaluation	Project evaluation report	0	1	Project reports	

F. Alignment with Adaptation Fund Results Framework

Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s)[22]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	Number of households receiving high level support from the project that are able to thrive after climate shocks and variability	Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas	6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets 6.2. Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods	2 187 000
To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated, Number of water management plans implemented, number of households using alternative sources of energy	Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	5. Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	1 342 000
To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework	Number of by-laws proposed, number of climate smart local environmental action plans developed and implemented, number of institutions trained	Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	7. Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy	340 000
To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	Number of knowledge products developed and disseminated	Outcome 8: Support the development and diffusion of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies	8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national and/or subnational level.	331 000

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[22] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

G. Detailed budget with Budget Notes

Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Table 4: Budget Breakdown

Activity	Total	Notes
Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	2 187 000	
Outcome 1.: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	2 187 000	
Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented in smallholder farming systems	**356 000**	
Activity 1.1.1: Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	195 000	2 500 CA
Activity 1.1.2: Promote organic agriculture in project areas	70 000	Establish
Activity 1.1.3: Develop appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure on 50 plots	50 000	50 plots@
Activity 1.1.4: Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	41 000	Complimen
Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes for soil health, food and fodder	**160 000**	
Activity 1.2.1: Train Farmer in Agroforestry practices	25 000	25 meeti
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions	15 000	consultan
Activity 1.2.3: Establish nurseries to Support seedling production	120 000	10 nurser
Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	**556 000**	
Activity 1.3.1: Promote soil conservation practices	60 000	10 Works demonstr ward.
Activity 1.3.2: Implement moisture conservation technologies such as water harvesting and ground water recharge pits, rooftop water harvesting	150 000	Equipme ward (10

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Activity 1.3.3: Install solar powered boreholes for consumptive and productive use	290 000	20 solar p system @
Activity 1.3.4: Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	56 000	20 plots @
Output 1.4: Adaptation measures for livestock production, promoted	**645 000**	
Activity 1.4.1: Establish fodder banks for livestock in selected project areas	75 000	12 fodder
Activity 1.4.2: Promote adaptive livestock breeds	350 000	Bulls (catt 200 000 0
Activity 1.4.3: Implement rangeland management initiatives	200 000	Paddock f boreholes 000
Activity 1.4.4: Train communities on sustainable herd management	20 000	10 worksh
Output 1.5: livelihoods Diversification through value chain development and marketing supported	**470 000**	
Activity 1.5.1: Train and promote Apiculture development for communities	35 000	1000 bee Starter kit
Activity 1.5.2: Promote of non-timber forest product Value addition in project areas	220 000	Establish each, trai
Activity 1.5.3: Promote value addition of high-value pulses and other produce in selected project areas.	215 000	Training 100 000; e
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	1 342 000	
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	1 342 000	
Output 2.1: wetland ecosystems and degraded lands restored and sustainably managed	**771 000**	
Activity 2.1.1: Support restoration and sustainable management of wetlands	350 000	Consultat 300 000,
Activity 2.1.2 Support sustainable land management	421 000	Equipment Consultatio Monitoring
Output 2.2: Woodlands are protected against deforestation, and forest degradation	**571 000**	
Activity 2.2.1 Promote sustainable forest management	226 000	Equipmen Consultat

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		Monitoring – 11 000
Activity 2.2.2 Support conservation of threatened indigenous plant species	40 000	Equipme Consultat Monitorin
Activity 2.2.3: Promote energy saving technology in project areas	180 000	2000 ener 000 each
Activity 2.2.4: Conduct fire management and awareness activities	125 000	Equipmen Awarenes
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	340 000	
Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework created	340 000	
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened	**60 000**	
Activity 3.1.1: Review and develop legal and policy frameworks at local level.	15 000	Consultan
Activity 3.1.2: Conduct public consultation on development of new local by-laws	45 000	45 public
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of local ward based institutions to integrate climate change adaptation in local planning	**205 000**	
Activity 3.2.1: Establish, train and support existing environment subcommittees, village health committees and disaster risk reduction committees	205 000	10 works 400 Bicyc district L meetings 000 each
Output 3.3: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	**75 000**	
Activity 3.4.1: Conduct train the trainer workshops for extension and other natural practitioners in project areas.	75 000	15 worksh
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	**331 000**	
Outcome 4: Improved access to climate change adaptation information	331 000	
Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men	**25 000**	

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Activity 4.1.1: Train smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	10 000	20 meeti
Activity 4.1.2: Collect and package climate change adaptation information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	15 000	5 districts
Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks	**15 000**	
Activity 4.2.1: Identify and document local early warning systems	10 000	consultan Printing –
Activity 4.2.2: Strengthen and introduce appropriate early warning systems	5 000	Early warni
Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience shared	**201 000**	
Activity 4.3.1: Hold Project initiation meetings	52 000	project lau 000 and ro
Activity 4.3.2: Hold Stakeholder meetings on project progress	104 000	20 Nationa 54 000 4 x technic
Activity 4.3.3: Develop tools for wider knowledge dissemination	45 000	Consultan
Output 4.4 Communication strategy developed and implemented	**10 000**	
Activity 4.4.1: Develop and implement a communication strategy for the project	10 000	Consultan
Output 4.5: Project monitoring and reporting implemented	**80 000**	
Activity 4.6.1: Produce monthly ,quarterly and annual progress reports	30 000	Printing re each.
Activity 4.6.2: Conduct project technical reviews	20 000	field visit
Activity 4.6.5: Conduct end of Project evaluation	30 000	consultan visit 10 00
Total Project Cost	**4 200 000**	
National Implementing Entity fee	**357 000**	External a Mid-term governanc Project m

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Execution fee	**432 000**	Project m Equipmen
Total disbursement	**4 989 000**	

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H. Disbursement schedule

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3
Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	642 000	563 000	550 000	345 000
Outcome 1.: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	642 000	563 000	550 000	345 000
Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented in smallholder farming systems	107 000	76 000	70 000	75 000
Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes	60 000	30 000	30 000	20 000
Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	145 000	185 000	185 000	21 000
Output 1.4: Promote adaptation measures for livestock production	95 000	230 000	165 000	150 000
Output 1.5: Livelihoods Diversified through value chain development and marketing support	120 000	130 000	135 000	70 000
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	290 000	610 000	257 000	137 000
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	290 000	610 000	257 000	137 000
Output 2.1: wetland ecosystems and degraded lands restored and sustainably managed a	180 000	270 000	180 000	100 000
Out put2.2: Woodlands are protected against deforestation and forest degradation	110 000	340 000	77 000	37 000
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	60 000	135 000	85 000	40 000
Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework created	60 000	135 000	85 000	40 000
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened		35000	25000	

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Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of local ward based institutions to integrate climate change adaptation in local planning	25 000	80 000	40 000	40 000
Output 3.3: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	35 000	20 000	20000	
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	114 000	53 000	38 000	43 000
Outcome 4: Improved access to climate change adaptation information	114 000	53 000	38 000	43 000
Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of vulnerable groups.	8 000	8 000	3 000	3 000
Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks supported	5 000	10 000		-
Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience shared	81 000	25 000	25 000	30 000
Output 4.4: Communication strategy developed and implemented	10 000			
Output 4.5: Project monitoring and reporting	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Total Project Cost	**1 106 000**	**1 361 000**	**930 000**	**565 000**
National implementing entity fees	**162 400**	**67 400**	**42 400**	**42 400**
Mid term evaluation		15 000		
Project audit	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Training and governance	20 000	10 000		

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Activity		On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3
Equipment		100 000			
Project monitoring		32 400	32 400	32 400	32 400
Execution fee		**166 400**	**66 400**	**66 400**	**66 400**
Equipment	100 000				
Staff and field support	60 000		60 000	60 000	60 000
Project audit	6 400		6 400	6 400	6 400
Total disbursement	**1 434 800**		**1 494 800**	**1 038 800**	**673 300**

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Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

B. Implementing entity certification

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[2] *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

Washington Zhakata, Director – Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Management	Date: 03 August, 2022

B. Implementing Entity certification *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025);

Draft National Adaptation Plan; Nationally Determined Contribution (2030); Zimbabwe's Initial Adaptation Communication (2022); Zimbabwe Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (2020 – 2050);

Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response Strategy; National Climate Policy;

and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

NTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY

General – Environmental Management Agency

Implementing Entity Coordinator

Tel. and email: +2638677006244 +263773404777
dgemazim@gmail.com aaron.chigona@ema.co.zw
la Chinogwenya

wenya@ema.co.zw, +2638677006244, +263772956860

IRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY
P.O. BOX CY 385, CAUSEWAY
HARARE, ZIMBABWE
3 5 SEP 2022 3
TELEPHONE: 08677006244

ROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

di (Vice Chairperson); Mr N Mushangwe (Member); Ms M Mayahle
Madamombe (Member); Mr T K Hove (Member);Prof E Gandiwa

UND

o OPG Amended in October 2017

All communications should be addressed, "The Secretary for Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry"

P Bag 7753 Causeway,
Zimbabwe
Telephone: 701681/3
Fax: 252673

Your Ref.:
Our Ref:

ZIMBABWE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE, TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY
11th Floor,
Kaguvi Building
Cnr 4th Street/Central Avenue
Harare

03 August 2022

To: *The Adaptation Fund Board*
C/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Endorsement of Zimbabwe's climate change adaptation project proposal titled: "*Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe*"

In my capacity as the Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Zimbabwe, I confirm that the above national project is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by climate change in the country.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal titled: ***Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe*** to be funded by the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Zimbabwe's National Implementing Entity to the Adaptation Fund, the Environmental Management Agency (EMA).

Washington Zhakata
Director - Climate Change Management Department & UNFCCC/ Adaptation Fund/ GCF Focal Point

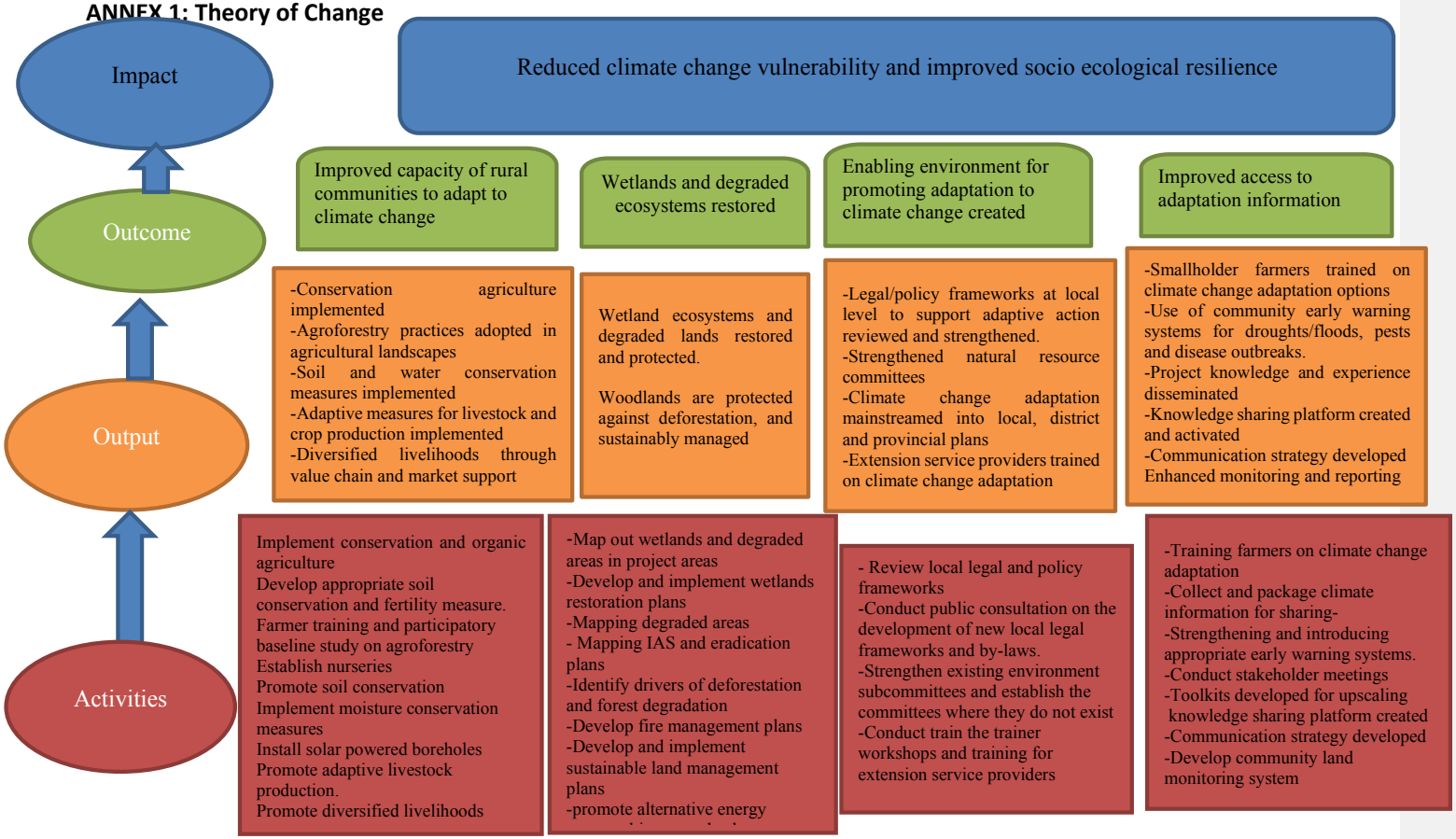
c/o afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

ADAPTATION FUND

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Annexes

ANNEX 1: Theory of Change



Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

ANNEX 2: Field Report

FIELD REPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY'S NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

Submitted to: The Director-General	Submitted by:
Environmental Management Agency	Chemist Gumbie (Lead Consultant)

ADAPTATION FUND

Annex 5 to OPG Amended in October 2017

Introduction

Climate change is one of the biggest threats facing global development with developing countries being more vulnerable due to their low adaptive capacity. Over the last two decades, Zimbabwe has been hard-hit by the effects of El Nino which included extreme heat incidences, droughts and floods among other environmental catastrophes. In response to the above environmental issues, the Environmental Management Agency, an accredited Adaptation Fund National Implementing Entity (NIE) submitted a project concept to The Fund in December 2020 aimed at helping the country to develop mechanisms to adapt to climate change. The concept was approved and subsequently, EMA has started the development of the full project proposal through contracted consultants. As part of the proposal writing, a baseline was conducted to assess the prevailing circumstance of the communities that are being affected by climate change in the five project districts namely, Bulilima, Chimanimani, Chivi, Gutu and Mberengwa. This was followed by a field trip to conduct a rapid assessment of an understanding of climate change by impacted communities in the same districts; current interventions by the government and various partners; the needs of the communities; as well as gaps in the implementation of climate adaptation interventions. Information was collected using a checklist/interview guide, questionnaire and group discussions for local practitioners, other stakeholders and communities, respectively.

Approach to the field trip

The first port of call after getting into a district was the local authorities namely, the District Development Coordinator (DDC; formerly known as District Administrator/DA) and the Rural District Council (RDC). The officials were interviewed using the interview guide developed (Annex 1) and follow up questions were asked. Government officials and development partners working in the district were also interviewed on the adaptation projects that they have been working on. At least one community meeting was held per district to hold a rapid assessment of the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods, their coping mechanisms, current interventions, key success factors for projects and their adaptation needs. A questionnaire was left with the EMA officer to administer to key departments and partners that can potentially provide support to the project. Two pilot successful climate change adaptation projects were visited and key lessons from those projects will be integrated into the final project proposal. Specific consideration was given to how women and youths have been affected by climate change and what changes they would want to see to make their lives better.

Field observations and interview responses

The field trip generally validated the assertion that the chosen districts were vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. There were many similarities in the districts that make programming for the project aligned across the landscape. All the areas considered are in regions III-V which experience shortages of

both blue and green water, droughts, poor productivity, and poor management of natural resources and hence have vulnerable poor communities.

Climate Change knowledge

Communities interviewed could articulate how the climate has changed using their own local indicators such as the timing of rainfall, frequent droughts, farming cycles and availability of water. All the communities interviewed expressed that rainfall has, in recent years, become erratic in terms of distribution and intensity, with sometimes a season's worth of rainfall coming within a period of one week, followed by a dry period/ season.

One community member expressed in Chimanimani

"*We used to have names for our rains depending on the time of year. Names such as gukurahundi for rains that fell very early in the rainy season around October. Now we no longer know which rain it is because the pattern is now erratic.*``

Other indicators for a changing climate were expressed in terms of the distance that is now being covered by women to fetch water as the shallow wells they used to have run dry.

