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
MSN P4-400
Washington, D.C., 20433
U.S.A
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org

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 Government
Implementing Entity: Environmental Management Agency
Executing Entity/ies: Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, CTDO, WWF, Environment Africa, Safire, Birdlife Amalima, Care International, Orap
Amount of Financing Requested: 5,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

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.

Geographical

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 characterized by low and erratic rainfall. Only 37% of the country receives rainfall deemed sufficient to support agricultural farming. In the last two decades (2000 - 2020) Zimbabwe experienced eight

[1] Third National Communication 2017

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). In Zimbabwe droughts have severely affected availability of surface water and this makes rural communities who rely heavily on rain fed farming more vulnerable to food insecurity.

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 2017).

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.

Socio-economic Context

Zimbabwe's economy is primarily dependent on climate sensitive sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries and forestry, providing 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 Zimbabwean population lives in rural areas having household incomes largely derived from subsistence agriculture. Generally, poverty is 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) is the current developmental policy for the country which seeks to launch a developmental path that leads to "a middle class economy by 2030".

Gender Analysis

An analysis of poverty trends in Zimbabwe shows that women have been, and continue to be, disproportionately affected by poverty as compared to men. The National Human Development index for women in the country is 0,468 compared to 0,515 for men. Poverty levels among female-headed households are higher than among male-headed households (FAO SOFA, 2010. Women are responsible 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 female population (ZimStat, 2014). Women are mainly unpaid family workers and outnumber men as farm labourers.

The same socioeconomic 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 are seen playing 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 policy for equal access to land for all regardless of gender, this has in reality not been realised 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

[2] Zimstats 2016

production. In the project area gender inequality exists in all the five target districts where gender inequality is driven by culture, socialization, religion, and limited economic empowerment of women and youth. Even at national level, women and youth are marginalized 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 and only own small livestock. An analysis of livestock ownership done by FAO 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 sexual 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 winnowing of maize, small grains and beans after shelling resulting in chest problems, aching shoulders, flu, eye problems and itching.

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 jeopardize women's livelihoods by reducing economic opportunities, especially for female-headed households. Although women (and children) are expected to be disproportionately affected by climate change, they 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.

Women, children 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 local level

Adaptation needs include but 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.

Environmental

Environmental degradation is a huge challenge in Zimbabwe. The major causes are mining, unsustainable agricultural and animal husbandry practices, mining 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 intensification 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

[3] Zimbabwe Environment Outlook, 2010

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 the Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and strategic planning for climate change response is guided by the INDCs.

The Climate Change-induced Problem including Information derived from Climate Scenarios

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 (heat waves, cyclones etc). This will lead to an increase in plant and animal pests and diseases; water shortages and decrease in area suitable for staple maize production. The country's agriculture dependent communities remain vulnerable to climate change (Figure 2) and food insecurity (Figure 3).

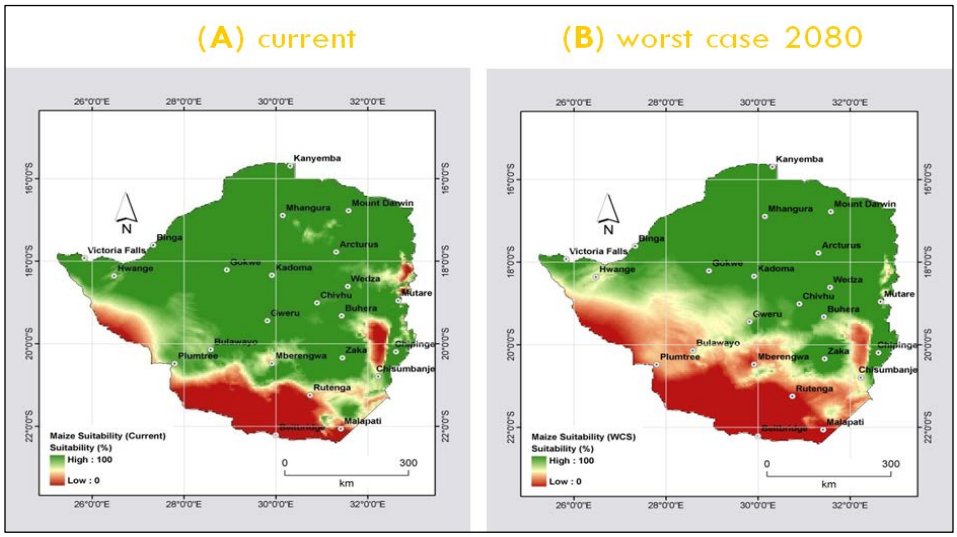


Figure 2: The current and worst case scenario for suitability of staple maize cropping in Zimbabwe[4]

This is 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 there water insecure. Climate projections indicate that the suitability of staple maize cropping in the southern parts of the country is expected to decline thereby affecting the capacity of the communities in the area to adapt to climate change (Figure 2). 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.

[4] Zimbabwe Environment Outlook, 2015

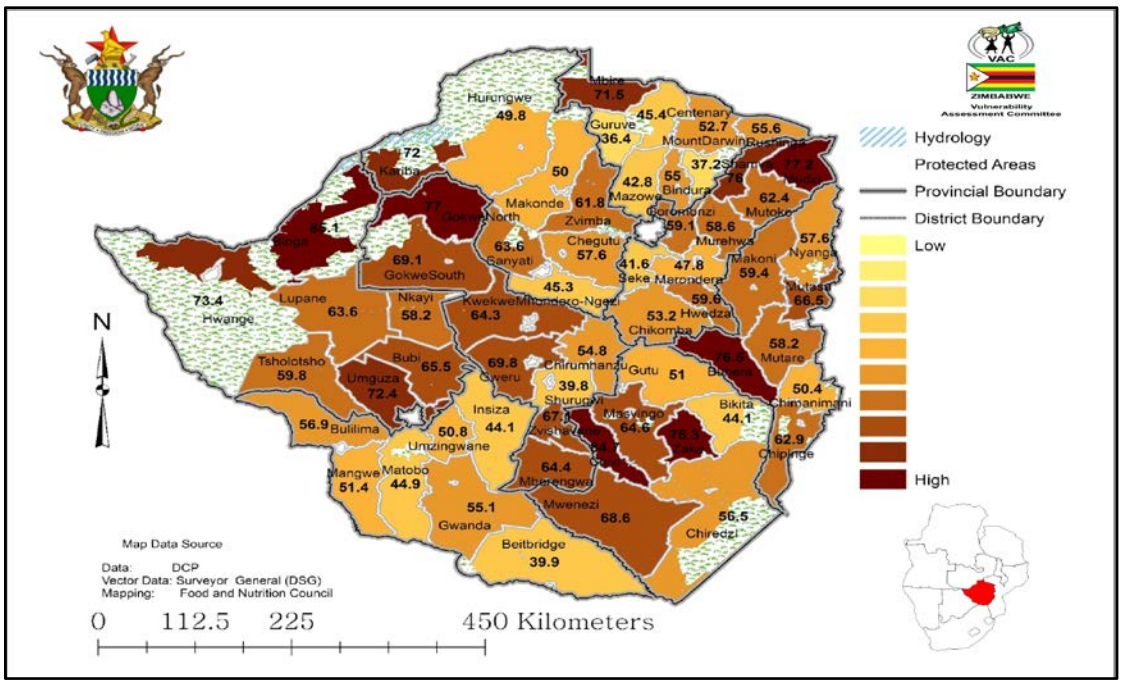


Figure 3: Cereal insecurity as a proxy for food security

The development of an El Niño will likely increase the potential for poor rains and drought whilst development 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.

The limited and unreliable rainfall patterns coupled with the socio-economic activities strongly linked to agriculture and utilization of its natural resources makes the country extremely vulnerable to a changing climate. A changing climate causes reduction in domestic and agriculture 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 to plan and implement adaptation actions that enhance 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 fall back options for survival and well-being in a changing climate.