Water

Availability of both underground and surface water is generally poor across the landscape. All the wards visited expressed that many boreholes had been sunk but there is a high number of dry holes indicating a very low water table. Both communities and stakeholders expressed that water provision would greatly

assist development and livelihood resilience enhancement as almost all activities that can build the adaptive capacity of communities are reliant on the provision of water.

Agriculture

One of the consequences of erratic rainfalls has been poor food production across the landscape. The smallholder farmers have experienced perennial crop failure of staple maize and hence they have resorted to small grains with support from the government and stakeholders. The government supported climate-smart agriculture initiative (*pfumvudza*) has reached many farmers with widespread digging of holes for cropping. However, sentiments are that the climate-smart agriculture initiative is labour intensive and in some communities, it is viewed as developmental regression from mechanisation to labour intensive hole digging. Some farmers practise horticulture where there are irrigation schemes, however, these schemes serve a few and are compromised by poor market linkages causing project failure in many instances.

Livestock farming

Like many farmers in the country, the region's livestock was affected by *Theileriosis* (January disease), a tick-borne cow disease. The disease was exacerbated by poor pastures for grazing hence the cattle en masse. This depleted the herd of cattle in the region resulting in the already poor communities becoming even poorer. In Bulilima, there was a peculiar case which they are calling "double ownership of cattle'' where the owners of the cattle are in the diaspora hence the person on the ground finds it difficult to make decisions regarding whether to sell and buy feed for the remaining; to destock or even to slaughter. Consequently, the management of the livestock is a challenge that has led to cattle deaths.

Energy

Communities depend on wood fuel for cooking and heating energy. alternative sources of wood are usually considered supplementary to firewood and their penetration is quite low. In areas where there is a peri-urban centre, there is usually a proliferation of firewood selling hotspots as communities sell firewood as a coping mechanism to the vagaries of climate change. The consequence of this is massive deforestation across the whole project landscape. In almost all the districts there have been some projects of solar cookers, tsotso stove and other energy-saving stoves have been implemented across the districts but their uptake is still relatively low.

Natural resources management

Communities depend on non-timber forest products (NTFPs for survival, especially during drought periods. The products include wild fruits, medicines, bark, honey, firewood and mopane worms and mopane worms. In all the areas visited, communities lamented about the loss of biodiversity loss due to a number of factors such as droughts, overgrazing, wetland destruction and unplanned human activity. Some of the traditional indigenous tree and animal species have gone extinct or are being threatened by extinction. Due to the loss of vegetative cover, erosion has resulted in gullies and silted rivers and dams. This has compromised water sources leading to water shortages. In all the areas visited, communities lamented about the loss of biodiversity loss due to a number of factors such as droughts, overgrazing, wetland destruction and unplanned human activity. Some of the traditional indigenous tree and animal species have gone extinct or are being threatened by extinction.

Livelihood options

Communities in the areas prioritise food security to the extent that the development of values chains related to food is not very viable. In Chivi, there Welt Hunger Hilfe is developing the marula, chilli and Bambara nut value chains although the project is yet to yield results. The utilisation of NTFPs does not have any marketing strategies in place, nor is there any reasonable value addition. Off-farm value chains have been developed in Chimanimani and Gutu where women have been taught to produce detergents and basketry and among other off-farm projects. these have been hampered by non-existent market linkages and the projects have consequently collapsed.

Gender

It was noted that women generally suffered livelihood hardships most than men as a result of climate change since societal norms in all the areas dictate that women are responsible for fetching household water, fetching firewood and ensuring the household has food. All these roles are affected by climate change hence making the work of women more challenging. In cases of migration as is Bulilima, Chivi and Mberengwa, usually the men leave while the women and children stay home to take care of the homestead and all the chores including those normally done by men. This has led some women; even girls as young as 13, to venture into prostitution to help feed their families.

Summary

Table 2: Summary of Field observations

Issue	Chimanimani-	Gutu	Chivi	Mberengwa	Bulilima
Water	The area is dry, has low rainfall (region V), many dry holes when drilling boreholes, few weirs/dams, limited availability of potable water	Low rainfall, poor water availability of both surface and underground water. Region III and IV.	Rainfall distribution patterns are erratic leading to poor food production and hence poor food security. Water is a huge challenge and often there is competition for water between people and livestock especially at the few borehole water points. Region V	Unpredictable rainfall results in poor water availability and depleted water reserves. People and livestock travel long distances to get water wherever it is available. Most boreholes are now only dry holes as the water table is at far depths. Region IV	Water is scarce, many dry holes drilled, low rainfall (region V), primarily a cattle ranching region
Agriculture	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production	Erratic rainfall causing poor yields, suitable for small grain production
Livestock	Very little grazing land/pastures	Very little grazing land/pastures	Very little grazing land/pastures available, livestock deaths, bush encroachment	Very little grazing land/pastures available,	Area well suited for livestock, too many

	available, livestock deaths	available, livestock deaths		livestock deaths, bush encroachment	donkeys putting pressure on rangeland
Energy	High rates of deforestation especially at designated service centres without any electricity connection.	High rates of deforestation, promotion of energy-saving wood stoves being promoted	High rates of deforestation, promotion of energy-saving wood stoves being promoted	High rates of deforestation, energy-saving stoves being promoted	High rates of deforestation, biogas piloting at boarding schools and health centres
Natural resources management	Gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers, deforestation	Wetland depletion, gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers, deforestation, gold panning	Gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers, deforestation	Gully erosion resulting in siltation of water bodies and rivers, deforestation, gold panning	CAMPFIRE, bush clearing for settlement (homesteads)
Value chains being developed	Baobab bark		Chilli, bambara nuts, marula		Mopani worms

Gender	Women and girls resorting to prostitution to alleviate poverty		Women and girls resort to gold panning and prostitution to alleviate poverty. Able-bodied men and boys migrate into the diaspora.	Able-bodied men, boys and girls engage in gold panning	There are more women than men as a large proportion of the able-bodied men have migrated to South Africa and Botswana. Climate change impacts are therefore being borne by women especially the elderly and the disabled.

Recommendations

After analysing the literature, baseline and field data collected the following recommendations are being proposed:

1. Fully fund a community in a district and leave it at an advanced adaptive stage rather than partially fund many communities and leave unsustainable projects
2. Given the limited grant of $5million United States dollars, fund two ward per district.

Districts	**Proposed wards**	**Justification**
Bulilima	2, 20,	The selected wards were confirmed to be vulnerable both from national and project area vulnerability assessments. The information was corroborated and endorsed by development leaders who have a deeper understanding of the vulnerability and development dynamics in the districts concerned. The wards face water , food security, energy, livestock and ecological degradation challenges related to climate change.
Chimanimani	2, 3	
Chivi	10, 22	
Gutu	9, 36	
Mberengwa	11, 26	

3. Build on existing successful projects/programs
4. Work with a maximum of 3 executing entities that already have a track record and are recognised in the areas being considered.

5. Recommended projects as in Table 2

Table 1: Recommended projects in the districts

District	Potential projects	Potential partners
Chimanimani	- Lead on permaculture/agroecology - Water provision - Nutrition gardens - Baobab value chain - Agroforestry	Tsuro Trust
Gutu	- Lead on wetlands - Water provision - Gully reclamation - Conservation works	Oxfam/Care International
Chivi	- Lead on catchment management - Orchards and Nutrition gardens - Water provision	Care International/ LDS

Mberengwa	- Lead on water harvesting and provision - Pasture management and Small livestock - Nutrition gardens	Lutheran Development Services
Bulilima	- Lead on pasture management - Water provision - Nutrition gardens	Orap

Executing entities assessment matrix

Institution	Water	Agric	Livestock	Energy	Biodiversity	Districts	Rank	Select
Tsuro Trust	X	X	X	X	X	1	1	Yes
Oxfam	X	X	X	X	X	3	4	Yes
Care International	X	X			x	2	5	Yes
Birdlife					X	1	8	

Lutheran Devpt Services	X	X	X	X	X	3	1	Yes
Orap	X	X	X	X	X	1	3	Yes
Welt Hunger Hilfe		X			X	1	5	
Practical Action	X					2	7	
UNDP				X		1	10	
Africa Action	X					1	9	

Identified risks to project success

Experts interviewed and the communities all expressed their views on what they have observed as the main causes of project failure. The table summarises the risks and possible mitigation measures that can be implemented to increase the chances of sustainable project success.

Risk	Mitigation measure
Political interference	Design and implement a communication strategy that ensures all leadership structures are continuously engaged regarding the project
Unsustainable project interventions	Fully support beneficiaries over the duration of the project Implement projects that provide livelihood benefits and that meet the needs of the beneficiaries.
Poor project governance	Provide training of project leaders, working within existing leadership structures in the community
Poor Communication	Develop a communication strategy-information hub at ward level
Communities not cooperating	Consult and involve beneficiaries prior to project implementation
Project staff turnover	Ensure adequate handover is done prior to staff leaving the project

Unilateral decision making	Implement a communication strategy to consult and engage communities
Conflict between Donor interest and expectations of beneficiaries	Careful selection of executing entities (EE) so that there is unity of purpose between the project objectives, community expectations and EE mission. Communicating well with communities expected project outputs and outcomes

Annex 3: Questionnaire for Capacity Assessment For Implementing An Adaptation Fund Project

Capacity Assessment for implementation of an Adaptation Fund Project

The Environmental Management Agency is accredited as a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund. The Agency is currently in the process of developing a project proposal and as part of the process, is assessing the capacity of institutions in the project districts to host the project. Please may you fill in the questionnaire below to help us assess the capacity needs required to ensure successful implementation of the project

INSTRUCTIONS OF HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

a. For each factor/questionnaire, Check out or Tick the appropriate response.
b. For a response requiring a written response, write concisely in the space provided.
c. Your responses will remain anonymous and treated strictly confidential.

. **General**

1. Institution
   a. Name of organisation…….
   b. Type of organisation Institution *(Tick applicable box)*

Govt Department	Parastatal	NGO	CSO	Private Company	Other (specify)

2. Business sector in which the organisation is in

Water	Energy	Agriculture	Land Management	Sustainable Natural Resource Management	Private Sector	Other (Specify)

3. In which districts does the organisation operate?

Chimanimani	
Gutu	
Mberengwa	
Chivi	
Bulilima	

Technical capacity

4. Does the organisation have an understanding of climate change adaptation, mitigation and vulnerability? (Tick applicable box)

The organisation has a climate change strategy	
The organisations has included climate change adaptation and mitigation in their strategy	
The organisation has no climate change strategy or plans for adaptation and mitigation	

5. Has the organisation implemented a project related to climate change adaptation and/or mitigation in the past 5 years related to:

	Current	**1-3 yrs**	**3-5 yrs**	**more than 5 years**	**None**
Water					
Land management					

Energy					
Agriculture					
Sustainable natural resources management					
Value chains development (e.g. value addition for sale)					
Development of by-laws					

6. Does the organisation have a staff training program in the area of climate change adaptation and mitigation?

Yes	
No	

7. Which of the following focal areas does the organisation work in? (Tick appropriate box)

Soil and water conservation	Land management	Energy	Agriculture	Sustainable natural resources management	Value chains development

Human resource capacity

8. Does the organisation have adequate staff to meet its mandate

Yes	
No	

If no, what what positions need to be filled?

.....

.....

9. What is the educational level of administrative and technical staff

Level of Education	**Number of staff members**

1. High school	
2. Certificate	
3. Diploma	
4. Bachelor's	
5. Post-graduate	

10. Does the organisation have a training policy

Yes	
No	

If No, how are the training programs in the organisation identified, prioritised and implemented?

……

……

11. Is the staff trained in climate change mitigation and adaptation

Yes	
No	

If yes, Specify the areas of specialisation e.g. agroforestry, CSA etc ……

……

……

12. Will the organisation need additional staff to implement the adaptation project

Yes	
No	

If yes, what is the number of staff and their roles?

……. ……

……

Role	Number of staff
Finance and administration	
technical (field)	
Support staff	

13. What are the training needs of staff to be able to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation projects? (Name up to 3)

1.
2.
3.

5. Financial management capacity

14. Does the organisation have a budget

Yes	
No	

15. Check the boxes that best describes your financial management status

Key component	**Criteria for each stage of development**			
Budget as a management tool	Budgets are used as management tools	Budgets are developed for project activities, but are often over-spent or underspent by more than 20%	Total expenditure is usually within 20% of budget, but actual activity often diverges from budget predictions	Budgets are an integral part of management and are adjusted as project implementation warrants
Cash controls	No clear procedures exist for handling payables and	Financial controls exist but lack a systematic office procedure	Improved financial control systems exist	Excellent cash controls for payables and receivables; established

	receivables and receivables			budget procedures
Financial security	Financing comes from only one source	Financing comes from multiple sources, but 90% or more from one source	No single source of funding provides more than 60% of funding	No single source provides more than 40% of funding

Governance

16. Does the organisation have policies related to:

	Yes	**No**
i. Natural resources management		
ii. Financial management		
ii. Climate change		

iv. Fraud and Corruption		

17. Does the organisation have a monitoring and evaluation unit?

Yes	
No	

If No, how does the organisation monitor the impact of projects implemented?

……

……

……

18. Does the organisation have a grievance redress mechanism

Yes	
No	

If No, by what means are complaints and grievances addressed?

……

……

……..

19. Does the organisation have audited financial statements in the past five years?

Year	Yes	No	Comments
2020			
2019			
2018			
2017			
2016			

Gender

20. Does the organisation have a gender policy?

Yes	

No	

If no, by what means does the organisation ensure gender issues are addressed both in program development and in the workplace? (give examples)

……

……

……

……

21. What is the male : female ration of technical staff (numbers)

Male	
Female	

22. What is the male : female ration of support staff (numbers)

Male	
Female	

23. Is there any other information that you think might be useful in this assessment?

.....
.....
.....

Annex 4: Individual Capacity Assessment of Focal Person

Capacity Assessment for implementation of an Adaptation Fund Project

The Environmental Management Agency is accredited as a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund. The Agency is currently in the process of developing a project proposal and as part of the process, is assessing the capacity of institutions and stakeholders in the project districts to host the project. Please may you fill in the questionnaire below to help us assess the capacity needs required to ensure successful implementation of the project

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO FILL IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

a. For each factor/questionnaire, Check out or Tick the appropriate response.
b. For a response requiring a written response, write concisely in the space provided.
c. Your responses will remain anonymous and treated strictly confidential.

General

1. Gender

Male	
Female	

2. Level of education (Tick applicable box)

1. High school	

2. Certificate	
3. Diploma	
4. Bachelor's (Specify)	
5. Post-graduate (Specify)	

3. What is the duration of your employment (tick applicable box)

a. 1-2 years	
b. 3-5 years	
c. Permanent	

4. Have you had any training on: (Tick applicable box)

d. Climate change Adaptation	

e. Climate change Mitigation	
f. Sustainable Natural resources management	
g. Development of value chains	
h. Other (specify)	

5. Do you have experience related to

i. Climate change Adaptation	
j. Climate change Mitigation	
k. Sustainable Natural resources management	
l. Development of value chains	
m. Other (specify)	

6. Specify your role in the project related to your selection in 5 above …….

7. What is your level of knowledge on:

	Nil	Still learning	Knowledgeable	Very Knowledgeable	Expert
n. Project management					
o. Report writing					
p. Budget implementation					
q. Monitoring and evaluation					
r. Community mobilisation					
s. Communication					

8. What are your capacity development needs related to

a. climate change adaptation and mitigation

……
……
……
……

b. sustainable natural resources management

……
……
……
……

c. community development

……
……
……

9. What other climate change related projects would you want in your district? (Name 3 in order of priority)

……
……

10. What priority adaptations/mitigation interventions would you want to see implemented in your district?

……
……
……

11. What are your priority communities for the intervention and why?

……
……
……

Annex 5: Attendance Registers

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	Egnes Matiza	F			0777428243	E.M.
28	Pauline Madziva	F			0783684853	M
29	Jesca makoke	F			0788874983	
30	Rose Pongofa	F			07800[illegible]	
31	Julilt	F			0787026364	
32	Patiria	F			0779025643	
33	Shanangurai Moyo	F			0775562766	mmoyo
34	Margret Mhuza	F				
35	Constance Chafa	F			0772372332	[illegible]
36	PALLETAH GWABVIRA	F			0773498016	P.Gwabvira

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	Rosemeri mudzingwa	F			0775932173	Rmudzingwa
18	OLina makotose	F			0714140191	o. makotose
19	Gladys Masunga	F			0772730186	GM
20	[illegible] chivaye	F				
21	Ellen Ziwuku	F			0781432365	Eziwuku
22	Dorothy Mhonde	F			0775667915	DMhonde
23	Tarongegwei Gwenzi	[illegible]				
24	murutai dhosono	F			15 0778550609	
25	Tereziya Mangwa	F			0778004	9653
26	RETINA Munang	F				

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	Burai Mutau	F				
8	Hamron / Gwenzi	M			0777290443	[signature]
9	Cecilia Nyaralala	F				
10	Nyaradzo Mashora	F			0713913691	[signature]
11	JANE RUVAYI	F			0715667005	
12	Pururai Tirivanhu	F				
13	Silvia Jingo	F			0775537587	
14	Hai Thomas	F			0774676328	
15	Olean Nhadza	F			0778013183	[signature]
16	Bridget chinenge	F			0778428472	[signature]

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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
1	Rangarayi Sukai	F	Local Gvt	~~Sukam~~ sukaimafuna @gmail	0774279133	[signature]
2	Runyararo Munondo	F	CARE	runyararo.munondo @care.org	0772668970	[signature]
3	Hadzirabwi Brighton	M	AGRITEX	chigherebravo@gmail.com	0773143311	[signature]
4	Chimhiti Natsai	F	Chivi RDC	Chimhitiuo @gmail.com	0772831725	[signature]
5	CHIPO Makururure	F	Cllr.		0776979907	[signature]
6	LEONARD HAHLANI	M	WHH	Leonard.Hahlani @welthungerhilfe.de	0775133580	[signature]

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	08/11/21
7	Andrew Ngwenya	Male	Bulilima RDC	Mabungwe	0776374429	✓
8	Sergeant Moyo	M	R Monitor		0774022457	[signature]
9	Benjamin Nkomo	M	Bulilima CDF		0776644[illegible]	[signature]
10	Mruselelo Huni	F	ORAP	mruse@orapzenzele.org	0773433650	[signature]
11	FRANCIS Z. MOYO	M	WHH	francis.moyo@welthungerhilfe.de	0713979820	[signature]
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						

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BULILIMA DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	08/11/21
1	JOHN BROWN TYCLIRGE	MALE	Bulilima RDC	johnbrownndu@gmail.com	0775962700	✓
2	Lizwelethu Tshuma	Male	Bulilima RDC	lizwetshuma@gmail.com	077268068	✓
3	ONISMO ZOGARA	MALE	LOCAL GVT	ozogarah@gmail.com	0773686740	✓
4	MASOSA PETER	Male	AGRITGX	masosapeter@gmail.com	0775940069	✓
5	THABO TSHANGULE	MALE		mercy[illegible]@gmail	078853987	
6	Philani Ncube	Female			0717312520	

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	MGANHU JUNIEL	MALE	BHANI		0714043169	[signature]
18	ALFRED HLOKA	M	COUNCILLOR		0712266310	[signature]
19	ROBSON B. SHUMBA	M	MBERENGWA RDC	rabbibaelabula@gmail.com	0783699756	[signature]
20	INNOCENT CHISI	M	EMA MBERENGWA	innocentchisi88@gmail.com	0712034364	[signature]
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	Sikoline Ncube	F	Joni		0713154908	S.Ncube
8	Nomuhle Masiteb	F	Filimon		0913157940	Nmasitela
9	Lineth Mbangwa	F	Bani		0716770077	Lisee.
10	Judith Shoko	F	Joni			JShoko
11	Abigirl Mzingwani	F	Bani		0716716601	A.M.
12	Rosca Bangashava	F	Joni		0712086497	[illegible]
13	Smider Nkambo	F	Joni		0712021077	S.nkambo
14	Kudzai Nawe	M	Joni		0716187531	Kuda
15	Washington	M	Joni		0716819385	Mapfuthe
16	WITNESS	M	Joni		0716251577	[illegible]

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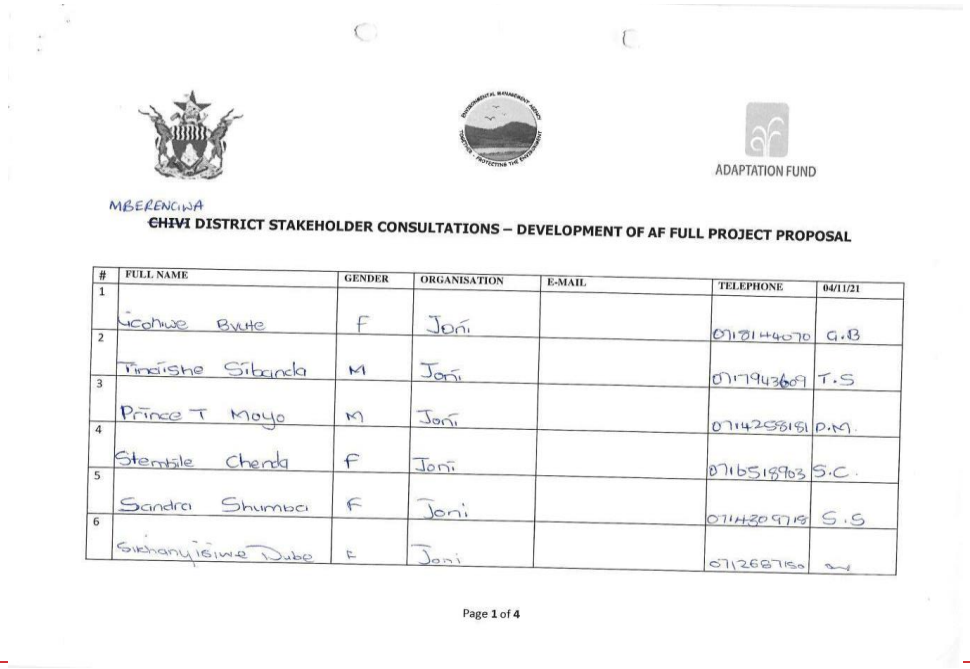

MBERENGWA
~~CHIVI~~ DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
1	Ucohwe Bvute	F	Joni		0718144070	G.B
2	Tinotshe Sibanda	M	Joni		0717943669	T.S
3	Prince T Moyo	M	Joni		0714258181	P.M.
4	Stembile Chenda	F	Joni		0716518903	S.C.
5	Sandra Shumba	F	Joni		0714309718	S.S
6	Sikhanyiseiwe Dube	F	Joni		0712687150	

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	Shoko Ncube	F	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0783442260	
28	Caroline Mtambeni	F	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0716930350	
29	Fesitas Chako	F	Bhani	ZVAMAGWIRO	0714350189	
30	Concillia Dziva	F	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0716781557	
31	Angeline Nhongo	F	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0717363909	
32	Patricia Shoko	F	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0715374000	
33	Betserai Moyo	F	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0712285384	
34	Saini Khesiya	F	BHANI	ZVAMAGWIRO	0784371686	
35	Dorothy Luphahla	F	BHANI	ZVAMAGWIRO		
36	Sithokozile Ncube	F	BHANI	ZVAMAGWIRO	0714350189	

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Ward 11
Village

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	Egnes Chivandamire	F	BHANI			Echivandamire
18	Egnes Chaka	F	BHANI			Echaka
19	Oliti Mayo	F	BHANI			Mayo
20	Sinothando Mayo	F	Joni			Mayo
21	Edzai Chakoreka	F	Joni			Echakoreka
22	Judith Maveneke	F	Joni		0712309829	J. maveneke
23	Edzai chakoreka	F	JONI		0714181013	Echakoreka
24	Tikaluba Ajineth	F	Joni		0716559096	
25	Simbisii Dube	F	Bhani			Dube
26	Emmah Mpofu	F	Bhani		03-044522	EMPOFU

WARD 11

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	MAXWELL DUBE	M	Village W11 Hlanganisa	Zvamagwiro	0712266269	
8	MUZANGAZI Peter	M	chikwiri	Zvamagwiro	0713629146	
9	ZHOU SOWART	M	BHALE	ZVAMAGWIRO	0712567284	
10	Zikhali Lenford	M	KWASHIRA	Zvamagwiro	0712266312	
11	TAKUNDA MUHWEZI	M	Bhani	ZVAMAGWIRO	077722962[illegible]	
12	NKOSILATHI [illegible]	M	Bhani	ZVAMAGARO	0716570449	
13	Sindisani Mutuku	M	Bhani	Zvamagwiro	0712148520	
14	JOEL HOVE	M.	Joni	ZVAMAGWIRO	0713724839	
15	CHENDA Moyo	M	Joni	Zvamagwiro	0715732914	
16	Chamunorgwa Chuko	M	BHANI	Zvamagwiro	07[illegible]	

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MBERENGWA

~~CHIVI~~ DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	~~04/11/21~~ 05/11/21
1	UNBILE GWATE	M	LUTHERAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	pmlds@utande.co.zw ugwate@lutheran devel	0772403448	Gwate
2	STEWART CHIWANGA	M	LOCAL GVT	stchiwanga@gmail	0775142940	
3	TINOZIVA ROBERT	M	AGRITEX	roberttinoziva@gmail.com	0771098720	
4	MUDZIDZWA PETRONELLA K	F	AGRITEX	kudziemudzidzwa@gmail.com	0712334491	
5	MASUNUNGURE M	F	AGRITEX	[illegible]masamana@gmail.com	0713476615	
6	L C - Mbangwa	M	DRR Chairman		0712267776	

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ugwate@lutherandevelopmentservices.org.zw

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
27	MAVENGANO JOHN	MALE	AGRITEX	jmavengazo@gmail	0777357791	[illegible]
28	MWACHIZEPI MUROZVO	MALE	V/HEAD	-/WENGEZI	0788744448	[illegible]
29	Lucia Munyisa	Female	V. Sec		0786416676	L.M
30	Eshna Tinago	female	V-head		0777823695	[illegible]
31	Fungai Chinyati	Male			0777127203	[illegible]
32	Shamiso Gwereda	Fema	V sec		0783339684	[illegible]
33	Irene Nemutenzi	Female	V ~~sed~~ Sec		0778473789	I Nemutenzi
34	Misspa Chibwarizo	Female	V. Sec	Wengezi	0784017502	[illegible]
35	Snare Dara	Female	~~V~~ Sec	Wengezi	0780079680	Sdara
36	Susan Mbiri	female	Village Sec	wengezi	0785237860	SMbiri

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
17	ARON JAMBWA	M			0784674300	
18	PINAS CHIMOYO	M			0771623162	
19	PETER MUSUKUTWA	M			0777694391	
20	ISAAC MLAMBO	M			0784144758	
21	DOUGLAS CHIEZA	M			0775977486	
22	CHINYAI DANIEL	M			0773079 353	
23	JOSEPH VHURANDI	M			0783626068	
24	Done Chieza	M			0789494174	
25	Brian Shoti	M			0772339144	
26	FRANCIS MUCHACHA	M				

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
7	Jackson Mungoni	M	UNOPS	Jacksonmu@unops.org	0717606741	[signature]
8	Eunice Emurgwi	F			0782568110	G.C.
9	Tery Chieza	F				T Chieza
10	Naume Mondoga	F			0773770195	N.Mondoga
11	Ennia Zhurati	F			0774860528	[signature]
12	Sylvia Madokwira	F			0785103296	SM
13	Shellah Sithole	F			0785718389	[signature]
14	Tsitsi Pangwi	F			0775227955	[signature]
15	Rosemary Mutangi	F			0774733616	Mutangi
16	TOBIAS MUTEDE	M			078466744[illegible]	[signature]

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CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
1	MANYARAPASI JOSEPH	M	LOCAL GVT	jmanyarapasi545@gmail.com	0771863753	
2	DEURE NEHEMIA	M	CRDC	chimanimanirdc@gmail.com	0772586649	
3	ROSELINE MUKANOWESHURO	F	TSURO TRUST	roselinemukanowe@gmail.com	0772874182	
4	KWEKWETA EDMORE	M	AGRITEX	ekwekweta@gmail.com	0773503786	
5	Ruvimbo Muzamwase	F	UNOPS	ruvimbom@unops.org	0775512545	
6	Selinah Nudzhyayan	F	UNOPS	selinahm@unops.org	0782048119	

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	Moyasi Mpofu	F	Village	N/A	07845[illegible]	M. mpofu
28	Siphathisiwe Mbandhla	F	Village	N/A	078679159[illegible]	[illegible]
29	Ndakaitei Shata	F	village	N/A	077[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Ngwenya Aletah	F	village	N/A	0771553294	A. Ngwenya
31	Violet Shoko	F	village	N/A	078717566	V. Shoko
32	Mirriam Hove	F	Village	N/A		Hove
33	Beatrice Mukuwe	F	Village	N/A	0785451794	B. Mkuwe
34	Linia ~~[illegible]~~ mutsikiwa	F	Village	N/A	.	Ku.
35	Elizaberth Chasara	F	Village	N/A	.	E.C
36	Sibabi Mhaso	F	Village	N/A	0771170930	Sm

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	Fungai mugwagwa	F	Village	N/A		F mugwa
18	Kesiwe Dzira	F	Village	N/A		
19	Tandiwe Sithole	F	Village	N/A	[illegible]	[illegible]
20	Martha Ngwenya	F	Village	N/A		
21	Annah Shumba	F	Village	N/A		A. S.
22	Josphine Tapera	F	Village	N/A	0782591220	J.T.
23	Eddie Ngwenya	F	Village	N/A		
24	Shelly Shumba	F	Village	N/A	0788625809	S. Shumba
25	Admire Zhou	M	Village	N/A	0773580715	A. Zhou
26	Kimchester Nyika	F	village	N/A	0782399975	K Nyika

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	Mark Shumba	M	Village	N/A	0784371816	
8	Anipa Magondo	M	Village	N/A	0712000966	A.M.
9	Tamuperishe Zhou	F	Village	N/A	0774242576	T Zhou
10	Sithembile Zhou	F	Village	N/A	0714790658	S.Zhou
11	Senzeni Zihonye	F	Village	N/A		S Zihonye
12	Mary chihinge	F	Village	N/A	0783594497	M chihinge
13	Virginia Midzi	F	Village	N/A	0784192660	Midzi
14	Enestor Ngwenya	F	Village	N/A		
15	MEMORY SHUMBA	F	village	N/A	0712033376	MShumba
16	Chipo Moyo	F	village	N/A	07784596G	C.moyo

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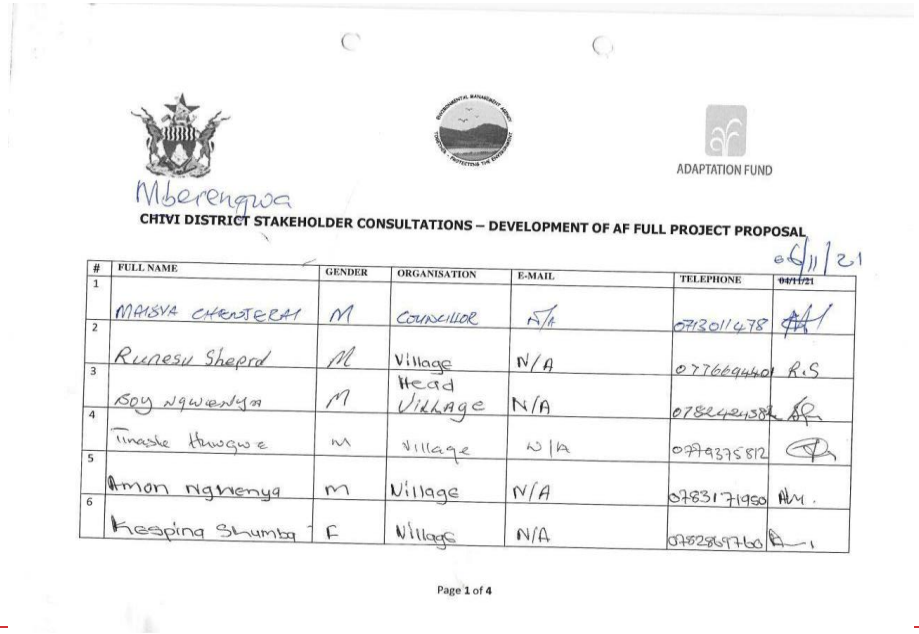

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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

04/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	~~04/11/21~~
1	MAISVA CHENJERAI	M	COUNCILLOR	N/A	0713011478	
2	Runesu Shepard	M	Village	N/A	0776694401	R.S
3	Boy Ngwenya	M	Head Village	N/A	0782492388	
4	Tinashe Hwagwe	M	Village	N/A	0774375812	
5	Amon Nghenya	M	Village	N/A	0783171950	AN.
6	Keeping Shumba	F	Village	N/A	0782897760	