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 aiming at reducing climate vulnerability and increasing capacity to put in place adaptation measures in response to climate change impacts at local and national level.

Project Target Area

The selected project landscape area spans the two driest agro ecological regions IV and V, stretching from southwestern to southeastern parts of Zimbabwe (Figure 4).

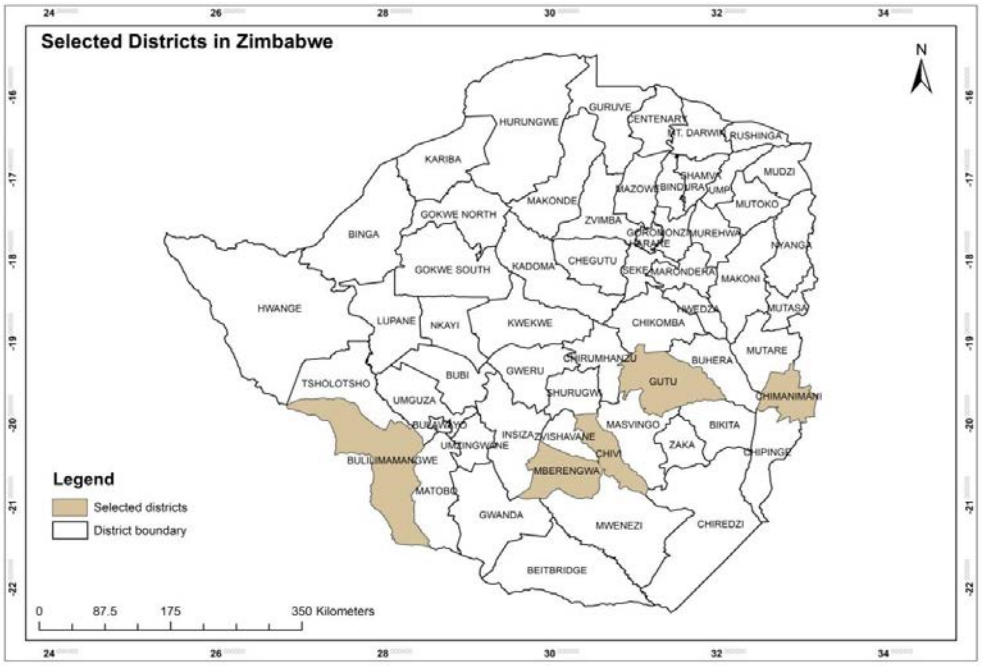


Figure 4: Proposed programme areas in Zimbabwe

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% are female headed and 81,56% do not have electricity. This places a huge burden on women and children whose roles traditionally include gathering firewood and fetching water. Bulilima district has the largest number of female headed households and at 89.3% is the largest percentage of households without electricity in the targeted area (Table 1), thereby requiring appropriate interventions to ensure that the burden on women is reduced.

Table 1: District information for the programme districts

District	Area km^2	Population	Number of Households	Female headed H/H (%)	H/H without electricity (%)
Bulilima	6,439	90,561	19,686	57.8	89.3
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	44.3	82.5
Total/Average	**25,671**	**780,390**	**173,763**	**46.22**	**81.56**

Source: ZimStats, 2012

The highest altitude in the project area is 687 m asl and it experiences low rainfall of about 400 mm. The dominant vegetation 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. 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 is shown in Figure 5.

The programme 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.

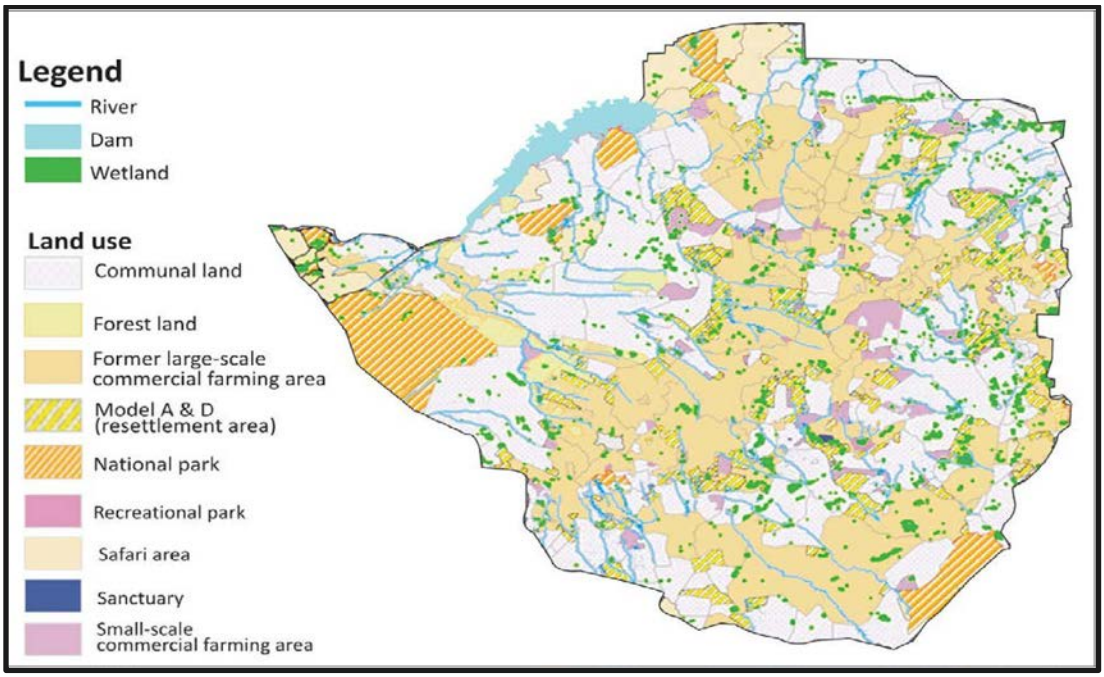


Figure 5: Land uses and wetlands in Zimbabwe

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

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 sub-sets of stakeholders, regions and/or sectors that can be addressed through a set of well -defined interventions / projects.

Project/Programme Components	Expected Concrete Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Amount (US$)
To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	1. Conservation agriculture implemented for soil conservation and soil fertility improvement in smallholder farming systems 2. Promote adaptation measures for livestock production, including fodder banks, indigenous cattle breeds and rangeland recovery systems 3. Agroforestry practiced in agricultural landscapes adopted 4. Soil and water conservation measures implemented 5. Nature based production systems e.g. apiculture, briquette making	Improved capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change	2,050,000.00
To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience	1. Degraded areas identified and restored 2. Woodlands protected against deforestation, land degradation, fires and pests, 3. Energy saving technology innovations promoted, eg improved energy efficient cook stoves	Improved ecosystem resilience	1,476,000.00
Strengthen institutional and governance frameworks to increase socio-ecological resilience to climate change	1 Legal/policy frameworks to support adaptive actions reviewed and strengthened 2 Natural resource management committees established 3 Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into bylaws and local, district and provincial environmental action plans 4 Extension service providers trained	A conducive legal and institutional framework created	310,000.00
Implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences	1. Smallholder farmers trained on climate change adaptation options including measures for the effective participation of women and men. 2. Use of community early warning and monitoring system for droughts/floods, pest and disease outbreaks promoted 4. Disseminated project knowledge and experience 5. Knowledge sharing platform created 6. Communication strategy developed 7. Knowledge products from project successes developed	A comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences implemented	264,000.00
Project/Programme Execution cost			475,000

Total Project/Programme Cost	4,100,000
Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)	425,000
Amount of Financing Requested	5 000 000

Projected Calendar:

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

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	2022
Mid-term Review (if planned)	2024
Project/Programme Closing	2026
Terminal Evaluation	2027