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
7	NKUKONA TONDA JOSEPH	M	VIDCO		0782872641	
8	MBERIKUNASTE THOMAS	M	WARDCO		0774067401	
9	OMIERA REUBEN	M	V. HEAD		0776	
10	EUSEPH PIKUCCI	M	V HEAD		0774	
11	TAIWANDA CHINOGWEA	M	E		0772	
12	KANETA PROSPER	M	EMA		0774	
13	KWEKWETA PRUDENCE	M	EMA		0785	
14	MARANGE ERNEST	M	EMA			
15					0775	
16						

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CHIMANIMANI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	02/11/21
1	Linda Chikunga	F	Mwaoneni		0773922519	
2	Jane Sungwame	F	Murarzo B		0776703059	
3	ENGWAI Mukono	m	Mukono		0774078957	
4	MWADARO CHIEZA	m	SHATI		0782559519	
5	BATSIRAI CHIEZA	m	MURAHWA		0772850639	
6	GODKHOPS NABOTA	m	MURAHWA		0778234994	

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	06/11/21
17	Tsvakai Mudyanadzo	F	Farmer		0713695904	Mdzo.
18	Ruramai Wedzerai	F	Farmer		078435857	[illegible]
19	Petronela Shereni	F	Farmer		0779630122	Shereni
20	Sakile Ndlovu	F	Farmer		0777216375	Ndlovu
21	Francisca Bhalazi	F	Farmer		0783196242	F·B
22	MUNETSI MAPETUKE	M	Africa AHEAD	mnetsi@africaahead.co.zw	0772642958 0714148128	[illegible]
23	AUXILIA GOMBERA	F	OXFAM	AGombera@oxfam.uk.org	0772729152	[illegible]
24						
25						
26						

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	06/11/21
7	Esnath Chebanga	F	Farmer		0779854211	[illegible]
8	Jenet Manhupe	F	Farmer		0779857152	Jenet
9	Mudhefi Loice	F	farmer	Mudhefil@gmail.com	0778154524	LMudhefi
10	Mbombi Melody	F	Farmer		0717781628	[illegible]
11	MUKAI JAVANGWE	F	V.H.W.		0782343229	[illegible]
12	Liniah Gumindoga	F	Farmer		0780890928	Legumi
13	Rebecca Bigarwi	F.	Farmer		0784088759	[illegible]
14	Shingairai Munzarar	F	Farmer			
15	Dorcas Muthefi	F	farmer		0773240113	[illegible]
16	Betty Chuwe	F	farmer		0775922975	Bchuwe

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ZVISHAVANE DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	06/11/21
1	Mary mutswakadia	F	Farmer		0775123431	Mary
2	Florence Mutero	F	Farmer		0783618655	F.M
3	Stella Matupire	F	farmer		0788989[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Janet Parwazenga	F	farmer		0776520[illegible]	JP
5	Prisca Mugwagwa	F	Farmer		078[illegible]46028	P. M
6	Precious Mabogwe	f	Farmer		0779766768	[illegible]

Page 1 of 4

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	ANOLD WAKAFAKARE	M	FARMER		0785842627	[illegible]
28	T. MUCHWARAKWA	M	FARMER		0772158946	[illegible]
29	Nicholas Chapaka	M	Farmer		077462057[illegible]	[illegible]
30	SIMON. S. Mushwayi	M	FARMER		0776363819	[illegible]
31	Kudakwashe Mugwagwa	M	FARMER.			[illegible]
32	Mikayori Muzarabani	M	FARMER		08-2219[illegible]27	[illegible]
33	STEPHEN MUSHWAI	M	FARMER		0783614878	[illegible]
34	JOSEPHAT. MUDYANADZO	M	FARMER		0717382080	[illegible]
35	ROSEN MUNZARARIKWA	M	FARMER		0783070427	[illegible]
36	Constance M. Mudyanadzo	F	Farmer		0715325915	[illegible]

Page 4 of 4

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	CHIBHAMU PROMISE	MALE	FARMER		0782396618	[illegible]
18	TARERWA OSWELL	MALE	Fn		0783234497	[illegible]
19	DZINGAI FOSHORO	MALE			078600246	[illegible]
20	Wakafakae Rashikai	Male			0784685833	
21	Sungano Mupunga	male	FN		0779266807	[illegible]
22	Talent Mutsvara	male	FN		0785786309	[illegible]
23	Dwe Giumi Ow	M	F.N		-	[illegible]
24	Fabiano Ngorima	M	farmer		0774699778	[illegible]
25	Mutambara Agrippa S.	M	Farmer		0776945051	[illegible]
26	[illegible] Mucheke	M	Fullo		0777125774	[illegible]

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03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	SHEILA MAFUDZE	FEMALE	MASTER FARMER		0772597258	[illegible]
8	Ngonidzashe chirambadare	Female	Farmer		0776665168	[illegible]
9	P: PETER CHIWARA	M	Farmer		078578614[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Alous Mutamda	[illegible]	Famer	N/A	0715680248	[illegible]
11	OSBORN Munaga	MALE	FAMER		0785786126	[illegible]
12	COMFILOUS MANDISHE	MALE			//	[illegible]
13	SEVERINO [illegible]	MALE			0772644205	[illegible]
14	MUSARIRI ARKINOS	M	[illegible]		0783941616	[illegible]
15	Dzikamai majoni	Male	Farmer		07	
16	A. GUMINDO A				0780819653	[illegible]

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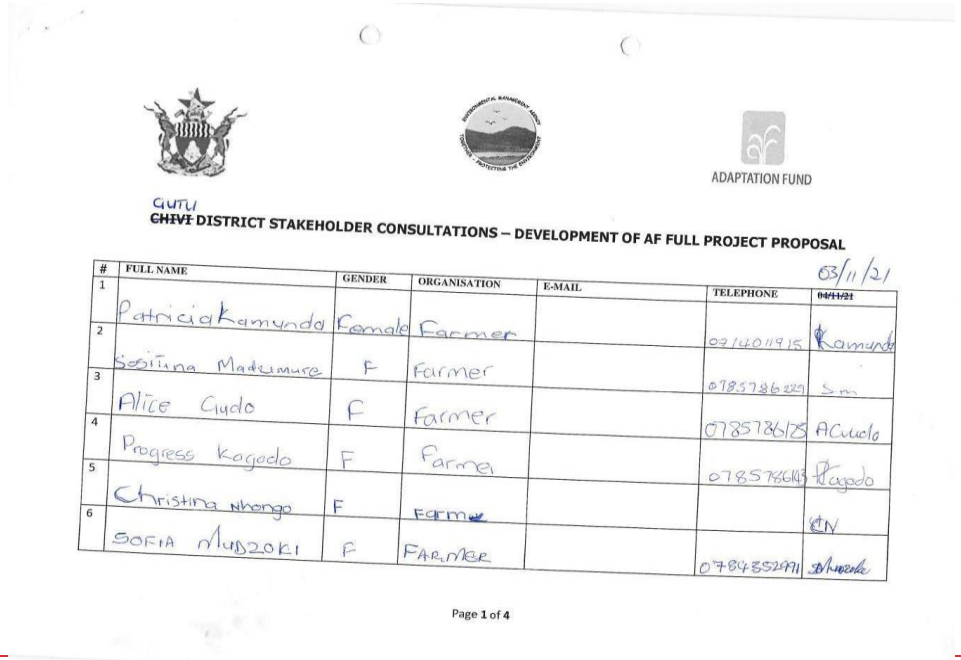

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~~CHIVI~~ DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	~~04/11/21~~
1	Patricia Kamunda	Female	Farmer		0714011915	Kamunda
2	Sesiina Madzumure	F	Farmer		0785786229	S.m
3	Alice Gudo	F	Farmer		0785786178	ACudo
4	Progress Kagodo	F	Farmer		0785786143	Kagodo
5	Christina Nhongo	F	Farmer			CN
6	SOFIA MUSZOKI	F	FARMER		0784852911	

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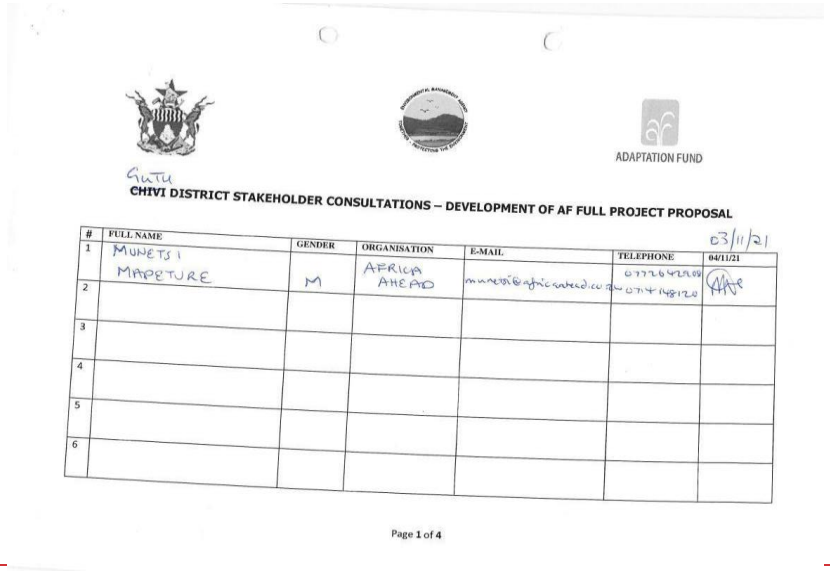

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CHIVI DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
1	MUNETSI MAPETURE	M	AFRICA AHEAD	munetsi@africaahead.co.zw	0777642209 0774148120	
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
27	Weddy Chimombe	F	Farmer	Chimombe I Sec	0785787965	W.Chimombe
28	Susan Tevera	F	Farmer		0784352959	S. Tevera
29	Emily MUNJANJA	F	Farmer			E.Munjanja
30	Pamela Chiwa	F	farmer		0779122654	Rhiwa
31	Alice Mandishe	F	Farmer		0772744269	A.Mandishe
32	Euphrasia makuni	F	farmer		0776990047	makuni
33	RumbidzaM	F	Farmer		0784352827	M
34	Tendai Mamvura	F	Farmer		0782157744	T.M
35	Sophia Mushungi	F	Farmar		0713705563	S M
36	Eustina Chivasa	F	Farmer			E.C

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#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
17	Beauty Mushwai	F	Farmer		07716148606	[illegible]
18	Mary Takawira	F	Farmer		0783613669	[illegible]
19	Simbisai Mazoni	F	farmer		0773220525	[illegible]
20	Cecilia chiutsi	F	farmer			[illegible]
21	Svedai Foshoro	F	Farmer		0785956097	[illegible]
22	Respina Mazoni	f	farmer			Rni
23	Stella Dhirave	F	Farmer		0779856811	[illegible]
24	NETSAI MARIMI	F	farmer		0779835685	[illegible]
25	Trisha Dizah	F	farmer		0785786142	TD
26	Shella Chitsham	F	Farmer		077684165	[illegible]

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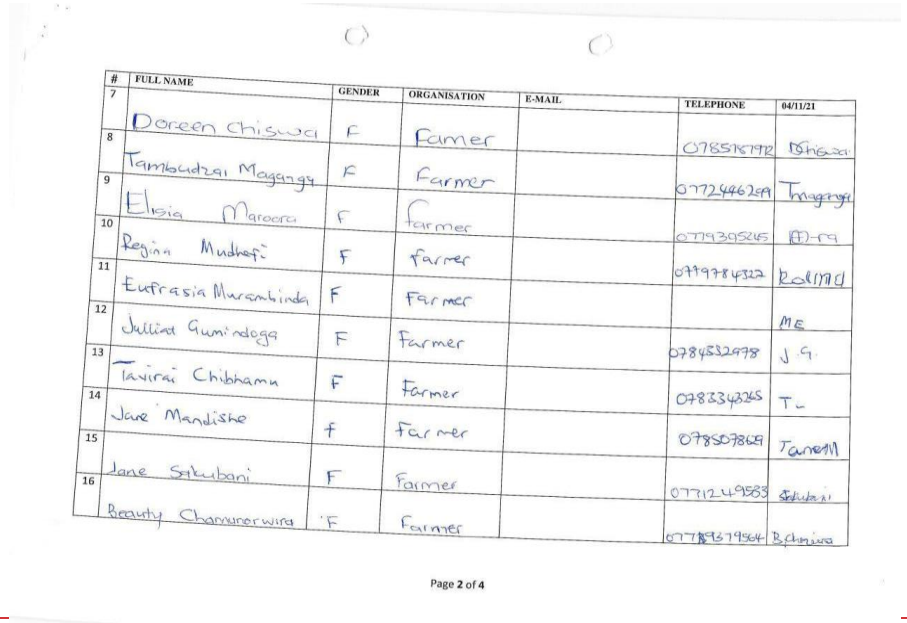

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
7	Doreen Chiswa	F	Farmer		0785767972	Dchiswa
8	Tambudzai Magenga	F	Farmer		0772446259	Tmagenga
9	Elasia Maroera	F	farmer		0779305245	EM-ra
10	Regina Mudhefi	F	farmer		0779784327	Rmud
11	Eufrasia Marambinda	F	Farmer			ME
12	Jullian Gumindoga	F	Farmer		0784532978	J G.
13	Tavirai Chibhamu	F	Farmer		0783343265	T_
14	Jane Mandishe	f	Farmer		0785078629	Jane M
15	Jane Sikubani	F	Farmer		0771249583	Sikubani
16	Beauty Charumerwira	F	Farmer		0778379564	Bchimwa

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~~CHIVI~~ DISTRICT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS – DEVELOPMENT OF AF FULL PROJECT PROPOSAL

03/11/21

#	FULL NAME	GENDER	ORGANISATION	E-MAIL	TELEPHONE	04/11/21
1	PROUD MAZAMBARA	M	Gutu RDC	mazambum@gmail.com	0773032262	[signature]
2	TAFIRENYI CHIEDZA	F	Local Govt	tafireyichiedza@gmail.com	0773790274	[signature]
3	TOGARASEI FAKARAYI	M	BIRDLIFE ZIM	toga@blz.co.zw fakarayi@gmail.com	0772880428	[signature]
4	Lean Masawi	F	Farmer		078453994	[signature]
5	Stellar Gandashanga	F	Farmer		0774974512	S.G
6	Maria Javangwe	F	Farmer		07	M.J

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ANNEX 2: ESS RISK ASSESSMENT FORM FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY (EMA) OF ZIMBABWE

PROJECT SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Title of Project	*Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe*
Project Number *(If applicable)*	*AF00000233*
Project Proponent	*Care International, ORAP and TSURO Trust*
National Implementing Entity	*Environmental Management Agency (EMA)*
Location	*(Bulilima, Chimanimani, Chivi, Gutu and Mberengwa) Districts in Zimbabwe*
Names of Individuals doing the Risk Assessment	*Dadirai Kwenda, Nelton Mangezi, Joselyne Watsikenyere, Lioli Maguma*

****This Risk Assessment Form shall be completed for every project/programme from Zimbabwe to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund. It shall form an Annex of the Proposal of the Project/Programme.*

Instructions for completing the Risk Assessment Form

List every Environmental and Social Risk identified in the Safeguards Screening Checklist and that has been confirmed by the rating **"Yes",** to be present in the project or programme, b. Determine Probability of the Risk using the Risk Matrix specified in this Manual, c. Determine Severity of the Risk using the Risk Matrix specified in this manual d. Multiply the result of (Probability) and (Severity) in order to determine the Significance or level of risk, e. Classify RISK as low, moderate or high with reference to the Risk Matrix Provided in this Manual, f. All Risks should then be assessed depending on their relevance to the project or programme, g. After completing Risk Assessment, determine the overall category of the project based on the Adaptation Fund classification.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
PRINCIPLE 1: COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW	Risk of violation of national laws and policies of Zimbabwe	No					
	Risk of violation of international laws (conventions, protocols, bilateral agreements, regional conventions and other applicable legally binding multilateral agreements)	No					
	Risk of violation of legal permits required in the area of jurisdiction (building permits, permission permits, environmental permits, emission permits, water extraction permits or hazardous substances permits)	No					
PRINCIPLE 2: ACCESS AND EQUITY	inequitable access to benefits emanating from the project	Yes	*2*	*2*	*4*	*Low*	*Ensure project members develop and adheres to project constitution*
	Reduced ability of people to access resources, energy, basic services, education, water, sanitation, safe and decent working conditions	No					
	Increased inequalities especially disadvantaging marginalised groups	No					
	Adverse impacts on marginalised and vulnerable groups	No					

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
PRINCIPLE 3: MARGINALISED AND VULNERABLE GROUPS	Negative effects on children and their rights	Yes	1	3	3	Low	Develop and implement Constitution, operational guidelines for the project and awareness. Ensure all contractors accede to a Code of Conduct that prevents Child Labour
	Potential for abuse of women and girls	Yes	3	3	9	Moderate	Develop and implement Constitution, operational guidelines for the project and awareness
	Negative effects on elderly people	Yes	1	3	3	low	Develop and implement Constitution, operational guidelines for the project and awareness
	Negative Effects on tribal groups and indigenous people	No					
	Displacement of people such that they may become refugees	No					

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
	Negative effect on people living with disability and impairment	Yes	1	3	3	low	Develop and implement Constitution, operational guidelines for the project and awareness
PRINCIPLE 4: HUMAN RIGHTS	Violation of Human Rights or any individual or individuals	No					
	Strong possibility of violating the Universal Declaration on Human Rights	No					
PRINCIPLE 5: GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT	Discrimination of women and girls?	Yes	2	3	6	Low	Development of a guideline (to include women representation in influential positions), awareness and training on gender.
	Unequal opportunities in the implementation of the project/programme	Yes	3	3	9	Moderate	Development of project implementation guideline, engagement of traditional leaders and awareness
	Unequal distribution of economic and social benefits emanating from the project	Yes	*2*	*2*	*4*	*Low*	Development of project implementation guideline ,Ensure project members

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
							develop and adheres to project constitution
	Potential for discrimination in the area of remuneration of women in comparison to men?	No					
	Risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV)	Yes	3	3	9	Moderate	Awareness, enforcement of Gender Based Violence Act
	Disadvantaging women in their quest to attain sustainable livelihoods	Yes	3	3	9	Moderate	Develop and implement guideline (with a component on gender equality and equity) and monitor adherence.
	Lower remuneration of women in comparison to men	No					
PRINCIPLE 6: CORE LABOUR RIGHTS	Violation of labour rights of employees, contractors and other stakeholders involved in the project or programme activities	No					
	Restriction of Freedom of Association	No					
	Engagement of child labour	No					
	Discrimination in employment	No					
	"Modern Slavery"[23] and unfair labour practices	No					

[23] Severe exploitation of other people for commercial gain. It can include among other forms forced labour, bonded labour, entrapment in employment, violence at work, coercion and trafficking.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
PRINCIPLE 7: INDIGINEOUS PEOPLES	Infringement of the rights of indigenous people	no					
	Violation of the Universal Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (UNDIRP)	No					
	Lack of participation of Indigenous people in the design and implementation of the project or programme?	No					
	Risk of significant complaints from indigenous people	No					
PRINCIPLE 8: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLMENT	Involuntary resettlement in a manner contrary to Legal Framework of Land Ownership Laws of Zimbabwe	No					
	involuntary resettlement without considering alternatives	No					
	involuntary resettlement without a consideration of National Laws of Land ownership in Zimbabwe	No					
	Risk of involuntary resettlement without soliciting an opinion from the indigenous people of the receiving area of the project/programme	No					
	involuntary resettlement without considering alternatives	No					
	Involuntary resettlement without raising awareness on the Grievance Handling Mechanism	No					
PRINCIPLE 9: CONSERVATION OF NATURAL HABITATS	Irreversible impact on ecosystems	No					
	Loss of biodiversity resources	No					
	potential to introduce invasive alien species	No					
	Encroachment into protected areas such as National Parks, Nature Reserves, Game Parks or other areas of biodiversity concern	No					

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
	Threatening the existence of any species whether flora or faunal species	No					
	Negative effects on Endangered Species or species listed in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	No					
	Negative Effects on wetlands	No					
PRINCIPLE 10: CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY	Loss and destruction of biological diversity						
	Loss of biological diversity in the area of implementation or other abutting precincts	No					
	Negative effects on biological species considered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened species	No					
	Introduction of invasive alien species	No					
	Possibility of encroachment into Ramsar Sites	No					
PRINCIPLE 11: CLIMATE CHANGE	Significant effect on climate change and increase in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	No					
	High carbon intensity such as that which would require such that it would require a quantification of greenhouse gas emissions? (e.g. energy, transport, large scale forest products and waste management)	No					
	Worsening the climate change situation in the receiving or other environment	No					
PRINCIPLE 12: POLLUTION PREVENTION AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	Water, air and land pollution	Yes	1	2	2	Low	Adherence to Environmental Management Act , awareness and monitoring

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
Principle	***Description of environmental and social risk arising from project or programme***	***Does the Risk Exist in the project?*** ***(Y/N)***	***Probability (1-5)***	***Severity (1-5)***	***Risk Rating (Probability X Severity) (1-25)***	***Risk Category*** *Low (1-6)* *Moderate (7-16)* *High (17 – 25)*	***Mitigation Measures***
	Inefficient use of energy resources	No					
	Inefficient use of water resources	Yes	3	2	6	Low	Establishment and training of waterpoint committees, use of water efficient technologies
	Inefficient use of raw materials	No					
	Intensive use of hazardous chemical substances	No					
	Generation of hazardous waste substances	No					
	Generation of non-hazardous waste	Yes	1	3	3	Low	Adherence to Environmental Management Act, awareness and monitoring, awareness
	Usage of hazardous chemicals restricted by any international conventions on hazardous substances (e.g. Basel Convention, Bamako Convention, Rotterdam Convention of Prior-Informed Consent, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Montreal Protocol)	No					
PRINCIPLE 13: PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS	Negative Effects on public health	No					
	Uncontrollable outbreak of diseases	No					
	High potential of the project causing chronic diseases due to exposure of agents generated from the project activities	No					
	Creation or spread of infectious diseases	No					
	Conditions that cause diseases	No					
	Interference with cultural and heritage sites during its life cycle	No					

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
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PRINCIPLE 14: CULTURAL HERITAGE	Destruction of cultural sites	No					
	Encroachment into areas classified as World Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites	No					
	Negative effects on cultural sites of architectural, historical, inscriptions, painting, cases, ruins or other important feature which is of historical significance	No					
	Interference with grave sites and possibly cause reburial of remains	No					
	Destruction of natural biological formations	No					
	Risk of the project defacing an area of national, regional or international importance or outstanding universal value	No					
	Interfere with a site of religious significance or those culturally important to the beliefs of the area	No					
PRINCIPLE 15: LANDS AND SOIL CONSERVATION	Risk of land degradation	No					
	Soil erosion in the receiving area.	No					
	Negative effects on productive land or land that provides ecosystem services	No					
	Loss of soil fertility and productivity of land	No					
PRINCIPLE 16: SEXUAL	Risk of Sexual exploitation and abuse	Yes	1	3	3	Low	Awareness and adherence to National Domestic Violence Act as well EMA Sexual Harassment Policy,

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
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EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE							Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
	Possibility of any vulnerable groups being taken advantage of for sexual gain during the project	Yes	1	3	3	Low	Awareness and adherence to National Domestic Violence Act as well EMA Sexual Harassment Policy, Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism
	Employees, contractors and other parties involved in the project to undertake verbal, physical and other forms of sexual exploitation	Yes	1	3	3	Low	Awareness and adherence to National Domestic Violence Act as well EMA Sexual Harassment Policy, Awareness on the Grievance Redress Mechanism.
PRINCIPLE 17: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH)	Injuries to employees, contractors, visitors, communities and other stakeholders	Yes	1	3	3	Low	Awareness and adherence to EMA Occupational Health and Safety Policy.
	Increased incidence of occupational illnesses and diseases caused by working in certain occupations?	No					
	Fatalities or death in the workplace, in any part of the project cycle	No					
	Risk of contractors violating environmental and safety laws of the country	No					

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
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PRINCIPLE 18: CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT	Involvement of contractors with the potential of causing significant environmental and social impacts in the project area or community	No					
	High possibility of contractors getting injured or suffering death due to work related activities on site	No					
	High possibility of contractors failing to manage waste	No					
PRINCIPLE 19: ILLICIT ACTIVITIES	Increased crime and prostitution	No					
	Possibility of increasing drug trafficking	No					
	Proliferation of illicit drugs	No					
	Potential of promoting other illicit activities restricted by the regulations of Zimbabwe	No					
PRINCIPLE 20: AIR QUALITY	Deterioration of the air quality in the local or other part of the environment	No					
	Release of particulate matter to the detriment of environment and human health	No					
	Reduced visibility due to an increase in the air pollutant load	No					
	Formation on smog	No					
	Release of air emissions	No					
	Additional Environmental and Social Risks						

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK ASSESSMENT FORM							
SECTION A: What are the environmental and Social Risks of the proposed project or programme identified by the Screening Form? ***(If there are no environmental and social risks from the Screening Form/Screening Report, proceed to Section B of this form and classify project in Category C)***							
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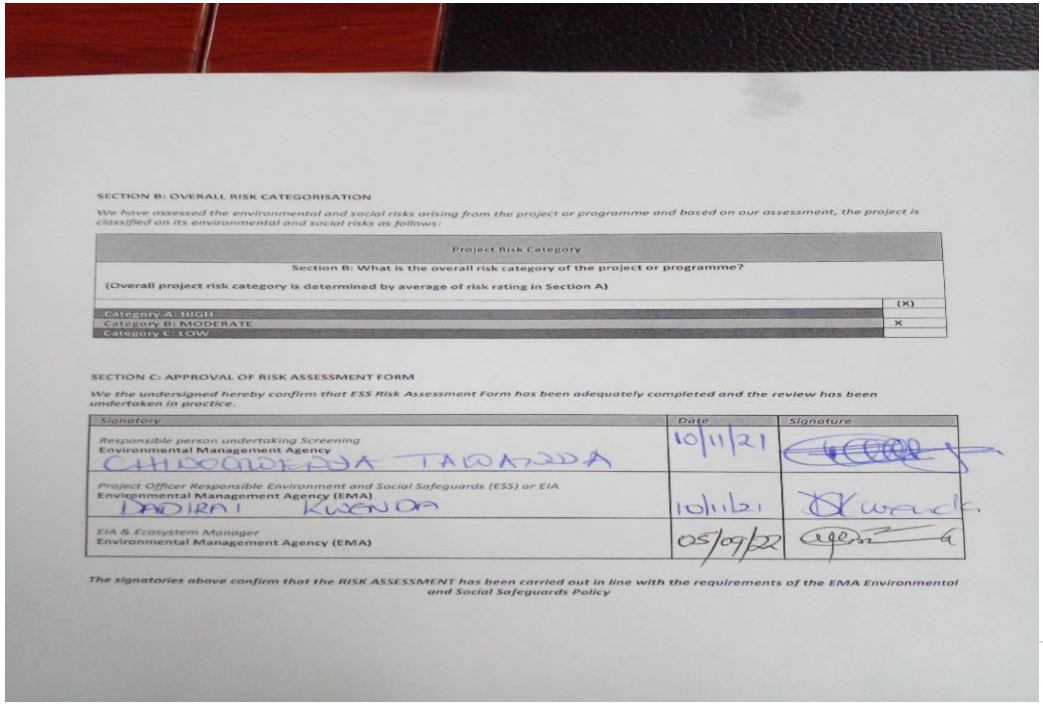
SECTION B: OVERALL RISK CATEGORISATION

We have assessed the environmental and social risks arising from the project or programme and based on our assessment, the project is classified on its environmental and social risks as follows:

Project Risk Category	
Section B: What is the overall risk category of the project or programme? **(Overall project risk category is determined by average of risk rating in Section A)**	
	(X)
Category A: HIGH	
Category B: MODERATE	**X**
Category C: LOW	

SECTION C: APPROVAL OF RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

We the undersigned hereby confirm that ESS Risk Assessment Form has been adequately completed and the review has been undertaken in practice.



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Project Risk Category	
Section B: What is the overall risk category of the project or programme? (Overall project risk category is determined by average of risk rating in Section A)	
Category A: HIGH	(X)
Category B: MODERATE	x
Category C: LOW	

SECTION C: APPROVAL OF RISK ASSESSMENT FORM

We the undersigned hereby confirm that ESS Risk Assessment Form has been adequately completed and the review has been undertaken in practice.

Signatory	*Date*	*Signature*
Responsible person undertaking Screening **Environmental Management Agency** CHINONDERA TAWADDA	10/11/21	
Project Officer Responsible Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS) or EIA **Environmental Management Agency (EMA)** LADIRAI KWENDA	10/11/21	
EIA & Ecosystem Manager **Environmental Management Agency (EMA)**	05/09/22	

The signatories above confirm that the RISK ASSESSMENT has been carried out in line with the requirements of the EMA Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy

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Detailed Disbursement Schedule with activities

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
Component 1: To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	642 000	563 000	550 000	345 000	87 000	2 187 000
Outcome 1.: Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	642 000	563 000	550 000	345 000	87 000	2 187 000
Output 1.1: Conservation agriculture implemented in smallholder farming systems	107 000	76 000	70 000	75 000	28 000	356 000
Activity 1.1.1: Implement conservation agriculture practices in all project areas	87 000	31 000	30 000	30 000	17 000	195 000
Activity 1.1.2: Promote organic agriculture	20 000	15 000	15 000	10 000	10 000	70 000
Activity 1.1.3: Developing appropriate soil amendments to improve soil fertility and structure		20 000	15 000	15 000		50 000
Activity 1.1.4: Set up farmer field schools as demonstration centres	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	1 000	41 000

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
Output 1.2: Agroforestry practices adopted in agricultural landscapes	60 000	30 000	30 000	20 000	20 000	160 000
Activity 1.2.1: Train Farmers in Agroforestry practices	25 000	-	-	-	-	25 000
Activity 1.2.2: Conduct Participatory baseline study of tree, soil and crop yields and Identification of appropriate agroforestry interventions including livestock based agroforestry interventions and	15 000					15 000
Activity 1.2.3: Establish nurseries to Support for seedling production	20 000	30 000	30 000	20 000	20 000	120 000
Output 1.3: Soil and moisture conservation measures implemented	145 000	185 000	185 000	21 000	20 000	556 000
Activity 1.3.1: Promoting soil conservation practices	10 000	20 000	20 000	5 000	5 000	60 000
Activity 1.3.2: Implement moisture conservation technologies	50 000	50 000	50 000			150 000
Activity 1.3.3: Install solar powered boreholes for consumptive and productive use	70 000	100 000	100 000	10 000	10 000	290 000
Activity 1.3.4: Establish soil erosion monitoring plots	15 000	15 000	15 000	6 000	5 000	56 000
Output 1.4: Promote adaptation measures for livestock production	95 000	230 000	165 000	150 000	5 000	645 000
Activity 1.4.1: Establish fodder banks for livestock in selected project areas	15 000	25 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	75 000

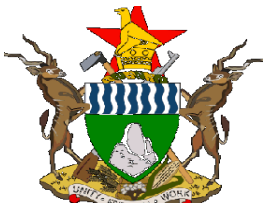
Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
Activity 1.4.2: Promote adaptive livestock breeds	50 000	100 000	100 000	100 000		350 000
Activity 1.4.3:Implement rangeland management initiatives	20 000	100 000	40 000	40 000		200 000
Activity 1.4.4: Training communities on sustainable herd management	10 000	5000	5 000			20 000
Output 1.5: Livelihoods Diversified through value chain development and marketing support	120 000	130 000	135 000	70 000	15 000	470 000
Activity 1.5.1: Promote Apiculture development for communities	10 000	10 000	15 000			35 000
Activity 1.5.2: Promote non-timber forest produce Value addition in project areas	50 000	70 000	70 000	20 000	10 000	220 000
Activity 1.5.3: Promote value addition of high-value pulses and other produce in selected project areas.	60 000	50 000	50 000	50000	5 000	215 000
Component 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	290 000	610 000	257 000	137 000	48 000	1 342 000
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	290 000	610 000	257 000	137 000	48000	1 342 000
Output 2.1: Wetland ecosystems and degraded lands restored and sustainably managed	180 000	270 000	180 000	100 000	41 000	771 000
Activity 2.1.1: Support restoration and sustainable management of wetlands	80 000	120 000	80 000	50 000	20 000	350 000
Activity 2.1.2Support sustainable land management practices	100 000	150 000	100 000	50 000	21 000	421 000