A. 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.

Components

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

Climate change can affect availability of food, reduces access to food and can affect food quality. In Chimanimani, one of the targeted districts, a Draft Adaptation plan was produced which indicates the adaptive need of the communities in the area. The draft is a reflection of the needs of rural communities in Zimbabwe and it highlights the need for interventions that support food security and ecological restoration for sustainable livelihoodsThe variability of rainfall, deviations in the frequency and severity of droughts and floods pose challenges for farmers, ultimately threatening food security. To adapt to the climate impacts, this project will enhance food production under changing climatic conditions through more sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices that improve food production with low environmental impact. Agricultural lands in communal areas are severely degraded due to poor agricultural practices resulting in soil loss and poor water holding capacity. Consequently, this leads to low productivity which requires agricultural technologies such as conservation agriculture that reduce soil loss, enhance fertility and the water holding capacity of soils. Th is objective will promote the implementation of climate smart agriculture that ensures sustainable utilisation of land resources and water management for improved yields. Water harvesting and soil management techniques will be applied after appropriate redesigning to manage

intermittent drought. Technologies to be used include; planting drought tolerant 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 SMS and soil and nutrient management. Furthermore, climate risks can be reduced by changing the location of crop and livestock production, adjusting cropping patterns, planting time and methods, fertilizer 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 condition of the farmers are integrated to reduce vulnerability of farmers to climate change. These include diversification of farm enterprises where farmers manage e.g. 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.

When forests ecosystems are restored, conserved and managed well in this rain-deficient project area, this will boost natural regeneration as opposed to enrichment planting taking place where there is enough rainfall. As livelihoods food secure safety nets, resilient ecosystems they can help people to mitigate hunger by benefitting from the various ecosystem products and services including food such as fruits, roots, mushrooms and small game, 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. It will ensure that biodiversity is conserved and that the forest landscape continues to provide goods and services. Furthermore, forest landscape restoration contributes to food security by enabling and improving the provision of forest goods such as non- timber forest products (NTFPs) (wild fruits, leaves, seeds, nuts, honey, fuelwood, game meat, insects and vegetables) at times when other sources are scarce. In this regard, communities get economic and livelihood benefits, that are elements of resilience.

Localised early warning systems that incorporate indigenous knowledge based warning systems will be implemented to ensure information reaches intended users. Furthermore,, value addition will be promoted to reduce post-harvest losses and create market linkages.

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. These district reports as well as a more localised prioritisation during the detailed consultation at proposal development stage will guide the selection of areas that will be restored.

Sustainably managed ecosystems can assist communities to adapt to climate change particularly where tangible benefits are being realised from the ecosystems. Engaging in forest landscape restoration activities enables communities to deal with climate impacts, reduces disaster risk and offers them the flexibility to exploit opportunities at hand. Furthermore, cost and benefit sharing mechanisms can be explored as a means of promoting resilience of communities. In this project, forest restoration activities will follow the principles of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR) including; i. improving both ecological integrity and human well-being ii. restoration of a balanced and agreed package of forest functions iii. active engagement, collaboration and negotiation among a mix of stakeholders iv. working across a landscape and v. 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. Unlocking value from natural resource 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.

Furthermore, adaptation measures for rangeland management systems will be implemented that reduces veld and forest fire hazard. There is a symbiotic relationship between socioeconomic benefits derived from ecosystem resilience and livelihoods at both local and national levels where the interventions will be responsive to gender considerations to ensure that the burden on women and children is reduced. For example resilient ecosystems such as wetlands and forests will provide clean portable water as well as timber and non-timber forest products thereby shortening the distance for women and children to fetch water and firewood improving their quality of life. Resilient ecosystems will protect the soil and reduce siltation of water bodies that are needed for agriculture for irrigation in rain-deficit environments such as the proposed project area. On the one hand, better livelihoods will reduce overexploitation of the ecosystem as opposed to communities living in poverty and stressed livelihoods. This will allow the ecosystem to be more resilient and provide goods and services on a sustainable basis, thereby enhancing livelihood resilience to climate shocks.

The establishment and nurturing of Private-Public-Community Partnerships; innovative funding mechanisms; and appropriate community benefit sharing mechanisms for natural resources will trigger stewardship that will increase ecosystem resilience. Locals will participate in the identification of species for restoration. Priority restoration areas will be selected based on current, past and likelihood of restoration success (based on environmental gradients, restoration suitability and regeneration potential). In this regard both passive and active restoration will be applied depending on environmental and other local factors.

This success of forest landscape restoration depends on the existence of an enabling institutional and governance environment, with appropriate stakeholder participation (including gender integration), which is linked to component 3.

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 need for local by laws regarding to communal grazing areas which will impact the implementation of livestock programs particularly in Bulilima where there are some conflict 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. The lessons learnt from this component will inform policies at national level for upscaling.

4. To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences

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 extension.

At local level, women and youth are agents of change and they constitute a larger proportion of the population and will take lead in dissemination of information using the various strategies such as focus groups, study circles and roundtable discussions. Local community climate change adaptation 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 climate change adaptation innovations that can be upscaled at national level based on lessons learnt from this community-based climate change resilience project.

B. 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 direct project beneficiaries are the rural communities living in the identified districts. These communities are largely resident in communal areas and are vulnerable to climate change and variability. Government extension workers will benefit through training and the conducive environment created for them to implement other adaptation interventions. Indirect vulnerable beneficiaries include women, children and youth other downstream communities who will gain employment and other benefits through value chain linkages with direct beneficiaries of the project. Specific benefits include:

Economic benefits

The average household income in rural Zimbabwe is USD44 per month which translates to a little over USD1 per day[5]. With an average of 5 people per household, the per capita income is way below the poverty datum line. The project through its livelihoods component aims to increase the per capita income for households through the livelihood interventions to at least USD3 per household per day.

Economic benefits also come in the form of deferred costs which communities will cease to incur as a result of the project. 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. The communities will realize economic benefits by being more food secure even during periods of droughts. By adopting technologies proposed in this programme, communities are able to real ise higher yields with less inputs resulting in increased farm profits. The communities will become self-reliant and reduce dependence on Government food inputs. Climate resilient ecosystems will have the capacity to provide ecosystem based products and services such as fruits, timber and medicines. The products are usually sold by mostly women, girls and boys at both formal and informal markets. The project will establish market linkages and synergies for farm produce locally and increase household incomes.

Social Benefits

The project will improve entrepreneurship skills and capacity development through public private community partnership engagements. Putting in place solid institutional arrangement where communities engage in community based projects will increase their adaptive capacity and make the community less vulnerable to negative impacts of climate change. Community cohesion will also be enhanced through communal decision making processes which will be implemented by the project to bring consensus.

[5] ZimVac, 2019

Forest restoration activities promote resilience of forest ecosystems and humans through biodiversity 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 households as well as child headed households and other vulnerable members of the community such as the disabled and people living with HIV/AIDS. This will bring dignity to the affected households as they are able to provide for their families. . Adapting to climate change helps communities to come out of the poverty cycle that is often embedded by deteriorating environmental conditions.
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.

The project will promote the empowerment of women through increasing their involvement in key decision making processes particularly those that include planning for their ward. This is done through the local environmental action planning (LEAP) process. 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 structures such as the environment committees and subcommittees. Research including one done by Mckinsey (2017) has shown that structures that have a gender balance will improve the quality of decisions that are made.

Environmental Benefits

Although the project focuses on adaptation in nature, there will be mitigation co-benefits which will contribute towards emission reduction. The project will restore environmental integrity by reversing land degradation and reducing deforestation and increase vegetation cover in their locality thereby increasing carbon sinks that reduce the levels of greenhouse gases whose high concentration in the atmosphere is associated with global warming. Furthermore, well managed water catchments which will provide reliable sources of clean water and improved pastures for their livestock.