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
Activity 2.2.1 Promote sustainable forest management	15 000	200 000	5 000	5 000	1000	226 000 0
Activity 2.2.2 : Support conservation of threatened plant species	5 000	30 000	2 000	2 000	1000	40000
Activity 2.2.3 : Promote energy saving technology in project areas	40000	60000	60000	20000		180000
Activity 2.2.4: Conduct fire management activities	50 000	50 000	10 000	10 000	5 000	125 000
Component 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework for adaptation	60 000	135 000	85 000	40 000	20 000	340 000
Outcome 3: A conducive Legal/policy framework created	60 000	135 000	85 000	40 000	20 000	340 000
Output 3.1: Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened		35000	25000			60 000
Activity 3.1.1: Review and develop local legal and policy frameworks		10 000	5 000			15,000
Activity 3.1.2 : Conduct public consultations on development of new local by laws.		25000	20 000			45 000
Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of local ward based institutions to integrate climate change adaptation in local planning	25 000	80 000	40 000	40 000	20 000	205 000
Activity 3.2.1: Establish, Train and support existing environment subcommittees, village health committees and disaster risk reduction committees	25 000	80 000	40 000	40 000	20 000	205 000

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
Output 3.3: Extension service providers trained on climate change adaptation	35,000	20,000	20000		-	75,000
Activity 3.4.1: Conduct train the trainer workshops for extension workers and other natural resource practitioners in project areas	35,000	20,000	20 000			75,000
Component 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	114 000	53 000	38 000	43 000	83 000	331 000
Outcome 4: Improved access to climate change adaptation information	114 000	53 000	38 000	43 000	83 000	331 000
Output 4.1: Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of vulnerable groups.	8 000	8 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	25 000
Activity 4.1.1: Train smallholder farmers on climate change adaptation	5 000	5 000				10 000
Activity 4.1.2: Collect and package climate change adaptation information for sharing with smallholder farmers.	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	3 000	15 000
Output 4.2: Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks supported	5 000	10 000		-	-	15 000
Activity 4.2.1: Identify and document local early warning systems	5 000					5 000

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
Activity 4.2.2: Strengthen and introduce appropriate early warning systems		10 000				10 000
Output 4.3: Project knowledge and experience shared	81 000	25 000	25 000	30 000	40 000	201 000
Activity 4.3.1: Hold Project initiation meetings	52 000	-	-	-	-	52 000
Activity 4.3.2: Hold Stakeholder meetings on project progress	24 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	104 000
Activity 4.3.3: Document lessons learnt for wider knowledge dissemination	5 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	20 000	45 000
Output 4.4: Communication strategy developed and implemented	10 000					10 000
Activity 4.4.1: Develop and implement communication strategy for the project	10 000					10 000
Output 4.5: Project monitoring and reporting	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	40 000	80 000
Activity 4.5.1: Produce monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	6 000	30 000
Activity 4.5.3: Conduct project technical reviews	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	20 000
Activity 4.5.4: Conduct end of Project evaluation					30 000	30 000
Total Project Cost	**1 106 000**	**1 361 000**	**930 000**	**565 000**	**238 000**	**4 200 000**

Activity	On Signing agreement	One year after project start	Year 2b	Year 3	Year 4c	Total
National Implementing Entity fee	**162 400**	**67 400**	**42 400**	**42 400**	**42 400**	**357,000**
Training and Governance	20 000	10 000				30 000
Equipment	100 000					100 000
Project Monitoring	32 400	32 400	32 400	32 400	32 400	162 000
Project Audit	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000	50 000
Mid term evaluation		15 000				15 000
Execution fee	**166 400**	**66 400**	**66 400**	**66 400**	**66 400**	**432,000**
Equipment	**100 000**					**100 000**
Staff and field support	**60 000**	**60 000**	**60 000**	**60 000**	**60 000**	**300 000**
Project audit	**6 400**	**6 400**	**6 400**	**6 400**	**6 400**	**32 000**
Total disbursement	**1 434 800**	**1 494 800**	**1 038 800**	**673 800**	**346 800**	**4,989,000**



GENDER ASSESSMENT REPORT

ENHANCING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS IN THE FACE OF A CHANGING CLIMATE IN ARID AND SEMI- ARID AREAS OF ZIMBABWE

EMA
2022

Contents

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

The Zimbabwe National Implementing Entity, the Environmental Management Agency is currently developing a project; **Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe** for funding support from the Adaptation Fund. The project mainly focuses on improving adaptive capacities of communities in drylands and ecosystems restoration in 10 wards across five districts; Chimanimani, Chivi, Gutu, Mberengwa and Bulilima. This will be implemented in partnership with Orap, Care International and Tsuro Trust over a five year period.

The Adaptation Fund (AF) was created in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol with the mandate to finance concrete adaptation projects in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Gender is a strategic priority of the Adaptation Fund. Gender mainstreaming and gender responsive interventions are core components of the AF operations. For some time now, strong linkages have been established between advancing gender equality and progressing sustainable development and environmental management[24]. These links are anchored in global, regional and national frameworks that promote women's rights and empowerment as well as gender equality within the context of sustainable development, environmental management, and now climate change. The interlinkages of gender equality and climate change have gained momentum and more prominence within research, policy dialogues, climate change negotiations, and climate action by a variety of implementers. In Zimbabwe, this is reflected in the efforts that led to the production of the Gender Action Plan on Climate Change (with special focus on the NDC) and the Gender Action Plan for Disaster Risk Management (DRM). In addition, EMA developed the Gender Screening Manual and the Gender Risk Assessment Manuals as tools that to be used in all projects, and in specific those focused on adaptation climate change.

In the process leading to the development of the proposal submitted to AF, EMA commissioned a number of studies including a gender assessment study and a Gender Assessment report was thus produced.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT

The gender assessment's overall objective was to provide an overview of gender issues in the project area for a deeper understanding of the root causes of the inequality and gaps through a gender analysis. The specific objectives were to:

i. Conduct an in-depth gender analysis to determine gaps/issues on gender and intersectionality. (The National Gender Policy, the vulnerability report and the gender assessment report will be key documents to determine areas of investigation). This will enable understanding of how women, girls, boys and men of all ages and abilities have been affected and are coping with the effects of climate change.
ii. Carry out a brief situational analysis of national context with the perspective of climate change adaptation
iii. Review relevant sector policies or strategies, in the context of climate change adaptation and gender.

SECTION 2: METHODOLOGY

The methodology used took into consideration the COVID 19 Pandemic and requirements for social distancing and hygiene, to prevent the spreading of the virus.

A **mixed methods approach** using **grounded theory[25] of research** was employed for this analysis. This entailed generating theory to explain/justify relevant gender equality issues to be investigated, that is 'grounded' in the data that is systematically collected and analysed to determine connections between behaviours and social

[24]Adaptation Fund- Assessing Progress: Integrating Gender in Adaptation Fund Projects and Programmes

[25] Grounded Theory was originally developed by Glaser and Strauss (California, USA) during their study 'Awareness of Dying'; http://ebn.bmj.com/

relationships of groups. The grounded theory method merges the processes of data collection and analysis and will be applied to both qualitative and quantitative data[26]. This allows iteration and flexibility as the manifestation of gender equality in climate change adaptation was explored, refined and advanced through conclusions and recommendations that are **evidence based**. The grounded theory method requires that analysis of data proceeds through a process of constant comparison. **Data collection** and **data analysis** was therefore done concurrently resulting in an iterative process whereby as more data is collected and analysed, new and/or additional participants and/or data sources was identified and investigated to fill gaps, clarify uncertainty, and confirm interpretation as the research progresses. This in turn facilitated a robust analysis of the data and subsequently informed categories (or themes) that were analysed and conclusions and recommendations made, at all the multiple levels of the investigation.

Data Collection and Analysis

The collection and analysis were built up progressively using a range of primary and secondary data collected through qualitative and quantitative means. A **purposive sample** of participants and/or data sources was developed to guide and direct collection and generation of relevant data at all levels in response to the research questions. This included selected organisations, coalitions, networks, associations, institutional bodies e.g. of policy makers, private sector business, multi-lateral and bilateral development partners, traditional systems of local governance (e.g. Chiefs Council), churches, civil society and beneficiaries such as women, girls, youths, the elderly, other marginalised groups (such as key populations) and people living with disabilities, ensuring the coverage of the selected districts and wards.

Data was collected through **document review, focus group discussions[27], questionnaires** and **in-depth key informant interviews** using structured open-ended questions. Data sources included published literature, grey literature, reports, transcripts, memos, minutes etc. and other sources as directed by responses to research questions. On site observation of the people and the area provide a first impression, which was confirmed during group discussions.

Gender analytic tools such as the Moser Conceptual Framework; Harvard Analytic Framework; Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) Framework were used to unpack the impact of disasters and enhance joint analysis with participants i.e. Women's Equality and Empowerment Frameworks, Capacities and Vulnerabilities Frameworks etc. was customised and used to engage participants, ensuring rigour in the design of the process and application of respective tools. The analysis therefore focused on but not limited to:

- Gender division of labour analysis using an activity profile
- Identification of resources that women and men utilise in their activities and the benefits they derive from them using the resources access and control profile
- How the resources profile of women and men interact with the influencing factors using a context profile
- Identification of the women's and men's needs arising from the influencing factors using the practical and strategic needs analysis

2.1 TARGET AREAS AND STAKEHOLDERS

The study focused on two selected wards in each of the five selected districts as follows:

Table1: Population consulted

District	Wards	Total met	Females	Males
Chimanimani	Mhaṇdarume Ward 2	39	14	25
	Chakohwa ward 3	20	12	8

[26]Glaser, B., and Strauss, A. (1967). The Discovery of Grounded Theory. Chicago: Aldine

[27]Given the current lockdown situation with Covid-19, focus group discussions and key informant interviews can be conducted virtually e.g. using zoom or Skype and/or over the phone, as is realistically feasible

Chivi	Maringe Ward 22	58	33	25
	Ward 106	34	15	19
Gutu	Ward 36	30	10	20
	Ward 9	15	7	8
Mberengwa	Ward 11	45	32	13
	Ward 26	93	37	56
Bulilima	Gwambe Ward 2	20	5	15
	Dombodema Ward 20	22	13	9
Total Consulted		376	178	198

SECTION 3: THE GENDER AND CIMATE CHANGE LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Strong interlinkages have been made between advancing gender equality and progressing sustainable development and environmental management. These links are well anchored in a global normative policy framework that promotes women's empowerment and gender equality in the context of sustainable development and economic growth—as well as in combating and coping with climate change. International, regional and national policy and legal frameworks have been put in place and signed to encourage country level gender sensitive action towards climate change adaptation and mitigation and to strengthen opportunities for enhancing adaptive capacities and resilience of women and men, girls and boys.

The Government of Zimbabwe signed the Paris Agreement, a significant milestone and evidence of the country's commitment to supporting global efforts aimed at accelerating and intensifying the actions required for a sustainable low carbon future. 2014 saw the launch of the Lima Work Programme on Gender aimed at achieving gender-responsive climate policy in all relevant activities under the Convention. In 2019 at COP 29, the UNFCCC further adopted a Gender Action Plan (GAP), created under the enhanced Lima work programme. The GAP calls for inclusiveness and equal participation of women and men, girls and boys, as well as gender sensitive and responsive policies, programs and projects within all climate change elements of mitigation, adaptation, capacity building, technology transfer and finance. Under the SDGs, gender equality is an essential aspect of "leaving no one behind", one of the guiding principles of the 2030 Agenda. There is also a dedicated SDG on gender (SDG 5), and gender equality is considered an accelerator for achieving all the SDGs. SDG gender indicators crosscut climate indicators and vice versa.

Additionally, various international normative frameworks on gender calls for the need to mainstream gender in all sectors including climate change. These instruments include the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), The Beijing Platform for Action, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, and the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

At national level, policies and strategies have been developed to guide national response measures in addressing the impacts of climate change. The Constitution of Zimbabwe being the supreme law of the land has strong provisions on both the environment and gender. The Constitution recognises gender as one of the founding values and principles of the Constitution. Further section 73 provides for Environmental Rights where the Constitution guarantees an environment that is protected through prevention of pollution and environmental degradation, promoting conservation and through the use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development.[28]

The Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014) and the National Climate Policy (2018) acknowledge that climate change exacerbates the gender dimensions of vulnerability which arise from existing social inequalities and gendered divisions of labour. The National Climate Change Response Strategy has a

[28] Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment No. 20) (2013)

strategic objective on mainstreaming gender, children and youth, people living with HIV and AIDS and other vulnerable groups into all climate change interventions. The policy strategies are to mainstream climate change in policies for the vulnerable groups with their active participation at every level; strengthen the adaptive capacity of the vulnerable groups, enhance provision of early warning systems on droughts, floods and disease outbreaks to vulnerable groups; and ensure a coordinated approach in providing them with emergency services. The National Gender Policy (2017) has a specific thematic area on gender and climate change and promotes the mainstreaming of gender in environmental and climate change policies and strategies. It recognises that women are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The key strategies proposed in the Policy are anchored on increasing gender responsiveness in national policies and strategies on climate change adaptation. EMA went on to put in place a Gender Policy to ensure gender is prioritized in its structures, systems and programmes.

This gender assessment was specifically informed by the National Gender Policy Implementation Strategy, the Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan (NDC selected sectors for Zimbabwe), EMA Gender Policy, The Gender Screening Manual and the Risk Assessment Manual developed by EMA for the Adaptation fund.

SECTION 4: FINDINGS

4.1 HARNESSING THE DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND

Women, as well as men, significantly contribute to combating climate change as acknowledgeable small-scale farmers and leaders of climate-change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. Women and the youth constitute the greater proportion of Zimbabwe's population and leaving them behind in environment and climate change processes means leaving the largest population behind. Nationally, the proportion of male to female population is 48% and 52%, respectively[29] with 60.2% of the population being under 25 years (*ibid).* The overall district and ward population dynamics is capture in the table below.

Table 2: Distribution of Population in the Selected Districts

District	Total Population	Population in project area	Females	Males	Youths
Bulilima	90,561	10800	5616	5184	6480
Chivi	166,049	7260	3804	3456	4356
Chimanimani	134,940	7320	3806	3514	4392
Gutu	203,083	7200	3744	3456	4320
Mberengwa	185,757	7240	3765	3475	4344

Table 3: Distribution of Population in the selected Wards

District	Wards	Total	Females	Males	Comments
Chimanimani	Ward 2	7291	3967	3324	327 widows, 204 disabled, 48 child headed hhlds
	Ward 3	7380	3912	3468	512 female headed hhlds, 48 child headed hhlds
Chivi	Ward 22	3887	2008	1879	14hhlds are child headed
	Ward 10	4132	2713	1419	3hhlds are child headed
Gutu	Ward 36	9901	5068	4833	68 disabled
	Ward 9	10300	5900	4400	Of the population, 2500 are Female youths, 2300 male youths, 13 hhlds are child headed, 31 disabled, 318 female headed hhlds.
Mberengwa	Ward 11	3602	1972	1630	4 out of 791 hhlds are child headed

[29]Zimbabwe 2017 Intercensal Demographic Survey (ICDS); citypopulation.de

	Ward 26	5967	3260	2707	17out of 1216 hhlds are child headed
Bulilima	Ward 2	4452	2404	2048	-
	Ward 20	2786	1477	1309	-
Total		59698	32681	27017	

DISABILITY

In 2012 Zimbabwe had 817,643 persons living with disability which translates to approximately 7% of the country; most of whom (77 percent) lived in rural areas. The Central Statistics (2012) showed that the proportion of disabilities was higher in females (56%) than males (44%)[30]. With no variation across the sexes, Midlands Province had the highest percentage of persons with disability (15 percent), followed by Manicaland (14 %) and Mashonaland West (13 %) while the lowest percentages were in Bulawayo (4 %) and Matabeleland South (5 %). The vulnerability assessment report for the selected project districts, showed that at baseline, 16% of all households sampled had at least one of their members having some form of disability. Bulilima had the lowest proportion of households with members living with disabilities (9.9%). Almost a fifth of households in Chivi reporting living with a person with disability in their households. For the particular project areas, ward 2 of Chimanimani has 204 people living with disability.

Table 4: Percent of people living with disabilities in the project districts

District	Men %		Women %	
	Total	H/H heads	Total	H/H heads
Bulilima	39.5	19.3	60.5	22.8
Chivi	42.2	15.5	57.8	18.9
Chimanimani	45	11.4	55	16.3
Gutu	44.3	17.7	55.7	21.3
Mberengwa	44	9.7	56	11.8

All communities consulted agreed that disability is one of the factors that contribute to vulnerability. On consultation, all communities raised that, women and girls with disabilities experience higher rates of discrimination and gender-based violence, sexual abuse, neglect, maltreatment, and exploitation than women and girls without disabilities. They are also more likely to be poor with limited livelihood options especially as household heads. Access to water and access to energy are some of the biggest challenges. Attention and specific projects focused on those with disabilities are needed to also build resilience with dignity.

In the project area, other than the direct targeting of people with disabilities (PWDs) for government social protection programmes, there is limited mainstreaming of disability in agricultural, livelihoods, and climate adaptation interventions. Participation in community based social protection organisations, such as grocery clubs, asset-based clubs, ISALs and VSLs, among others, was lower relative to those households with PWDs, implying potentially higher exposure to shocks given lower cushioning from within their communities. The few members who attended the meeting expressed concern over the fact that community empowerment projects including climate change adaptation interventions generally promote technologies which in some instances are labour intensive for PWDs and the elderly. Therefore, they are mostly left behind in most interventions.

The Elderly

In Bulilima and Chivi, some of the elderly interviewed reported that digging and planting basins under conservation agriculture was very difficult for them and was only possible through hiring labour. Similarly,

[30] The Zimbabwe 2012 Population Census Persons with Disability Thematic Report.

another elderly respondent also cited that the promotion of small, grained cereals as climate adaptation had not considered the labour implications from planting to bird scaring and processing.

Widows

For all communities visited, it was noted that there was a significant number of widows. In Mhandarume, Ward2 in Chimanimani for instance, out of a total number of 1487 households, 327 are headed by widows. Their challenges include access and use of fundamental resources like land and implements which are usually men owned in a community. However, they were among those with sustainable livelihoods particularly in Gutu Ward 36. It was observed that most of the widows are the decision makers in their households and tend also to be warmed up easily to new ideas and to projects introduced in the area. They are involved in various livelihood options that included gardening and crafts.

4.2 THE GENDER BURDEN OF WORK:

Various manifestations of climate change, such as drought, exacerbate fuelwood and water scarcity, add more to the domestic burdens of women than to those of men. As a cultural norm, women's responsibility at household level is to secure water, food and energy for cooking and heating (reproductive roles). Increased drought occurrences, reduced rainfall and shortening of rainy seasons as well as deforestation make it harder to secure these resources.

A time use study of the selected wards confirmed the conventional notion of the differences in the roles men and women play in society and household. The time use analysis highlighted differences in social and private responsibilities between men and women. Women spend considerably more amount of time (about 5 times more) than men on caring for the household and household members; men, on the other hand, are the primary "breadwinner" in the household spending more time on farming and outside household livelihood options. These differences are likely to have a far-reaching welfare implication on women especially during and/or in the aftermath of natural disaster incidents such as droughts and cyclones, as they are expected to provide necessary care to the family and household to minimize the disruption. Below is a typical time use by gender from Chakohwa Ward 3 in Chimanimani

Table 5: Time use for men in Chakohwa Ward 3, Chimanimani

Time	Activity
06.00	Wake-up, check on the livestock and on the yard in general
7.00	Breakfast/snack, go to the field/garden
11.30	Back home/rest under the shade/repair field implements
12.00	Lunch
12.30-15.00	Rest under the shade/repair implements
15.00	Back to the field
16.30	Back home, bath and visit the shops and relax
19.30	Dinner
20.30	Go to bed

Table 6: Time use for Women in Chakohwa Ward 3, Chimanimani

Time	Activity
05.00	Wake-up, sweep the yard, collect water, light up fire
6.00	Bath children and Prepare food for those going to school
7.00	Go to the field/garden
11.30	Back home, collect water, clean the house, prepare lunch
12.00	Serve lunch to those who were at the field. Leave food for those who have gone to school
13.00	Continue with housework, clean dishes
14.00	Rest
15.00	Go back to the field/to the garden
17.00	Back home, collect water and warm water for all to bath

18.00	Prepare dinner
19.30	Dinner and tidy up the kitchen
20.00	Listen to news/help children with homework
	Prepare for the next day
22.00	Go to bed

From the time use tables, women spend approximately about 17 hours and men spend an average of 8 hours on home duties. Women duties include cooking, fetching water and firewood while for men the focus is on productive work and mainly in the field. This leads to time poverty and has negative effects upon their health[31]. The time pressures (time poverty) on women often mean they have fewer hours to spend on productive, income generating livelihood activities than men do.

It was also noted from the discussions that energy and water availability are a challenge in most wards or some villages. For women, collection of firewood translates to walking between 2 to 5 km, taking 2-3 hours every third day. To others collection of water involves travelling between 1 to 4 kilometres and spending 30minutes to 2 hours respectively, twice to three times a day. However, men sometimes also get involved in collecting both water and firewood. Men collect large quantities, and they use scotch carts and/wheelbarrows and even hired labour. This lessens the burden to women as water collected this way last 2 to 3 days and firewood last up to a month.

To add on, women and girls spend more time indoors and more time near the fire cooking hence they are more vulnerable to pollutants released during biomass combustion. The need for investments in energy saving techniques, investment in renewable energy and provision of safe water was emphasised in all communities consulted.

The burden of work between those located in semi-urban/growth points and those in rural areas was different. Those at growth points have easy access to water and used alternative sources of energy such as gas or electricity, particularly ward 22 of Chivi, compared to those in rural areas that relied mainly on firewood for cooking and a bit of solar to some for lighting. An analysis of time-use for men and women in the two locations reflected, time poverty for women compared to men.

Separate consultations with young women and men confirmed limited economic opportunities for young women as their main income opportunities are limited to crafts making and selling and in Chimanimani they are limited to selling of timber and non-timber products. Young girls and female youths were in most cases involved with helping their mothers with domestic work. They highly welcomed any additional income generation opportunities that the project may be able to provide.

4.3 GENDER AND THE ECONOMY

There is an intrinsic link between poverty, agricultural production, sustainability, food security, the environment as well as climate change. 86% of the rural population (of which 52% are women) live below the poverty line. The poverty indicators, such as the Human Development Index (HDI)[32] and the estimated Gross National Income (GNI)[33] per capita are lower for females (0.496) compared to men (0.535)[34]. Similarly, GNI per capita was lower for females at US$1,360, compared to men at US$1,822. The following is a summary of the economic activities in the four districts which are shown in detail in Annex 1:

[31]Adger, 2000.

[32]HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development such as a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living

[33] GNI is the value of all goods and services produced by nationals whether in a country or outside over a specific period of time.

[34]UNDP (2017)

a) The selected districts have primarily agriculture as the main economic activity. All the selected districts are in agriculture regions 4 and/or 5, where rainfall is unreliable and are prone to droughts. All wards except in Chakohwa, Chimanimani depend solely on dryland agriculture. Chakohwa has an irrigation scheme which enables the growing of crops throughout the year. Organised community gardens were one activity that supplemented food security and provided an opportunity for communities to earn a living. Women formed the majority of those that worked in the gardens. A good example was the community garden in Mberengwa, where women form most plot owners. However, there is limited diversity of crops grown with risks of post-harvest losses due to oversupply of one crop and farmers are unable to sell their crops.

Mhandarume Ward 2 in Chimanimani and Wards 20 and 2 in Bulilima have serious water challenges. For Mhandarume, no perennial rivers pass through the ward while for Bulilima the few water bodies are heavily silted and affected by drought. The few boreholes in the areas have very low water yield. For Mhandarume, livelihood options are very limited and most of the young men and women are into gold panning and seek employment from areas with irrigation schemes as casual labour.

b) Young women and men in the project areas are mostly found in irregular and informal employment such as gold panning and buying and selling clothes and groceries. In Bulilima in particular, men moved to neighbouring countries in search of paid employment. In Chimanimani some men move to the mining sector. Women in general tend to focus more on agricultural production which is prone to the impacts of drought. The movement of men and in particular young men has influenced gender dynamics and power relations especially among youths. Some of the young married women have autonomy and decision-making powers over use of land and livelihood options available in their communities, as most of the young men tend to focus on other "fast" income earning options.

c) In all the communal areas, whilst both men and women have access to use of family land. However, the land belongs to the men, "munda ndewababa". The ownership inequalities to productive resources and assets to some extent determine vulnerability, and how women or communities cope with, adapt to, and recover from climate change events.

d) Women are vulnerable to climate change hazards. In cases of drought, women's economic positions are affected adversely because communities tend to adopt depletive asset stripping strategies to meet the immediate needs of the family. Traditionally, women control small livestock like goats and chickens. These are the first to be sold when a climate related hazard occurs, primarily because small livestock are considered as quick and easy to sell off. Often men are reluctant to de-stock big livestock especially cattle, in climate related hazards such as droughts, and frequent prolonged dry spells and floods, are more disempowering to both women than men. Men and young men migrate to other areas even outside the country leaving women with the burden of keeping and sustaining the households. All these roles are exacerbated by climate change, and they make the work of women more challenging. In Bulilima, Chivi and Mberengwa, usually the men migrate to neighbouring countries while the women and children stay home to take care of the homestead and all the chores including those normally done by men. Community noted that, in general, households with an adult female and without an adult male experience higher rates of hunger than those who have an adult male.

e) Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) in form of wild fruits such as "Nyii" and baobab fruit, mushrooms, macimbi, birds called "Ngozha", Baobab tree bark for crafts and medicines have been collect and, in some cases, value added for communities to leverage on household incomes. Women and youths collect fruits and ngozha for sale along roadsides. Men and male youths often go for high value products such as firewood sales where they sell the firewood to other locals in ox drawn carts or collection of NTFPs in large quantities than women.

f) Women dominate social groups, including those for income generation and social cohesion and protection. The ISAL groups in the selected communities are women dominated.

4.4 GENDER AND AGRICULTURE

In Zimbabwe, women provide 70% of the labour in agriculture and 60% of the women directly produce agricultural commodities. In dryland farming activities, women are the major contributors to agricultural

production, however cash crop production remains the domain of males. Men in the project areas largely make decisions on the cash crops/major source of staple crops grown and marketed. These crops include tobacco, cotton, and maize. Women are responsible for ensuring food and nutrition security for the household and thus tend to focus on crops such as groundnuts, pumpkins and vegetables.

Crops grown in dryland agriculture include, maize, rapoko, groundnuts, and pearl millet. An average family of 5 requires 1 to one and half buckets of maize per week. In a good rainy season, harvest range from 12X50kg bags to 5tonnes. This means that families have enough to eat and surplus for selling. However, in a bad rainy season harvest range from one bucket to 5x50kg bags of maize. This means that from the time of harvest, households are already in need of food aid. The growing of small grains benefits the communities consulted who are in very dry zones. However, these grains are not a favourite staple food for local communities. Therefore, communities normally grow the small grain for sale but they face challenges with regards to markets and post-harvest losses from limited storage facilities.

In irrigated lands, work in the field is shared between women and men. Watering of the fields is usually done at night to reduce evapotranspiration. This is usually done by males while households with no male figure usually hire help for this task. Crops grown range from maize to horticultural crops targeted at markets in urban areas. Marketing is usually done by males. It was agreed that irrigation schemes are the main source of sustainable food and income for the families. It is important to note that most irrigation schemes were installed in the 1960's and need repairs and modern equipment.

One of the sources of livelihood for the women was vegetable gardening during the dry season. Youths too venture into horticulture as a source of livelihood. Older men are also into agriculture, but their main role is to plough the land, with little inputs in the caring for the crops. They however participate in harvesting, processing, and transportation of crops/grains to markets.

Land Ownership: All the districts are in communal areas, where land is communally owned and is normally allocated to male heads of families. Land resource is governed under patriarchy, which privileges male ownership and women's access to land is mediated by their relationship to men. Women in all the communities consulted confirmed that they did not own the land and the land belonged to their husbands. In this regard, men have the land rights and the decision-making power even in terms of crops grown. The women are often allocated land by their husbands to grow crops such as groundnuts and rapoko (these are crops that require a lot of patience to weed). However, women have autonomy over the proceeds earned from these crops if they are relatively small harvests (up to 5-50kg bags). Most of them indicated that they buy household items and contribute to family food supplies.

Livestock: Households own a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 7 cattle, an average of 6 goats and up to 20 chickens. Donkeys are a common draft power in Chivi and Bililima, with households owning an average of 2 donkeys. Women own small livestock such as chicken, goats, sheep and other small ruminants as a form of livelihood and household food source, while older men usually own most of the cattle. The young men and women are responsible for herding the cattle. The cattle are sold as a last resort in times of crisis and the money used to pay school fees, hospital bills or to buy food and other household needs. Cattle rearing is getting more difficult with changing seasons and frequent droughts that reduce water availability and animal feed. Too much rainfall has also caused serious disease outbreaks that have seriously depleted the stocks. The communal grazing areas have also been depleted in size to accommodate new settlers. The reduced grazing areas is increasing the challenges associated with overstocking, land degradation and soil erosion.

It was noted that young men working outside the country or in urban areas, own livestock as a form of investment for their money. However, decisions to reduce the herd during droughts or disease outbreaks become difficult for those who are looking after the livestock herd. The result is loss through deaths of most of the animals due to lack of timely decision making as in most cases during droughts.

4.5 GENDER AND ENERGY

The sources of energy included electricity, solar power and fuelwood. More than 80% of those consulted indicated that they mainly use fuelwood for cooking and solar for lighting. Except for those located near growth points, the rest of the households do not have access to electricity. Due to the over-reliance on fuelwood and an increase in population, fuelwood is nolonger a commodity that can be easily accessed. Both men and women experience the pinch of energy poverty. The responsibility for collecting firewood and ensuring energy availability for other uses, is directly linked to the gender roles that each family member performs. In selected districts, women and girls spend approximately about 2-3 hours every three days collecting firewood using their heads and travel 2-4km. Men on the other hand sometimes help with this task and take 4-6 hours every 3-4 weeks using scotch carts.

The challenges associated with time, quantity and quality of firewood created a business opportunity to male youths. They collect and sell firewood to communities. A scotch cart load cost $10-15USD. This load last three to four weeks for an average family of 5. Some of the firewood is sold as heaps by the roadside or at growth points. A youth earns on average $100USD per month from selling firewood.

The impact of access or lack of access to energy both in terms of quality and adequacy has differential implications to men and women, with women struggling more than men. Women in the selected areas, like most rural women around the world, spend more time indoors and more time near the fire while cooking hence they are more affected by the pollutants released during biomass combustion.

4.6 GENDER AND WATER

The selected districts fall under region 4 and 5, which is characterised by scanty and unreliable rainfall. Water is a scarce commodity and issues of quantity and quality are of paramount importance and varies with source of water. Sources of potable water are rivers, springs, boreholes, deep wells, dams and water from sand extraction "Mafuku". Availability varies with districts. Mhandarume Ward in Chimanimani is a dire situation. It has 3 boreholes which do not yield enough for all household in the area. The community relies on traditional springs. Even though the travel only 2km to the nearest source of water, they take more than an hour to fill their containers. Limited water availability affects livelihood options and income in these areas. Parts of Chakowa Ward is in a similar situation.

Women and girls are the main purveyors of water. An average family of 5 required 8 X 20 litres containers of water per day for cooking, cleaning and bathing. Normally women and girls visit the water source twice a day, in the morning and evening. Water is carried on the head and sometimes in wheelbarrows. Time taken varies with reliability of source and ranges from 30minutes to 1 hour. Distance travelled to water sources is on average 2km. Male youths sometimes also help with water collection. When they help, they carry large quantities such as 10x20litres containers of drums. This last for two to three days. It was also noted that men also get involved in water collection if they are into projects such as brick molding or building or other projects such as piggery. The need for reliable and closely located water sources was overemphasised.

4.7 FINANCIAL INCLUSION

There are distinct gender differences in financial inclusion of men and women through community based Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs). These institutions help households bridge food and income gaps when exposed to shocks and dominated by women, both in composition and leadership. Overall, 86.3% of all respondents that indicated membership to an ISAL were female. In Bulilima and Gutu 100% of respondents reported that their households were represented by a female member in an ISAL.

Use of mobile banking was also very popular. Almost every household owns a cellphone and have access to a mobile account. Transaction at the community level is either in cash or through mobile banking. Ownership of the mobile bank accounts was not specifically biased, though men tended to have an advantage in cases where the household owned one cellphone.

Access to and use of the formal banking system was limited to those that have had jobs in urban areas or have/are professionals that earned a salary. The majority of these are male.

4.8 GENDER AND MINING:

Field consultations revealed that illegal mining mainly of gold is rampart in Chimanimani, Gutu and Mberengwa. Whilst men and women are involved in this activity, men are more ithan women. Challenges for women's effective participation in mining include lack of access to credit and capital (technology); high prevalence of violence and harassment in the sector (the case of "*mashurugwi*"); and exposure to dangerous substances such as mercury that have serious health implications. Land degradation in the form of open pits was noted as an issue of concern. Farmers felt that the pits posed potential danger to the animals as they may fall in those pits. Some of those pits also collected water and become breeding places for mosquitoes.