Conservation farming improves soil structure and protects the soil against nutrient losses and erosion. The use of organic fertilisers mitigates the loss of carbon and nitrogen by addition of organic matter, which is good for nutrient and moisture conservation apart from soil carbon sequestration. Integrated farming promotes enhanced and sustained agriculture production with agroforestry improving biodiversity, thereby improving resilience of ecosystems. In agroforestry systems, trees send roots deeper into the soil, improving not only nutrient cycling but also the storage and retention of rainwater. This can help improve water availability, resulting in less strain during droughts.

C. 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 programme projects 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 maintenance costs.

About five percent of Zimbabwe's maize-growing area is currently under conservation agriculture, with only about 300 000 Zimbabwean farmers adopting the practice. Conservation agriculture, has advantages of reducing waste of inputs and hence reduced costs. The farmers who have adopted conservation farming have been able to harvest about three times more from their small plots, (harvesting about two tonnes per hectare for maize), than they produced under conventional agriculture (≤1.0 t/ha). Furthermore, they can double their legume production, making them able to feed their families – the increased yields actually provide a surplus which they can sell, thereby improving their livelihoods while contributing to the national food basket.Benefits of good farming practices of conservation agriculture and water harvesting will be cost effective relative to inputs and losses likely to be incurred in their absence.

Although the initial production cost for conservation farming systems are higher in the initial years of implementation (need for labour, rippers and herbicides), they give higher yields (about 105 % more than conventional[6] in the long run with the production per unit input cheaper than the conventional system. A comparison of gross margins from conservation farming vs conventional farming practices shows that the cost of producing one tonne of maize under conservation farming in the first three years can be US$146 for inexperienced farmers whilst for those experienced farmers the cost can be as low as US$126 per ton of maize produced. On the other hand, the conventional farming system can be as high as US$239 per ton. Furthermore, the returns per labour hour under conservation farming ranges from US10.4 cents – 17.7 depending on the experience of the farmer whilst returns are around 9.8 US cents under conventional farming. When considering the returns to use of fertiliser, conservation farming can yield about US$0.79 per dollar invested whilst conventional farming gives US$0.07 per dollar invested[7]. Higher yields in conservation farming are attributed to improved management and targeted and appropriate application of fertilizers, frequent weed control, correct operations such as planting5. Other studies showed that conservation farming using planting basins, rippers

[6] FAO (2011). Socio-Economic Analysis of Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa. Network paper No.2 FAO Regional Emergency Office for Southern Africa (REOSA).

[7] Mutiro, K., Mvumi B. and Keogh, E. (2011). Protracted Relief Programme (PRP), Harare, Zimbabwe. A paper presented at the World Congress for Conservation Agriculture. 26th to 29th September, 2011, Brisbane, Australia

and conventional farming gave gross margins of US$/ha 44.00, 104.00 and 19.28 respectively[8].

The programme project sites are in the southern part of the country traversing from west to east. The distribution of the project is cost effective as it allows for a greater spread of the ideas, interventions and lessons from the various components being implemented. For example, the agricultural activities such as conservation farming, water harvesting, agroforestry and the up scaling of drought tolerant crops, and livestock have interactive benefits for the programme. Furthermore, the identified practices are local selections of suitable adaptation practices in the different districts. In the same way, the use of indigenous knowledge systems that make use of locally available materials will prove more cost-effective and economical than the use of inorganic fertilizers. Such localized strategies are most likely to be cost effective, especially in terms of their sustainability.

Some of the costs that would otherwise be associated with individual sectoral approaches such as agriculture, forestry and livestock will be integrated and implemented concurrently. Furthermore, participating households will benefit from all the interventions resulting in greater impact. The farmers will also have diversified income sources from both crops, trees and livestock, resulting in broad social benefits with more income and improved household food security.

The monetary value of the hay bailing or harvesting of fodder during the dry period is cost effective as it saves money for alternative feeds and keeps the livestock healthy, reducing fatalities that have been experienced over the years.

About 98% of rural communities depend on woodfuel for energy and in urban areas, electricity shortages are adding more burdens to the already strained natural resource base. Furthermore, they use paraffin and open fire for lighting and as a social gathering tool. In this project, the use of biogas (gas lamps and cooking), improved cook stoves will minimise the use of firewood for cooking and paraffin for lighting while briquettes can be both cost effective and environmentally friendly. The practice of agroforestry can reduce the fuelwood burden on natural forests, reduce costs of fuelwood transportation, provides safer and more reliable source of fuelwood and creates more time for women and girls to focus on other activities.

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

[8] Haggblade, S., Tembo G. and Donovan C. (2004). Household Financial Incentives to Adoption of Conservation Agricultural Technologies in Africa. FSRP Working Paper No. 9. FSRP Lusaka.

Zimbabwe subscribes to the seventeen UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This project will essentially focus and help Zimbabwe to achieve seven sustainable development goals (SDGs), namely 1 (eradicate poverty); 2 (zero hunger); 6 (clean water provision); 7 (clean energy); 8 (economic growth); 13 (climate action); and 15 (life on land). 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 INDC priorities. Climate change adaptation is key a key priority area of national interest. Furthermore, the government adopted several strategies and policies to support sustainable natural resource management in order to address challenges of land degradation. Zimbabwe's development plans are linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other multilateral international agreements (MIAs), The Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) and the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) (2018-2020). The proposed project is aligned with all these national documents and programmes. The Vision 2030 commits the country to put in efforts to attain a green and clean environment by 2030.

The TSP specifies 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.

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, Climate Change Policy, Environmental Management Policy, Disaster Management And 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 Renewable Energy and Bio-fuel Policy, seeks to combat deforestation by providing energy alternatives, thereby saving the already threatened biodiversity in most ecosystems in the country.

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 Climate Response Strategy 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 alleviate poverty, among others. Furthermore, the Climate Policy promotes the development and adoption of renewable energy and instituting 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 report (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 be effective 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 to the UNFCCC in 2015. 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 NDC policy framework are supportive of the Adaptation Fund project being proposed for Zimbabwe.

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

E. 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 will be identified during the development of the Environmental and Social Management Plan to be developed during proposal development. 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. At this concept stage, 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 will also be complied with, particularly where there may be contractors whose services will be required at the different sites. 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)

F. 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. 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, alternative livelihoods and income loss risk reduction.

Region/ Landscape	**Districts covered**	**Linkages with other national projects**	**Comment**
Southern Zimbabwe	Beitbridge, Bubi, Chivi, Zaka	Sustainable Forest Management in the Gwaai-Sanyati-Umzingwane Catchments of Western Zimbabwe *GCF pipeline*	UNDP is developing a GCF project in the area. As a climate change project, it has components of both mitigation and adaptation. However, it is still in the pipeline and its implementation is not yet guaranteed.
Eastern Zimbabwe	Chipinge, Chimanimani	Coping with drought and Climate Change *Completed* Potential GEF7 *Pipeline*	There have been projects in the region that can complement an adaptation project. In addition, a GEF 7 project is in the pipeline with project proposal writing currently on-going.

Eastern, South Western and North westen Zimbabwe	3 (Mudzi, Mutoko and Nyanga), 12 (Beitbridge, Bubi, Chiredzi, Insiza, Lupane, Matobo, Mberengwa, Mwenezi,Nkayi, Umguza, Umzingwane and Zvishavane), and 3 (Binga, Kariba na d Mbire) districts respectively	The Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (2015-2021) (UNDP/EU/SIDA/DFID)	The programme increases the capacity of communities at risk to protect development gains and achieve improved well-being in the face of shocks and stresses. Programme builds the resilience of individuals, households, communities and systems.
North western Zimbabwe	Gokwe South; Lupane; Binga and Nkayi Districts	Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods (IGSL) Project (2016-2020)	Project strengthens capacity of key institutions at national and subnational levels to develop and implement pro-poor policies and strengthens the productive base of target communities
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)	Focus is on forest and wildlife management in protected and community conservation areas
Matebeleland North and Manicaland	Binga and Buhera	Strengthening local communities adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through sustainable ground water exploitation in Zimbabwe *AF Pipeline*	The focus is on groundwater management for sustainable livelihoods.