Youths especially of school going age have also helped their parents in the gold panning activities during COVID period when schools were closed. This exposed both girls and boys to the vices such as prostitution and violence and with some losing the value for education, thereby dropping out of school. The communities noted that, whereas boys also drop out of school in favour of income earning opportunities such as artisanal mining, the rate compared to girls seemingly remains low. Men with cash earned from artisanal mining have been one of the reasons of concern expressed by communities as resulting in early child marriages and teenage pregnancies.

4.9 GENDER AND SOCIAL DYMANICS:

Social dynamics in the selected districts are marred with issues of child marriages and gender-based violence. This undermines the participation of women and girls in development processes. In the project area, young women have slightly different experiences than men of same age groups. Young women are married, or at least have children at a young age compared to male counterparts of the same age. The GBV referral pathway is not well known by most communities. However, the use of the traditional method to resolve conflict is popular with the use of the chiefs and neighbours.

4.10 GENDER AND COMMUNICATION

The communities use several modes of communication to pass on essential messages. Cellphones and social media were identified as effective. Bulk messaging like weather and early warning is received and messages of assistance is also quickly transmitted for assistance. However, the role of the Headman's messenger and word of mouth was also identified as effective and caters for those who are not online including the elderly and those with disabilities. Community meetings and/ or gatherings like funerals were platforms for passing on essential messages. School children are also used to pass on important messages to their parents. Messages passed varied from, food relief distribution, assistance to the vulnerable, visit by technocrats like Agritex and health officials and even visits by political leadership. Both men and women had equal access to information. There was limited use of community radios in all communities.

4.11 GENDER AND DECISION MAKING:

It was noted that women are increasingly taking more prominent roles in committees at community level. Most communities are now mandating that a certain proportion of seats in committees be reserved for women. In Chimanimani, a quota system is such that in every sub-district committee at least three members should be women. In Bulilima, women dominated most committees such as the water committee in terms of numbers. The inclusion is necessary to ensure that the views and experiences of women are considered in all decisions. Despite women's inclusion in local level committees, they remain outside the political and critical decision-making structures of council as in the table below. In the project area for instance, there is 1 female councillor against a total of 11 councillors

Table 7: Gender Representation in Council in the selected districts

District	Total Councillors	No. Of Women	% Women
Bulilima	22	4	18.2%
Chivi	32	3	9.4%
Chimanimani	22	1	4.5%
Gutu	41	4	9.8%
Mberengwa	37	5	13.5%

The low representation of women in politics constrains their ability to meaningfully participate in climate change decisions, adaptation, and mitigation initiatives as it renders them less able to influence policies, programmes and decisions that impact their lives. The limited participation of women in policy decision making explains the reason behind the gender-neutral approach by officials in climate change management, mitigation and adaptation, and an appreciation of the gender differentiated roles of both women and men (i.e. their distinct needs, constraints and priorities) as agents of change.

SECTION 5: POTENTIAL PROJECTS

In this assessment, women, men and youth expressed their willingness to engage in project activities more actively. This resulted in a particular set proposed projects as in below table 9.

Table 8: Selected projects for the selected Wards

District	Wards	Selected projects
Chimanimani	Mhandarume Ward 2	• Fish farming. • Brick molding. • Wengezi water conveyance. • Development of irrigation canal from Wengezi conveyance. • Dam construction. • Livestock production with supplementary feeds. • Nutrition garden with drip irrigation
	Chakohwa ward 3	• Borehole for gardens. • Goat farming. • Fish farming. • Pig farming. • Chicken rearing. • Green house projects. • Water harvesting projects.
Chivi	Maringe Ward 22	• Irrigation projects from the nearby Tokwe Mukosi Dam. • Tourism projects linked to the dam. • Projects- goats keeping, heifer by elderly men. • Solar powered irrigation, egg selling, tech-voc, broilers for women. • Men - livestock rearing. • Beekeeping. • Youths - vocational training, sport sponsorship. • Water production. • Tree planting. • Gulley filling
	Ward 106	• Projects- goats keeping, heifer by elderly men • Solar powered irrigation, egg selling, tech voc, broilers for women. • Men - livestock rearing, beekeeping. • Youths - vocational training, sport sponsorship. • Water production, Tree planting, gulley filling.
Gutu	Ward 36	• Poultry (pigs, chickens,) goats • Water to do projects- Nyazvidzi stream and Albeit weir dam needs to be protected

	Ward 9	• Tree planting • Poultry • Water…portable and gardens • Goats • Baking…young women • Sewing…young women • Restocking of cattle, and management activities…. with dip tanks to fight diseases, close monitoring of stock, engagement of livestock. Now just using powdery chemicals not deep-water dipping
Mberengwa	Ward 11	• Livestock rearing (pigs, chickens and cattle) • Carpentry • Welding • Bakery • Sewing • Hairdressing • Selling bales • Weaving • Building
	Ward 26	• Livestock production (pigs, poultry, goat and cattle) • Cattle fattening • Sewing • Cattle and poultry feed production • Fishery production
Bulilima	Gwambe Ward 2	• Nutrition gardens. • Boreholes. • Feedlot. • Small livestock (piggery, goat rearing)
	Dombodema Ward 20	• Solar powered boreholes in each of the 3 villages. • Dam scooping. • Water troughs for livestock drinking. • Small livestock rearing project • Small grains. • Biogas

SECTION 6: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PROJECT

Based on the project design process as well as assessment results described above, and the vulnerability assessment report, gender considerations will be incorporated within the various aspects of the project to ensure that the project contributes to the empowerment of women, men, girls and boys including the vulnerable in the project area.. The following recommendations are made for the project:

1. Fundamental to this project is the full participation and responsibilities of all community members in climate change adaptation and resilience building. Participation in some of the project activities and taking on additional responsibilities may even lead to time poverty especially for women if not planned well yet will

directly lead to increased economic opportunities which is an important condition for gender equality. Therefore, project activities should be designed to integrate the principle of gender empowerment. In addition to the project activities that present opportunities and/or assign new responsibilities specifically for women, other potential project activities as listed by the communities are likely to have positive impacts on the status of women and youths in society.

2. Facilitating women's participation in areas women are underrepresented and build leadership skills.
3. Women also typically have fewer financial and physical assets, making it more difficult to rebound after a significant storm or drought, and lack mobility and opportunity to engage in public and private decision-making. Therefore, they would benefit from diversified sources of livelihood. Potential risks of differentiated social and environmental impacts of project activities to men and women will continuously be examined and/or monitored during the site-specific assessment process and project implementation. The objective being to mitigate any potential negative effects on women, children and/or vulnerable groups. A value chain analysis can assist in linking the farmers to markets.
4. Whilst addressing issues of climate change and adaptation, there is also need to address other environmental and social dynamics. Issues of reforestation, access to water and energy, rehabilitation of land, GBV and Child marriages can be integrated in all projects for a holistic improvement of the environment and livelihoods.
5. Access to water was identified as one issue that requires attention in all communities. It was identified as one resource that could transform lives of both men and women quickly and easily. Water provides opportunities for gardening and horticulture production and improves family health.

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

WARD	No. H/H	MALE	FEMALE	CHILD-HEADED H/H	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	YIELD/ SEASON	LIVESTOCK/ H/H	WATER SOURCE	FIREWOOD	EXSISTING PROJECTS	PROPOSED PROJECTS	COMMENTS
BULILIMA **DOMBODEMA** **WARD 20**	2786/ 398 hhlds	1309	1477		- Poultry (road runner) - Market gardening. - Brick moulding. - Tailoring and shoe repairs. - VS&L clubs. - Selling of mopane worms (amacimbi). - Rearing and selling of small livestock and cattle. - Pottery. - Sculpting. - Firewood vending.	**Good season:** - Maize-10bags - Groundnuts 10-15bags **Bad season**: - Maize-2bags - Pearl Millet___3 bags	Cows-1-5 Goats-10-15 Chicken-30-40	MALE Borehall HIKWA Bore hall Tjompani none **Max distance-3km**	time spent-3hrs Distance travelled-3km load last 3days	Matelema Sand Dam	- Solar powered boreholes in each of the 3 villages. - Dam scooping. - Water troughs for livestock drinking. - Small livestock rearing project - Small grains. - Biogas.	The area is dry and have water challenges. Therefore, Tjompani village is outstanding on community gardens as it does not have a borehole.
BULILIMA **Gwambe** **Ward 2**	4452/ 636 hhlds	**2048**	**2404**		- VS&L clubs. - Piece jobs that include pitching fences for others, cultivating. - Sculpting by the men. - Tailoring by women. - Basket weaving. - Rearing of road runner chickens. - Farming. - Brick moulding which is mostly done by the youth. - Diaspora remittances**.**	**Good season:** - Maize-12bags - Groundnuts 3bags - Pearl Millet-4bags	Cows- 5 Goats -10 Chicken - 20 Donkey-2	-Gwambe 1-2borehole -Kandana - 2bore hall -Baladza-2bore hall -Diba-2bore hall -Gwambe 2- 2bore hall -Mabungwe-2bore hall **Max Distance - 2km**	time spent-3hrs Distance travelled-3km Load last 3 days	Chicken project	- Nutrition gardens. - Boreholes. - Feedlot. - Small livestock (piggery, goat rearing).	The community had no formal employment opportunities The food is usually not enough to last them a season, so they supplement. This includes buying basic food. The boreholes are not sufficient to sustain all the villages and they run dry during the off-rain season.
MBERENGWA **Ward 11**	3602/ 791	1630	1972	4	- Agriculture - Millet - Rapoko - Sorghum - Maize	**Good season:** - Maize-1-1.5tonnes	Cows-4 Goats-7	-Boreholes -Dams	time spent-2hrs	- Garden project - Borehole-drilling	- Livestock rearing (pigs, chickens and cattle) - Carpentry - Welding	There is water scarcity in the area due to the siltation of dams and rivers. There is no

					- Groundnuts - Round nuts	- Millet-750kg - Round nuts-750kg **Bad season**: - Maize-250kg		-Rivers **Max distance-4km**	Distance to collect 2km Lod last 3 days	- Food grants	- Bakery - Sewing - Hairdressing - Selling bales - Weaving - Building	water for animals irrigation especially during the dry seasons.
MBERENGWA **Ward 26**	5967	2707	3260	17	- Agriculture - Millet - Rapoko - Sorghum - Maize - Groundnuts and round nuts	**Good season**: - Maize-1tonne - Millet-10x50 kg bags **Bad season:** - Maize-5-6x50kg bags	Cows-4 Goats-7	- Boreholes and piped water - Dams - Rivers **Max distance – 4km**	Time spent: 2hrs Distance to collet-3km Load last 3 days 3days	- Garden project - Borehole drilling - Food grants - Biogas - Goat keeping - Oil pressing(Amarula seeds)	- Livestock production (pigs, poultry, goat and cattle) - Cattle fattening - Sewing - Cattle and poultry feed production - Fishery production	There is water scarcity in the area due to the siltation of dams and rivers as they mostly rely on dams and rivers for their plants and animals
CHIVI **MARINGIRE** **WARD 22**	3887	1879	2008	14	- Livestock rearing - Commercial sex work by young female youths. - Haulage drivers. - Retail and Liquor trading at the business center. - Marula nuts selling. - Subsistence agricultural activities.	**Good season**: - Maize - 5tonnes - Groundnuts-2tonnes - Millet-2tonnes - Round nuts-3tonnes **Bad Season** the above yields go down to below a tone.	Cows-1-2 Goats -4-6 Donkey-2	Boreholes **Max distance-2km**	Time spent: 2-3hrs Distance to collet 3km Load last 3 days	None	- Irrigation projects from the nearby Tokwe Mukosi Dam. - Tourism projects linked to the dam. - Projects- goats keeping, heifer by elderly men. - Solar powered irrigation, egg selling, tech-voc, broilers for women. - Men - livestock rearing. - Beekeeping. - Youths - vocational training, sport sponsorship. - Water production. - Tree planting. - Gulley filling.	The borehole has a high discharge throughout the year.

CHIVI **WARD 10**	4132	1419	2713	3	- Livestock rearing. - Gardening. - Horticultural. - Field products selling. - Fuel wood selling. - A few own grocers.	**Good season**: - Maize - 14bags - Groundnuts- 40bags - Round nuts- 40bags	Cows-4-5 Goats-8-10 Donkey-2	Boreholes Rivers-sand extraction **Max distance -2km**	Time spent: 2-3hrs Distance travelled -3km Load last 3 days	A CLINIC is being built by the Chivi Rural District Council.	- goats keeping, heifer by elderly men - Solar powered irrigation, egg selling, tech voc, broilers for women. - Men - livestock rearing, beekeeping. - Youths - vocational training and sport sponsorship. - Tree planting, gulley reclamation.	Serious water scarcity.
GUTU **WARD 36**	9901 (68 disabled)	4833	5068	33	- Beer brewing. - Selling livestock. - Poultry rearing (roadrunner). - Maricho. - Selling forest produce (nyii). - Brick moulding. - consolidated gardens and own gardens	**Good season**: Maize- 2tones **Bad Season** Maize- 2,5 bags	Cows-5 Goats-5-7 Chickens-10	Deep well Boreholes **Max distance-1.5km**	Buys scotch at: $10 Distance travelled-6km Duration 2 weeks	None	- Poultry (pigs, chickens) goats - Need water for projects - Nyazvidzi stream and Alheit weir dam needs to be protected.	Shortage of water availability for irrigation
GUTU WARD 9	10300 (Youth F-2500 M-2300), 318 Female H/H- 31 with Disabilities	4400	5900	13H/H	- Poultry - Gardens - Selling of agriculture products e.g. maize and groundnuts. - Can't even do beer brewing due to the Covid 19 pandemic. - Dryland agriculture - Brick making…because of hardships, women are also involved. Sabhukus peg areas for brickmaking	**Good season**: Maize - 2tones **Bad Season** Maize -2,5 bags	Cows-4-5 Goats-4-5	Deep well Boreholes **Max distance 2km**	time spent: 2-3hrs distance travelled – 3km load last 3 days	None	- Tree planting - Poultry - Water…portable and gardens - Goats - Baking…young women - Sewing…young women - Restocking of livestock and livestock management activities	- Water provision of for irrigation. - EMA has condemned siting of gardens, and new sites are far and unable to water.

MHANDARUME **CHIMANIMANI** **WARD 2**	7291	3324	3967	47 child headed families; 204 with disabilities; 327 widows	- Crop production/ Gardening (ward 2&3) - Livestock production (cattle, goats, chickens). (Ward 2&3) - Retailing/ Vending (ward 2&3) Sand abstraction (ward 2 &3) - Gold panning (Chikorokoza) - Public transport conductors (Mahwindi) (ward 2&3) - Selling firewood (Ward 2)	**Good season**: - Maize -1-2tones - Groundnuts- 0,5tones - Beans-1.2-2.4 tones	Cows-2-4 Goats-4-7	boreholes Springs **Max distance-2km**	Time spent- 4 hours Distance travelled 5km Load last 3 days	Nutrition gardens	- Fish farming. - Brick moulding. - Wengezi water conveyance. - Development of irrigation canal from Wengezi conveyance. - Dam construction. - Livestock production with supplementary feeds. - Nutrition garden with drip irrigation.	Water provision of water for irrigation.
CHAKOHWA **WARD 3**	7380	3432	3912	48	- Apiculture (ward 3) - Crop production/ Gardening (ward 2&3) - Livestock production (cattle, goats, chickens). (Ward 2&3) - Retailing/ Vending (ward 2&3) - Sand abstraction (ward 2 &3) - Gold panning (Chikorokoza) (ward 3) - Public transport conductors (Mahwindi) (ward 2&3) - Sex workers (ward 3) - Selling firewood (ward 2)	**Good season:** - Maize-1-2tones - Groundnuts- 0,5tones - Beans- 1.2 - 2.4 tones	Cows 1-5 Goats -6	Boreholes Taped water Dams **Max distance 2km**	time spent: 6-12hrs Load last 2 days Scotch cart last 2weeks	None	- Borehole for gardens. - Goat farming. - Fish farming. - Pig farming. - Chicken rearing. - Green house projects. - Water harvesting projects.	- High rates of GBV due to high rates of 'Chikorokoza' in ward 3 - High prevalence of STI's due to Chikorokoza in ward 3 - Child abuse - Drug abuse - Prostitution