G. 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. 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. The Environmental Management Agency will host a page on their website to ensure project successes and

lessons are shared. 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 availed to all extension staff and agencies as well as online to enable the methodologies, processes and implementing modalities are shared as widely as possible.

H. 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.

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, 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 target areas, possible interventions and priorities for adaptation. A validation workshop was conducted to get feedback on the contents of the concept. At least 15 institutions were represented and they gave feedback on the concept development process as well as checking the feasibility of the proposed interventions (Annex 1).

It is important to note that more localised consultation will be conducted at the proposal development stage. This consultation will involve a detailed stakeholder and beneficiary mapping exercise to identify all the technical and demographic groups that are pertinent to the project. Consultations will be 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 area there are no resident indeginous people. Technical, extension and relief organisations that are operating in the local area will be consulted as well during the proposal development stage.

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

The World Food Programme (WFP) estimated that about 2.3 million people in 15 towns and cities of Zimbabwe are poor and food insecure. They added that drought, flooding and macro-economic meltdown are plunging 7.7 million people into severe hunger. Furthermore, about 2.2 million people in cities and 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 overemphasised 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-USD 2,050,000 his 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.

Component 2- USD1,476,000.00. The component will invest into the ecosystems and this 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 in the form of fruits, honey and insects which are a valuable source of protein for rural communities in Zimbabwe and project resources will help communities to revitalise and increase the productivity of degraded land so that they will continue sustainably utilise goods and services provided by invaluable ecosystems.

Component 3- USD310,000 without the project creating a conducive environment for adaptation, these communal farmers will continue to operate as they have always done because there are 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.

Component 4- USD264,000- The component will share project successes to provide inspiration to trigger action by in other areas in the district, country and further afield. If the project did not support this, then invaluable information and lessons are lost which would reduce the cost of implementation of successor projects.

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

Sustainability of project outcome 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 allows the involvement and participation of the targeted local communities in program actions to create buy-in upon realising the socioeconomic benefits they derive from the project. Inherent in the project design is the element of training for transformation which 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 measure 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 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. More complex machinery will be handed over to the local Rural District Council which will be responsible for its maintenance and allocation of use.

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

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	All relevant legal requirements in the country including financial, social and environmental laws and regulations have been; and will continue to be complied with
Access and Equity	X	By its nature and design, the project is intended to promote access to natural and other resources; and equity.
Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups	X	The project addresses vulnerability and hence consultation and beneficiary selection will consider gender, disability, people living with chronic illnesses as well as youth representation.

Human Rights	X	There are no proposed activities that will impact on Human Rights. A grievance redress mechanism will be implemented to ensure that all perceived and actual infringements on people's rights is registered and addressed.
Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment		The project will mainstream gender and ensure that the rights of women are protected. Current studies show that women are the most vulnerable to climate change and as such the adaptation project will have a bigger impact on women. This will be monitored through disaggregation of beneficiary data in the M&E process
Core Labour Rights	X	Core labour rights will be respected by the project and all necessary measures will be taken to ensure this is maintained throughout project implementation
Indigenous Peoples	X	The project area does not have a resident indigenous peoples population. All are referred to as local communities
Involuntary Resettlement	X	There are no project activities that will require Involuntary Settlement.
Protection of Natural Habitats	X	The project will support the protection of natural habitats through nature-based income generating activities that incentivise protection of natural habitats
Conservation of Biological Diversity	X	Biodiversity is part of a well functioning ecosystem which is what the project is aiming to achieve. There will therefore be no adverse impact on biodiversity
Climate Change	X	No project activities will result in net positive emissions of GHG. The project intends to help communities to adapt to climate change and some of the activities will in fact result in mitigating climate change.
Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X	Some of the identified actions such as intensified irrigation may inadvertently result in salinisation. However, an Environmental and Social Management System will be implemented to ensure that adverse impact are effectively managed. Resource efficiency particularly on water is part of the project design.
Public Health	X	There are no project activities that are anticipated to impact on public health.
Physical and Cultural Heritage	X	The project is not expected to impact on any places of physical and cultural heritage. All efforts will be made to ensure that any chance findings are protected and the relevant Government Department is alerted to their presence. Indigenous knowledge systems will be mainstreamed in the project to ensure that they are propagated
Lands and Soil Conservation	X	Project activities will not pose any risk to land and soil. As part of the project, community based Local Environmental Action Plans will be developed which will be climate smart and will be aimed at ensuring that land and soil are protected for holistic adaptation.

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

The project will be implemented by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) as the National Implementing Entity. The Agency has identified 8 executing entities that will be responsible for delivering on the program outcomes. These communi

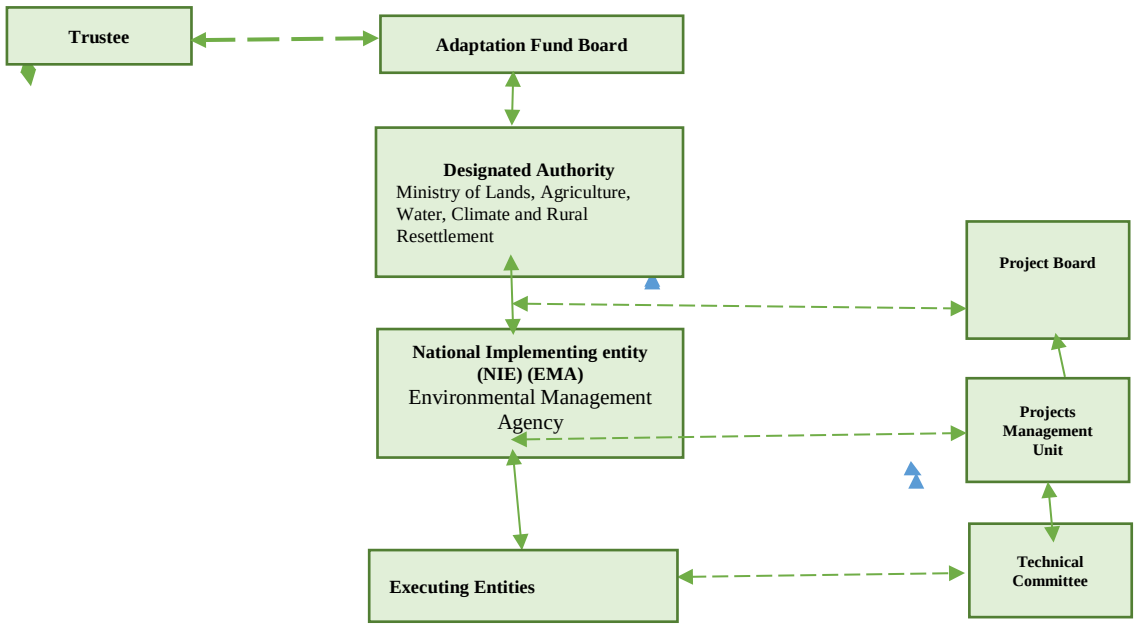
Outcome 1 will be executed by Amalima, Care International, Orap

Outcome 2 will be executed by WWF, Environment Africa, Safire, Birdlife

Outcome 3 will be executed by Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association, CTDO

Outcome 4 will be executed by all the partners with direction from EMA to ensure that the information and knowledge that is generated from the project is packaged and disseminated to meet the requirements of the Adaptation Fund.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) comprising a Project Coordinator, Project Assistant(s), Project Accounting Assistant and M & E Specialist, Gender specialist, Safeguards Specialist, will be housed at EMA to coordinate the different activities as they are implemented by the different organisations. The Project Management Unit will be guided by the Project Board (PB), which will be constituted of members from relevant ministries and departments and a project technical committee to run the project with the PMU



B. 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; (v) coordination of the communication strategy and undertake 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 and dedicated to coordinate and manage the activities of the Adaptation Fund projects has been set up in the NIE.

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

Risk	**Likelihood of Risk**	**Mitigation measure**
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.
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.
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.
Sustainability beyond project lifespan	Medium	Invest time in implementing training for transformation to ensure behavioural and perception change
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

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

Inherent in adaptation project design is environmental protection to promote resilient livelihoods and ecosystems. The project is therefore not expected to have major negative impacts on the environment and society. However, there are some potential risks that could emanate during project implementation. An environmental and social management impact management plan will be developed which will guide project implementation to reduce negative impacts while enhancing positive ones. Oversight of impact management lies with the Agency. The executing entities will be responsible for implementing the impact management plan and reporting which impacts have occurred and how they have been managed. The table highlights the major risk categories and how they will be managed.

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	High	Conduct screening of sub-projects and where necessary, develop mitigation plans.
Social		
Health and Safety risks particularly on land rehabilitation	High	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	Implement a beneficiary selection process that is gender sensitive
Marginalisation of disadvantaged groups	Medium	Deliberate targeting of Child headed households, disabled persons and people living with HIV among other criteria

D. 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 budget will be monitored through annual audits to be instituted by the Agency. The M and E plan will be developed.

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

Result	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Frequency**	**Means of Verification**	**Milestones**
Impact Increased community adaptability and socio-ecological resilience to climate change	Number of households able to withstand climate shocks and variability	To be established by baseline	At least 3000 households	Mid-term End of Project	Mid-term report End of project reports Vulnerability assessment reports	**Year 5**
Outcome 1: Improved capacity of vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change	1. Number of livelihood interventions implemented 2. Number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) 3. Number of Early Warning Systems, 4. Number of food secure households	To be established by baseline	At least 3 interventions 18 ,000 beneficiaries 5 EWS 3,000 H/H	Annual Mid-term End of Project	Project technical reports Annual reports Mid-term report End of project reports	**Year 1-5**

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Means of Verification	Milestones
Outcome 2: Improved ecosystem resilience	1. Area rehabilitated 2. Number of integrated water management systems implemented 3. Percentage of households using alternative energy 4. Ecosystems protected	To be established by baseline	10,000 ha 4 IWMP 10%of HH 10 wetlands	Annual Mid-term End of Project	Project technical reports Annual reports Mid-term report End of project reports	**Year 1-5**
Outcome3: Enabling environment for promoting adaptation to climate change created	1. Number of climate smart by-laws 2. Number of local environmental action plans (LEAPs) implemented 3. Number of traditional leaders trained	To be established by baseline	1 model by-law 5 LEAPs 100 village heads	Annual Mid-term End of Project	Training reports Project technical reports Annual reports Mid-term report End of project reports	**Year 2**

Result	Indicator	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Means of Verification	Milestones
Outcome 4: Improved access to adaptation information	1. Number of knowledge products developed 2. Number of knowledge platforms created	To be established by baseline	3 DIY manuals	Annual Mid-term End of Project	Websites Project technical reports Annual reports Mid-term report End of project reports	**Year 1-5**

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

Project Objective(s)[9]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods	Number of livelihood interventions implemented	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	2,050,000
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	1,476,000
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	310,000
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	8. Innovative adaptation practices are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated at regional, national	264,000

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

		technologies	and/or subnational level.	
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**	**Grant Amount (USD)**
Improved capacity of vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change	Number of households with diversified livelihoods	Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability	6.1.1.Number. and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies 6.2.1. Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario	2,050,000
Improved ecosystem resilience	Area under sustainable land management	Output 7: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	7.1. No. of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale)	1,476,000
Enabling environment for promoting adaptation to climate change created	Number of local action plans integrating adaptation	Output 8: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	8.1 Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	310,000
Improved access to adaptation information	Number of people accessing adaptation information	Output 9: Viable innovations are rolled out, scaled up, encouraged and/or accelerated	9.1. Number of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or	264,000

			replicated 8.2. No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated	

G. 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.

The detailed budgeted will be formulated at the full proposal development stage.

H. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

A detailed disbursement schedule will be formulated at the full proposal development stage

A. **Record of endorsement on behalf of the government**[5] *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:*

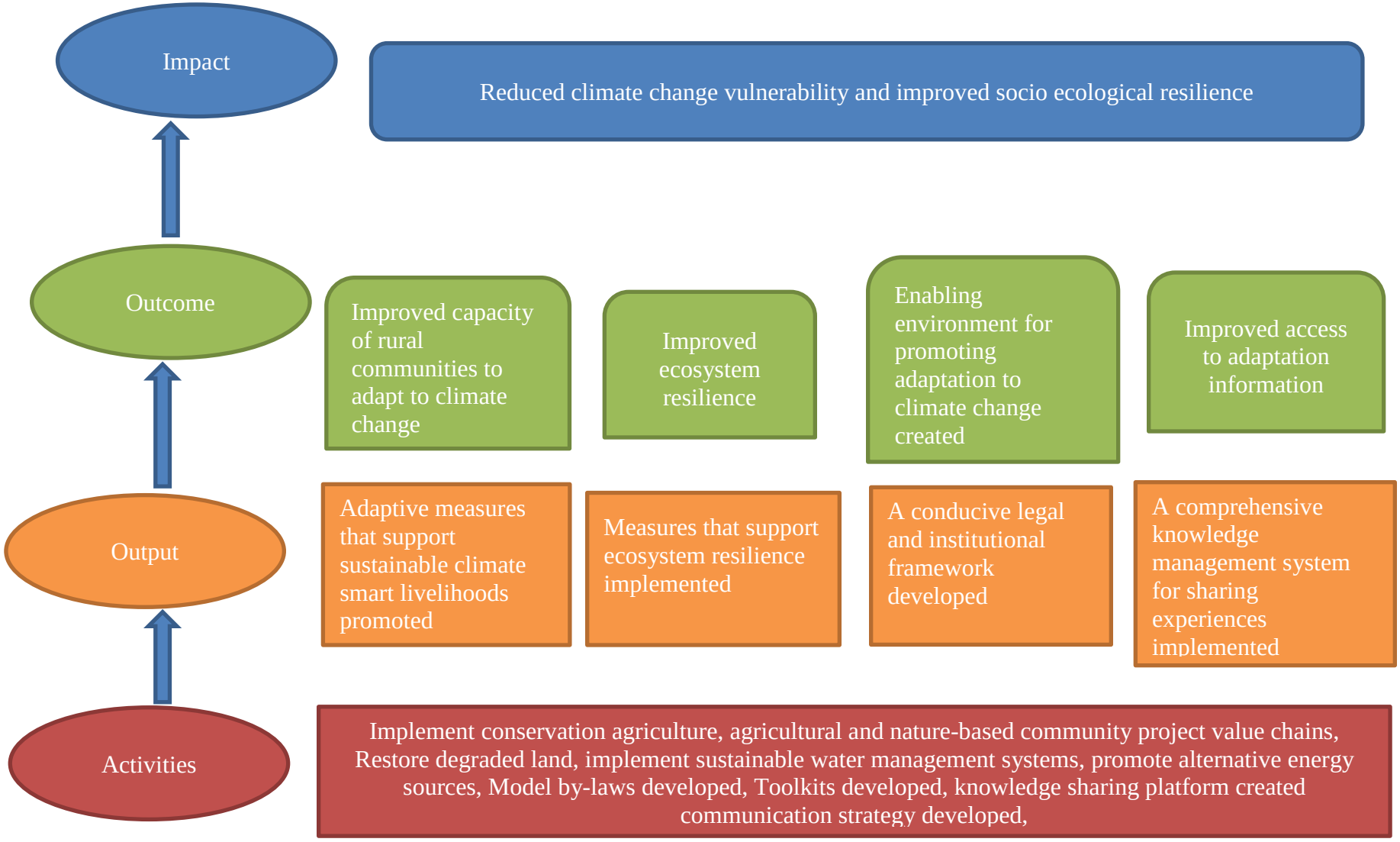
Washington Zhakata *Director Climate Change Management . Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry.*	Date: *(13 January 2020)*

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 (Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) (2018),Zimbabwe Agriculture Investment Plan (2017-21) , Climate Change Response Strategy, Climate Change Policy, Environmental Management Policy and Disaster Management And Preparedness 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 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.	
Aaron Chigona Implementing Entity Coordinator:	
Date: *17 January 2020*	aaron.chigona@ema.co.zw,
Project Contact Person: Lioli Maguma	
lioli.maguma@ema.co.zw, 2638677006244	

5[6] Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Theory of Change



Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

14 January 2020

Disclaimer

This Workshop Report is an output in the requirements for preparation of concept note for submission to the adaptation Fund. The views and conclusions herein are those of the workshop participants and the authors, and should not be taken to correspond to views of the EMA or Government of Zimbabwe.

Workshop Summary

A stakeholder consultative workshop was convened by Environmental Management Agency (EMA) on 14 January 2020. The aim was to seek ideas to improve a concept for submission to the Adaptation Fund by bringing together stakeholders from vulnerable communities, government institutions, academia, development partners and UN Agencies. A total of 39 participants (19 men and 20 women) attended the workshop. The workshop started with some opening remarks from the Director EMA who outlined the importance of working together for the good of the nation. The objectives of the project and of the workshop were given by Mr Nondo from EMA. This was followed by presentation on overview of Adaptation Fund was given by a representative from EMA. The Consultant then gave an overview of the proposed Concept Note goals, objectives and theory of change pathway. They further gave an outline of proposed project areas and how they were chosen. This was debated and was to be concluded after the workshop. The participants were divided into four groups and each group focused on one component. They were expected to analyse the goal, results chain, rank priority districts for adaptation projects, identify other projects working on adaptation and those likely to be duplicated. The workshop ended by an outline of the main issues from the Concept Note and a Way Forward.

Contents

Disclaimer	i
Workshop Summary	ii
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Workshop Objectives	1
3.0 Workshop Participants	1
4.0 Feedback from the Concept Note presentation	1
5.0 Feedback from Group Plenary Presentation session	2
6.0 Key issues and way forward	3
7.0 Workshop programme	4
8.0 Workshop Participants	5
9.0 Stakeholder consultation meeting in pictures	9

1.0 Introduction

The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) conducted a stakeholder consultation meeting on the development of a Concept Note for submission to the Adaptation Fund on 14 January 2020. The Concept Note is titled***, "Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe.*** A team of consultants was engaged to develop the Concept Note with guidance from the Environmental Management Agency. The draft concept note developed was presented to stakeholders for validation and to check for relevance.

The Director Environmental Management Services made the keynote address and reiterated on the need to clearly set out goals aligned to national priorities and working together towards accomplishing them. He highlighted that the Concept Note development process should be inclusive and transparent calling for collaboration with various interested parties. Stakeholders were urged to fully participate in the process and assist with relevant information in order to strengthen the concept note and make it more inclusive. He concluded by noting that the Environmental Management Agency was just a conduit for development and the ball was in the stakeholder's court.

2.0 Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the meeting were.

- To review the draft concept and proposed landscapes
- To obtain inputs, views and contributions of stakeholders in terms of overall design and relevance of interventions; and
- To ensure and facilitate alignment and compliance with national priorities as well as ongoing programmes and projects.

3.0 Workshop Participants

A total of 39 people from various institutions that include private sector, development partners, government departments and civil society attended the meeting. These comprised 19 men and 20 women. The participants provided their inputs during plenary sessions and group work conducted during the meeting.

4.0 Feedback on the concept

It was noted that a thorough scan of ongoing and past climate change adaptation related projects in the country was necessary. The scan would identify gaps, linkages and opportunities for upscaling that can be integrated with the "Enhancing resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe" concept. To note were Coping with drought and climate change project and the strengthening resilience of communities to climate change and variability.

Consultants were urged to ground expectations to reality by clearly defining the beneficiaries and their expectations. This would aid in the identification of ways to enhance the adaptability of the most vulnerable communities while moving away from the higher-level outputs to lower level outputs that manifest directly on the affected communities.

The developed theory of change did not articulate the current climatic change impacts therefore, there was a need to include the problem tree.

Proposals were made to include components of Climate Smart Conservation in the Concept Note. Innovation within the concept needed to be stepped up and there was a need to take advantage of some accelerator laboratories to identify the various existing innovations that require piloting and stepping up.

It was proposed that the concept be linked to the devolution process that is topical in the country. Issues of sustainability were highlighted and needs strengthening. Linked to sustainability is resource pulling whereby there is need to harness other readiness grants and local resources in order to undertake studies that will strengthen the project proposal when its developed

Suggestions were made to also consider the protection of watersheds under the ecosystem adaptation component. Interventions to be taken should ndicate the type of stressors being addressed , chronic stresses or extreme events. Recommendations to include more science based evidence were made.

Other sources of socio-economic data were recommended to buttress the data that had been collected by the consulting team. This included data from UNDP, Agritex and the Civil Protection Unit, directing potential project sites to areas that have been oversubscribed and encouraged to use other national documents/reports. However, it was noted that the vulnerability assessment report is comprehensive and includes most of the information that was suggested, for example. the crop suitability in different areas of the country.

5.0 Feedback from Plenary session

Participants were divided into four groups, with participants in each group focusing on one project component which they are knowledgeable of.
The groups were assigned as follows:
Group 1: Objective 1**:** To promote adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods
Group 2: Objective 2: To implement measures that support ecosystem resilience
Group 3: Objective 3: To develop a conducive legal and institutional framework
Group 4: Objective 4: To implement a comprehensive knowledge management system for sharing experiences

Group assignments

1. Relook at and analyse the project goal
2. Analyse the results chain for your objective on the Theory of Change
3. Prioritise the suitable districts for your component
4. Identify other projects that:

a. compliment the AF project
b. are being duplicated

5. Report back

FEEDBACK FROM GROUPS IN PLENARY

Group 1: Objective 1- Adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods

- **PROJECT GOAL: To enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the face of a changing climate in arid and semi-arid regions of Zimbabwe**
- Analysis of the Results chain –

Output 1 - Adaptive measures that support sustainable climate smart livelihoods promoted
Activities

· Improved local communities' access to value chains and markets
· Adaptive measures for livestock production and rangeland management strengthened
· Adaptive measures for climate smart crop production promoted

- **Districts**

· Over reliance of ZIMVAC, we can also use the Crop and Livestock Assessment report on the section of Cereal sufficiency by district and the UNDP Hazard done by ZRBF

· There is need for District consultations in addition to the criteria used to select districts

- **Projects -** Supporting Enhanced Climate Action (SECA) in Bulilima, Lupane , Gokwe South ; ZRBF - UNDP, IGSL

Group 2 Objective 2-measures that support ecosystem resilience

- **The goal** to read: To enhance the adaptive capacity of communities and the ecosystems for sustainable livelihoods in a changing climate in arid and semi-arid areas of Zimbabwe.
- **Criteria for selection of districts**

Consider connectivity of ecosystems (use a landscape approach)

Land degradation, deforestation and fire maps. Also conduct ground trothing.

- Proposed Districts:

Chimanimani, Chipinge
Rushinga (Mazoe-Ruwa catchment)- conduit to foot and mouth di sease
•For effectiveness target at most three districts

- Chimanimani, Chipinge and Chivi are target Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund

•Most projects are focusing on livelihoods but **may not be targeting ecosystems.**

•Chipinge and Chimanimani have extreme risk areas in terms of flooding and seismic risks.

GROUP 3:Objective 3: To review climate related legal, policy and institutional framework to provide a conducive environment for implementation.

- **Goal** to read: ¨To enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and their ecosystems to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods within a changing climate
- **Analysis of results chain**

Where is the problem tree which has given us the responses that we now have ?
in place there is need for By laws relating to the following that need to be created:
•Local Gvt Act,
•regional Town and Country Planning Act,
• EMA act
•Traditional Leaders Act
•Forestry Act
•Communal Land Produce Act
Activities should include: building the capacity of Environment Committees, Awareness creation on bylaws and building on the tools and experiences from the national adaptation planning process.
Output to include: A reviewed legal, policy and institutional framework; Awareness created
Outcome should either be Change to sustainable lifestyle or Compliance with the legal, policy and institutional framework

- **Proposed districts:** Bulilima, Chiredzi, Chimanimani

- **Other adaptation projects** in the country: UNESCO underground water project

GROUP 4: Objective 4: Knowledge management

- **Goal** to read:To increase the capacity of vulnerable communities to effectively engage in sustainable livelihoods that help them adapt to climate change.
- **Results Chain:** The group showed a diagram of their theory of change for the component on knowledge sharing
- Districts: Chimanimani, Chivi, Mberengwa, BulilimaMangwe
- Projects: UNESCO project focusing groundwater compliments together with GEF 6 and 7

Table 1: Selection of landscapes by stakeholder groups

Group	Selected Landscapes
1	No prescribed landscapes but recommend visiting the shortlisted districts to get full information
2	Chimanimani, Chipinge and Rushinga (Mazoe-Ruwa catchment)- conduit to foot and mouth disease. Chipinge and Chimanimani are extreme risk areas in terms of flooding and seismic risks. For effectiveness there is need to target at most three districts. Other selected districts Chimanimani, Chipinge and Chivi are targeted by Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund project areas.
3	Chimanimani, Chiredzi, Mangwe, Gutu
4	Chivi, Chimanimani, Mberengwa, Bulilima/Mangwe

Each group suggested adjustments to the concept note and these will be incorporated in the final concept. The list of adaptation projects suggested were already consulted in the concept. There were no projects being duplicated

6.0 Key issues and way forward

- Refine goal so that it links with the concept title
- Rephrasing of objective to link with outcomes
- Refine theory of change (TOC) taking into cognisant submissions from the groups
- Relook at bylaws to see if they will be reviewed or not
- Updated information on specifically related projects that are in the country, to avoid duplication and build on existing projects
- Relook at impacts of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and ENSO on our projects
- Gender mainstreaming
- Justification for the criteria for the districts selected-
- Following submissions by stakeholders, districts identified as most vulnerable include Mberengwa, Chivi, Gutu, Chimanimani and Bulilima
- The finalized Concept Note to be shared with the Designated Authority for endorsement to facilitate submission to Adaptation Fund Board by 20 January 2020. The submitted version will also be shared with stakeholders.

7.0 Workshop programme

Stakeholder Consultative Meeting on the development of an Adaptation Fund Concept

14 January 2020, EMA KG6 Boardroom, Harare

Programme

Time	Activity	Responsible Person
0845-0900	Arrival and Registration	EMA
0900-0905	Opening prayer	EMA
0905-0915	Introductions	All
0915-0920	Welcome remarks	Director EMS
0920-0935	Workshop objectives	EPM Manager
0935-1000	Adaptation Fund Background	EMA
1000-1030	Tea Break	ALL
1030-1200	Presentation of the draft concept	Consultant
1200-1215	Question and answer	All
1215-1245	Group Work	All
1245-1330	Plenary-Groups Report Back	All
1330-1400	Way forward and wrap-up	EMA
1400-	Lunch and networking	All

8.0. List of Workshop Participants

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Stakeholder Consultative Meeting on the development of an Adaptation Fund Concept

14 January 2020, EMA KG6 Boardroom, Harare

Programme

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4

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Programme

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5

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3

QUESTIONNAIRE

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CONCEPT NOTE

The Environmental Management Agency has become accredited as a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund, a financing vehicle to help less developed countries to implement actions adapt to climate change. The Agency intends to develop a concept note to respond to a call for proposals by the Adaptation Fund to develop proposals and is kindly requesting your input in an on-going scoping exercise. Kindly respond by end of day Wednesday 8 January 2020. Please address your responses to lzzmjr2009@gmail.com or gumbiec@yahoo.com Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Organisation : Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and medium Enterprises Development.

Question	Response
1. Name and contact	Tariro Chipepera. O772 210 282
2. Designation/role	Deputy Director Women Affairs
3. What is your department/organisation mandate?	Overall functions of the Section are to: 1. Advocate for women empowerment through policy and legislation development. 2. Mobilise women for their involvement and participation in all sectors of the economy especially in agriculture, mining, industry, tourism and trade.
4. Which programmes/ activities have been most affected by climate change in your organisation and how?	1. The Women in Agriculture programme especially on availability of rainfall as 70% of communal farmers are women who rely on rainfed agriculture. 2. Women Economic empowerment projects which rely mostly on availability of natural resources like water and vegetation eg livestock projects and crop farming and market gardening projects.
5. In your view, which districts in eastern and southern Zimbabwe have been worst affected by climate change and why	The most affected districts are in the southern part of the eastern region e.g in Chipinge and also the whole of the southern part of Zimbabwe stretching from Mat North, Mat South and some part of midlands.

6. Do you have any interventions/programs/projects to help these communities adapt to a changing climate and how successful have they been?	Information has been disseminated to the various women in these areas educating them about the what climate change is about and how they can mitigate and adopt to it. Women and communities have also been encouraged to grow small grains and adopt water conservation measures.
7. What else do you think be done (gaps) to (further) assist these communities to adapt to climate change? List at least 4 priorities	1. Continous engagement in educating them on climate change and involving then in coming up with localised adaptation measures utilising their indigenous knowledge together with the scientific knowledge. 2. Supporting them with financial and technical expertise and have sustainable adaptive livelihoods projects. 3. Capacity building in adaptation and knowledge hubs at community level.
8. What challenges do you see the country facing in adapting to the impacts of climate change?	1. Slow intake of the adaptive measures. 2. Inadequate funds set aside to finance initiatives. 3. Limited knowledge on the communities on Climate change.
9. How do you think they can be addressed	Adopting a financial policy to ensure a certain percentage of the fiscus budget is set aside for the climate financing of various projects in the communities.
10. If you had 1 project to implement to help communities adapt to climate change what would it be and where would you implement it? why?	Climate Smart Agriculture promoting growing of small grains. In the districts hard hit by climate change.

Use next page for any other comments

_____

_____

Thank You

Chemist Gumbie

Team Lead

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

13 January 2020

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

Endorsement of Enhancing Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems in the Face of a Changing Climate in Arid and Semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe Project Concept.

In my capacity as the Designated National Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Zimbabwe, I confirm that the above national project concept 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 concept titled: ***Enhancing Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems in the Face of a Changing Climate in Arid and Semi- arid areas of Zimbabwe*** project concept to be funded by the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Zimbabwe's Direct Access entity: Environmental Management Agency.

DIRECTOR–CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT
Min. of Environment, Water & Climate
13 JAN 2020
P. BAG 7753, CAUSEWAY, HARARE
ZIM. TEL: 04-701681-2/701691-3

W. Zhakata
Director, Climate Change Management Department/ UNFCCC/ Adaptation Fund/ GCF Focal Point
For Secretary for Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

c/o afbsec@adaptation-fund.org